

中文題目：比較使用高劑量博益欣和一般劑量博益欣對治療後住院天數的影響

英文題目：Comparison between high dose Brosym and general dose Brosym in post-therapy admission days

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Background: Brosym was an antimicrobial drug, which consists of cefoperazone and sulbactam. Cefoperazone has a broad-spectrum antibiotic against both Gram-positive cocci (GPCs) and Gram-negative bacteria (GNBs). Sulbactam also expanded the spectrum against extended-spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) producing Enterobacteriaceae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Acinetobacter baumannii. This time, this study comprehensively explores the impacts of high dose Brosym (4000mg Q8H, intravenous infusion) on the therapeutic effect

Method: Using the big data center of Taipei Veterans General Hospital, we extracted data from 2015/01/01 to 2020/7/31. On all patients who had received high dose Brosym (4000mg Q8H, intravenous infusion) and general dose Brosym (4000mg Q12H, intravenous infusion). There were 39 patients with high dose Brosym and 939 patients with general dose Brosym. Propensity Score Matching was conducted with the ratio of high dose to general dose: 1:2. We used independent one-tailed T-test for the evaluation of the decreasing of post-therapy admission days.

Result: We got total 117 patients, consisting of 39 patients of high dose Brosym and 78 patients of general dose Brosym. Independent one-tailed T-test was conducted, which showed the average numbers of high and general dose were 28.26 and 29.33, with the t-value: -0.18841 and p-value: 0.425445. The result is not significant at $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion: Using high dose Brosym should not significantly decreased the post-therapy admission days.