

Vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品安全資訊風險溝通表

日期：106/10

藥品成分	Vancomycin
藥品名稱及許可證字號	衛生福利部核准含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品許可證共 9 張。查詢網址： http://www.fda.gov.tw/MLMS/H0001.aspx
適應症	葡萄球菌感染所致之心內膜炎、骨髓炎、肺炎、敗血病、軟組織感染、腸炎、梭狀桿菌感染所致之假膜性結腸炎。
藥理作用機轉	Vancomycin 殺菌的作用主要是抑制細菌細胞壁的合成。除此之外，亦可改變細菌細胞膜的通透性和核糖核酸的合成，達到殺菌之效果。
訊息緣由	2017/10/3 美國 FDA 發布，接獲 1 件白內障手術結束時於眼內注射含 triamcinolone、moxifloxacin 及 vancomycin 成分調製劑後，發生出血性阻塞性視網膜血管炎 (hemorrhagic occlusive retinal vasculitis, HORV) 之通報案例。 網址： https://www.fda.gov/Safety/MedWatch/SafetyInformation/SafetyAlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm578743.htm
藥品安全有關資訊分析及描述	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 美國 FDA 曾接獲數十件白內障手術結束時於眼內注射含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品後，發生出血性阻塞性視網膜血管炎 (hemorrhagic occlusive retinal vasculitis, HORV) 之通報案例。 2. HORV 之臨床症狀包括：延遲發作 (可長達 3 週) 的突發性無痛的視力下降、眼內炎、視網膜內出血、視網膜血管炎、視網膜血管阻塞及視網膜缺血。如將含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品以眼內注射於雙眼，可能因 HORV 而導致失明。 3. 美國 FDA 提醒，許多眼科醫生會在白內障手術時以眼內注射含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品來預防術後眼內炎 (postoperative endophthalmitis)，惟目前並無充分的研究證明該用法之安全性及有效性，目前亦未核准含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品用於眼內注射。 4. 美國 FDA 不建議含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品單獨使用或混合其他藥物調製使用於眼內注射來預防白內障手術之術後眼內炎，且已新增 HORV 之風險於含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品仿單之警語處。
食品藥物管理署風險溝通說明	<p>◎ 食品藥物管理署說明：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 經查，我國核准含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品之許可證共 9 張，均未核准用於眼內注射，且中文仿單已刊載：「玻璃體內注射不是泛可黴素核准的給藥途徑」，惟未提及 HORV 之風險。 2. 針對該 HORV 風險適當之風險管控措施，本署現正研議中。 <p>◎ 醫療人員應注意事項：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品並未核准用於眼內注射，亦未核准用於預防眼內炎，白內障手術期間或術後於眼前房內或玻璃體內注

射含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品，可能引起罕見但可能造成永久性視力喪失的 HORV。

2. 目前並無充分的研究證明於眼前房內或玻璃體內注射含 vancomycin 成分注射劑藥品之安全性及有效性。

◎ **病人應注意事項：**

如於白內障手術後發生眼睛不適，應立即告知醫療人員或盡速就醫。

◎ 醫療人員或病人懷疑因為使用（服用）藥品導致不良反應發生時，請立即通報給衛生福利部所建置之全國藥物不良反應通報中心，並副知所屬廠商，藥物不良反應通報專線 02-2396-0100，網站：<https://adr.fda.gov.tw>；衛生福利部食品藥物管理署獲知藥品安全訊息時，均會蒐集彙整相關資料進行評估，並對於新增之藥品風險採取對應之風險管控措施。

Intraocular Injections of a Compounded Triamcinolone, Moxifloxacin, and Vancomycin (TMV) Formulation: FDA Statement - Case of Hemorrhagic Occlusive Retinal Vasculitis

[Posted 10/03/2017]

AUDIENCE: Ophthalmology, Pharmacy

ISSUE: FDA received an adverse event report on August 14, 2017, from a physician concerning a patient who was diagnosed postoperatively with bilateral hemorrhagic occlusive retinal vasculitis (HORV) after being administered injections of a compounded triamcinolone, moxifloxacin, and vancomycin (TMV) formulation in each eye at the conclusion of cataract surgery procedures that were done two weeks apart. The TMV formulation was compounded by Imprimis Pharmaceuticals, Inc., located in Ledgewood, New Jersey.

HORV is a rare, potentially blinding postoperative complication that has been observed in dozens of patients who have received intraocular injections of vancomycin (anti-infective) formulations toward the end of otherwise uncomplicated cataract surgeries.

BACKGROUND: Many ophthalmologists use intraocular vancomycin during cataract surgery with the intent of preventing postoperative endophthalmitis. FDA is unaware of any adequately controlled studies demonstrating the safety and efficacy of intraocular vancomycin in preventing endophthalmitis. There is no FDA-approved vancomycin formulation for intraocular injection. The formulation is usually prepared at the surgical site or obtained in advance of surgery from a compounding pharmacy.

The use of intraocular vancomycin has recently been associated with the newly described condition HORV. Characteristics of HORV include a delayed onset (up to three weeks) of sudden painless decreased vision, intraocular inflammation, intraretinal hemorrhage (bleeding within the retina), retinal vasculitis (inflammation within retinal vessels), vascular occlusion (blockage of retinal vessels), and retinal ischemia (lack of sufficient blood supply to the retina). If vancomycin is administered to both eyes, legal blindness is a likely consequence of HORV.

No cases of HORV were reported in a retrospective analysis of medical records of 922 patients (1541 eyes) who underwent cataract surgeries with intravitreal injections of compounded TMV formulations from November 2013 to December 2015. However, this chart review of non-controlled data is limited in its ability to identify rare events and may not necessarily be generalizable to a larger population who may undergo cataract surgery. The adverse event being reported here serves as a reminder that intraocular administration of vancomycin, including when the vancomycin is one of multiple active ingredients in a compounded drug, can result in HORV.

RECOMMENDATION: The prophylactic use of intraocular vancomycin, alone or in a compounded drug combining multiple active ingredients, during cataract surgery is generally not recommended because of the risk of HORV.

Healthcare professionals and patients are encouraged to report adverse events or side effects related to the use of these products to the FDA's MedWatch Safety Information and Adverse Event Reporting Program:

- Complete and submit the report Online: www.fda.gov/MedWatch/report (<http://www.fda.gov/MedWatch/report>)
- **Download form** (</Safety/MedWatch/HowToReport/DownloadForms/default.htm>) or call 1-800-332-1088 to request a reporting form, then complete and return to the address on the pre-addressed form, or submit by fax to 1-800-FDA-0178

[10/03/2017 - [Statement \(/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/PharmacyCompounding/ucm578514.htm\)](/Drugs/GuidanceComplianceRegulatoryInformation/PharmacyCompounding/ucm578514.htm) - FDA]

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[2016 Safety Alerts for Human Medical Products \(/Safety/AlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm479348.htm\)](/Safety/AlertsforHumanMedicalProducts/ucm479348.htm)