

Clinical practice guidelines for influenza:

executive summary



Clinical practice guidelines for influenza: quick reference



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执行摘要

临床问题

- 药物治疗流感病毒感染患者有何作用?
- 什么是疑似流感病毒感染患者的最佳诊断策略?
- 药物在预防流感病毒感染中有何作用?

背景:

随着目前开展一些随机对照试验并在近期完成了一些随机对照试验, 流感治疗证据基础持续变化。本更新指南扩展了之前发布的世卫组织指南的范围。世卫组织之前发布的指南侧重于重症流感患者或有重症流感风险患者的临床管理。

本更新指南用于协助临床医生处理疑似或确诊流感病毒感染者,它提出关于重症和非重症流感管理的建议,还提供了关于使用抗病毒药物预防过去48小时内暴露于流感病毒的个体感染流感病毒的建议。它适用于季节性流感病毒患者、大流行性流感病毒患者和已知可导致受感染人类严重疾病的新型甲型流感病毒(人畜共患流感病毒,例如甲型H5N1、甲型H5N6和甲型H7N9禽流感病毒)的患者。它还更新了从观察性研究中汇总的住院和死亡基线风险估算值以及对重症流感高风险或极高风险患者的拟议定义,使这些建议具有适当针对性(参见第5.1节和第5.2节)。

对象:

本指南主要针对管理流感病毒感染患者的医务人员。各级卫生系统,包括社区保健、初级保健、急诊科和医院病房,均可应用本指南。

本指南还是政策制定者、卫生管理人员和卫生机构管理人员的参考工具,并有助于制定国家、地区和地方流行病和大流行病防备指南。

指南提供了以下方面的建议:

- 采用抗病毒药物治疗重症流感或非重症流感。
- 对重症流感患者进行辅助治疗,包括采用皮质类固醇、非类固醇抗炎药、大环内酯类药物和被动免疫疗法。
- 使用诊断检测策略指导对流感病毒感染患者或有流感病毒感染风险患者的治疗。
- 使用抗病毒药物预防发生症状性流感。
- 联合使用抗生素治疗非重症流感患者。

关于对非重症流感患者抗病毒治疗和抗生素治疗的新建议:

- 有条件建议对非重症流感患者以及很有可能进展为重症的患者使用巴洛沙韦;
- 有条件建议不对面临较低发生重症风险的非重症流感患者使用巴洛沙韦;
- 有条件建议不对非重症流感患者使用拉尼米韦;
- 强烈建议不对非重症流感患者使用奥司他韦;
- 有条件建议不对非重症流感患者使用帕拉米韦;
- 强烈建议不对非重症流感患者使用扎那米韦;
- 强烈建议不对非重症流感患者使用法匹拉韦;
- 有条件建议不对非重症流感患者使用阿比多尔;
- 强烈建议不对细菌混合感染可能性低的非重症流感患者使用抗生素。

关于重症流感患者(包括高死亡率或重症风险不明的新型甲型流感感染者)抗病毒治疗的新建议:

- 有条件建议对重症流感患者使用奥司他韦;
- 有条件建议不对重症流感患者使用帕拉米韦;
- 有条件建议不对重症流感患者使用扎那米韦。

关于重症流感患者辅助治疗的新建议:

- 有条件建议不对无细菌混合感染的重症流感患者使用大环内酯类药物;
- 有条件建议不对重症流感患者使用血浆疗法;
- 有条件建议不对重症流感患者使用雷帕霉素靶蛋白抑制剂;
- 有条件建议不对重症流感患者使用皮质类固醇。

针对暴露干季节性流感病毒但未感染者的新的预防建议:

- 有条件建议对于若患季节性流感后住院风险极高的无症状者使用巴洛沙丰;
- 有条件建议不对若患季节性流感后并无极高住院风险的无症状者使用拉尼那事:
- 有条件建议对若患季节性流感后住院风险极高的无症状者使用奥司他韦;
- 有条件建议不对若患季节性流感后并无极高住院风险的人使用扎那米韦。

对暴露于人畜共患流感病毒(高死亡率新型甲型流感病毒)但未感染者的新预防建 议:

- 有条件建议使用巴洛沙韦;
- 有条件建议使用拉尼米韦;
- 有条件建议使用奥司他韦;
- 有条件建议使用扎那米韦;

关于对疑似季节性流感病毒感染患者的检测策略的新建议:

- 有条件建议使用核酸扩增试验(NAAT)诊断疑似重症流感患者的流感;
- 有条件建议使用数字免疫测定法(DIA)或核酸扩增试验法诊断疑似非重症流感患者的流感。

关于本指南:

经更新的世界卫生组织(世卫组织)指南根据现有新证据就流感病毒感染治疗提出新的建议。当世卫组织认为有足够证据制定建议时,指南制定小组通常会对疗法进行评估。虽然指南制定小组在制定建议时采取个体患者的视角,但也会考虑对资源的影响、可接受性、可行性、公平和人权等因素。根据可信赖指南的标准和方法制定了本指南[1]。

更新和访问:

本文件更新了2022年发布的题为"流感病毒感染重症临床管理指南"的文件。可通过世卫组织流感临床管理网站和MAGICapp查阅现行指南及其早期版本(可在线阅读,也可用PDF格式输出以供互联网接入受限的读者使用)。

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