

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.16.038

感染耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌临床分布情况及耐药性分析

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摘要 目的:探讨感染耐亚胺培南(IPM)鲍曼不动杆菌临床分布情况及耐药性。**方法:**回顾性分析2013~2015年榆林市中医院患者感染鲍曼不动杆菌的临床分布,并对耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌进行培养、鉴定及药敏试验,分析其耐药情况。**结果:**2013~2015年我院共分离培养出鲍曼不动杆菌185株,其中IPM耐药99株(53.51%),IPM敏感86株(46.49%)。绝大部分菌株分离自痰液标本(138株,74.59%),其次是血液标本(14株,7.57%)与尿液标本(12株,6.49%);来自ICU送检标本菌株数量最多(84株,45.41%),其次是呼吸内科标本(53株,28.65%)与神经内科标本(30株,16.22%)。不同标本类型及科室中IPM耐药及IPM敏感鲍曼不动杆菌占比无显著差异($P>0.05$)。IPM耐药鲍曼不动杆菌对抗菌药物耐药性均较高,其中以头孢哌酮/舒巴坦(CSL)敏感性最高(50.51%);IPM敏感鲍曼不动杆菌对部分抗菌药物耐药性尚可,其中以IPM敏感性最高(93.02%)。**结论:**耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌临床分布广泛,多重耐药性严重甚至出现泛耐药,应当对患者进行药敏试验,以药敏结果选择合适的抗菌药物进行使用。

关键词:鲍曼不动杆菌;亚胺培南;临床分布;耐药性

中图分类号:R378; R969 文献标识码:A 文章编号:1673-6273(2017)16-3148-04

Clinical Distribution and Resistance of Imipenem-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* of Patients

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the clinical distribution and resistance of imipenem (IPM)-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* of patients. **Methods:** The clinical distribution of IPM-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* of patients in Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital of Yulin from 2013 to 2015 was retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** 185 IPM-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* were isolated cultured, and there were 99 IPM-resistance (53.51%) and 86 IPM-sensitivity (46.49%). Most of the strains were isolated from sputum specimen (138, 74.59%), then the blood specimen (14, 7.57%) and urine specimen (12, 6.49%). Most of the strains were sent from ICU (84, 45.41%), then the respiratory internal department (53, 28.65%) and neurology department (30, 16.22%). There were no big difference of the amounts of IPM-resistant and IPM-sensitivity between different specimens and departments ($P>0.05$). IPM-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* had higher resistance of antibacterial drugs, which had the highest sensitivity of cefoperazone/sulbactam (CSL) (50.51%). IPM-sensitivity *Acinetobacter baumannii* had better resistance of antibacterial drugs, which had the highest sensitivity of IPM (93.02%). **Conclusions:** IPM-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* widely distribute, which has severe drug resistance or pan-drug resistance, so the clinical doctors should carry on drug resistance test to choose the property antibacterial drugs.

Key words: *Acinetobacter baumannii*; Imipenem; Clinical distribution; Drug resistance

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R378; R969 Document code: A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)16-3148-04

前言

鲍曼不动杆菌是一种较为常见的条件致病菌,仅次于大肠杆菌及铜绿假单胞菌,成为引起院内感染的第三大病原体^[1]。鲍曼不动杆菌属于非发酵糖类的革兰阴性杆菌,在潮湿环境中易于生存,可粘附于自然环境、人体表面或各类医用材料的表面,可引起患者呼吸道、伤口等感染^[2]。亚胺培南是一种碳青霉烯类抗生素,具有优秀的抗菌活性,是多种耐药性较高的革兰阴性

杆菌的最后防线^[3]。然而,近年来抗生素的使用越来越广泛,革兰阴性杆菌也逐渐对亚胺培南产生了耐药性,为临床治疗带来了较大的困难^[4]。已有多家国内医院药敏结果显示,耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌的检出率逐渐增多^[5]。本研究对我院近年来该细菌的分布情况、耐药情况进行考察,以期为鲍曼不动杆菌感染患者治疗药物的选择提供合理依据,现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 菌株来源

本研究中菌株来源于2013~2015年从榆林市中医院各科住院患者送检痰标本、血液标本、尿液标本等各类临床标本。质控菌株为大肠埃希菌ATCC25922以及铜绿假单胞菌

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(收稿日期:2016-08-23 接受日期:2016-09-25)

ATCC27853,由卫生部临床检验中心提供。

1.2 细菌分离培养与鉴定

参考《全国临床检验操作规程》第3版之规程^[6],从各科送检标本中进行鲍曼不动杆菌分离培养,对于相同患者同一部位分离出的重复菌株进行剔除。采用梅里埃公司生产的Vitek 2 compact全自动微生物鉴定系统对细菌种属进行鉴定。

1.3 药敏试验

采用琼脂扩散法,使用康泰牌药敏纸片进行药敏实验。实验结果的判断参照2009年美国临床实验室标准化委员会颁布的耐药性判断标准^[7],具体可分为耐药(R)、中介(I)以及敏感(S)。抗菌药物包括:阿米卡星(AMK)、氨曲南(ATM)、阿莫西林/克拉维酸(AMC)、头孢噻肟(CTX)、头孢曲松(CRO)、头孢唑林(CZO)、头孢他啶(CAE)、环丙沙星(CIP)、左氧氟沙星(LVX)、哌拉西林(PIP)、妥布霉素(TOB)、亚胺培南(IPM)、米

诺环素(MH)、多西环素(DP)、氨苄西林/舒巴坦(SAM)、头孢哌酮/舒巴坦(CSL)以及哌拉西林/他唑巴坦(TZP)。

1.4 统计学方法

本研究采用SPSS 18.0统计学分析软件进行数据处理,对于计数数据以率表示,进行卡方检验。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 鲍曼不动杆菌在不同标本间分布

2013~2015年我院共分离培养出鲍曼不动杆菌185株,其中IPM耐药99株(53.51%),IPM敏感86株(46.49%)。绝大部分菌株分离自痰液标本(138株,74.59%),其次是血液标本(14株,7.57%)与尿液标本(12株,6.49%)。对不同标本间IPM耐药情况进行比较,结果显示,不同标本类型中IPM耐药及IPM敏感鲍曼不动杆菌占比无显著差异(P>0.05)。见表1。

表1 鲍曼不动杆菌在不同标本间分布[n(%)]

Table 1 The distribution of *Acinetobacter baumannii* of different specimens [n(%)]

Types of specimens	Amounts	IPM resistance(n=99)	IPM sensitivity(n=86)	χ^2	P
Sputum	138	71(71.72)	67(77.91)	0.930	0.335
Blood	14	8(8.08)	6(6.98)	0.080	0.777
Urine	12	8(8.08)	4(4.65)	0.892	0.345
Wound secretion	7	4(4.04)	3(3.49)	0.039	0.844
Corneal secretion	6	3(3.03)	3(3.49)	0.031	0.861
Pleural effusion	3	2(2.02)	1(1.16)	0.212	0.645
Abdominal effusion	5	3(3.03)	2(2.33)	0.087	0.768

2.2 鲍曼不动杆菌在不同科室分布

185株鲍曼不动杆菌中来自ICU送检标本菌株数量最多(84株,45.41%),其次是呼吸内科标本(53株,28.65%)与神经

内科标本(30株,16.22%)。对不同科室间IPM耐药情况进行比较,结果显示,不同科室中IPM耐药及IPM敏感鲍曼不动杆菌占比无显著差异(P>0.05)。见表2。

表2 鲍曼不动杆菌在不同科室分布[n(%)]

Table 2 The distribution of *Acinetobacter baumannii* from different departments [n(%)]

Departments	Amounts	IPM resistance(n=99)	IPM sensitivity(n=86)	χ^2	P
ICU	84	44(44.44)	40(46.51)	0.079	0.778
General surgery department	13	7(7.07)	6(6.98)	0.001	0.980
Respiratory medicine department	53	28(28.28)	25(29.07)	0.014	0.906
Neurology department	30	17(17.17)	13(15.12)	0.143	0.705
Hematology department	5	3(3.03)	2(2.33)	0.087	0.768

2.3 鲍曼不动杆菌耐药性

药敏结果显示,IPM耐药鲍曼不动杆菌对抗菌药物耐药性均较高,其中以CSL敏感性最高(50.51%),其次为AMK(39.39%)、MH(34.34%)以及DP(30.30%),其他药物敏感性均不足30%。IPM敏感鲍曼不动杆菌对部分抗菌药物耐药性尚可,其中以IPM敏感性最高(93.02%),其次为MH(84.88%)、CSL(80.23%)以及DP(79.07%)。见表3。

3 讨论

鲍曼不动杆菌是一群不发酵糖类,氧化酶阴性的革兰阴性杆菌,其镜下形态为球状或球杆状,多成对排列^[8]。鲍曼不动杆菌是医院感染的重要病原菌,可在医院环境中广泛分布,以极强的粘附能力吸附于各种物体表面及人体长期存活,尤其在潮湿物体处更易滋生,有些菌株甚至可以通过外排机制对抗消毒剂^[9]。鲍曼不动杆菌可通过空气传播、接触传播或自体易位以及

表 3 鲍曼不动杆菌耐药性 [n(%)]
Table 3 Drug resistance of *Acinetobacter baumannii* [n(%)]

Antibacterial drugs	IPM resistance(n=99)			IPM sensitivity(n=86)		
	R	I	S	R	I	S
AMK	54(54.55)	6(6.06)	39(39.39)	14(16.28)	6(6.98)	66(76.74)
ATM	95(95.96)	3(3.03)	1(1.01)	61(70.93)	24(27.91)	1(11.63)
AMC	99(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	38(44.19)	6(6.98)	42(48.83)
CTX	98(98.99)	1(1.01)	0(0.00)	65(75.58)	11(12.79)	10(11.63)
CRO	96(96.97)	1(1.01)	2(2.02)	75(87.21)	5(5.81)	6(6.98)
CZO	99(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	85(98.84)	1(1.16)	0(0.00)
CAE	99(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	68(79.07)	5(5.81)	13(15.12)
CIP	94(94.95)	2(2.02)	3(3.03)	60(69.77)	5(5.81)	21(24.42)
LVX	95(95.96)	2(2.02)	2(2.02)	15(17.44)	9(10.47)	62(72.09)
PIP	96(96.97)	1(1.01)	2(2.02)	55(63.95)	8(9.30)	23(26.74)
TOB	79(79.80)	8(8.08)	12(12.12)	26(30.23)	6(6.98)	54(62.79)
IPM	99(100.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	5(5.81)	1(11.63)	80(93.02)
MH	57(57.58)	8(8.08)	34(34.34)	5(5.81)	8(9.30)	73(84.88)
DP	58(58.59)	11(11.11)	30(30.30)	11(12.79)	7(8.14)	68(79.07)
SAM	72(72.73)	8(8.08)	19(19.19)	25(29.07)	5(5.81)	56(65.12)
CSL	44(44.44)	5(5.05)	50(50.51)	6(6.98)	11(12.79)	69(80.23)
TZP	90(90.91)	9(9.09)	0(0.00)	15(17.44)	11(12.79)	60(69.77)

原位感染进行传播,主要可引起呼吸道感染、伤口及皮肤感染、泌尿生殖系统感染,严重者甚至可引起脑膜炎或菌血症等疾病,严重危害患者健康^[10-12]。对感染该细菌的患者进行及时有效的治疗,对患者恢复具有十分重要的意义。

先前的研究报道显示,在我国检出的鲍曼不动杆菌中,绝大多数菌株对亚胺培南保持敏感,这也使得亚胺培南成为临床用药的指导方法^[13]。然而,随着近年来抗生素使用增多,鲍曼不动杆菌的耐药性也日益严重,耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌的增多引起了临床工作者的广泛关注。我国一项统计结果显示,耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌检出率已由2003年的4.5%上升至2011年的49.1%。本研究对我院近3年来分离培养的185株鲍曼不动杆菌进行了鉴定,其中IPM耐药99株(53.51%),占到了所有菌株的一半以上,与该细菌在全国范围检出率的提高趋势相符合^[14]。

为明确我院鲍曼不动杆菌的临床分布情况,我们对其送检标本类型以及送检科室都进行了比较。结果显示,分离菌株最多的标本类型依次为痰液标本、血液标本及尿液标本,而分离菌株最多的送检科室依次为ICU、呼吸内科以及神经内科,与杨伟业等研究结果相似^[15]。对此结果进行分析,可能是因为上述科室患者大多病情较为危重或患病时间较长,年纪较大,身体素质较差,免疫功能较为低下,因此对于细菌的抵抗能力也较低^[16]。此类病人多已在医院进行了长时间的抗菌药物使用,部分患者还需进行气管插管等侵袭性操作或有引流管留置,大大增加了细菌入侵的风险^[17]。分离菌株的标本类型以痰液标本

最多(74.59%),此类患者大多进行了气管切开或呼吸机使用,细菌定植引起医院获得性肺炎^[18]。然而在不同标本类型及送检科室的患者中,耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌的检出率并无显著差异。赵建平等研究结果显示,ICU送检的标本中亚胺培南耐药菌占比高达92.04%,非亚胺培南耐药菌占比仅为7.96%,亚胺培南耐药菌在ICU科室占比远远高于其他科室(神经内科52.57%,呼吸内科41.56%,神经外科43.86%),与本研究结果存在较明显的差异^[19]。该结果可能与患者间的个体差异存在一定关系,我院ICU对患者抗生素使用情况进行严格把控,对于ICU科室环境及所用设备也进行着严格的清洁制度,故ICU耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌较其他科室无明显改变。

进一步对耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌进行药敏试验,IPM耐药鲍曼不动杆菌对多种药物耐药,甚至个别菌株出现泛耐药现象。药敏结果显示,IPM耐药鲍曼不动杆菌对CSL敏感性最高(50.51%),其次为AMK(39.39%)、MH(34.34%)以及DP(30.30%)。该结果表明,CSL对于耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌具有较强的抗菌活性,这可能是由于头孢哌酮与舒巴坦的共同作用:除头孢哌酮发挥抗菌作用以外,舒巴坦还可有效抑制β-内酰胺酶活性,同时也具有较强的杀菌作用,因此CSL可造成细菌合成受阻^[21]。亚胺培南敏感鲍曼不动杆菌对部分抗菌药物耐药性尚可,其中以IPM敏感性最高(93.02%),其次为MH(84.88%)、CSL(80.23%)以及DP(79.07%)。此结果对临床治疗的开展具有一定指导意义:在未明确鲍曼不动杆菌药敏结果时,可先使用CSL进行治疗。在药敏试验结束后,应当根据药

敏结果选择适宜的药物进行治疗。

综上所述,耐亚胺培南鲍曼不动杆菌临床分布广泛,多重耐药性严重甚至出现泛耐药,应当对患者进行药敏试验,以药敏结果选择合适的抗菌药物进行使用。

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