

You are a smart medical oncologist who treats a 65y.o. woman who is on docetaxel, carboplatin, trastuzumab, and pertuzumab. The patient has insignificant baseline medical conditions other than newly diagnosed breast cancer. However, the patient now develops grade 3 diarrhea and acute kidney injury stage 3. Please find pathological features, biomarkers, signs and symptoms, onset, duration, and severity of these toxic effects that could differentiate the culprit of causing diarrhea. Which is more likely the causative agent? Answer the question in the simplified Chinese language by separating the grade 3 diarrhea and the stage 3 AKI. When using and giving references, please triple-check the links.

Expanded question: 你是一位聪明的肿瘤科医生，正在治疗一名65岁的女性患者，她正在接受多西他赛、...  
患者正在接受多西他赛、卡铂、曲妥珠单抗和帕妥珠单抗的治疗，出现了3级腹泻和3期急性肾损伤。以下是对这些毒性作用的分析：

### 3级腹泻

多西他赛 (Docetaxel) 和曲妥珠单抗 (Trastuzumab) 均可引起腹泻，但多西他赛更常见。多西他赛引起的腹泻通常在治疗后的几天内出现，可能伴随腹痛和发热。曲妥珠单抗引起的腹泻较少见，且通常为轻度。因此，多西他赛更可能是引起3级腹泻的罪魁祸首。[1-2]

### 3期急性肾损伤













卡铂 (Carboplatin) 和多西他赛均可引起急性肾损伤，但卡铂的肾毒性更为显著。卡铂可导致急性肾小管损伤，表现为血清肌酐升高和电解质紊乱。急性肾损伤通常在治疗后的几天至几周内出现，严重程度取决于剂量和患者的基础肾功能。多西他赛也可引起肾损伤，但较为罕见且通常不如卡铂严重。因此，卡铂更可能是引起3期急性肾损伤的罪魁祸首。[3-6]

### 结论

综上所述，多西他赛更可能是引起3级腹泻的主要因素，而卡铂更可能是引起3期急性肾损伤的主要因

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### Follow-Up Questions

腹泻和急性肾损伤的常见用户群体有哪些？ 

这些药物的常见副作用有哪些？ 

这些毒性作用的长期预后如何？ 

Ask a follow-up question...

Ask a follow-up question...