

评价复方多粘菌素 B 软膏治疗细菌性皮肤病的有效性和安全性

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[摘要] 目的:分析评价复方多粘菌素 D 软膏治疗细菌性皮肤病的有效性和安全性。方法:选取 80 例细菌性皮肤病患者,根据随机原则分成参照组和研究组。其中参照组患者予以盐酸环丙沙星软膏治疗,研究组患者予以复方多粘菌素 D 软膏治疗。连续治疗 2 周,对比两组患者治疗的有效性和安全性。结果:对相关数据进行统计分析发现,研究组总有效率跟参照组相似,均比较高,其中参照组为 90%,研究组为 93%。不良反应研究组仅 1 例出现轻度烧灼感,参照组仅 1 例出现轻度瘙痒,组间比较,差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论:予以复方多粘菌素 D 软膏治疗细菌性皮肤病具有治疗效果好、安全性高等优势,临床可推荐使用。

[关键词] 复方多粘菌素 D 软膏;细菌性皮肤病;有效性;安全性

Evaluation of efficacy and safety of compound polymyxin B cream in the treatment of bacterial skin infections

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Abstract: **Objective** To analyze and evaluate the efficacy and safety of compound polymyxin B cream in the treatment of bacterial skin diseases. **Method** 80 patients with bacterial skin diseases were selected according to the random principle and divided into control group and study group. The control group was treated with ciprofloxacin ointment, and the study group was treated with compound polymyxin B cream. After continuous treatment for 2 weeks, the efficacy and safety of the two groups were compared. **Results** Statistical analysis of the related data showed that the total effective rate of the study group was similar to that of the control group, both of which were high. The control group was 90%, and the study group was 93%. Adverse reactions in the study group were only 1 case of mild burning sensation, and in the control group, only 1 case of mild itching. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion** The treatment of bacterial skin diseases with compound polymyxin B cream has the advantages of good therapeutic effect, high safety, etc., and can be recommended for clinical use.

Key Words: compound polymyxin B cream; bacterial skin diseases; efficacy; safety

细菌性皮肤病包括原发性和继发性两种,其中原发性细菌性皮肤病一般刚开始是由单一细菌所致,如葡萄球菌等,伴随典型形态特征,发病于正常皮肤。继发性细菌性皮肤病为在病变皮肤上发生,一般由革兰阴性菌所致,如溃疡、外耳皮肤病等。复方多粘菌素 D 软膏为复方软膏制剂,其中含有盐酸利多卡因、硫酸新霉素、杆菌肽和硫酸多粘菌素 D、白凡士林和液态石蜡等^[1]。本研究分析了复方多粘菌素 D 软膏治疗细菌性皮肤病的有效性和安全性,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料: 本研究对象选取 2019 年 1 月~2020 年 1 月 80 例细菌性皮肤病患者,所有患者知情同意,排除妊娠期和哺乳期妇女、排除对本研究药物过敏者、排除皮损面积在 10% 以上且多处病变可对疗效产生明显影响者;排除严重内科疾病者。根据随机原则分成参照组和研究组。参照组患者 40 例,年龄 18~65 岁,平均(35.2±12.5)岁;体重 45~85 kg,平均(65.5±15.2)kg;其发病时间为 1~10 天,平均(5.2±3.1)天。其中毛囊炎、脓疱疮、伤口感染、甲沟炎和其他细菌性皮肤病例数分别为 10 例、10 例、10 例、10 例和 10 例。男 20 例,女 20 例。研究组患者 40 例,年龄 18~65 岁,平均(35.2±12.5)岁;体重 45~85 kg,平均(65.5±15.2)kg;其发病时间为 1~10 天,平均(5.2±3.1)天。其中毛囊炎、脓疱疮、伤口感染、甲沟炎和其他细菌性皮肤病例数分别为 10 例、10 例、10 例、10 例和 10 例。男 20 例,女 20 例。

