

Micromedex

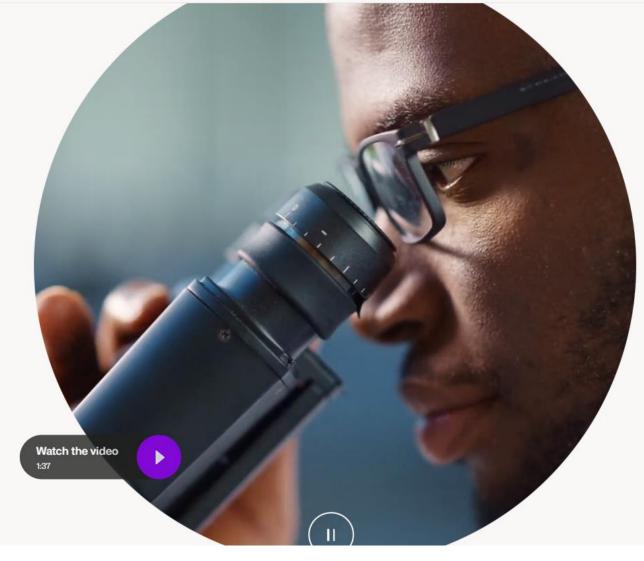
Shou Ray Information Service
2023
Trainer | Fion Lee



IBM Watson Health is now Merative

At Merative, we're building a more connected future in health. One where organizations can see the whole picture – and its pieces – at the highest levels of privacy and security.

Are you ready to see beyond a single moment in care?



SCROLL



大綱

Micromedex 內容簡介

Micromedex 使用介面

在 Micromedex 中查找藥物資訊

Ask Watson – 有問題,問華生!





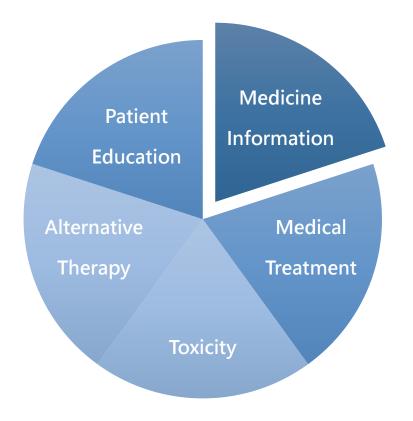
Micromedex 內容簡介





Micromedex 收錄內容範圍

Micromedex® Solutions Healthcare Series







內容特性

◆Authority 權威性

 DrugDex, Poisindex, DiseaseDex Emergency Medicine was adapted by U.S, Department of State as officially medical encyclopedia

◆Quality 高品質

◆ Strict editorial process

◆Reliability 專業可靠

Provide service for schools, hospitals, and pharmaceutical companies over 30 years

◆Consistency 一致性

Consistency formats and standards

◆Full-text databases 全文閱讀

◆ Fully referenced, Peer reviewed, Written by clinicians





資料來源與編輯方法



我們檢閱全球的醫療文獻

- 每週發表大約 15,000 篇醫學文章
- 監控大約 8,500 個期刊
- 定期進行高階及深度檢閱



內部編輯團隊

擁有研究方法論專業知識之受過臨 床訓練的編輯員工





編輯流程

監控

持續監控全球生物醫學文獻與管理行為

強化證據

由學術機構和專業人員 進行客觀驗證。

最終檢閱及發表



NICE accredited

www.nice.org.uk/accreditation

英國國家健康與照顧卓越研究院 (NICE) 已認證 IBM® Watson Health™ 使用此程序研發 IBM Micromedex 中使用的內容。

內部及外部檢閱

檢閱內容是否符合臨床準確 性及相關性。編輯委員會成 員會進行額外檢閱,以瞭解 關鍵內容領域。

評估

從許多來源識別一個主題之方法紮實的文獻, 以及決定臨床重要性。

建立內容

我們的專家遍及藥物、 疾病、毒理學及病患衛 教等領域,可在所有內 容集中獲得一致性。





資料來源

Drug Information	Disease Information		
DRUGDEX® System DRUG-REAX® System MARTINDALE Index Nominum Physicians' Desk Reference®(PDR®) P & T QUIK® Reports IV INDEX® System MSDS from USP IDENTIDEX® System Red Book® Online KINETIDEX® System	DISEASEDEX [™] General Medicine DISEASEDEX [™] Emergency Med. Lab adviser [™]		
	Patient Education		
	AltCareDex® Alternative Medicine Education CareNotes™ System Toxicology Information		
	Alternative Medicine	Free Resources	
AltMedDex® System AltMedDex® Protocols	Calculators Micromedex Apps		





資料來源

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DRUGDEX® System DRUG-REAX® System MARTINDALE Index Nominum Physicians' Desk Reference®(PDR®) P & T QUIK® Reports IV INDEX® System MSDS from USP IDENTIDEX® System Red Book® Online KINETIDEX® System	DISEASEDEX TM General Medicine DISEASEDEX TM Emergency Med. Lab adviser TM			
	Patient Education			
	AltCareDex® Alternative Medicine Education CareNotes™ System			
	Toxicology Information			
	POISINDEX® System TOMES® System REPRORISK® System			
Alternative Medicine	Free Resources			
AltMedDex® System AltMedDex® Protocols	Calculators Micromedex Apps			





Micromedex 使用介面





資料庫登入與使用



IP認證機制

- 在IP範圍內,從單位圖書 館網頁連結
- 利用校/院外連線: 設定Proxy或VPN



行動載具APP 訂戶專屬

- 每次登入會自動更新資料
- 可離線使用,不受網路死角影響





資料庫使用方式

網頁資料庫

IP範圍有網路

完整全文內容

行動載具APP

無需網路連線*

僅有簡要解答





APP下載



Micromedex Drug Reference





Micromedex Drug Interactions 醫藥



Micromedex IV Compatibility 醫藥













可離線使用





APP使用方式

下載APP

下載中心 找對應APP 依個別APP 輸入密碼

Merative mobile Micromedex®

Put the power of Micromedex on your mobile device

♦ Micromedex Native Mobile Apps (Offline access, included with content subscription)

Micromedex Apps on Apple® and Android®

Micromedex® Drug Reference

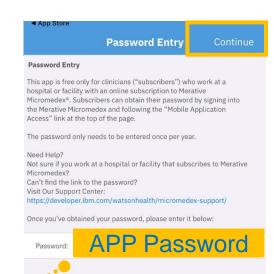


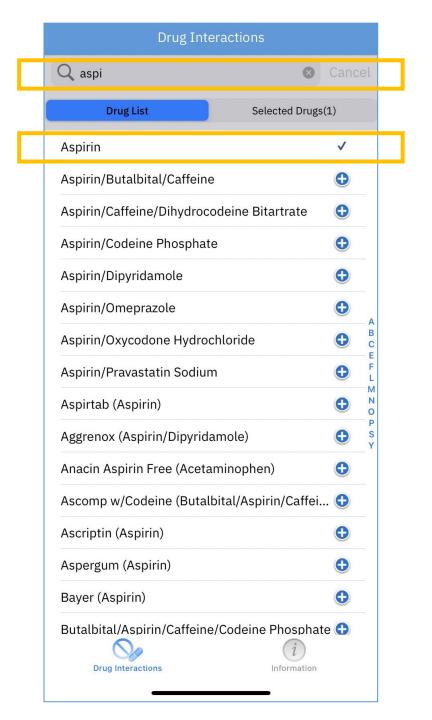
- The Micromedex Drug Reference app for Apple and Android devices is included with Merative Micromedex Drug content subscription.
- You can access these apps via the App Store and Google Play®.
- You can activate the app by following the simple instructions below.

Simple instructions for installation:

- Step 1: Visit the App Store from your device and search Micromedex Drug Reference.
- Step 2: From the App, select download / install the application. You may be prompted to enter your Apple or Google ID
- Step 3: The app will download to your app library, or directly to your device.
- Step 4: Open the app. Enter the password to begin using Micromedex Drug Reference. The password is case-sensitive. Please enter it exactly as it appears here.

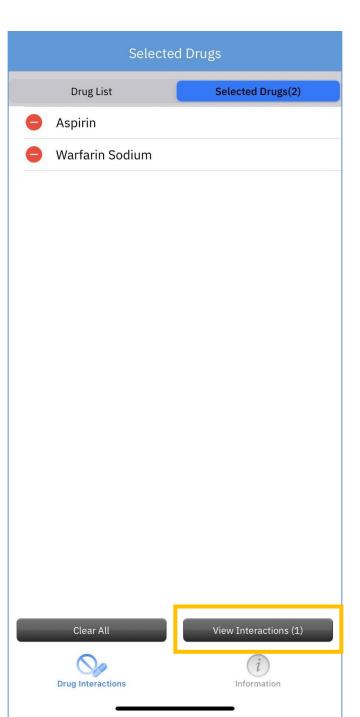






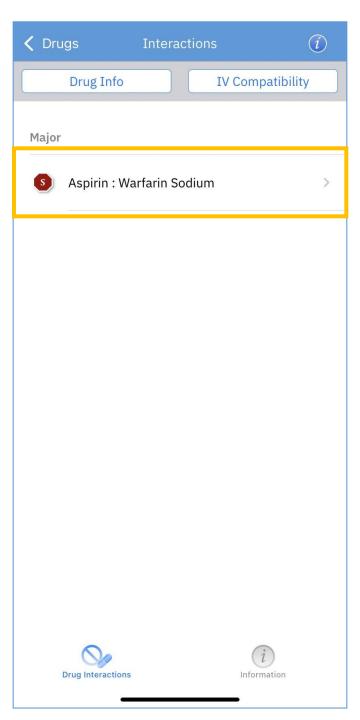
























Interaction

Aspirin: Warfarin Sodium

Severity: Major
Onset: Not Specified
Documentation: Excellent

Interaction Effect:

Concurrent use of ASPIRIN and WARFARIN may result in increased risk of bleeding.

Clinical Management:

Because bleeding risk is increased when antiplatelet agents, such as aspirin, are used concomitantly with warfarin, closely monitor patients receiving such combination therapy (Prod Info COUMADIN(R) oral tablets, 2019). In patients with DVT and/or pulmonary embolism (PE) and stable cardiovascular disease receiving aspirin for cardiovascular risk modification, suspending aspirin for the duration of anticoagulation therapy for DVT and/or PE is suggested (conditional recommendation based on very low certainty in the evidence of effects); however, this suggestion does not apply to patients with a recent acute coronary event or coronary intervention (Ortel et al, 2020).

Probable Mechanism: additive effects on hemostasis











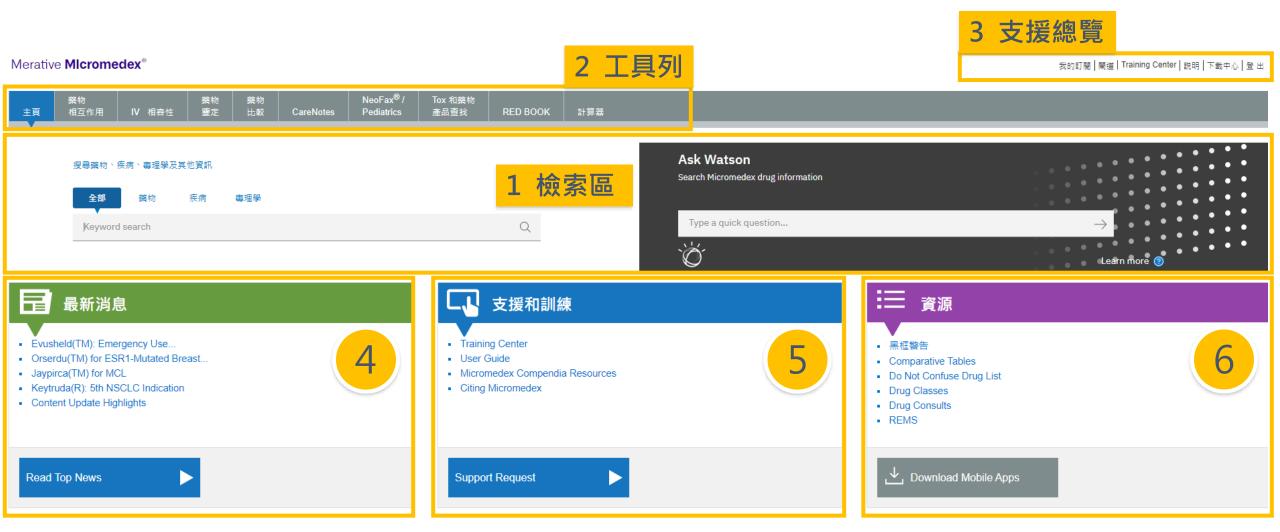
APP小提醒

- 只有簡要解答(Summary)
 - 深入解答仍需回到Micromedex網頁查詢
- 密碼到期
 - 新密碼的取得須在IP範圍內登入Micromedex 資料庫,進入下載中心頁面或
 → Download Mobile Apps
 即可找到。







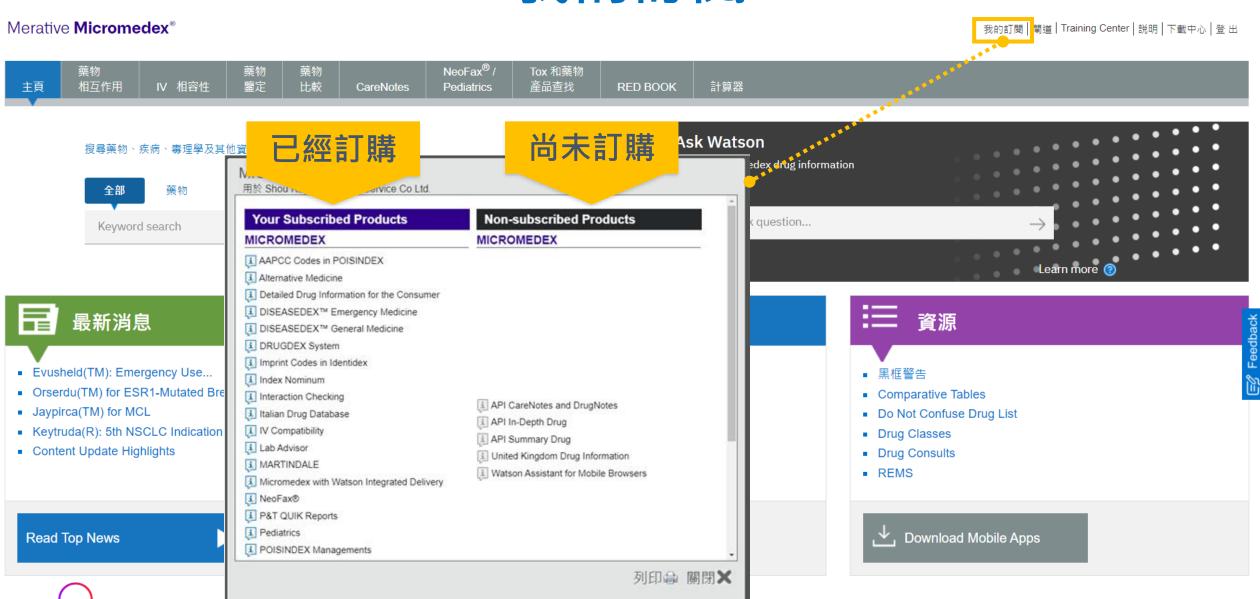


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我的訂閱

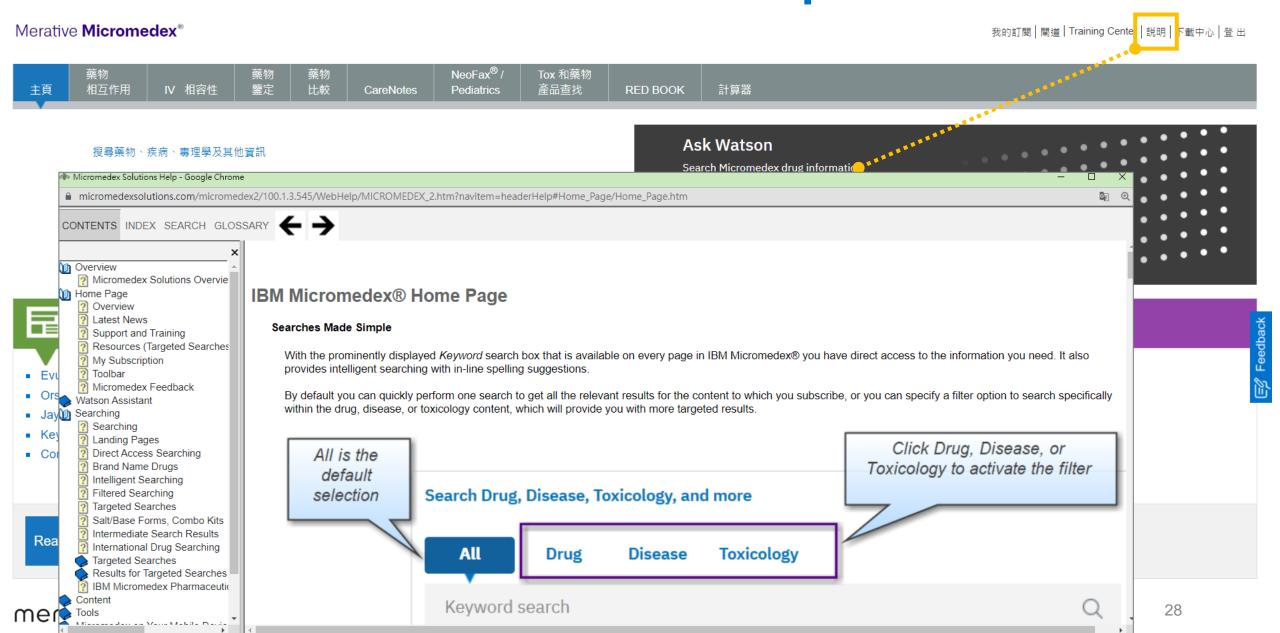




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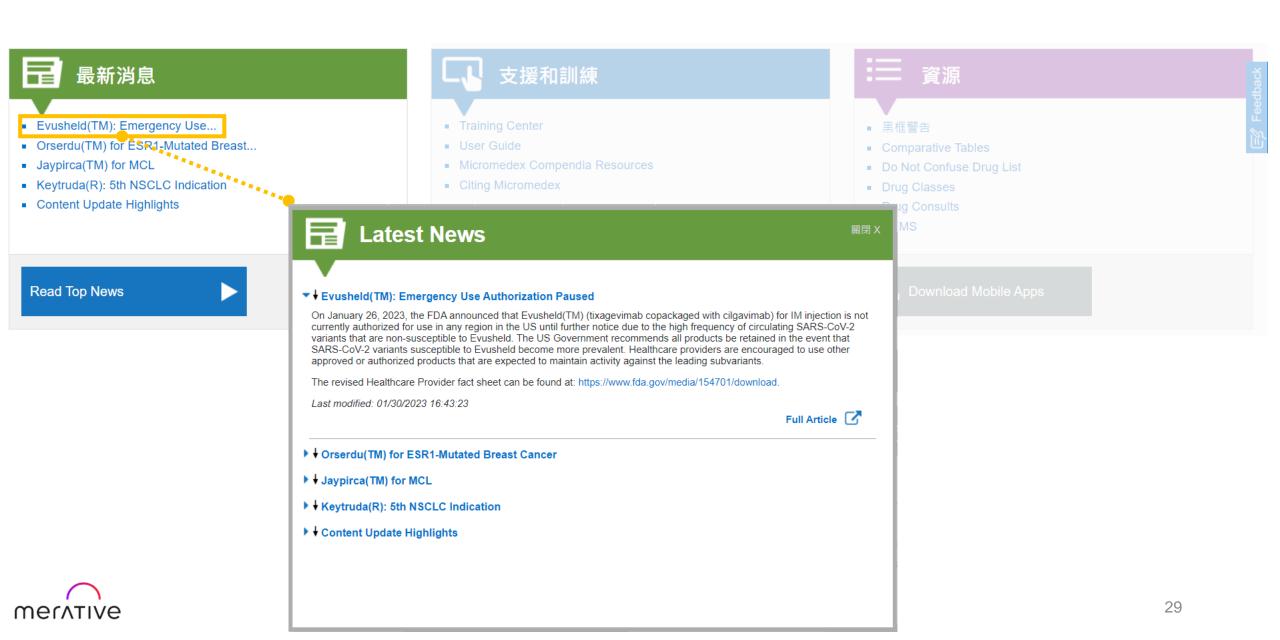
使用說明(Help)





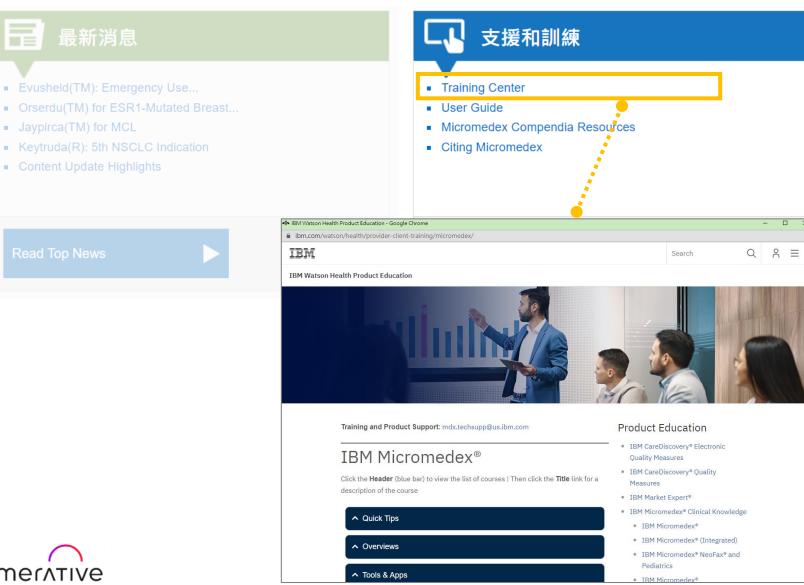
最新消息





Training Center









引用 Micromedex



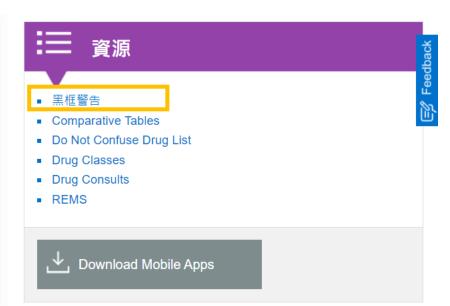


常用資源 RESOURCES











以藥物首字母序條列有黑框警告的藥物



黑框警告

意即研究表明該藥物具有嚴重、甚至危及生命的不良反應風險, 是美國食品藥品監督管理局(FDA)對上市藥物採取的最嚴厲警告形式

姚轉到: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N <mark>O</mark> P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0-9

顯示 30 of 999 條結果,帶有黑框警告

Obeticholic Acid



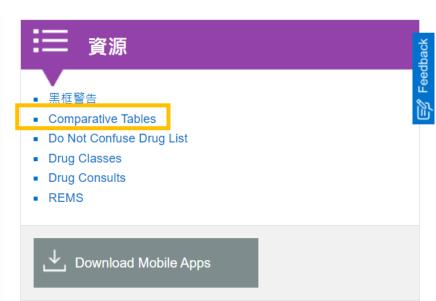




常用資源 RESOURCES









Comparative Tables 針對各廠牌的藥品,列出各種 適應症及有效劑量範圍



Dosage

Class

- BENZODIAZEPINES (SELECTED)
- ▶ CORTICOSTEROIDS (SELECTED) PROPERTIES AND POTENCIES

NSAID (NONSTEROIDAL ANTIINFLAMMATORY AGENTS (SELECTED)

Response [15][16][17][18][19][20][21][22]. Oral NSAIDs Generic Name Brand Name (US) Indications Effective Dosage Range Diclofenac Cataflam (diclofenac potassium immediate-Pain 50 mg 3 times daily release tablets) 50 mg 3 times daily Dysmenorrhea 50 mg 2 to 3 times daily Osteoarthritis Rheumatoid Arthritis 50 mg 3 to 4 times daily 25 mg 4 times daily, with an extra 25 mg at bedtime if needed Voltaren (diclofenac sodium enteric-coated Ankylosing Spondylitis tablets) Osteoarthritis, Rheumatoid Arthritis 50 mg 2 to 3 times daily, or 75 mg twice daily Voltaren XR (diclofenac sodium extended-Osteoarthritis 100 mg every day release tablets) Rheumatoid Arthritis 75 to 100 mg once or twice daily Ask Watson Cambia (diclofenac potassium powder for Migraine Headache with or without Aura Single dose of 50 mg; efficacy of repeated dose not established oral solution)



Comparative Tables

針對各廠牌藥品的降血糖藥,列出常用劑量範圍、 最大劑量、低血糖風險、重量變化、胃腸症狀



Dosage Class

▶ ACE Inhibitors and Angiotensin Receptor Blockers

0...

Antidiabetic Agents

notic Generic and Brand Name	Efficacy	Hypoglycemia Risk	Weight Change	GI Symptoms	Effect on ASCVD	Effect on CHF	Effect on Progression of DKD
Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors		•					
Acarbose (Precose(R))	Intermediate	not significant	not significant	diarrhea, flatulence			
Miglitol (Glyset(R))	Intermediate	not significant	not significant	diarrhea, flatulence			
Amylin Analogues							
Pramlintide (Symlin(R), Symlinpen(R))	Intermediate	not significant	reduction	nausea, vomiting			
Biguanides							
Metformin immediate-release (Glucophage(R)) Metformin extended-release (Glucophage(R) XR, Glumetza(R), Fortamet(R))	High	not significant	no gain; possible reduction	diarrhea, abdominal cramping	potential benefit	neutral	neutral
DPP-4 Inhibitors							
Alogliptin benzoate (Nesina)	Intermediate	not significant	not significant	not significant	neutral	potential risk	neutral
Linagliptin (Tradjenta(R))	Intermediate	not significant	not significant	not significant	neutral	neutral	neutral
Saxagliptin (Onglyza(R))	Intermediate	not significant	not significant	not significant	neutral	potential risk	neu Ask Watsor

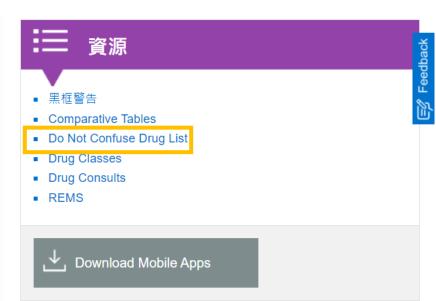




常用資源 RESOURCES











針對近似的藥物名稱,列出切勿混淆清單



跳轉到: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0-9

顯示 74 of 969 以下項的結果:

Drug Name	May be confused with
Abelcet (Amphotericin B Lipid Complex)	amphotericin B (Amphotericin B)
Accupril (Quinapril Hydrochloride)	Aciphex (Rabeprazole Sodium)
acetaZOLAMIDE (Acetazolamide)	acetoHEXAMIDE
Acetic Acid for Irrigation (Acetic Acid)	Glacial Acetic Acid (Acetic Acid)
acetoHEXAMIDE	acetaZOLAMIDE (Acetazolamide)
Aciphex (Rabeprazole Sodium)	Accupril (Quinapril Hydrochloride)

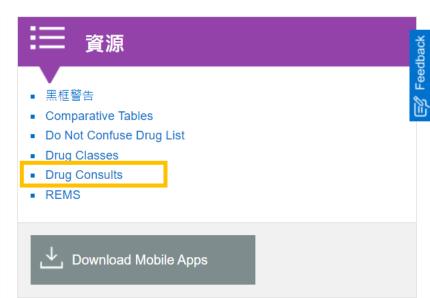




常用資源 RESOURCES











Drug Consults

➡ 列印

跳轉到: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0-9

顯示 57 of 663 藥物諮詢文章

Abbreviations

ABFM (Augmented Berlin-Frankfurt-Muenster) +/- Nelarabine - Used for T-cell Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia

Abuse-Deterrent Opioid Medications

ABVD - Used for Hodgkin's Disease

AC - Used for Breast Cancer

AC FOLLOWED BY T WITH TRASTUZUMAB - Used for Breast Cancer

Accidental Awareness During General Anesthesia

ACE Inhibitor-Induced Acute Renal Failure

治療霍奇金氏淋巴瘤的藥物

ABVD - Used for Hodgkin's Disease

藥物諮詢 🗓

RESPONSE

- DOXOrubicin 25 mg/m(2) IV, days 1 and 15
- Bleomycin 10 mg/m(2) IV, days 1 and 15
- VinBLAStine 6 mg/m(2) IV, days 1 and 15
- Dacarbazine 375 mg/m(2) IV, days 1 and 15 [1]
- Repeat cycle every 28 days

Reference

1. Bonadonna G & Santoro A: ABVD chemotherapy in the treatment of Hodgkin's disease. Cancer Treat Rev 1982; 9(1):21-35. PubMed Abstract: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/...
PubMed Article: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/...

Last Modified: February 06, 2017



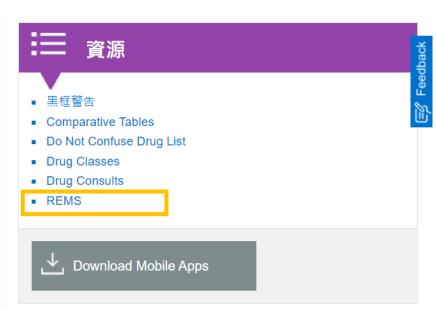




常用資源 RESOURCES











(Risk Evaluation & Mitigation Strategy) 藥物風險評估暨管控計畫



跳轉到: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0-9 Displaying 4 of 97 results for "REMS" Fenfluramine Elements to Assure Safe Use, Implementation System, Medication Guide 類鴉片止痛劑 Fentanyl Elements to Assure Safe Use, Implementation System, Medication Guide Fentanyl Citrate Elements to Assure Safe Use, Implementation System, Medication Guide Flibanserin **Fentanyl** Drug Classes: Analgesic | Central Nervous System Agent | All Routes: Sublingual | Transdermal © Copyright Merative 2023 | 關於 | 聯絡資訊 | Training Center 深入解答 Medication Safety Dosing/Administration 連結到藥品安全訊息和用藥指南 ₽ 列印 **REMS Adult Dosing** Pediatric Dosing FDA Uses . Duragesic(R) (Opioid Analgesic REMS): To make a REMS-compliant education program available to healthcare professionals (including nurses and pharmacists) regarding the Non-FDA Uses treatment and monitoring of patients with pain. **Dose Adjustments** · To counsel patients and/or their caregivers, with every prescription, on safe use, serious risks, storage, and disposal of these products. Administration To emphasize to patients and their caregivers the importance of reading the Medication Guide every time it is provided by their pharmacist, Comparative Efficacy To consider other tools to improve patient, household, and community safety. Place In Therapy lonsys(R) (lonsys REMS): To reduce serious adverse outcomes (eg. addiction, unintentional overdose, death) resulting from inappropriate prescribing, misuse, and abuse of extended-release or long-acting opioid analgesics while maintaining patient access to pain medications Medication Safety To mitigate the risk of misuse, abuse, addiction, overdose and serious complications due to medication errors by: prescribing and dispensing transmucosal immediate release Contraindications fentanyl medicines only to appropriate patients, which includes use only in opioid-tolerant patients; preventing inappropriate conversion between transmucosal immediate release fentanyl medicines; preventing accidental exposure to children and others for whom it was not prescribed Precautions To educate prescribers, pharmacists, and patients on the potential for misuse, abuse, addiction, and overdose of transmucosal immediate release fentanyl medicines Adverse Effects To inform patients or caregivers about the serious risks associated with transmucosal immediate release and extended-release or long-acting fentanyl treatment **Black Box Warning** Subsys(R), Fentanyl buccal (Actavis) (Transmucosal Immediate-Release Fentanyl (TIRF) Products REMS): To mitigate the risk of overdose by requiring documentation of REMS

Drug Interactions (single)

opioid tolerance with every TIRF prescription for outpatient use and requiring inpatient pharmacies to develop policies and procedures to verify opioid tolerance in inpatients who

require TIRF medicines while hospitalized as well as educating prescribers, pharmacists and patients that the safe use of TIRF medicines requires patients to be opioid-tolerant



Merative Micromedex®

Keyword search Q

➡ 列印

棄物 棄物 棄物 棄物 MeoFax[®] / Tox 和藥物 主頁 相互作用 IV 相容性 鑒定 比較 CareNotes Pediatrics 産品查找 RED BOOK 計算器

Fentanyl

Drug Classes: Analgesic | Central Nervous System Agent | All

Routes: Sublingual | Transdermal

1.減少不良的後果(成癮、無心過量、死亡) 2.減輕誤用、濫用、過量、成癮的風險 Fentanyl ~

Substance

簡要解答

深入解答

全部結果

Summary

Dosing/Administration

Adult Dosing

Pediatric Dosing

FDA Uses

Non-FDA Uses

Dose Adjustments

Administration

Comparative Efficacy

Place In Therapy

Medication Safety

Contraindications

Precautions

Adverse Effects

Black Box Warning

REMS

Drug Interactions (single)

IV Compatibility (single)

Medication Safety REMS

- Duragesic(R) (Opioid Analgesic REMS): To make a REMS-compliant education program available to healthcare professionals (including nurses and pharmacists) regarding the treatment and monitoring of patients with pain.
- To counsel patients and/or their caregivers, with every prescription, on safe use, serious risks, storage, and disposal of these products.
- . To emphasize to patients and their caregivers the importance of reading the Medication Guide every time it is provided by their pharmacist,
- To consider other tools to improve patient, household, and community safety.
- lonsys(R) (lonsys REMS): To reduce serious adverse outcomes (eg, addiction, unintentional overdose, death) resulting from inappropriate prescribing, misuse, and abuse of extended-release or long-acting opioid analgesics while maintaining patient access to pain medications
- To mitigate the risk of misuse, abuse, addiction, overdose and serious complications due to medication errors by: prescribing and dispensing transmucosal immediate release fentanyl medicines only to appropriate patients, which includes use only in opioid-tolerant patients; preventing inappropriate conversion between transmucosal immediate release fentanyl medicines; preventing accidental exposure to children and others for whom it was not prescribed
- To educate prescribers, pharmacists, and patients on the potential for misuse, abuse, addiction, and overdose of transmucosal immediate release fentanyl medicines
- . To inform patients or caregivers about the serious risks associated with transmucosal immediate release and extended-release or long-acting fentanyl treatment
- Subsys(R), Fentanyl buccal (Actavis) (Transmucosal Immediate-Release Fentanyl (TIRF) Products REMS): To mitigate the risk of overdose by requiring documentation of opioid tolerance with every TIRF prescription for outpatient use and requiring inpatient pharmacies to develop policies and procedures to verify opioid tolerance in inpatients who require TIRF medicines while hospitalized as well as educating prescribers, pharmacists and patients that the safe use of TIRF medicines requires patients to be opioid-tolerant throughout treatment

相關結果

毒理學

疾病

Drug Consults
Index Nominum

Martindale

Product Lookup - Martindale Product Lookup - RED Book

Product Lookup - Tox & Drug

消費者藥物資訊







查找藥物資訊

可輸入成份名稱或是商品名稱





常見藥品諮詢問題種類

- 劑量(肝腎功能不良、老人、兒童)之調整及投藥方式
- 藥物不良反應
- 藥品交互作用
- 藥物動力學
- 適應症
- 中毒或藥品過量的處理
- 其他,

如:相容性、禁忌、費用、配製、安定性、貯存等





藥師綜合個案的問題

•醫生考慮

一位75歲有心房顫動合併高血壓的病人,應該使用抗凝血藥物 預防中風嗎?

• 病人需求

本人表示之前曾使用過Aspirin,但覺得吃了胃不舒服,所以不太喜歡...

•家屬關心

擔心使用抗凝血藥物預防中風,是否會增加出血風險?

資料來源:輔仁大學附設醫院藥劑部劉人瑋主任

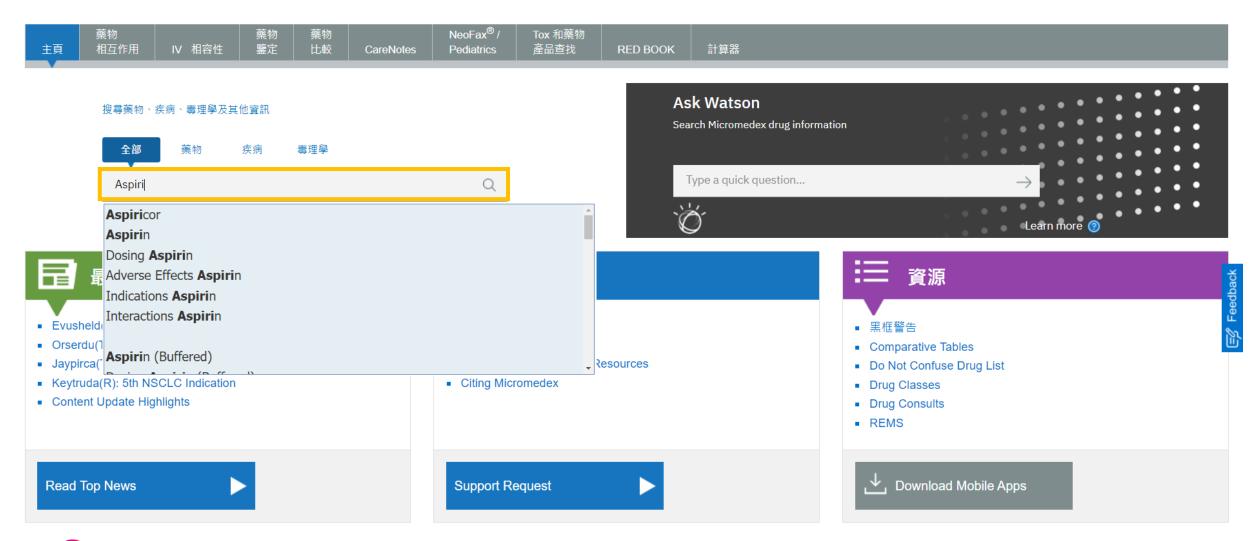




利用Micromedex尋求支持的證據

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Aspirin-Uses

In vitro fertilization - Pregnancy-induced by

Aspirin

IV Compatibility (single)

Drug Classes: Analgesic | Antipyretic | All Regulatory Authority Routes: Oral | Rectal 簡要解答 深入解答 全部結果 **Dosing/Administration Dosing/Administration** 相關結果 Non-FDA Uses ➡列印 Adult Dosing 替代藥物 請參閱 '深入解答' 瞭解詳細結果。 **Pediatric Dosing** 毒理學 FDA Uses 疾病 Adenocarcinoma of esophagus; Prophylaxis Non-FDA Uses **Drug Consults** Atrial fibrillation - Thromboembolic disorder; Prophylaxis iii Dose Adjustments Index Nominum Administration · Cancer - Thromboembolic disorder; Proph Martindale Aspirin Comparative Efficacy P&T QUIK 報告 Carotid artery stenosis ① Place In Therapy PDR® Atrial fibrillation - Thromboembolic disorder; Prophylaxis Product Lookup - Martindale FDA Approval: Colorectal cancer, Nonmetastatic, post dia **Medication Safety** Adult. no Product Lookup - RED Book Contraindications · Pediatric, no Product Lookup - Tox & Drug Colorectal cancer; Prophylaxis ① Precautions 消費者藥物資訊 Efficacy: Coronary stent stenosis, Subacute; Proph · Adult, Evidence favors efficacy Adverse Effects Strength of Recommendation: Black Box Warning Death, Primary prevention in women ii Adult, Class IIa REMS Strength of Evidence: Disorder of cardiovascular system, Second **Drug Interactions** · Adult, Category B (single) Flushing, Niacin Induced ①



Ask Watson

酮閉



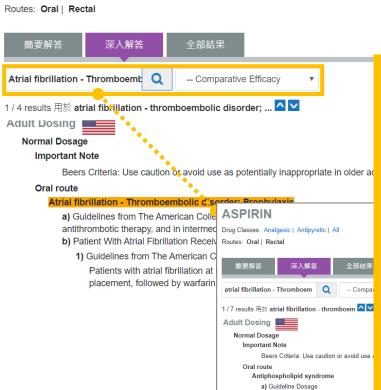
Regulatory Authority

Aspirin-Comparative Efficacy

1.考量問題:是否有其他藥物可選擇?

ASPIRIN

Drug Classes: Analgesic | Antipyretic | All



Usual dosage for pregnant women
 Usual dosage in obstetric antiphosp

- b) Patient With Atrial Fibrillation Receiving Intracoronary Stents
- 1) Guidelines from The American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) recommends the following: Patients with atrial fibrillation at high risk of stroke (CHADS(2) score of 2 or higher): warfarin plus dual antiplatelet therapy for 1 month after bare metal stent placement or 3 to 6 months after drug eluting stent placement, followed by warfarin plus a single antiplatelet agent for up to 12 months of total therapy. After 12 months, continue appropriate antithrombotic therapy for atrial fibrillation



檢視文件章節动印



a) Guidelines from The American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) recommends long-term aspirin 75 to 325 mg orally per day in patients with a low risk of stroke (CHADS(2) score of 0) if they choose to receive antithrombotic therapy, and in intermediate to high risk patients (CHADS(2) score of 1 or 2) who are unsuitable for oral anticoagulant therapy or who choose not to receive antitoagulants [54].

b) Patient With Atrial Fibrillation Receiving Intracoronary Stents

1) Guidelines from The American College of Chest Physicians (ACCP) recommends the following:

Patients with atrial fibrillation at high risk of stroke (CHADS(2) score of 2 or higher): warfarin plus dual antiplatelet therapy for 1 months after bare metal stent placement or 3 to 6 months after drug eluting stent placement, followed by warfarin plus a single antiplatelet agent for up to 12 months of total

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wafarin

	NeoFax [®] / Pediatrics	

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Warfarin-FDA Uses



藥物 主頁

相互作用

IV 相容性

藥物 鑒定

藥物 比較

CareNotes

NeoFax[®] / **Pediatrics**

Tox 和藥物 產品查找

RED BOOK

計算器

WARFARIN [您的的搜尋: warfarin]

Drug Classes: Anticoagulant | Blood Modifier Agent | All

Routes: Oral

簡要解答

深入解答

全部結果

2.考量問題:此藥物的適應症為何?

Regulatory Authority



相關結果

毒理學

疾病

Dosing/Administration

Adult Dosing

Pediatric Dosing

FDA Uses

Non-FDA Uses

Dose Adjustments

Administration

Comparative Efficacy

Place In Therapy

Medication Safety

Contraindications

Precautions

Adverse Effects

Black Box Warning

REMS

Drug Interactions (single)

merative

Dosing/Administration



請參閱 '簡要解答' 瞭解綜述結果。

Warfarin Sodium

Atrial fibrillation - Thromboembolic disorder

Atrial fibrillation - Thromboembolic disorder; Prophylaxis

Prostnetic cardiac valve component embolism

Prosthetic cardiac valve component embolism; Prophylaxis

Pulmonary embolism

Pulmonary embolism; Prophylaxis

Thrombosis, Post myocardial infarction; Prophylaxis

Venous thromboembolism

Venous thromboembolism; Prophylaxis

Atrial fibrillation - Thromboembolic disorder

FDA Labeled Indication

a) Overview

FDA Approval: Adult, yes; Pediatric, no

Efficacy: Adult. Effective

Recommendation: Adult, Class IIa

Strength of Evidence: Adult, Category A





消費者藥物資訊



FDA Uses



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主頁	藥物 相互作用	IV 相容性	藥物 鑒定	藥物 比較	CareNotes	NeoFax [®] / Pediatrics	Tox 和藥物 產品查找	RED BOOK	計算器
Stora Trade Regul	Drug Properties Storage & Stability Trade Names Regulatory Status References		Atrial f FDA a) C	Drug Consuibrillation - 1 A Labeled Indoverview FDA Approva Efficacy: Adu Recommenda Strength of E	It reference: Atria Inromboembolic lication I: Adult, yes; Pedi It, Effective ation: Adult, Class vidence: Adult, Ca	L Fibrillation - Drug c disorder: Proph iatric, no s IIa ategory A	Treatment Guidel	ines	是否為核准的適應症用藥? 有建議強度與證據等級嗎?
			١	ndication	eting and distribut		•		ations associated with atrial fibrillation [14].
				anticoagu possibly fa	nas no direct effec	e to prevent further].	,		emic tissue damage. Once a thrombus has occurred, however, the goals of prevent secondary thromboembolic complications that may result in serious and

Direct thrombin inhibitors (DTIs) were similar to adjusted-dose warfarin (INR target, 2 to 3) for reduction in the composite of vascular deaths and ischemic events or composite of stroke, systemic embolic (S/SE) event, MI, and cardiovascular mortality in patients with nonvalvular AF who had 1 or more risk factors for stroke in a meta analysis, and a randomized study of patients underlying electrical cardioversion [16][17]. No significant bleeding differences were observed between warfarin and edoxaban [17]; however, the addition of aspirin to oral anticoagulants significantly increased risk of major bleeding events and hospitalizations related to bleeding [18]. The estimated annual event rate for ischemic stroke and risk of intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) events were lowest for target INR between 2 to 2.5 compared to other INR ranges according to pooled data from 3 large, randomized trials of patients with nonvalvular atrial fibrillation receiving warfarin. Additionally,









檢視證據等級與建議強度

Recommendation, Evidence and Efficacy Ratings

🖶 列印

藥物諮詢 🗓

RESPONSE

The Micromedex Efficacy, Strength of Evidence and Strength of Recommendation definitions are outlined below:

Table 1. Strength Of Recommendation								
Class I	Recommended	The given test or treatment has been proven to be useful, and should be performed or administered.						
Class IIa	Recommended, In Most Cases	The given test, or treatment is generally considered to be useful, and is indicated in most cases.						
Class IIb	Recommended, In Some Cases	The given test, or treatment may be useful, and is indicated in some, but not most, cases.						
Class III	Not Recommended	The given test, or treatment is not useful, and should be avoided.						
Class Indeterm	inate Evidence Inconclusive							

Table 2. Strength Of Evidence

Category A Category A evidence is based on data derived from: Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials with homogeneity with regard to the directions and degrees of results between individual studies. Multiple, well-done randomized clinical trials involving large numbers of patients.

Category B evidence is based on data derived from: Meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials with conflicting conclusions with regard to the directions and degrees of results between individual studies. Randomized controlled trials that involved small numbers of patients or had significant methodological flaws (e.g., bias, drop-out rate, flawed analysis, etc.). Nonrandomized studies (e.g., cohort studies, case-control studies, observational studies).

Category C Category C evidence is based on data derived from: Expert opinion or consensus, case reports or case series.

No

Evidence

Table 3	Efficacy	
Class I	Effective	Evidence and/or expert opinion suggests that a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective
Class II	a Evidence Favors Efficacy	Evidence and/or expert opinion is conflicting as to whether a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective, but the weight of evidence and/or expert opinion favors efficacy.
Class II	b Evidence is Inconclusive	Evidence and/or expert opinion is conflicting as to whether a given drug treatment for a specific indication is effective, but the weight of evidence and/or expert opinion argues against efficacy.
Class II	I Ineffective	Evidence and/or expert opinion suggests that a given drug treatment for a specific indication is ineffective.





Therapeutic Uses

3.考量問題:使用抗凝血藥物是否可顯著降低中風危險?

Atrial fibrillation - Thromboembolic disorder; Prophylaxis

FDA Labeled Indication

a) Overview

FDA Approval: Adult, yes; Pediatric, no

Efficacy: Adult, Effective

Recommendation: Adult, Class I

Strength of Evidence: Adult, Category A

See Drug Consult reference: RECOMMENDATION AND EVIDENCE RATINGS

Evidence (Elderly)

Adjusted-dose warfarin significantly reduced the incidence of the composite endpoint of fatal and nonfatal disabling stroke (ischemic or hemorrhagic), intracranial hemorrhage, and arterial embolism among patients 75 years or older with chronic AF or atrial flutter compared with aspirin [22]. The recurrence of hemorrhagic events showed variable results; there were no significant differences on extracranial hemorrhage in elderly patients [22].

4) Elderly

a) Adjusted-dose warfarin reduced the incidence of the composite endpoint of fatal and nonfatal disabling stroke (ischemic or hemorrhagic), intracranial hemorrhage, and other clinically significant arterial embolism compared with aspirin 75 mg/day, among patients 75 years or older with chronic atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter, with no significant difference on major extracranial hemorrhage (BAFTA; N=973) [22]. Summary: 療效與出血風險

詳細說明的建議有...



檢視 資訊來源



4) Elderly

a) Adjusted-dose warfarin reduced the incidence of the composite endpoint of fatal and nonfatal disabling stroke (ischemic or hemorrhagic), intracranial hemorrhage, and other clinically significant arterial embolism compared with aspirin 75 mg/day, among patients 75 years or older with chronic atrial fibrillation or atrial flutter, with no significant difference on major extracranial hemorrhage (BAFTA; N=973)

References [22] Mant J, Hobbs R, Fletcher K, et al: Warfarin versus aspirin for stroke prevention in an elderly community population with atrial fibrillation (the Birmingham Atrial Fibrillation Treatment of the Aged Study, BAFTA): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2007; 370:493-503. PubMed Abstract: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/...





Adverse Reactions

4.考量問題:使用抗凝血藥物可能的副作用?

主頁	棄物 相互作用	Ⅳ 相容	棄物 *性 鑒定	棄物 比較	CareNotes®	NeoFax® / Pediatrics	其他工具 ▼	
FDA Us Non-FD Dose A Admini Compa Place I	ric Dosing ses OA Uses Adjustments istration arative Efficacy In Therapy ion Safety indications		Adverse Eff 請參閱 簡要解 Cardiovascul Dermatologic Endocrine/M Gastrointest Hematologic Hepatic Eller Immunologic Musculoskel Neurologic E Ophthalmic I Renal Effects Reproductive Respiratory I	s' 瞭解綜述 ar Effects c Effects etabolic Efficits Effects Effects etal Effects Effects effects effects	Hematologic Effec Warfarin Sodiul Anemia Blood coagulatio Eosinophil count		n disorder raised	毒理學 疾病 Drug Consults eMC SmPC (UK) Index Nominum IT- Dialogo Sui Farmaci Martindale PDR® Product Lookup - Martindale Product Lookup - RED Book Online Product Lookup - Tox & Drug 消費者藥物資訊
Black I REMS Drug Ir IV Com	se Effects Box Warning Interactions (sing apatibility (sing ancy & Lactations)	gle)	Warfar Cholest Gangre Hemop Vasculi Cho	nous disord ericardium tis	is syndrome er nbolus syndrome			
Monito Do Not	ring Confuse			organs a	nd extremities, ran	nd cholesterol microemboli ef ging from local necrosis to fat n therapy. Patients may pres	al cases,	



Adverse Reactions



Hemorrhage

出血的危險因子

c) Summary

1) Risk factors for major or fatal bleeding in patients taking warfarin sodium include a higher starting INR, age 65 years or older, variable INRs, history of gastrointestinal bleeding, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, serious heart disease, anemia. malignancy, trauma, renal insufficiency, concomitant drugs, and long duration of warfarin therapy [116]. Other risk factors for a major bleed occurring during warfarin anticoagulation are comorbid conditions, atrial fibrillation, and the first 90 days of warfarin therapy [123][124][125]. Regular monitoring of INR should be performed on all patients. More frequent monitoring, careful dose adjustment, and a shorter duration of therapy may be warranted in patients at high risk for bleeding [116].

b) Prevention and Management

- Perform regular (ie, generally every 1 to 4 weeks) INR monitoring in all treated patients [116]
- Consider more frequent INR monitoring, careful dose titration to desired INR, and shortest possible therapy duration in high-risk patients [116]
- Monitor INR more frequently with treatment initiation, dose adjustment, or withdrawal of other drugs (including botanicals) [116]
- Determine INR immediately before any dental or surgical procedure [116]
- 5) Adjust the dose to maintain INR on the low end of the therapeutic range to continue anticoagulation in patients undergoing minimally invasive procedures [116]
- Do not routinely base vitamin K antagonist (ie, warfarin) therapy interruption solely on clinical prediction rules for bleeding [3].
- If the timeline for anticoagulant reversal is more than 24 hours, interrupt therapy. Oral or parenteral vitamin K may be administered if necessary [116] based on INR [147].
- If expedited (ie, within 1 to 24 hours) anticoagulant reversal is needed, withhold drug. Oral or parenteral vitamin K(1) may be administered if necessary [116]
- If emergent (ie, within less than 1 hour) anticoagulant reversal is required, withhold drug. Consider high-dose phytonadione IV. Consider clotting factor supplementation with prothrombin complex concentrates (eq. 4-factor prothrombin complex concentrate, recombinant factor VIIA plus 3-factor prothrombin complex concentrate, activated prothrombin complex concentrate, 3-factor prothrombin complex concentrate, recombinant factor VIIA, or fresh frozen plasma) [116] [147]
- 10) The following are evidence-based guidelines from the American College of Chest Physicians for managing elevated INR or bleeding in patients on vitamin K antagonist (ie, warfarin) therapy:
 - a) INR between 4.5 and 10 with no __idence of bleeding: Routine use of vitamin K is not recommend.
 - b) INR greater than 10 with no evidence of bleeding: Administer oral vitamin K [3].
 - c) Vitamin K antagonist-associated major bleeding:

 Instead of plasma use, achieve rapid anticoagulation reversal with 4-factor prothrombin complex concentrate. Coadminister with vitamin K 5 to 10 mg via slow IV injection rather than attempting reversal with coagulation factor alone [3].







Monitoring

5.考量問題:使用抗凝血藥物須監測的項目/頻率?

Dosing/Administration

Adult Dosing

Pediatric Dosing

FDA Uses

Non-FDA Uses

Dose Adjustments

Administration

Comparative Efficacy

Place In Therapy

Medication Safety

Contraindications

Precautions

Adverse Effects

Black Box Warning

REMS

Drug Interactions (single)

IV Compatibility (single)

Pregnancy & Lactation

Monitoring

Medication Safety

Monitoring

請參閱 簡要解答 瞭解綜述結果。

- A) Warfarin Sodium
 - 1) Therapeutic
 - a) Laboratory Parameters
 - 1) INR
 - a) Monitor INR daily following the initial warfarin dose until the INR stabilized to the therapeutic range; then periodically based on clinical need, generally every 1 to 4 weeks. Perform additional INR testing when other warfarin products are interchanged with Coumadin(R) or when other drugs (including botanicals) are initiated, discontinued, have dosages changed, or taken irregularly, patients with a high risk of bleeding may require more frequent INR monitoring (manufacturer) [2].
 - b) Monitor INR up to every 12 weeks in patients with consistently stable INRs, defined as at least 3 months of consistent results with no need to adjust warfarin dosing. Evaluate the INR within 1 to 2 weeks if the patient experiences a single out of range value, below or above the therapeutic INR by 0.5 or less (American College of Chest Physicians quidelines) [1]

In general, the recommended target INR is 2.5 (range, 2 to 3) in adults and pediatric patients in most indications [112][1], except in the following situations:

Target INR is 3 (range 2.5 to 3.5):

■ 檢視完整文件

➡ 列印

監測項目與 監測頻率

相關結果

毒理學

疾病

Drug Consults

eMC SmPC (UK)

Index Nominum

IT- Dialogo Sui Farmaci

Martindale

PDR®

Product Lookup - Martindale

Product Lookup - RED Book Online

Product Lookup - Tox & Drug

消費者藥物資訊

達到穩定狀態後的建議 監測頻率





Patient Handouts

6.考量問題:如何進行用藥指導?

Monitoring

Do Not Confuse

Mechanism of Action

Mechanism of Action

Pharmacokinetics

Pharmacokinetics

Patient Education

Medication Counseling

Patient Handouts

Toxicology

Clinical Effects

Drugs and Foods to Avoid:

Ask your doctor or pharmacist before using any other medicine, including over-the-counter medicines, vitamins, and herbal products.

Many medicines and foods can affect how warfarin works and may affect the PT/INR test results. Tell your doctor before you start or stop any medicine, especially the following:

Co-enzyme Q10, echinacea, garlic, ginkgo, ginseng, goldenseal, or St John's wort Another blood thinner, including apixaban, argatroban, bivalirudin, cilostazol, clopidogrel, dabigatran, desirudin, dipyridamole, heparin, lepirudin, prasugrel, rivaroxaban, ticlopidine Medicine to treat depression or anxiety, including citalopram, desvenlafaxine, duloxetine, escitalopram, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, milnacipran, paroxetine, sertraline, venlafaxine, vilazodone

Medicine to treat an infection

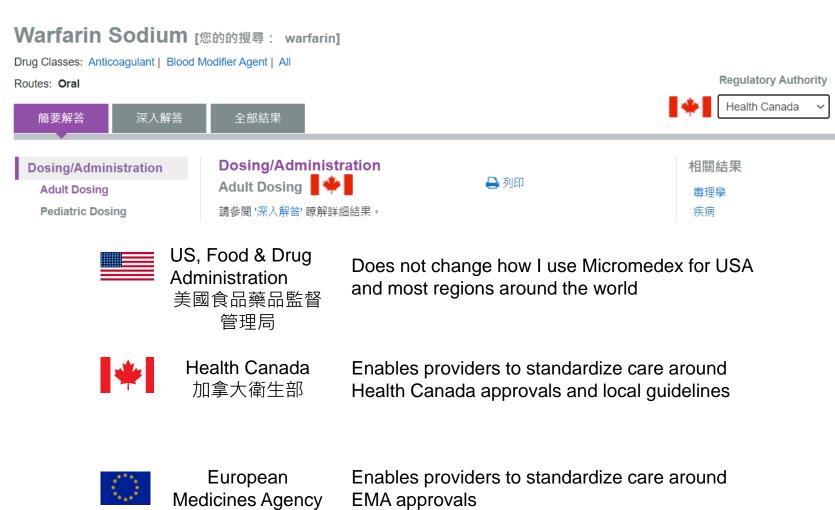
NSAID pain or arthritis medicine, including aspirin, celecoxib, diclofenac, diflunisal, fenoprofen, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, ketorolac, mefenamic acid, naproxen, oxaprozin, piroxicam, sulindac. Check labels for over-the-counter medicines to find out if they contain an NSAID.

Steroid medicine, including dexamethasone, hydrocortisone, methylprednisolone, prednisolone, prednisone





監管單位標示



歐洲藥品管理局





各監管單位特有項目內容







Current Sections	Canadian/EMA Specific Content
Adult Dosing	Adult Dosing
Pediatric Dosing	Pediatric Dosing
FDA Uses	Labeled Uses
Non-FDA Uses	No Section Displayed
Dose Adjustments	Dose Adjustments
Black Box Warnings	Black Box Warnings
Trade Names	Trade Names



搭配專業術語查詢



NeoFax[®] / 藥物 藥物 藥物 主頁 相互作用 Ⅳ 相容性 鑒定 比較 其他工具 ▼ CareNotes **Pediatrics** 搜尋藥物、疾病、毒理學及其他資訊 全部 藥物 疾病 毒理學 Drugs that treat headache Drugs that treat **headache** Drugs that treat **headache**s



Drugs That Treat Headache

將檢索結果,依證據等級分類



顯示: Effective (7) | Evidence Favors Efficacy (31) | Evidence is Inconclusive (2) | Ineffective (0) | Not Rated (0)

Displaying 40 results for "Drugs That Treat Headache"

▼ Effective (7 results)

藥物名稱	Indication	年齡組別
Aspirin	Headache	Adult, Pediatric
Caffeine	Headache; Adjunct	Adult
Dihydroergotamine Mesylate	Cluster headache	Adult
Galcanezumab-gnlm	Episodic cluster headache	Adult
Ibuprofen	Headache 點擊藥品名稱,可進入藥品資	<mark>訊 </mark>
Naproxen Sodium	Headache	Adult, Pediatric
Sumatriptan Succinate	Cluster headache	Adult

- ► Evidence Favors Efficacy (31 results)
- ▶ Evidence is Inconclusive (2 results)







工具好幫手

	藥物		藥物	藥物		NeoFax [®] /	
主頁	相互作用	IV 相容性	鑒定	比較	CareNotes	Pediatrics	其他工具 ▼



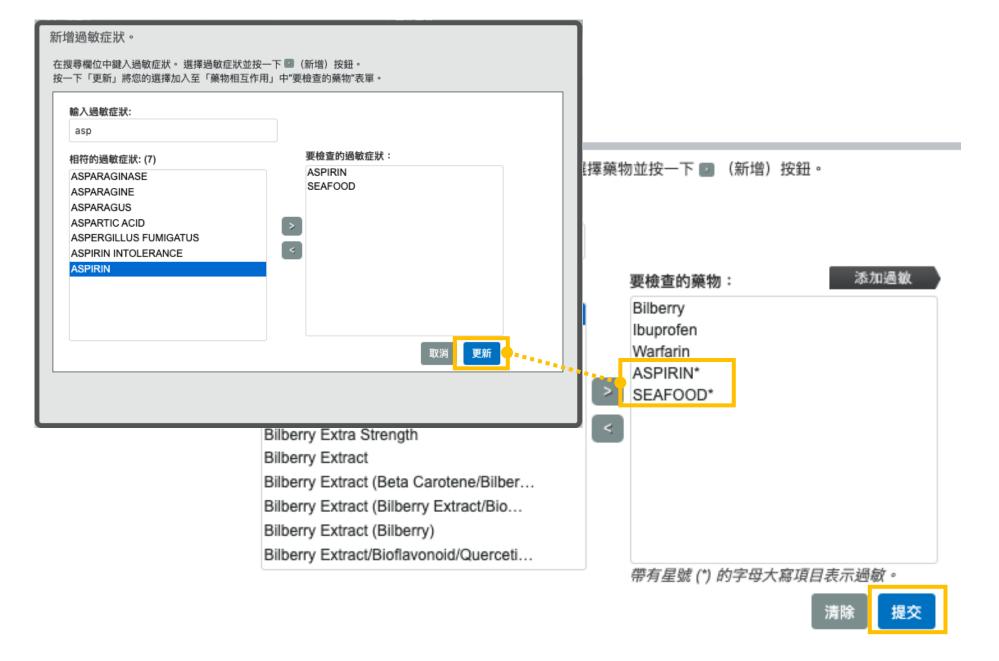


藥物相互作用



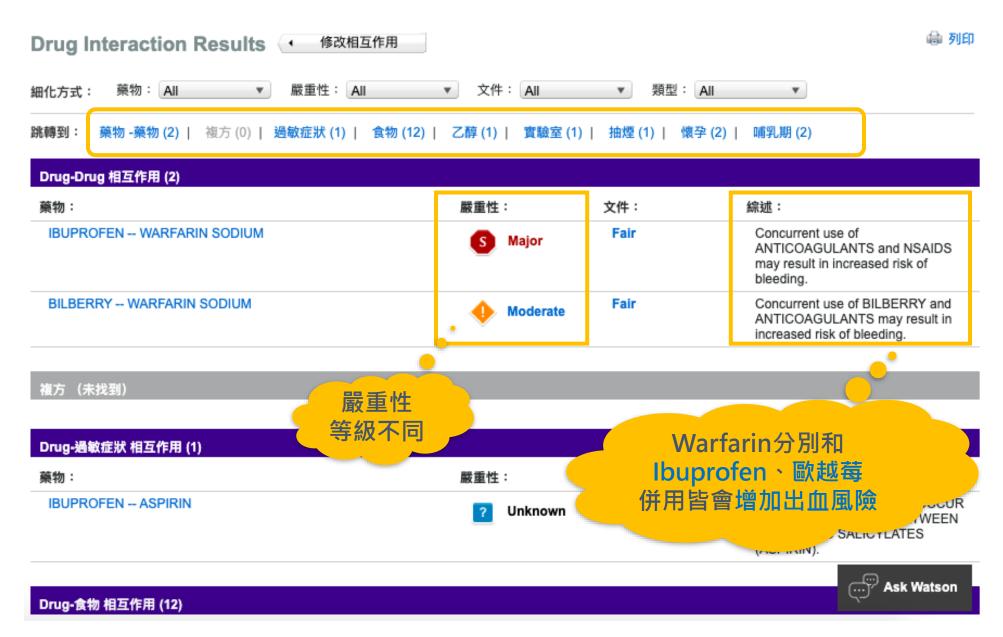
















定義

嚴重性:



禁忌

禁止同時使用這些藥物。

S

嚴重

這種相互作用可能危及生命和/或需要醫療干預以儘量減少或避免嚴重的不 良影響。

1

中等

這種相互作用可能導致加重患者的病情 和/或需要在治療中發生改變。

M

較弱

這種相互作用將限制臨床效果。 表現可能包括增加副作用的頻率或嚴重程度,但一般不需要在治療中發生重大改變。

?

未知

未知。

利印_金 關門X



INTERACTION DETAIL



Warning:

Concurrent use of ANTICOAGULANTS and NSAIDS may result in increased risk of bleeding.

Clinical Management:

Coadministration of an anticoal bleeding relative to the use of injection, 2016; Prod Info CEL tablets, intravenous injection pepidural or spinal hematomas who are receiving neuraxial at PRADAXA® oral capsules, 20 concomitantly, monitor for sign 2016; Prod Info CELEBREX®

Onset:

Not Specified

INTERACTION DETAIL

Major

Documentation:

Fair

Probable Mechanism:

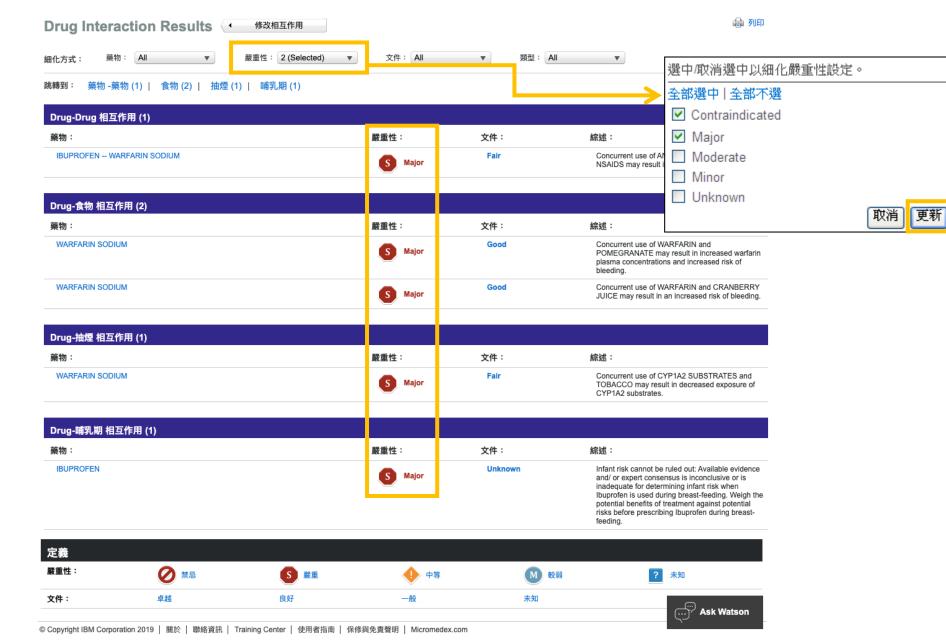
additive effect on hemostasis

Summary:

Coadministration of an anticoagulant and an NSAID may increase the risk of serious bleeding relative to the use of either drug alone (Prod Info CALDOLOR® intravenous injection, 2016; Prod Info CELEBREX® oral capsules, 2016; Prod Info COUMADIN® oral tablets, intravenous injection powder for solution, 2015) and may increase the risk of epidural or spinal hematomas that can result in long-term or permanent paralysis in patients who are receiving neuraxial anesthesia or undergoing spinal puncture (Prod Info PRADAXA® oral capsules, 2015; Prod Info SAVAYSA(TM) oral tablets, 2015). If used concomitantly, monitor for signs of bleeding (Prod Info CALDOLOR® intravenous injection, 2016; Prod Info CELEBREX® oral capsules, 2016).

列印⇔ 關閉★



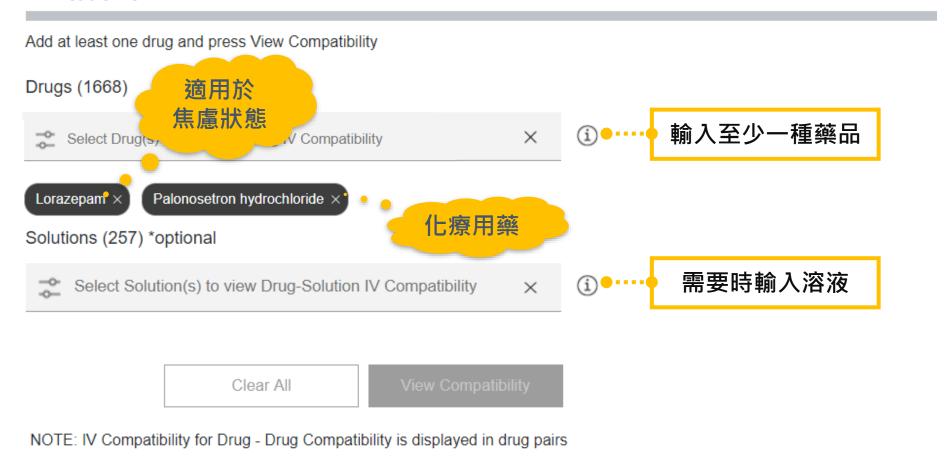




多個藥物的IV相容性



IV 相容性



由 Trissel's™ 2 Clinical Pharmaceutics Database (Parenteral Compatibility). 支援。



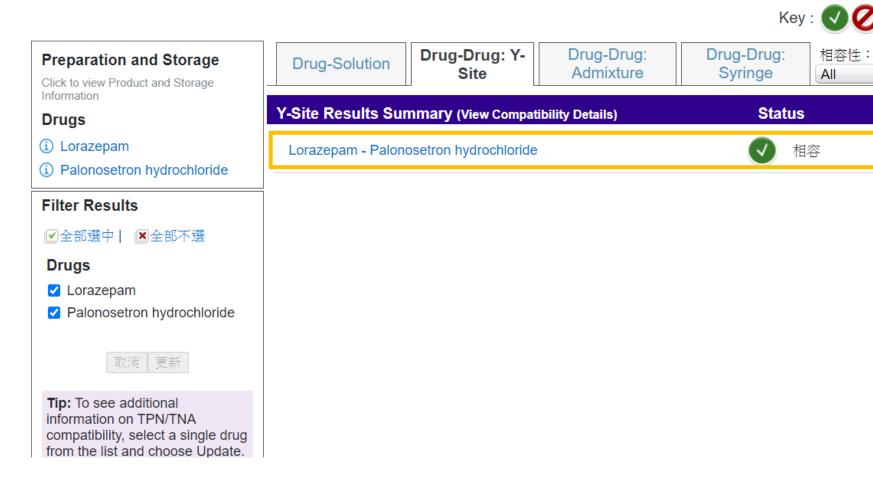
多個藥物的IV相容性



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Ⅳ相容性結果 ←

修改相容性



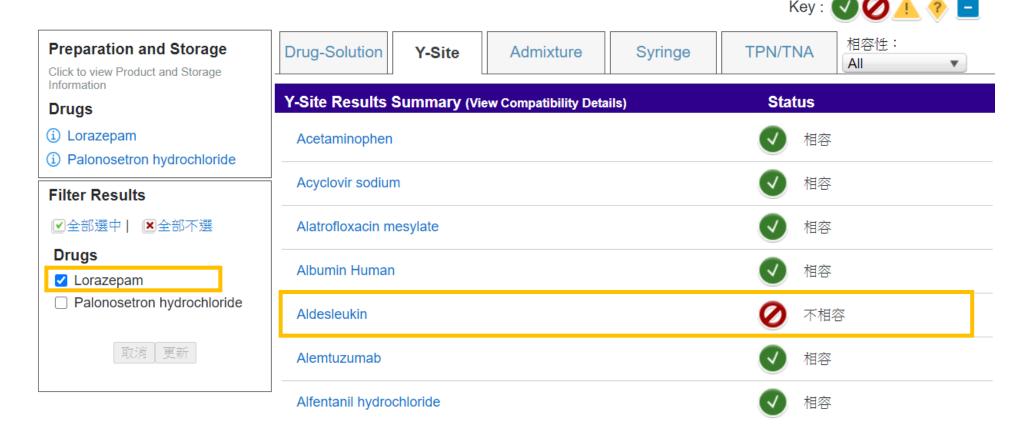


單一藥物的IV相容性



Ⅳ 相容性結果 ←

修改相容性







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藥物鑒定_用印碼查詢







藥物鑒定_印碼查找結果

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按以下項排序所有結果: 印記

Keyword search

藥物 NeoFax[®] / Tox 和藥物 藥物 藥物 主頁 Ⅳ 相容性 鑒定 比較 產品查找 CareNotes **Pediatrics** RED BOOK 計算器

藥物鑒定結果 🗠

修改鑒定

搜尋圖像▶

₿ 列印

6 以下項的相符項: "mrk, 7"

6 藥物相符 用於 'M'

1-6(6相符的藥物) ◄第一個 ◄前面 | 後面▶ 最後一個▶

顯示: ALL | 0-9 | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

印記▼	藥物名稱	製造商	可用性	AAPCC	Poisindex 管理
MRK 711 Singulair	Singulair	Merck Sharp & Dohme LLC	United States	201078	MONTELUKAST
MRK 717 HYZAAR	Hyzaar 50-12.5	Merck Sharp & Dohme LLC	United States	310109	ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS DIURETICS
MRK 747 HYZAAR	Hyzaar 100-25	Merck Sharp & Dohme LLC	United States	310109	ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS DIURETICS
Mrk; 717	Hyzaar	Merck Frosst	Canada	310109	ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS DIURETICS
Mrk; 74; Vioxx	Vioxx	Merck Frosst	Canada	201065	COX-2 INHIBITORS
Mrk; 74; Vioxx	Vioxx	Merck & Company	United States	201065	COX-2 INHIBITORS

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藥物鑒定_印碼查找結果

藥物資訊 執行 Tox 和藥物產品查找: Hyzaar 100-25) 執行 Martindale 藥物產品查找: Hyzaar 100-25 ▶ 藥物名稱: HYZAAR 100-25 成分: HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE -- 25 MG 相關文件: POISINDEX MANAGEMENTS - ANGIOTENSIN II ANTAGONISTS POISINDEX MANAGEMENTS - DIURETICS DRUGDEX EVALUATIONS - LOSARTAN DRUGDEX EVALUATIONS - HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE 顏色: LIGHT YELLOW NDC: 00006-0747-81 00006-0747-31 形狀: TEARDROP-SHAPE 00006-0747-82 00006-0747-54 印記: HYZAAR, MRK 747 00006-0747-28 劑型: ORAL TABLET 輔料: D&C YELLOW NO. 10 ALUMINUM LAKE HYDROXYPROPYL CELLULOSE 可用容器大小: BOTTLE OF 4000, BOTTLE OF 30 : HYPROMELLOSE : LACTOSE, HYDROUS BOTTLE OF 1000, BOTTLE OF 90, STRIP OF 100 MAGNESIUM STEARATE; MICROCRYSTALLINE AAPCC 代碼: 310109 - ANGIOTENSIN RECEPTOR CELLULOSE : PREGELATINIZED STARCH

監管狀態: RX

可用件: UNITED STATES

列印 關閉×





BLOCKER IN COMBINATION WITH DIURETIC

藥物鑒定_用外觀查詢



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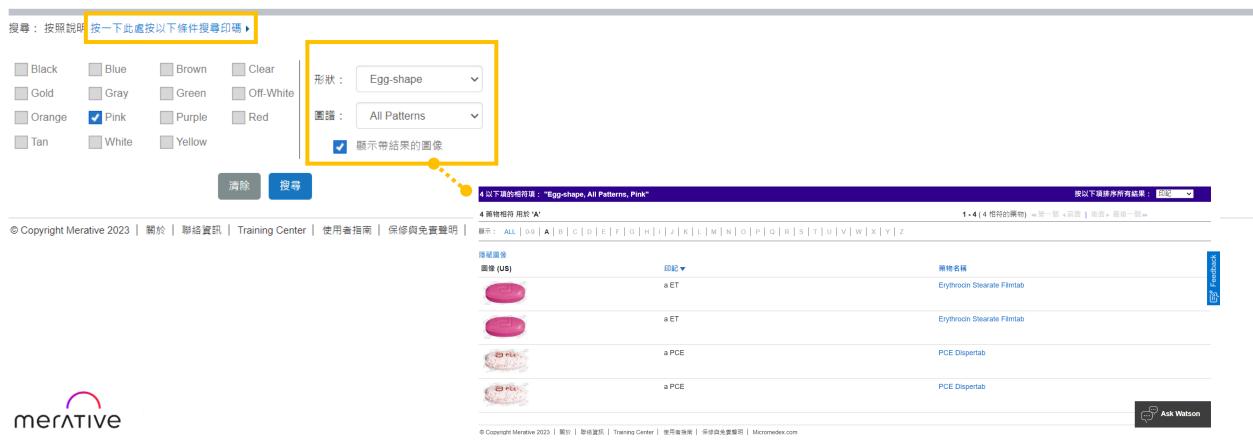
 藥物
 藥物
 MeoFax® / Tox 和藥物

 主頁
 相互作用
 IV 相容性

 鹽定
 比較
 CareNotes
 Pediatrics

 產品查找
 RED BOOK
 計算器

藥物鑒定





藥物比較

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Keyword search Q

藥物 藥物 藥物 上較 NeoFax[®] / Tox 和藥物 上較 CareNotes Pediatrics 產品查找 RED BOOK 計算器

藥物比較

在搜尋欄位鍵入藥物名稱(品牌或學名藥)。 選擇藥物並按一下 ▶ (新增)按鈕。

輸入搜尋詞:

war		J		
相符的藥物名稱: (2)			要檢查的藥物:	
Warfarin Na Warfarin Sodium	<u> </u>		Dabigatran Etexilate Mesylate Rivaroxaban Warfarin Sodium	
		>		
		<		
	₩		清除提交	

要檢查的藥物:

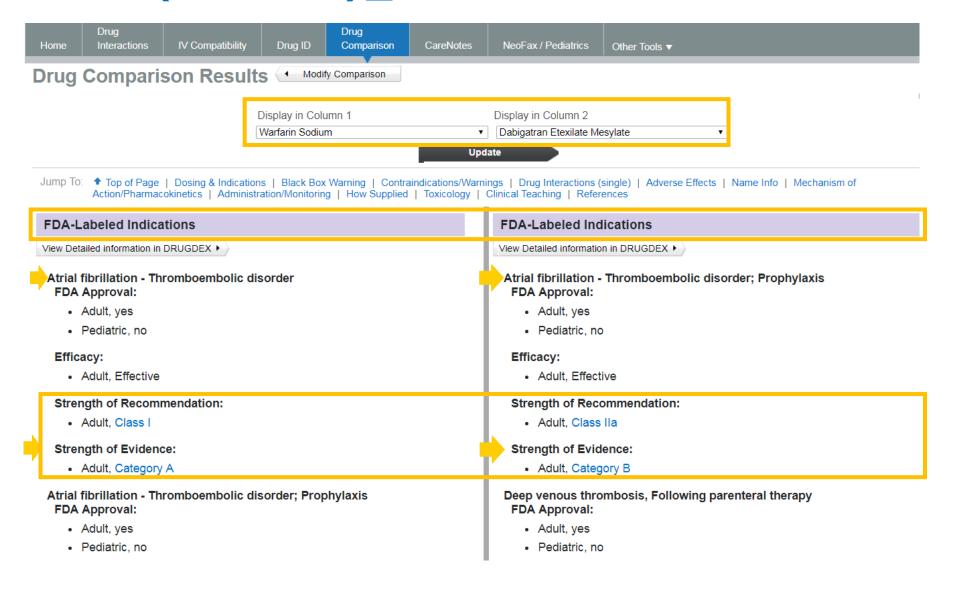
Ask Watson



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藥物比較(適應症)_證據等級







藥物比較(不良反應)_一般/嚴重

Home	Interactions	IV Compatibility	Drug ID	Comparison	CareNotes	NeoFax / Pediatrics	Other Tools ▼					
Drug	Drug Comparison Results Modify Comparison											
Jump To		Dosing & Indication		n Warning Contra	aindications/Warn	Display in Column 2 Tology Dabigatran Etexilate Mesylate Tology Clinical Teaching References Display in Column 2 Tology Adverse Effects Name Info Mechanism of Story Clinical Teaching References						
	se Effects	DRUGDEX •				Adverse Effects View Detailed information in DRUGDEX •						
Dermatologic: Alopecia						 Gastrointestinal: Esophagitis, Gastritis, Gastroesophageal reflux disease (Atrial fibrillation, 5.5%), Gastrointestinal hemorrhage (DVT and pulmonary embolism, 0.7% to 3.1%; nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 6.1%), Gastrointestinal ulcer, Indigestion (DVT and pulmonary embolism, 4.1% to 7.5%) Hematologic: Hemorrhage (DVT and pulmonary embolism treatment or prophylaxis, 9.7% to 12.3%; nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 16.6%) 						
Serious						Serious						
 Cardiovascular: Cholesterol embolus syndrome, Tissue necrosis (Less than 0.1%) Dermatologic: Calciphylaxis, Tissue necrosis (Less than 0.1%) Hematologic: Hemorrhage, Hemorrhage Immunologic: Hypersensitivity reaction Musculoskeletal: Compartment syndrome Neurologic: Intracranial hemorrhage 		s (Less than	 Cardiovascular: Myocardial infarction (DVT and pulmonary embolis to 0.66%; nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 0.7%) Gastrointestinal: Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Major (DVT and pulmembolism, 0.1% to 0.6%; nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 1.6%) Hematologic: Hemorrhage, Major (DVT and pulmonary embolism, 0.2%; nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 3.3%), Thrombosis Immunologic: Anaphylaxis Neurologic: Epidural hematoma, Intracranial hemorrhage (Nonvalvulant) 									





藥物比較-切換另一藥物

Home	Interactions	IV Compatibility	Drug ID	Drug Comparison	CareNotes	NeoFax / Pediatrics	Other Tools ▼				
Drug	Comparis	son Results	Modify	y Comparison							
							₩				
		[Display in Colu	mn 1	Display in Column 2						
		1	Warfarin Sodiun	n	▼ Dabigatran Etexilate Mesylate ▼						
					\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Dabigatran Etexilate M Rivaroxaban	esylate				
luman To	A.T. (D.					Warfarin Sodium					
Jump 10.		Dosing & Indication okinetics Administra				Ings Drug Interactions (Clinical Teaching Refer	single) Adverse Effects Name Info Mechanism of ences				
Advers	se Effects					Adverse Effects					
View Deta	ailed information in I	DRUGDEX •				View Detailed information in DRUGDEX ▶					
Dermatologic: Alopecia					Common						
					 Gastrointestinal: Esophagitis, Gastritis, Gastroesophageal reflux di (Atrial fibrillation, 5.5%), Gastrointestinal hemorrhage (DVT and pulmor embolism, 0.7% to 3.1%; nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 6.1%), Gastroint ulcer, Indigestion (DVT and pulmonary embolism, 4.1% to 7.5%) Hematologic: Hemorrhage (DVT and pulmonary embolism treatmer prophylaxis, 9.7% to 12.3%; nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 16.6%) 						
						propriylaxis, 9.7 70	to 12.576, Horivalvulai atriai horination, 16.676)				
Seriou	s					Serious					
• Ca 0.1%		Cholesterol embolu	s syndrome,	Tissue necrosi	s (Less than		ar: Myocardial infarction (DVT and pulmonary embolism, 0.1% ular atrial fibrillation, 0.7%)				
	 Dermatologic: Calciphylaxis, Tissue necrosis (Less than 0.1%) Hematologic: Hemorrhage, Hemorrhage 		 Gastrointestinal: Gastrointestinal hemorrhage, Major (DVT and pembolism, 0.1% to 0.6%; nonvalvular atrial fibrillation, 1.6%) 								
• Im	munologic: Hy	persensitivity react	ion				Hemorrhage, Major (DVT and pulmonary embolism, 0.3% to trial fibrillation, 3.3%), Thrombosis				
• IVIU	Musculoskeletal: Compartment syndrome					Immunologic: Anaphylaxis					



計算器

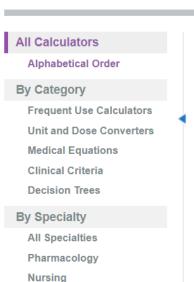


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Keyword search Q



Calculators



_

Medical Statistics

Math Calculator

Math Calculator

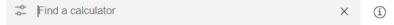
About

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References



Alphabetical Order



Or click a letter to jump to that section. Click on a link below to use a formula or criteria.

跳轉到: A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z 0-9

Displaying 694 calculators



- A-a Gradient
- a/A Ratio
- AaPO2 Correction for FIO2
- ABCD Rule Predicting Stroke Within 7 Days of a TIA
- ABCD2 Score to Predict Stroke Risk after TIA
- Absolute Eosinophil Count





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計算器

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Keyword search

Q

藥物 藥物 藥物 所eoFax[®] / Tox 和藥物 主頁 相互作用 Ⅳ 相容性 鑒定 比較 CareNotes Pediatrics 產品查找 RED BOOK 計算器

Calculators

All Calculators

Alphabetical Order

By Category

Frequent Use Calculators

Unit and Dose Converters

Medical Equations

Clinical Criteria

Decision Trees

By Specialty

All Specialties

Pharmacology

Nursing

Medical Statistics

Math Calculator

Math Calculator

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Frequent Use Calculators

Antidote Dosing And Nomograms

- Blood Ethanol Concentration Estimation
- Acetaminophen (Paracetamol) Toxicity Assessment
- NAC Dosing for Acetaminophen Overdose
- Ethanol Initial IV Dosing for Methanol/Ethylene Glycol Overdose
- Ethanol IV Dosing Adjustment for Methanol/Ethylene Glycol Overdose

Laboratory Values

- Creatinine Clearance Estimate by Cockcroft-Gault Equation
- Creatinine Clearance Estimate by Cockcroft-Gault Equation (SI units)

Dosing Tools

- ACLS: Adult Emergency Drug Dosing Calculator
- PALS: Pediatric Emergency Drug Dosing Calculator
- Heparin Dosing Calculator
- IV Drip Maintenance Rate Calculator
- Maintenance Fluid Calculation for Children Based on Hourly Fluid Requirements
- Maintenance fluid calculation for children based on daily fluid requirements

Clinical Calculators

- A-a Gradient
- a/A Ratio
- Anion Gap

Measurement Calculators

- Body Mass Index (BMI Quetelet's index)
- Body Mass Index (BMI) percentiles for boys (2 to 20 years)
- Body Mass Index (BMI) percentiles for girls (2 to 20 years)
- Body Surface Area (BSA Du Bois Method)
- Ideal body weight (method of Devine) and adjusted





Ask Watson

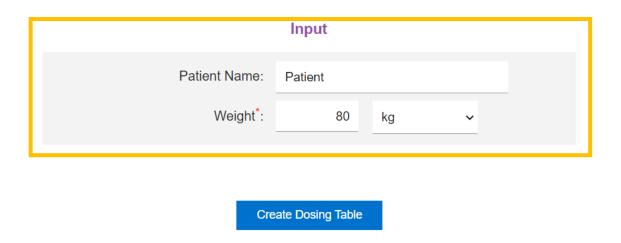




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ACLS: Adult Emergency Drug Dosing Calculator



Notes

- Use this calculator to generate a weight based dosing sheet for commonly used emergency medications.
- Weight* is a mandatory input.
- You must have *pop-ups* enabled to see and print the customized dosing sheet.
- Once you have entered the patient **Weight**, and any optional information, click the **Create Dosing Table** button and the customized sheet will appear in a new window. A print prompt will appear automatically.







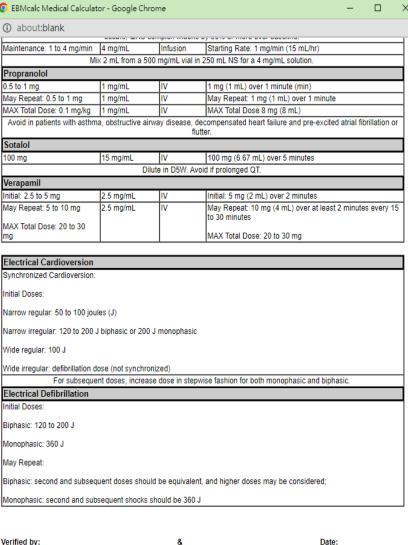
i about:blank							
ACLS: Adult Emergen	cy Drug Dosing	Calculator					
80 kg	Date:	2022/8/9 下午3:04:38					
ou ky	Patient Name:	Patient					

Recommendations according to AHA guidelines ACLS resuscitation.

*Attention - Institutionally dispensed drug concentrations may vary.

Drug	Concentration	Route	Dose
Adenosine			
6 mg	3 mg/mL	Rapid IV Push	6 mg (2 mL) over 1 to 3 seconds
May Repeat: 12 mg X 2 MAX: 30 mg	3 mg/mL	Rapid IV Push	May Repeat: after 1 to 2 minutes, 12 mg (4 mL) over 1 to 3 seconds; may repeat another 12 mg after 1 to 2 minutes
			MAX: 30 mg
Follow adenosine IV pus	sh with 20 mL salin	e flush. Highe	r doses may be required in patients taking theophylline.
Amiodarone: Cardiac Arre	est		
300 mg	50 mg/mL	IV Push/IO	300 mg (6 mL)
May Repeat: 150 mg X 1	50 mg/mL	IV Push/IO	May Repeat: 150 mg (3 mL) x 1
	Dilute in 20 to 3	0 mL of D5W	or may administer undiluted.
Amiodarone: Stable VT			
150 mg	1.5 mg/mL	Slow IV Push	150 mg (10 mL/min) over 10 minutes
May Repeat: 150 mg	1.5 mg/mL	Slow IV Push	May Repeat: 150 mg
Mix	3 mL from a 50 mg	/mL vial in 10	0 mL D5W for a 1.5 mg/mL solution.
1 mg/min	1.8 mg/mL	Infusion	1 mg/min (33 mL/hr) for 6 hours, then 0.5 mg/min (16 mL/hr)
MAX Cumulative Dose: 2.2 g over 24 hours			MAX Cumulative Dose: 2.2 g over 24 hours
Mi	x 18 mL of 50 mg/r	mL vial in 500	mL D5W for a 1.8 mg/mL solution.
Atropine sulfate: Bradyca	rdia		
1 mg	0.1 mg/mL	IV Push	1 mg (10 mL)
May Repeat: 1 mg	0.1 mg/mL	IV Push	May Repeat: 1 mg every 3 to 5 minutes
MAX Cumulative Dose: 3 mg			
If ma	nufacturer recomm	endation is un	known then use maximum available.
Diltiazem			
15 to 20 mg	5 mg/mL	IV	Initial Dose: 20 mg (4 mL) over 2 minutes (min)
May Repeat: 20 to 25 mg			May repeat after 15 min: 25 mg (5 mL)

	 EBMcalc Medical Calculat 	or - Google Chro	me	- 0	×	© EBMcalc Medical Calcula	tor - Google Ch	rome	
	i about:blank					(i) about:blank		oompion maoi	
	DOBUTamine hydrochlori	ide			_	Maintenance: 1 to 4 mg/min	4 mg/mL	Infusion	Sta
	5 to 10 mcg/kg/min	1000 mcg/mL	Infusion	Starting Rate: 400 mcg/min (24 mL/hr)			lix 2 mL from a 5	00 mg/mL vial	
				Dose based on 5 mcg/kg/min		Propranolol			
	Mix 20	mL of a 12.5 mg/	mL vial in 250	mL of D5W for a 1000 mcg/mL solution.	_	0.5 to 1 mg	1 mg/mL	IV	1 r
	DOPamine hydrochloride			-		May Repeat: 0.5 to 1 mg	1 mg/mL	IV	Ma
	5 to 20 mcg/kg/min	1600 mcg/mL	Infusion	Starting Rate: 400 mcg/min (15 mL/hr)	_	MAX Total Dose: 0.1 mg/kg	1 mg/mL	IV	MA
				Titrate to patient response and taper slowly		Avoid in patients with asthr	na, obstructive a		decom lutter.
				Dose based on 5 mcg/kg/min		Sotalol			
	Dil	ute 400 mg DOPs	mine in 250 r	nL D5W for a 1600 mcg/mL solution.		100 mg	15 mg/mL	IV	10
	EPINEPHrine: Cardiac Ari		annine in 250 i	ILE DOTT TOT A 1000 INCOMILE SOLUTION.			D	ilute in D5W. A	void if
	1 mg	0.1 mg/mL	IV/IO	[1 mg (10 mL)		Verapamil			
	May Repeat: 1 mg every 3 to		IV/IO	May Repeat: 1 mg (10 mL) every 3 to 5 minutes	-11	Initial: 2.5 to 5 mg	2.5 mg/mL	IV	Init
	5 minutes			1 , , , , ,	_	May Repeat: 5 to 10 mg	2.5 mg/mL	IV	Ma to
	2 to 2.5 mg	1 mg/mL	ET	2 mg (2 mL)		MAX Total Dose: 20 to 30			
	May Repeat: 2 to 2.5 mg every 3 to 5 minutes	1 mg/mL	ET	May Repeat: 2 mg (2 mL) every 3 to 5 minutes	_	mg			MA
	EPINEPHrine: Bradycardi					Electrical Cardioversion			
	2 to 10 mcg/min	4 mcg/mL	Infusion	Starting Rate: 2 mcg/min (30 mL/hr)	_	Synchronized Cardioversion			
			ng/mL vial in 2	50 mL D5W for a 4 mcg/mL solution.					
	EPINEPHrine: Hypotension					Initial Doses:			
	0.1 to 0.5 mcg/kg/min	4 mcg/mL	Infusion	Starting Rate: 8 mcg/min (120 mL/hr)		Narrow regular: 50 to 100 joi	ules (J)		
				Dose based on 0.1 mcg/kg/min		Narrow irregular: 120 to 200	I hiphaeic or 200) I mononhaci	c
	Mix	1 mL from a 1 m	ng/mL vial in 2	50 mL D5W for a 4 mcg/mL solution.		Ivanow inegular. 120 to 200	o bipilasic or zor	7 o monophasi	
	Esmolol					Wide regular: 100 J			
	IV Bolus 0.5 mg/kg	10 mg/mL	IV Bolus	Initial Dose: 40 mg (4 mL) over 1 minute		Wide irregular: defibrillation	dose (not synchri	onized)	
	May Repeat 0.5 mg/kg	10 mg/mL	IV Bolus	May Repeat: if infusion is inadequate, 40 mg (4 mL) over	1		ent doses, increa	<u> </u>	pwise f
	A 1 d			minute	_	Electrical Defibrillation			
	flutter. If	initial infusion rate	e is inadequat	ecompensated heart failure and pre-excited atrial fibrillation e, repeat bolus and increase infusion rate.	or	Initial Doses:			
	0.05 mg/kg/min	10 mg/mL	Infusion	Starting Rate: 4 mg/min (24 mL/hr)	_	Biphasic: 120 to 200 J			
	Rate Increase: 0.1 mg/kg/min increments		Infusion	Rate Increase: 8 mg/min (48 mL/hr) increments		Monophasic: 360 J			
	MAX Infusion Rate 0.3 mg/kg/min	10 mg/mL	Infusion	MAX Infusion Rate: 24 mg/min (144 mL/hr)		May Repeat:			
			Further dilution	on not required.		Biphasic: second and subse	nuant docas cho	ıld ha anıivale	nt and
	Isoproterenol					Dipriasic. Second and Subse	quent doses sno	and the equivale	int, and
	2 to 10 mcg/min	4 mcg/mL	Infusion	Starting Rate: 5 mcg/min (75 mL/hr)		Monophasic: second and su	osequent shocks	should be 360	IJ
	Mix	5 mL from a 0.2 r	mg/mL vial in 2	250 mL D5W for a 4 mcg/mL solution.					
	Lidocaine								
	1 to 1.5 mg/kg	20 mg/mL	IV/IO	Initial Dose: 80 mg (4 mL)		Verified by:		&	
*				Dose based on 1 mg/kg	_ _	This document is not to be pa	art of the perman	ent medical re	cord.
	May Reneat: 0.5 to 0.75	20 ma/ml	liv/io	May Reneat: 40 mg (2 ml.)					







Ask Watson 有問題,問華生!



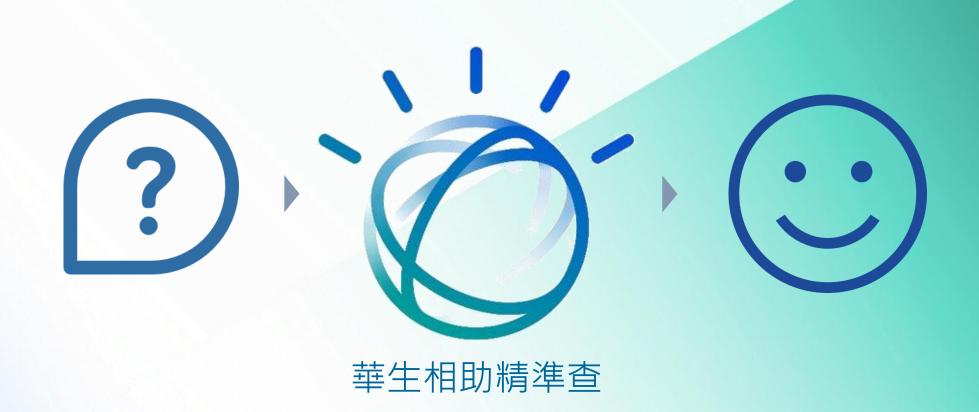


IBM Micromedex 為何需要華生?



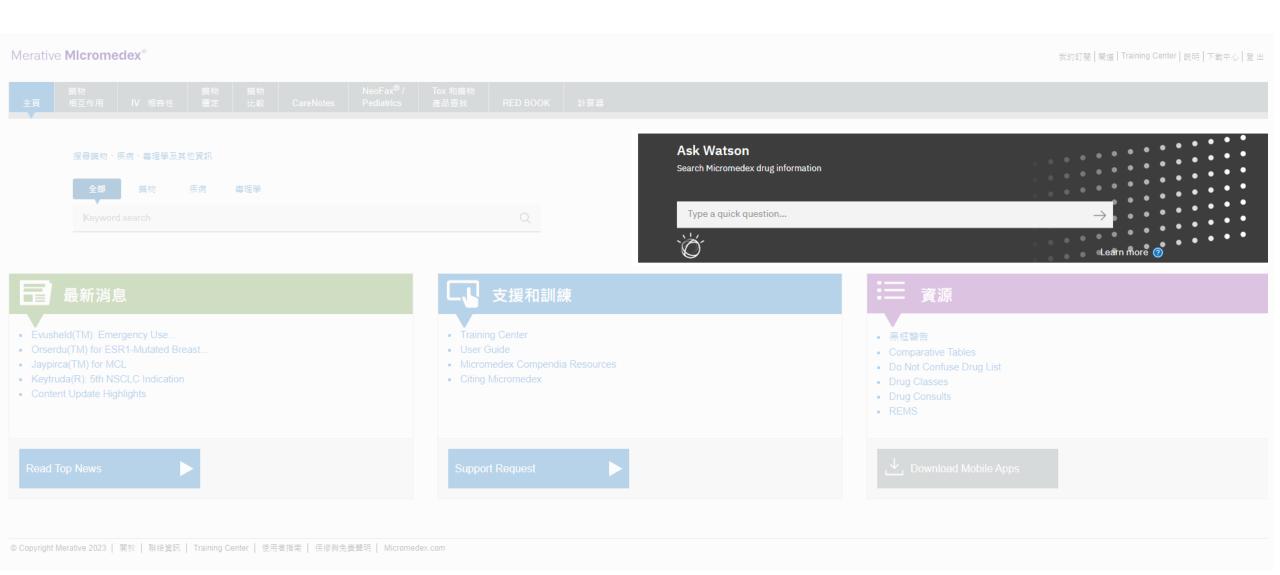


IBM Micromedex 為何需要華生?



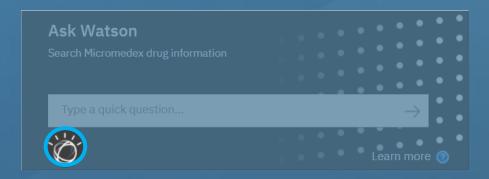
怎麼找華生?







怎麼問華生?



點按華生即顯示

問題範例

Micromedex Watson Assistant



Hello! What can I help you find?

Sample drug information questions you can ask:

Is fluconazole dialyzable?

Do tacrolimus and voriconazole interact?

Are tacrolimus and diltiazem IV compatible?

What solutions are compatible with fluconazole?

You can also ask a series of questions about the same drug or condition:

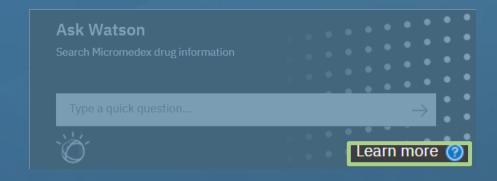
What's the adult dose of rivaroxaban for dvt?

Are dose adjustments needed?

Can I give with food?

What patient monitoring is needed?

怎麼問華生?



點按Learn more即顯示

智能檢索說明

About Merative Micromedex with Watson

Conversational Search:

Micromedex with Watson uses cognitive computing in the IBM cloud to gather search intent through conversation, provide specific clinical answers, and guide clinicians to relevant evidence.

How Micromedex with Watson Works:

Ask questions in a natural way, the way clinicians ask clinicians. The more specific the question, the more specific the answer. Examples:

- · What's the adult dose of lisinopril for hypertension?
- What are approved uses for pristiq?
 What are the adverse effects of digoxin?
 Can cefazolin be given IV push?
- · How fast can Daptomycin be given? Micromedex with Watson Understands:

Watson is in medical residency and can answer many drug information questions. The system learns from interaction with users and will be able to answer more sophisticated questions over time. For now, answers are limited to:

- Drug Information (e.g. Drug Classes, Dosing, Administration, Medication Safety, Mechanism of Action, Pharmacokinetics, About)
- Drug Interactions
 IV Compatibility

Micromedex with Watson does NOT Understand:





怎麼問華生?

像同事之間一樣問問題

華生現在知道:

Solution, Y site, Admixture, Syringe, TPN / TNA

華生還不知道:

NeoFax / Pediatrics, Toxicology, Disease, Lab, Alternative Medicine, Reproductive Risk 第三方内容 (例如Martindale, Index Nominum)

About Merative Micromedex with Watson

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- · Drug Interactions
- IV Compatibility

Micromedex with Watson does NOT Understand:

關閉X

Demo Slides



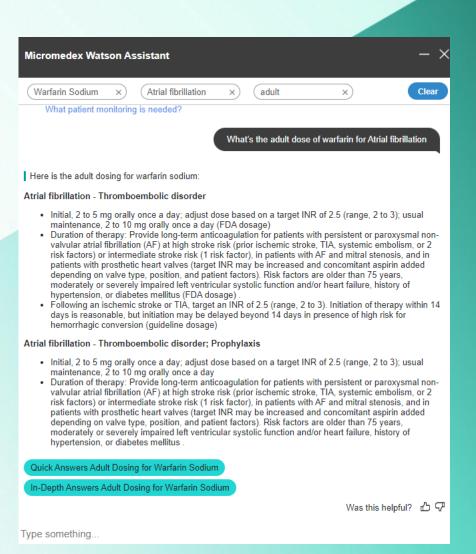
就像跟你的同事問問題一樣,

對話將提供簡要解答內容、簡要解答連結、深入解答連結

- •Dosing and adjustments 劑量與調整
- •Adverse effects 不良反應
- •Contraindications 禁忌症
- •Precautions 注意事項
- •Administration 管理
- •More 更多

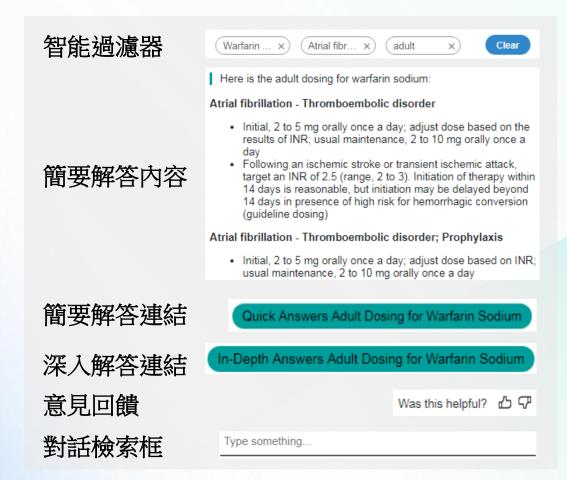
提問範例:

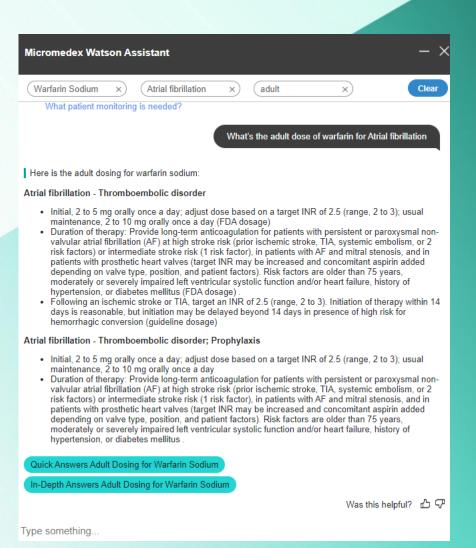
"What's the adult dose of warfarin for Atrial fibrillation?"





對話式檢索介面



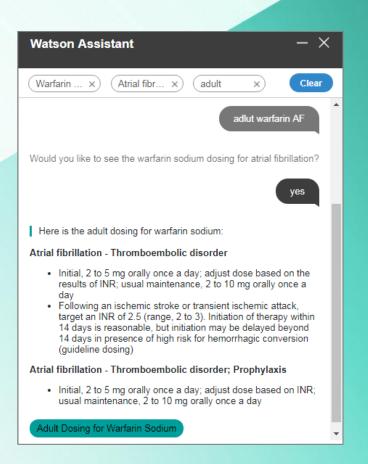


無論是手滑打錯、語意不明、病名縮寫都沒 關係,華生會再次確認,提供你正確答案

> 提問範例: adult warfarin AF

Would you like to see the warfarin sodium dosing for atrial fibrillation?

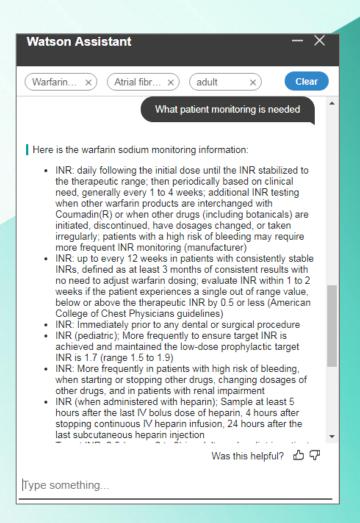
yes



您可延續前面問題繼續發問,智慧過濾器將 根據前面提出的問題,提供與前述病患相關 背景的解答

提問範例:

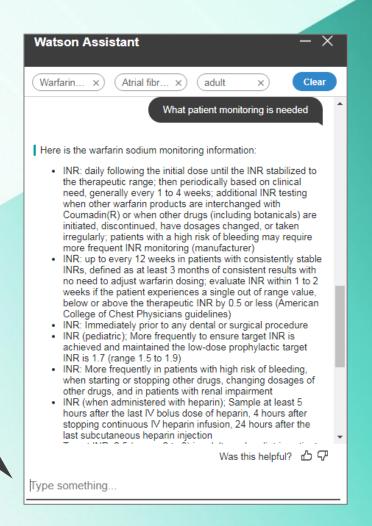
"Are dose adjustment needed?"



您可延續前面問題繼續發問,智慧過濾器將 根據前面提出的問題,提供與前述病患相關 背景的解答

提問範例:

"What patient monitoring is needed?"

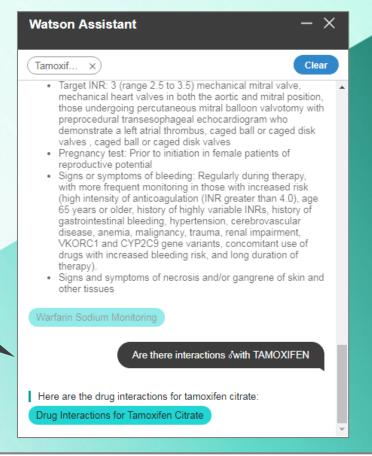


如在前述問題下接續詢問前述藥物與特定藥物的交互作用,結果將提供連結引導您到藥物交互作用的頁面

提問範例:

"Are there interactions with TAMOXIFEN?"

Drug Interactions for Tamoxifen Citrate

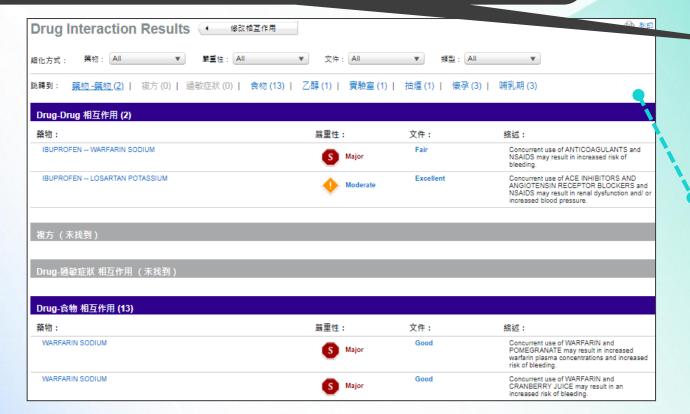


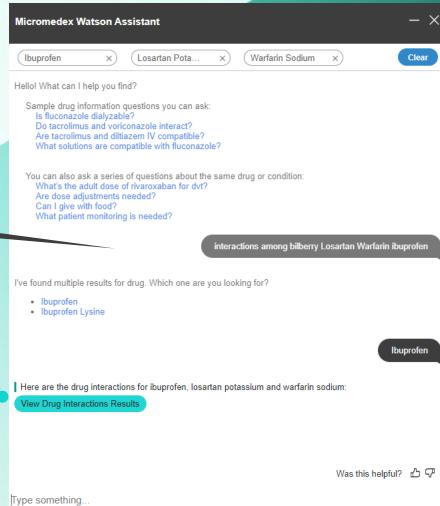


除單一藥物的交互作用清單外,亦可直接查詢多個藥物交互作用

提問範例:

"interactions among bilberry Losartan Warfarin ibuprofen?"



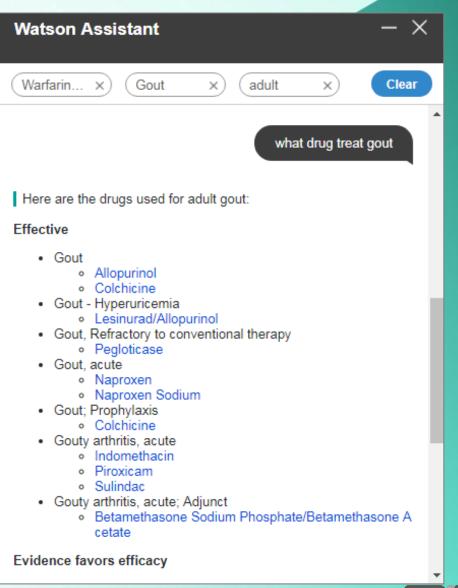




若您提出新藥或新病患問題繼續發問,華生將為您重置問題情境並提供相關解答,您無須自行清除前述提問

提問範例:

"what drug treat gout?"



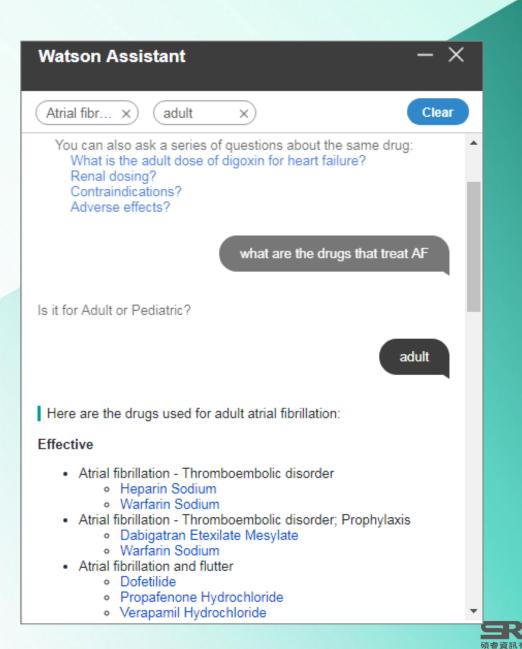
若您提出新藥或新病患問題繼續發問,華生將為您重置問題情境並提供相關解答,或是**追問細節**以釐清問題,您無須自行清除前述提問

提問範例:

what are the drugs that treat AF

Is it for Adult or Pediatric?

adult





Q & A Thank You!

客戶服務中心

服務專線:02-7731-5800

服務傳真:02-8226-5022

客戶服務信箱: services@customer-support.com.tw 專人服務時間: 週一~週五 9:00~17:30

系統服務時間:全年無休

