

• 论著 •

复方多黏菌素 B 软膏治疗烧伤残余创面的疗效初步观察

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【摘要】 目的 以 1% 磺胺嘧啶银乳膏为对照,观察复方多黏菌素 B 软膏治疗烧伤残余创面的疗效。方法 采用随机、自身对照的方法,将 30 例受试者共计 60 处创面随机分为试验组($n=30$)和对照组($n=30$)。试验组予以复方多黏菌素 B 软膏(FDA 称三抗软膏)治疗,对照组予以 1% 磺胺嘧啶银乳膏(SSD)治疗,均每日换药,周期 21 d。观察用药后 7、14、21 d 创面细菌培养阳性率、创面菌株清除率、创面愈合率、患者疼痛程度及不良反应。结果 本试验共入组 30 例,无病例脱落,所有数据均纳入统计分析。(1) 用药后 7、14、21 d 试验组细菌培养阳性率分别为 60.0%、26.7%、23.3%,均明显低于对照组(83.3%、60.0%、50.0%, $P<0.05$)。(2) 用药后 7、14、21 d 试验组菌株清除率分别为 39.6%、72.9%、79.2%,均明显高于对照组(18.2%、34.1%、47.7%, $P<0.05$)。(3) 用药后 7、14、21 d 试验组中革兰阴性杆菌清除率分别为 48.1%、85.2%、92.6%,革兰阳性球菌清除率为 28.6%、57.1%、61.9%;第 14、21 天两组数据间比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。(4) 用药后 7、14、21 d 试验组创面愈合率分别为(36.6±31.9)%、(66.7±33.6)%、(78.5±27.4)%,对照组为(25.9±26.9)%、(53.6±33.0)%、(66.0±29.7)%;第 14、21 天两组数据间比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。(5) 试验组患者疼痛评分(3.4±1.5)分,对照组为(4.6±1.7)分, $P<0.001$;所有病例均未出现药物不良反应,心肝肾功能及听力未见明显损伤。结论 复方多黏菌素 B 乳膏对烧伤后残余创面的治疗效果优于磺胺嘧啶银乳膏,局部使用时具有相当的安全性,且革兰阴性杆菌清除效果优于革兰阳性球菌。

【关键词】 烧伤; 多黏菌素 B; 磺胺嘧啶银

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【+9712A01】 (9T/015G/ To observe the effects of compound colistin B ointment (TAO, the name was registered in FDA, represents triple antibiotic ointment) on the healing of residual burn wounds compared with 1% silver sulfadiazine (SSD) cream. @/1>367 Sixty residual burn wounds were at randomly assigned into experimental group and control group (30 each), and a randomized, self-control clinical trial was conducted. The wounds in experimental group were treated with TAO (group A), and in control group with SSD cream (group B) for 21 days. The bacteria positive cultivation rate, bacteria clearance rate, the healing rate of wound surface and pain scores at day 7, day 14 and day 21 after treatment were observed. Adverse effects were also observed during the trial. *17:17 None of the patient was excluded from the study, all the data were analyzed. The positive bacteria cultivation rate in group A was 60%, 26.7% and 23.3% respectively at day 7, day 14 and day 21 after treatment, and it was significantly lower than that in group B (83.3%, 60%, 50% respectively, $P<0.05$). The bacteria clearance rate in group A was about 36.9%, 72.9% and 79.2% respectively, which was significantly higher than that in group B with 18.2%, 34.1%, 47.7% ($P<0.05$). In group A the G^- bacillus clearance rate with 48.1%, 85.2% and 92.6% respectively was higher than the G^+ coccus clearance rate with 28.6%, 57.1%, 61.9% (last two data $P<0.05$). The healing rate of wound surface in group A with (36.6±31.9)%, (66.7±33.6)%, (78.5±27.4)%, respectively, was also higher than that in group B with (25.9±26.9)%, (53.6±33.0)%, (66.0±29.7)% (last two data $P<0.05$). The pain score in group A was 3.4±1.5, much lower than that in group B (4.6±1.7, $P<0.001$). There were no any adverse

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表 X 试验组不同类型菌株清除率(% $n = 30$)

观察时间	G ⁻ 杆菌菌株清除率	G ⁺ 球菌菌株清除率	P 值
7 d	48.1	28.6	0.169
14 d	85.2 ^a	57.1	0.03
21 d	92.6 ^a	61.9	0.013

注: 与 G⁺球菌菌株清除率比较,^a $P < 0.05$

性(G⁻)杆菌清除率明显高于革兰阳性(G⁺)球菌清除率且第 14、21 天两组数据间差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。

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