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壁報論文-298 台灣老年人用藥品項趨勢探討-健保資料庫分析

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- 背景:台灣自 1993 年起已進入高齡化社會,雖然全民健保實施達十年之久,老年病人藥品使用相關研究及實證仍顯不足。爲精進未來老人安全及有效的藥品使用環境,本研究深入探討台灣老年族群在全民健康保險制度下,醫師處方藥品的趨勢以及其相關因子。
- 方法:於 2006-2007 全民健康保險百萬人抽樣歸人檔中,摘錄 65 歲以上病人之基本資料、疾病、門診藥品使用、門急住醫療使用等資料,利用族群回溯性研究法,評估兩年期間各月平均藥品品項,以 GEE model 分析與每月平均用藥品項之相關影響因子。經校正因素後,探討觀察一年期間看診次數與各月平均用藥品項趨勢的差異。
- 結果:百萬人中,2007年比2006年多約2685名老年病人,除了患有高血脂的比例有差超過1%外,其年齡、性別、疾病狀態及醫療資源利用等差異不大。每月平均處方藥品品項從2006年的2.333增加至2007年的4.398,各月趨勢相仿,惟有於十月時均出現低峰。相較於八月份,年齡在65-70且沒有慢性疾病及醫療資源使用經驗的男性病人,女性、70-74歲、患慢性疾病(除高血壓、高血脂及肝臟疾病外)、使用門診次數超過八次及於一月及三月有處方的病人群,其每月平均藥品品項的增加比例和急住院經驗者的減少比例有統計上明顯的差異。經校正後發現,一年期間看診次數超過八次或不超過八次的每月平均藥品品項差異不大,但不校正的差異達約兩個品項。
- 結論:台灣老年病人其平均用藥品項有逐年上升趨勢;女性、中老年人、患有慢性疾病等與每月平均藥品品項,尤其是過年前後月份,有相當增加程度,而曾有急住院經驗者則有相當程度的減少。未來可進一步瞭解這些特定老年病人群實際藥品使用的情形、效果及安全性問題。

壁報論文-299 Evaluation of differential representative values between Chinese hamster cells and human lymphocytes in MC1 -induced cytogenetic assays and caspase-3 activity

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Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, its lung fibroblasts (V79), and human lymphocytes are routinely used in in vitro cytogenetic assays, which include micronuclei (MN), sister chromatid exchange (SCE), and chromosome aberration (CA) assays. MC1, a DNA cross-link alkylating agent, is both an anticancer medicine and a carcinogen. To study the differential representative values of cell types in MC1-treated cytogenetic assays and its upstream factor, cysteine aspartic acid-specific protease (caspase)-3. Among the chosen cell types, lymphocytes expressed the highest sensitivity in all three MC1-induced assays, whereas CHO and V79 showed varied sensitivity in different assays. In MN assay, the sensitivity of CHO is higher than or equal to V79; in SCE assay, the sensitivity of CHO is the same as V79; and in CA assay, the sensitivity of CHO is higher than V79. In-depth analysis of CA revealed that in chromatid breaks and dicentrics formation, lymphocyte was the most sensitive of all and CHO was more sensitive than V79; and in acentrics and interchanges formation, lymphocyte was much more sensitive than the others. Furthermore, we found caspase-3 activity plays an important role in MC1-induced cytogenetic assays, with MC1-induced caspase-3 activity resulting in more sensitivity in lymphocytes than in CHO and V79. Based on these findings, lymphocyte will make a suitable predictive or representative control reference in cytogenetic assays and caspase-3 activity with its high specificity, positive predictive value, and sensitivity.

關鍵字:CHO、V79、human lymphocytes、MN、SCE、CA、MC1、caspase-3