

# 临床药学干预对呼吸内科合理使用抗菌药物促进作用分析

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**【摘要】**目的: 本研究主要为探究临床药学干预对呼吸内科合理使用抗菌药物的促进作用。方法: 从本院呼吸内科收治的患者中抽选 102 例作为研究对象, 并随机分成两组。常规组未实施临床药学干预, 实验组予以临床药学干预, 回顾两组患者临床资料, 分析两组患者抗菌药物疗程、药品费用、病原学送检率、不良反应发生率等情况。结果: 在无其他因素的干扰之下, 实验组抗菌药物疗程、费用、住院时间及不良反应发生率均低于常规组, 且实验组患者病原学送检率、患者满意度及生活质量均高于常规组, 差异具有统计学意义 ( $P < 0.05$ )。结论: 临床药师通过合理的干预措施对抗菌药物的临床使用进行有效干预, 这不仅能够提高患者用药安全性, 同时能够优化抗菌药物的治疗效果, 有助于提高临床抗感染治疗的有效性与准确性, 降低药品不良反应的发生率, 有效缓解患者病情, 并能够有效减少医患之间的矛盾, 维持健康的医患关系, 而且可以提升呼吸内科医师对感染性疾病规范化诊疗水平, 进一步提升医院治疗的整体质量和水平, 加快患者的恢复进程, 有效地减轻患者的治疗负担, 因此值得进行推广。

**【关键词】**: 药学干预; 呼吸内科; 合理使用; 抗菌药物; 促进作用

## Analysis of Promoting Effect of Clinical Pharmaceutical Intervention on Rational Use of Antibiotics in Respiratory Department

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**Abstract:** Objective: This study is mainly to explore the promotion effect of clinical pharmaceutical intervention on rational use of antibacterial drugs in respiratory medicine department. Methods: 102 patients were selected from the respiratory department of our hospital and randomly divided into two groups. The routine group did not implement clinical pharmaceutical intervention, while the experimental group did. The clinical data of the two groups of patients were reviewed, and the treatment course of antibacterial drugs, drug costs, the rate of pathogenic test submission, and the incidence of adverse reactions of the two groups of patients were analyzed. Results: Without the interference of other factors, the course of treatment, cost, hospital stay and adverse reaction rate of the experimental group were lower than those of the conventional group, and the pathogenic examination rate, patient satisfaction and quality of life of the experimental group were higher than those of the conventional group, with a statistically significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: Clinical pharmacists can effectively intervene the clinical use of antibacterial drugs through reasonable intervention measures, which can not only improve the drug safety of patients, but also optimize the therapeutic effect of antibacterial drugs, help to improve the effectiveness and accuracy of clinical anti infection treatment, reduce the incidence of adverse drug reactions, effectively alleviate the patient's condition, effectively reduce the contradiction between doctors and patients, and maintain a healthy doctor-patient relationship. Moreover, it can improve the standardized diagnosis and treatment level of respiratory physicians for infectious diseases, further improve the overall quality and level of hospital treatment, accelerate the recovery process of patients, and effectively reduce the treatment burden of patients. Therefore, it is worth promoting.

**Keywords:** Pharmaceutical intervention; Respiratory medicine; Reasonable use; Antibiotic; Promoting effect



2		n %		
			$X^2$	P
	51	51	/	/
%	15 29.41	4 7.84	3.867	0.05
%	17 33.33	35 68.63	5.125	0.05

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P 0.05

3		n %		
			$X^2$	P
	51	51	/	/
	16 31.37	19 37.25	/	/
	14 27.45	17 33.33	/	/
	11 21.57	13 25.49	/	/
	10 19.61	2 3.92	/	/
	41 80.39	49 96.08	5.351	0.05

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P 0.05

4		$\bar{x} \pm s$		
	n 51	n 51	t	P
	73.28± 12.16	82.47± 11.62	5.945	0.05
	75.83± 14.72	85.54± 13.51	4.095	0.05
	74.38± 9.09	77.49± 8.92	3.094	0.05
	77.83± 10.28	80.74± 9.08	3.985	0.05

	51.35± 14.05	57.56± 14.41	5.231	0.05
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### 3 结论

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