

某院2010—2012年小儿急性阑尾炎病原菌分布及耐药性监测[△]

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摘要 目的:了解某院小儿急性阑尾炎病原菌的分布特点及耐药情况,为临床合理选择抗菌药物提供依据。方法:利用医院信息系统调取相关数据,采用细菌药敏试验分析软件WHONET 5.4,统计分析2010—2012年该院小儿急性阑尾炎病原菌的分布特点及耐药情况。结果:495例小儿急性阑尾炎脓液标本中共检出病原菌17种375株,其中革兰阴性菌354株,占94.40%,革兰阳性菌21株,占5.60%;排前3位的革兰阴性菌和革兰阳性菌分别为大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌、弗劳地枸橼酸杆菌和屎肠球菌、草绿色链球菌、粪肠球菌;3年间,革兰阴性菌对亚胺培南、美罗培南耐药率均为0;革兰阳性菌对利奈唑胺、替考拉宁和万古霉素耐药率均为0,未出现耐药菌株。结论:临床医师在抗感染治疗中,应根据小儿急性阑尾炎病原菌的分布特点及耐药情况,正确选择和合理使用抗菌药物,以减少耐药的发生,从而提高临床治愈率。

关键词 小儿;急性阑尾炎;病原菌分布;抗菌药物

Distribution of Pathogenic Bacteria and Drug Resistance Surveillance in Pediatric Acute Appendicitis in a Hospital during 2010 to 2012

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To investigate the distribution of pathogenic bacteria and their drug resistance in children with acute appendicitis in a hospital, and to offer the foundation of reasonable selection of antibacterial agents in the clinic. METHODS: Related data were collected through the hospital information system; the distribution and characteristics of pathogenic bacteria and their drug resistance in children with acute appendicitis were analyzed statistically by WHONET 5.4 software. RESULTS: From 2010 to 2012, 17 species 375 strains were detected out of 495 cases of pediatric acute appendicitis, among which there were 354 strains of Gram-negative bacteria, accounting for 94.40% and 21 strains of Gram-positive bacteria, accounting for 5.60%. Top 3 Gram-negative bacteria and Gram-positive bacteria were *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Citrobacter freundii*; *Enterococcus faecium*, *Streptococcus viridans* and *Enterococcus faecalis*, respectively. Drug resistant rates of Gram-negative bacteria were 0 to imipenem and meropenem. Those of Gram-positive bacteria were 0 to linezolid, teicoplanin and vancomycin, and no drug resistant strain was found. CONCLUSIONS: In anti-infection treatment, clinical physicians should choose and use antibacterial agents correctly to reduce the incidence of drug resistance, thereby enhancing the clinical cure rate, based on the characteristics of pathogenic bacteria and drug resistance in children with acute appendicitis.

KEY WORDS Children; Acute appendicitis; Distribution of pathogenic bacteria; Antibacterial agents

急性阑尾炎是小儿外科常见的急腹症,在治疗过程中抗菌药物的应用常是经验性的,易造成抗菌药物滥用且影响疗效^[1]。我院作为全省规模最大、专业最全的儿童专科医院,承担着全省危重症患儿的救治工作,及时进行耐药性监测对临床合理选用抗菌药物具有重要意义。为减少抗菌药物滥用,并减少耐药菌株的产生,笔者对2010—2012年我院小儿急性阑尾炎病原菌的分布特点及耐药情况进行回顾分析。

1 材料与方法

1.1 一般资料

2010—2012年我院行腹腔镜下阑尾切除术且术中送检脓液标本进行细菌培养者495例,其中男性336例,女性159例,年龄9天~15岁。所有病例均经病理检查确诊为急性阑尾炎。

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1.2 药敏试验方法

采用美国先德全自动荧光法微生物鉴定药敏分析系统ARIS 2X,采用琼脂扩散法(K-B法)。药敏纸片及MH琼脂均为英国Oxoid公司产品,操作及结果判定严格按照美国临床实验室标准化协会(CLSI)2009版标准执行。质控菌株为大肠埃希菌(ATCC 25922),金黄色葡萄球菌(ATCC 25923)和铜绿假单胞菌(ATCC 27853)。

1.3 统计学处理

采用细菌药敏试验分析软件WHONET 5.4,对小儿急性阑尾炎病原菌的分布和耐药情况进行统计学分析。

2 结果

2.1 病原菌分布情况

495例小儿急性阑尾炎脓液标本中共检出病原菌17种375株,其中革兰阴性菌354株,占94.40%;革兰阳性菌21株,占5.60%,分布情况见表1。

2.2 12种革兰阴性菌对常用抗菌药物的耐药情况

在检出的375株病原菌中,革兰阴性菌12种354株(94.40%),排前3位的革兰阴性菌分别为大肠埃希菌(占

表1 2010—2012年我院小儿急性阑尾炎病原菌的分布情况

Tab 1 Distribution of pathogenic bacteria in pediatric acute appendicitis from 2010 to 2012

革兰阴性菌	菌株数	构成比, %	革兰阳性菌	菌株数	构成比, %
大肠埃希菌	275	73.33	屎肠球菌	10	2.67
铜绿假单胞菌	22	5.87	草绿色链球菌	4	1.07
弗劳地枸橼酸杆菌	15	4.00	粪肠球菌	3	0.80
聚团肠杆菌	10	2.67	血液链球菌	3	0.80
肺炎克雷伯菌	9	2.40	表皮葡萄球菌	1	0.27
臭鼻克雷伯菌	9	2.40	合计	21	5.60
奇异变形杆菌	6	1.60			
阴沟肠杆菌	3	0.80			
异型枸橼酸杆菌	2	0.53			
洛菲不动杆菌	1	0.27			
产酸克雷伯菌	1	0.27			
嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌	1	0.27			
合计	354	94.40			

73.33%, 275/375)、铜绿假单胞菌(占5.87%, 22/375)和弗劳地枸橼酸杆菌(占4.00%, 15/375), 耐药情况见表2。

2.3 5种革兰阳性菌对常用抗菌药物的耐药情况

在检出的375株病原菌中, 革兰阳性菌5种21株(5.60%), 排前3位的革兰阳性菌分别为屎肠球菌(占2.67%, 10/375)、草绿色链球菌(占1.07%, 4/375)和粪肠球菌(占0.80%, 3/375), 耐药情况见表3。

3 讨论

革兰阴性菌中大肠埃希菌275株, 检出率达73.33%, 与王萍等^[1]报道的比例相近, 但比徐维等^[2]报道的86.7%稍低; 其中大肠埃希菌产超广谱β-内酰胺酶(ESBLs)阳性株50株, 占18.18%, 比徐立冬等^[3]报道的56.3%要低得多。由此可见, 小儿急性阑尾炎病原菌主要以革兰阴性菌为主, 大肠埃希菌是小儿急性阑尾炎感染的主要致病菌。

表2 12种革兰阴性菌对常用抗菌药物的耐药情况

Tab 2 Drug resistance of 12 species of Gram-negative bacteria to commonly used antibacterial agents

药品名称	耐药率(耐药株/总株数)											
	大肠埃希菌	铜绿假单胞菌	弗劳地枸橼酸杆菌	聚团肠杆菌	肺炎克雷伯菌	臭鼻克雷伯菌	奇异变形杆菌	阴沟肠杆菌	异型枸橼酸杆菌	洛菲不动杆菌	产酸克雷伯菌	嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌
庆大霉素	74.91%(206/275)	40.91%(9/22)	93.33%(14/15)	70.00%(7/10)	100%(9/9)	100%(9/9)	50.00%(3/6)	66.67%(2/3)	100%(2/2)	0(0/1)	100%(1/1)	-
头孢唑肟	18.55%(51/275)	13.64%(3/22)	0(0/15)	10.00%(1/10)	0(0/9)	22.22%(2/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	0(0/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)
复方磺胺甲噁唑	90.91%(250/275)	100%(22/22)	93.33%(14/15)	60.00%(6/10)	100%(9/9)	100%(9/9)	66.67%(4/6)	66.67%(2/3)	100%(2/2)	0(0/1)	100%(1/1)	0(0/1)
环丙沙星	22.91%(63/275)	13.64%(3/22)	13.33%(2/15)	0(0/10)	0(0/9)	33.33%(3/9)	0(0/6)	33.33%(1/3)	50.00%(1/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)
头孢哌酮/舒巴坦	0(0/275)	0(0/22)	0(0/15)	0(0/10)	0(0/9)	11.11%(1/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	0(0/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)
头孢吡肟	10.91%(30/275)	0(0/22)	0(0/15)	0(0/10)	0(0/9)	22.22%(2/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	0(0/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)
阿莫西林/克拉维酸	71.64%(197/275)	-	-	60.00%(6/10)	66.67%(6/9)	66.67%(6/9)	16.67%(1/6)	-	-	-	-	-
头孢曲松	36.00%(99/275)	-	13.33%(2/15)	40.00%(4/10)	0(0/9)	33.33%(3/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	50.00%(1/2)	0(0/1)	100%(1/1)	-
哌拉西林/他唑巴坦	0.73%(2/275)	0(0/22)	0(0/15)	0(0/10)	0(0/9)	11.11%(1/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	0(0/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)
哌拉西林	65.45%(180/275)	27.27%(6/22)	46.67%(7/15)	60.00%(6/10)	22.22%(2/9)	55.56%(5/9)	16.67%(1/6)	33.33%(1/3)	100%(2/2)	0(0/1)	100%(1/1)	0(0/1)
氨苄西林/舒巴坦	48.36%(133/275)	-	100%(15/15)	40.00%(4/10)	44.44%(4/9)	33.33%(3/9)	16.67%(1/6)	100%(3/3)	100%(2/2)	0(0/1)	100%(1/1)	-
美罗培南	0(0/275)	0(0/22)	0(0/15)	0(0/10)	0(0/9)	0(0/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	0(0/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	-
亚胺培南	0(0/275)	0(0/22)	0(0/15)	0(0/10)	0(0/9)	0(0/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	0(0/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	-
头孢唑辛	79.64%(219/275)	-	66.67%(10/15)	80.00%(8/10)	77.78%(7/9)	88.89%(8/9)	83.33%(5/6)	66.67%(2/3)	100%(2/2)	-	0(0/1)	-
阿米卡星	3.64%(10/275)	4.55%(1/22)	0(0/15)	0(0/10)	0(0/9)	22.22%(2/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	50.00%(1/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	-
左氧氟沙星	20.00%(55/275)	9.09%(2/22)	13.33%(2/15)	0(0/10)	0(0/9)	33.33%(3/9)	0(0/6)	33.33%(1/3)	50.00%(1/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)
头孢他啶	14.91%(41/275)	9.09%(2/22)	6.67%(1/15)	10.00%(1/10)	0(0/9)	22.22%(2/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	0(0/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)
氯曲南	16.73%(46/275)	9.09%(2/22)	6.67%(1/15)	10.00%(1/10)	0(0/9)	22.22%(2/9)	0(0/6)	0(0/3)	0(0/2)	0(0/1)	0(0/1)	-

注: “-”表示未做药敏试验

note: “-” indicates that the pathogen was not involved in susceptibility test

表3 5种革兰阳性菌对常用抗菌药物的耐药情况

Tab 3 Drug resistance of 5 species of Gram-positive bacteria to commonly used antibacterial agents

药品名称	耐药率(耐药株/总株数)				
	屎肠球菌	草绿色链球菌	粪肠球菌	血液链球菌	表皮葡萄球菌
头孢唑林	-	0(0/4)	-	-	0(0/1)
庆大霉素	80.00%(8/10)	-	0(0/3)	-	100%(1/1)
氨苄西林	100%(10/10)	25.00%(1/4)	33.33%(1/3)	0(0/3)	-
头孢唑肟	-	0(0/4)	-	0(0/3)	-
复方磺胺甲噁唑	100%(10/10)	-	100%(3/3)	-	0(0/1)
头孢哌酮/舒巴坦	-	0(0/4)	-	-	-
头孢吡肟	-	0(0/4)	-	0(0/3)	-
头孢曲松	-	0(0/4)	-	0(0/3)	-
氨苄西林/舒巴坦	-	0(0/4)	0(0/3)	-	-
美罗培南	100%(10/10)	-	-	-	0(0/1)
亚胺培南	100%(10/10)	-	-	-	0(0/1)
头孢唑辛	-	0(0/4)	-	-	0(0/1)
头孢他啶	-	0(0/4)	-	-	-
阿奇霉素	100%(10/10)	100%(4/4)	100%(3/3)	-	100%(1/1)
红霉素	100%(10/10)	-	100%(3/3)	100%(3/3)	100%(1/1)
苯唑西林	-	0(0/4)	-	-	0(0/1)
青霉素	100%(10/10)	25.00%(1/4)	33.33%(1/3)	0(0/3)	100%(1/1)
利奈唑胺	0(0/10)	0(0/4)	0(0/3)	0(0/3)	-
替考拉宁	0(0/10)	-	0(0/3)	-	0(0/1)
万古霉素	0(0/10)	0(0/4)	0(0/3)	0(0/3)	0(0/1)

注: “-”表示未做药敏试验

note: “-” indicates that the pathogen was not involved in susceptibility test

3年间, 革兰阴性菌对亚胺培南、美罗培南耐药率均为0; 其中大肠埃希菌对亚胺培南、美罗培南、头孢哌酮/舒巴坦耐药率最低均为0, 对哌拉西林/他唑巴坦耐药率为0.73%, 以上4种药物的耐药率与卓越等^[4]报道相比都较低; 而大肠埃希菌产ESBLs阳性株对头孢哌酮/舒巴坦、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦耐药率均为2.00%, 对亚胺培南、美罗培南耐药率最低均为0, 与大肠埃希菌产ESBLs阴性株相比, 产ESBLs阳性株对青霉素类、第1代、第2代和第3代头孢菌素类存在广泛耐药, 与苟建军等^[5]的报道一致, 由此说明大肠埃希菌产ESBLs阳性株和阴性株对常用抗菌药物的耐药性具有明显差异。铜绿假单胞菌对头孢哌酮/舒巴坦、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、亚胺培南、美罗培南耐药率均为0, 与张祎博等^[6]报道的上海儿童医院2010年铜绿假单胞菌耐药率相比, 除对头孢哌酮/舒巴坦耐药率均为0外, 对哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、亚胺培南、美罗培南耐药率显著低于上海儿童医院4.0%、5.0%、4.0%的监测数据。除大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌外, 其他革兰阴性菌对头孢哌酮/舒巴坦、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、亚胺培南和美罗培南都保持极高的敏感性。革兰阳性菌中屎肠球菌、粪肠球菌对利奈唑胺、替考拉宁和万古霉素耐药率均为0, 与杨青等^[7]报道的上海儿童医院的耐药结果一致, 但比杨亚静等^[8]报道的耐药率整体稍低; 草绿色链球菌、血液链球菌和表皮葡萄球菌对利奈唑胺、替考拉宁和万古霉素敏感性均为100%, 未出现耐药菌株。

小儿急性阑尾炎病情比成年人严重, 易发生穿孔及腹膜

基于软件的手术预防用抗菌药物干预体系的研究^Δ

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摘要 目的:了解某院手术患者预防用抗菌药物的基本情况,以进一步规范该院 I 类切口抗菌药物的预防使用。方法:建立基于软件的手术预防用抗菌药物合理性分析模块,调查分析该院普外科 2010 年 I 类手术切口(腹股沟疝修补术、甲状腺手术和乳腺手术)患者病历(干预前)和该院所有科室 2011 年 7—12 月出院的 I 类手术切口患者病历(干预后),探讨药师对手术预防用抗菌药物合理使用的干预作用。结果:药师通过软件干预, I 类切口围术期预防性应用抗菌药物在药物选择、用法用量、联合用药、用药时机与疗程、病历中抗菌药物用药分析等方面较干预前均有明显改善,预防应用比例由干预前的 100% 降至干预后的 67.74%,单一用药的比例从干预前的 55.00% 提高至 83.67%。结论:自医院建立基于软件的手术预防用抗菌药物干预体系后,药师对 I 类切口预防性应用抗菌药物的干预是有效可行的,对 I 类切口围术期预防性用药的安全、有效、经济具有积极的促进作用。

关键词 抗菌药物;药师干预;软件

Study on Intervention System of Antibiotics for Prophylactic Use Based on Software

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ABSTRACT OBJECTIVE: To investigate the general information of antibiotics for prophylactic use in our hospital, and to standardize the prophylactic use of antibiotics for type I incision in our hospital. METHODS: The module of rationality analysis of antibiotics for prophylactic use had been established on the basis of the software. Medical records of patients underwent type I incision (inguinal herniorrhaphy, thyroidectomy or breast surgery) were investigated and analyzed in general surgery department of our hospital in 2010 (before intervention) and those of patients underwent type I incision in all department of the hospital were also investigated and analyzed during Jul.—Dec. in 2011 (after intervention). Investigation effect of pharmacists on rational use of antibiotics for prophylactic use was investigated. RESULTS: After intervention of clinical pharmacists, perioperative prophylactic use of antibiotics for type I incision were improved significantly in terms of drug selection, usage and dosage, drug combination, medication timing and treatment course, analysis of antibiotic use. The proportion of prophylactic use of antibiotics decreased from 100% before intervention to 67.74% after intervention. The proportion of single drug increased from 55.00% before intervention to 83.67%. CONCLUSIONS: After the establishment of intervention system of antibiotics for prophylactic use based on software, it is feasible and effective to intervene in prophylactic use of antibiotics for type I incision by pharmacist, which promotes safe, effective, and economical prophylactic use of antibiotics for type I incision.

KEY WORDS Antibiotics; Pharmacist intervention; Software

炎,但其治疗往往凭经验使用抗菌药物,从而导致抗菌药物的滥用,影响临床治疗效果^[9]。因此,掌握感染病原构成与细菌耐药情况,对正确选择抗菌药物,提高抗菌药物合理使用水平具有重要价值^[10]。在小儿急性阑尾炎抗感染治疗中,我们应根据本地区、本科室的实际情形选择用药,合理使用抗菌药物,同时继续不间断开展完整耐药监测,对于控制细菌耐药及保持有效抗菌药物的良好抗菌活性具有非常重要的意义^[11]。

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