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# 去痛片说明书

③ 氨基比林与阿司匹林均有明显不良反应。服用氨基比林可有呕吐、皮疹、发热、大量出汗及发生白细胞减少，少数可致中性粒细胞缺乏、再生障碍性贫血、溶血性贫血、剥脱性皮炎等。氨基比林还可引起过敏反应，如过敏性休克、支气管哮喘、荨麻疹、血管神经性水肿等。

④ 氨基比林与解热镇痛药合用可产生协同作用，但长期服用可引起肝肾功能损害。氨基比林与巴比妥类药物合用可增加中枢抑制作用，甚至可诱发呼吸衰竭和心脏停搏。氨基比林与抗凝剂合用可增加出血倾向。氨基比林与糖皮质激素合用可增加对药物的依赖性，非甾体抗炎药还可使血红蛋白形成含铁血黄素，使血液的颜色变黑。

The first two steps are the most important. The first step is to identify the problem. The second step is to define the problem. The third step is to identify the causes of the problem. The fourth step is to identify the effects of the problem. The fifth step is to identify the stakeholders involved in the problem. The sixth step is to identify the resources available to solve the problem. The seventh step is to identify the constraints on the problem. The eighth step is to identify the risks associated with the problem. The ninth step is to identify the opportunities associated with the problem. The tenth step is to identify the solutions to the problem. The eleventh step is to implement the solutions. The twelfth step is to evaluate the results of the solutions. The thirteenth step is to monitor the results of the solutions. The fourteenth step is to report the results of the solutions. The fifteenth step is to conclude the problem-solving process.

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