



Universidade de São Paulo

Biblioteca Digital da Produção Intelectual - BDPI

Hospital Universitário - HU

Artigos e Materiais de Revistas Científicas - HU

2013

Adverse events related to vancomycin use in a University Hospital in Brazil

Brazilian Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, São Paulo, v. 49, suppl. 1, p. 17, 2013.
<http://www.producao.usp.br/handle/BDPI/46130>

Downloaded from: Biblioteca Digital da Produção Intelectual - BDPI, Universidade de São Paulo

FCF029-2013

ADVERSE EVENTS RELATED TO VANCOMYCIN USE IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN BRAZIL

MAIARA REGINA PEREIRA BARRETO, FLAVIO BOSSI JUNIOR, PATRICIA TAKAHASHI*, ALTAMIR BENEDITO SOUZA*, ELIANE RIBEIRO, GUSTAVO GALVÃO*

Department of Pharmacy, FCF/USP; *Pharmacy Service, University Hospital, University of São Paulo

Introduction and Objectives: Vancomycin is indicated to patients who have not responded to treatment with other antibiotics in serious infections caused by organisms susceptible to it and resistant to other antimicrobials. However, over the last five years, many adverse reactions have been reported with this medicine in the University Hospital of the University of São Paulo (HU/USP), such as nephrotoxicity and toxicity related to infusion. Some critical patients, for example surgical patients with sepsis and severe trauma are generally susceptible to renal failure due to the severity of the underlying disease. The aim of this study is to quantify and delineate the epidemiological profile of confirmed adverse reactions caused by vancomycin.

Material and Methods: We conducted a retrospective observational quantitative study of medical records of patients who had confirmed adverse reactions occurred with vancomycin in the period from January 2007 to May 2012, at the HU/USP - Brazil. All notifications related to vancomycin were evaluated in the following items: age and sex of patients, type and ward where the adverse event occurred involving this drug.

Results and Conclusions: During the analysed period, were confirmed 37 adverse events with vancomycin. The adults represented 75,7% of the cases, and the children 24,3%. The present study shows that adult patients admitted to the medical clinic had greater susceptibility to adverse reactions to vancomycin and for pediatric patients its higher frequency was at ICU. Despite the adverse skin reactions performed with greater frequency, it is known that the most severe reactions were related to the kidney resulting in more complex clinical interventions.

Financing: None