

中文題目：血漿分離術治療格林-巴利症候群的預後與併發症分析與比較

英文題目：Guillain-Barré syndrome was treated with Plasmapheresis: Prognosis and Complication

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Background: Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS) is an acute immune-mediated polyradiculopathy. There are only limited data on GBS patients treated with the modern double-filtration plasmapheresis (DFPP) technique.

Methods: Here we report the efficacy and complications of using DFPP in 60 Taiwanese patients with GBS and assess the potential predictors of treatment response.

Results: We found that 49/60 (81.7%) of patients improved by at least one grade of the GBS disability score and 34/60 (56.7%) could walk unaided at four weeks after admission. Multivariate analysis showed that a higher GBS disability score on admission and the absence of prodromal upper respiratory tract infection correlated with a poor prognosis. The most common complications of DFPP in this study were deep vein thrombosis (10.0 %) and catheter-related infection (3.3 %). The overall mortality rate was 3.3%.

Conclusion: our results suggest that modern DFPP is an effective and safe treatment for GBS. The most significant predictor of the DFPP treatment outcome is the pretreatment severity score, suggesting that an early referral and timely treatment is very important. Future studies may explore whether intensive and prolonged treatment is beneficial for those with poor prognosis factors.