

中文題目:嚴重性流感併發呼吸衰竭的治療預後:一個區域醫院的經驗

英文題目:Treatment outcome of patients with severe influenza with respiratory failure: Experience in a regional hospital

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Background: Seasonal influenza becomes a serious public health problem in the globe. Severe influenza is defined as influenza with a syndrome of respiratory distress, altered consciousness, or accompanying a severe complication such as heart or renal failure. We reported the treatment outcome of patients with severe influenza complicated with respiratory failure in a regional hospital.

Methods: We enrolled patients with severe influenza illness complicated with respiratory failure requiring hospitalization at the intensive care unit from Jan 1 to March 31, 2016 in a regional hospital.

Results: In total, 5 patients (3 men and 2 women) with severe influenza illness complicated with respiratory failure were admitted at the intensive care unit in a regional teaching hospital. Their mean age was 52.6 ± 20.6 years (range from 36 y to 84 y). Most of patients (80%) were infected with influenza A and 1 patient (20%) was infected with influenza B. One of them (20%) was dead on the 2nd admission day. The average days from URI symptoms to ICU admission were 7 ± 4.7 days. The mean days from URI symptoms to prescribing antiviral therapy (oseltamivir) were 6.6 ± 3.8 days. One patient received double doses of oseltamivir 150 mg twice a day for 5 days. In addition to oseltamivir, two survival patients received concomitant therapy of teicoplanin, 3rd generation cephem, and macrolide treatment, and two survival patients received concomitant therapy of levofloxacin treatment. One dead patient received 3rd generation cephem and oseltamivir.

Conclusions: The case fatality rate for severe influenza with respiratory failure was 20%. In addition to oseltamivir therapy, concomitant strong antibiotics to cover staphylococcus, streptococcus, and atypical pneumonia pathogen may become mandatory at the first.