

的上皮细胞生长因子(EGF),能够促进皮肤细胞增殖,构建抗原黏膜,增强局部抵抗力;乳铁蛋白、抗感染物质、溶菌酶能够起到抗菌消炎的作用;淋巴细胞能够杀灭有害细菌和寄生虫^[9]。此外,母乳中还含有大量免疫球蛋白A,能够提高新生儿皮损部位的局部免疫力^[1]。

综上所述,采用涂抹母乳治疗新生儿尿布皮炎是一种有效率高、疗程短、见效快、安全的治疗方法,值得临床进一步推广应用。

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· 论著 ·

我院儿科产超广谱 β -内酰胺酶大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌的临床分布与耐药性分析

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[摘要] 目的: 分析我院儿科产超广谱 β -内酰胺酶(ESBLs)大肠埃希菌和产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌的临床分布特征及耐药性, 为临床合理用药提供参考。**方法:** 对 2012 年 12 月至 2015 年 12 月在我院儿科住院的感染性疾病患儿送检的标本进行培养, 采用 VITEK 细菌鉴定与药敏分析系统对菌落进行菌种鉴定及药敏分析。**结果:** 临床共分离大肠埃希菌 86 株, 其中产 ESBLs 菌 60 株 (69.77%), 83.33% (50/60) 来源于痰液标本; 肺炎克雷伯菌 62 株, 其中产 ESBLs 菌 57 株 (91.94%), 92.98% (53/57) 来源于痰液标本。产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌对美罗培南、环丙沙星、阿米卡星、左氧氟沙星的耐药率分别为 0%、1.67%、3.33%、3.33%, 对其他抗菌药物的耐药率为 5.00%~96.66%; 产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌对美罗培南、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星的耐药率均为 0%, 对其他抗菌药物的耐药率为 3.51%~92.98%。**结论:** 产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌和产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌主要来源于痰液标本, 对常用抗菌药物的耐药情况基本一致(β -内酰胺酶抑制剂复方制剂除外)。两者对大部分头孢菌素耐药率较高(头孢替坦除外), 对碳青霉烯类(美罗培南、亚胺培南)、氨基糖苷类(阿米卡星、庆大霉素、妥布霉素)、喹诺酮类(左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星)的耐药率较低。临床医师应结合药敏试验结果, 合理选用抗菌药物, 以减少细菌耐药性的产生。

[关键词] 超广谱 β -内酰胺酶; 大肠埃希菌; 肺炎克雷伯菌; 临床分布; 耐药性

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Clinical Distribution and Drug Resistance of ESBLs-Producing *Escherichia Coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Our Hospital

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To analyze clinical distribution and drug resistance of extended-spectrum β -lactamase (ESBLs) *Escherichia coli*

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(*E. coli*) and ESBLs-producing *Klebsiella pneumonia*, to provide reference for clinical rational drug use. **Methods:** Specimens of pediatric patients from December 2012 to December 2015 in our hospital were cultivated, VITEK bacterial identification and drug susceptibility analysis system were used to do bacteria identification and drug susceptibility analysis of colony. **Results:** ESBLs-producing *E. coli* detection rate was 69.77% in the clinical distribution of 86 strains of *E. coli*, the sputum specimens were 83.33%. ESBLs-producing *Klebsiella pneumonia* bacteria detection rate was 91.94% in 62 strains of *Klebsiella pneumonia*, including sputum specimens were 92.98%. The resistance rates of ESBLs-producing *E. coli* to meropenem, ciprofloxacin, amikacin and ofloxacin were 0%, 1.67%, 3.33%, 3.33% respectively, for other antimicrobial resistant rates were 5.00%~96.66%. The resistance rates of ESBLs-producing *Klebsiella pneumonia* to meropenem, ciprofloxacin and ofloxacin were 0% respectively, for other antimicrobial resistant rates were 3.51%~92.98%. **Conclusion:** ESBLs-producing *E. coli* and *Klebsiella pneumonia* mainly come from sputum samples. Besides beta lactamase, they have the consistent sensitivity to the antibacterial drugs. Besides cefotetan, they have low consistent sensitivity to most of the cephalosporin antibiotics, and have a high resistance on carbapenems antibiotics (imipenem and meropenem), aminoglycosides antibiotics (amikacin, gentamycin, tobramycin), fluoroquinolone antibiotics (levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin). Clinical drug treatment should be combination of medicine sensitive experiment, choose reasonable and effective antimicrobials, reduce the abuse of antibacterial agents and bacteria resistant.

[Keywords] ESBLs; *Escherichia coli*; *Klebsiella pneumonia*; clinical distribution; drug resistance

超广谱β-内酰胺酶(ESBLs)可水解灭活青霉素、头孢菌素和单环β-内酰胺类抗生素,一般不能水解头霉素类和碳青霉烯类等。大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍曼不动杆菌等常易产生ESBLs,给临床治疗带来困难^[1-6]。近年来,广谱抗菌药物的大量使用导致临床患者感染产ESBLs菌的风险增大^[7-11]。现对我院儿科2012年12月至2015年12月产ESBLs大肠埃希菌和产ESBLs肺炎克雷伯菌的临床分布特点及耐药性进行分析。

1 资料和方法

1.1 菌株来源

菌株来源于2012年12月至2015年12月在我院儿科住院的感染性疾病患儿的送检标本,重点选取经培养分离出的产ESBLs大肠埃希菌和产ESBLs肺炎克雷伯菌。送检标本包括痰液标本、尿液标本、血液标本、脐部分泌物标本、皮肤分泌物标本等。

1.2 仪器和试剂

VITEK细菌鉴定与药敏分析系统(法国生物梅里埃);抗菌药物纸片(杭州天和微生物试剂有限公司);质控菌株:大肠埃希菌ATTC25922(头孢他啶:头孢他啶+克拉维酸<8倍),肺炎克雷伯菌ATCC700603(头孢他啶:头孢他啶+克拉维酸≥8倍)。

1.3 检测方法

送检标本经分离培养获得单个菌落后,采用VITEK细菌鉴定与药敏分析系统对菌落进行鉴定并进行药敏试验。对疑为产ESBLs菌株,进一步做ESBLs确证试验进行确认:头孢噻肟(CTX)、头孢噻肟/克拉维酸(CTX/CLAV)、头孢他啶(CAZ)、头孢他啶/克拉维酸(CAZ/CLAV)各1片,相距≥24 mm贴在M-H平板上,35℃培养过夜,测量抑菌环直径,CTX/CLAV-CTX≥5 mm,或CAZ/CLAV-CAZ≥5 mm,即确认为产ESBLs菌株。

1.4 统计学方法

应用SPSS12.0软件,计量资料以均数±标准差表

示,采用t检验,计数资料采用χ²检验,P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 产ESBLs菌的来源标本分布情况

临床共分离大肠埃希菌86株,其中产ESBLs菌60株(69.77%),83.33%(50/60)来源于痰液标本;肺炎克雷伯菌62株,其中产ESBLs菌57株(91.94%),92.98%(53/57)来源于痰液标本。见表1。

表1 产ESBLs菌的来源标本分布情况

标本	产ESBLs大肠埃希菌		产ESBLs肺炎克雷伯菌	
	株数	构成比/%	株数	构成比/%
痰液	50	83.33	53	92.98
尿液	3	5.00	0	0
血液	2	3.33	0	0
脐部分泌物	3	5.00	4	7.02
皮肤分泌物	2	3.33	0	0
合计	60	100	57	100

2.2 产ESBLs菌对常用抗菌药物耐药性分析

产ESBLs大肠埃希菌对美罗培南、环丙沙星、阿米卡星、左氧氟沙星的耐药率分别为0%、1.67%、3.33%、3.33%,对其他抗菌药物的耐药率为5.00%~96.66%;产ESBLs肺炎克雷伯菌对美罗培南、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星的耐药率均为0,对其他抗菌药物的耐药率为3.51%~92.98%。见表2。

3 讨论

大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌临床易产生ESBLs,耐药情况严重,已引起临床广泛关注。本研究中,大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌产ESBLs率分别为69.77%(60/86)、91.94%(57/62),且产ESBLs菌主要来源于痰液标本。

表 2 产 ESBLs 菌对常用抗菌药物耐药性分析

抗菌药物	产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌(n=60)				产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌(n=57)			
	耐药株数	耐药率/%	敏感株数	敏感率/%	耐药株数	耐药率/%	敏感株数	敏感率/%
氨苄西林	25	41.67	35	58.33	26	45.61	31	54.39
氨苄西林/舒巴坦	12	20.00	48	80.00	28	49.12	29	50.88
哌拉西林	58	96.66	2	3.34	51	89.47	6	10.53
哌拉西林/他唑巴坦	6	10.00	54	90.00	53	92.98	4	7.02
头孢唑林	35	58.33	25	41.67	45	78.95	12	21.05
头孢呋辛	32	53.33	28	46.67	41	71.93	16	28.07
头孢呋辛酯	34	56.66	26	43.34	43	75.44	14	24.56
头孢替坦	5	8.33	55	91.67	10	17.54	47	82.46
头孢他啶	14	23.33	46	76.67	48	84.21	9	15.79
头孢曲松	39	65.00	21	35.00	42	73.68	15	26.32
头孢吡肟	42	70.00	18	30.00	47	82.46	10	17.54
氨曲南	37	61.67	23	38.33	43	75.44	14	24.56
亚胺培南	3	5.00	57	95.00	2	3.51	55	96.49
美罗培南	0	0	60	100.00	0	0	57	100
阿米卡星	2	3.33	58	96.67	4	7.02	53	92.98
庆大霉素	14	23.33	46	76.67	12	21.05	45	78.95
妥布霉素	10	16.67	50	83.33	4	7.02	53	92.98
环丙沙星	1	1.67	59	98.33	0	0	57	100
左氧氟沙星	2	3.33	58	96.67	0	0	57	100
呋喃妥因	16	36.36	44	63.64	15	26.32	42	73.68
复方磺胺甲噁唑	23	38.33	37	61.67	12	21.05	45	78.95
头孢噻肟	29	48.33	31	51.67	30	52.63	27	47.37
头孢哌酮	11	18.33	49	81.67	18	31.58	39	68.42
比阿培南	5	8.33	55	91.67	—	—	—	—
头孢西丁	12	20.00	48	80.00	16	28.07	41	61.93
头孢哌酮/舒巴坦	—	—	—	—	15	26.32	42	73.68

药敏试验结果显示,产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌对美罗培南、环丙沙星、阿米卡星、左旋氧氟沙星的耐药率较低(0%~3.33%),对其他常用抗菌药物的耐药率为5.00%~96.66%;产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌对美罗培南、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星均完全敏感(耐药率均为0%),对其他常用抗菌药物的耐药率为3.51%~92.98%。产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌和产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌对常用抗菌药物的耐药情况基本一致,但需要注意的是,产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌对哌拉西林/他唑巴坦(β -内酰胺酶抑制剂复方制剂)的耐药率为10.00%(6/60),而产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌对哌拉西林/他唑巴坦的耐药率高达92.98%(53/57)。本研究结果显示,产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌和产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌对大部分头孢菌素耐药率较高(头孢替坦除外),对碳青霉烯类(美罗培南、亚胺培南)、氨基糖苷类(阿米卡星、庆大霉素、妥布霉素)、氟喹诺酮类(左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星)的耐药率较低。因此,碳青霉烯类(美罗培南、亚胺培南)等对产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌和产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌具有很好的抗菌效果。

另外,抗菌药物药敏试验是测定药物在体外对病原微生物有无抑菌或杀菌作用的方法。临床工作中应结合药敏试验结果,合理选用有效的抗菌药物,避免细菌耐药的产生与流行。对药敏试验结果报告细菌已耐药

的抗菌药物,不宜用作治疗药物,而应选用高度敏感的抗菌药物,以减少抗菌药物的滥用。这也体现了临床治疗用药与药敏试验相结合的重要意义。

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· 论著 ·

儿童呼吸道感染肺炎链球菌、流感嗜血杆菌检出情况及耐药性变迁

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[摘要] 目的:探讨我院2010年1月至2015年6月儿童呼吸道感染肺炎链球菌、流感嗜血杆菌的分布及耐药性变迁。方法:对2010年1月至2015年6月武汉大学人民医院儿科住院患儿痰标本中分离的肺炎链球菌和流感嗜血杆菌的分布和药敏试验结果进行回顾性分析。结果:肺炎链球菌的总检出率为7.2%,对复方磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率>50.0%,对红霉素和克林霉素的耐药率>97.0%,且有逐年升高趋势;对青霉素的耐药率从7.7%上升到93.7%,对头孢噻肟、头孢吡肟、亚胺培南的耐药率基本保持在40.0%左右;未发现对万古霉素和利奈唑胺耐药的肺炎链球菌。流感嗜血杆菌的总检出率为3.9%,对复方磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率均>60.0%,对氨苄西林的耐药率从33.3%上升到48.9%,对头孢呋辛的耐药率从6.7%上升到17.2%;未发现对头孢噻肟、亚胺培南、阿奇霉素、环丙沙星耐药的流感嗜血杆菌; β -内酰胺酶阳性率为37.8%, β -内酰胺酶阴性菌株的检出率为6.5%。**结论:**儿童呼吸道感染肺炎链球菌、流感嗜血杆菌的耐药现象普遍,临床应根据药敏试验结果合理使用抗菌药物。

[关键词] 儿童;呼吸道感染;肺炎链球菌;流感嗜血杆菌;耐药性

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Detection and Antimicrobial Resistance of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* in Children's Respiratory Tract Infection

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[Abstract] **Objective:** To investigate the distribution and transition of antimicrobial resistance of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* in children with respiratory tract infection. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis of the distribution and antimicrobial resistance for *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* which were isolated from pediatric inpatients' sputum specimens were performed from January 2010 to June 2015 in Renmin Hospital of Wuhan University. **Results:** The total detection rate of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* was 7.2%, the resistance rate to compound sulfamethoxazole was more than 50.0%, the resistance rate to erythromycin and clindamycin were more than 97.0% and rising year by year, the resistance rate to penicillin was increased from 7.7% to 93.7% and the resistance rate to cefotaxime, cefepime, imipenem were remain nearly 40.0%. And we hadn't discovered the bacterial strains which were resistance to vancomycin and linezolid. The total detection rate of *Haemophilus influenzae* was 3.9%, the resistance rate to compound sulfamethoxazole was more than 60.0%, the resistant rate to ampicillin had rose from 33.3% to 48.9%, and the resistant rate to cefuroxime had rose from 6.7% to 17.2%. And we hadn't discovered the bacterial strains which were resistance to cefotaxime, imipenem, azithromycin, and ciprofloxacin. A total positive rate of β -lactamase was 37.8%. The total detection rate of BLNAR strains was 6.5%. **Conclusion:** The resistance phenomenon of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* and *Haemophilus influenzae* in children were common. Children with respiratory tract infection should use antibiotic drugs properly based on drug sensitivity results.

[Keywords] children; respiratory infection; *Streptococcus pneumoniae*; *Haemophilus influenzae*; drug resistance

肺炎链球菌、流感嗜血杆菌是儿童呼吸道感染的常见病原菌。由于生理解剖的特性和免疫功能未发育完

善等特点,儿童较成人容易发生呼吸道感染。为了解我院患儿呼吸道感染肺炎链球菌、流感嗜血杆菌检出情况

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