

• 论著 •

2010年中国CHINET细菌耐药性监测

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摘要: 目的 了解国内主要地区临床分离菌对常用抗菌药物的耐药性。方法 国内主要地区14所教学医院(12所综合性医院、2所儿童医院)临床分离菌采用K-B法按统一方案进行细菌药敏试验。按CLSI 2010年版判断结果。结果 2010年1—12月收集各医院临床分离菌共47 850株,其中革兰阳性菌13 568株,占28.4%,革兰阴性菌34 282株,占71.6%。金葡菌和凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌(CNS)中甲氧西林耐药株平均为51.7%和71.6%。葡萄球菌属中甲氧西林耐药株对β内酰胺类抗生素和其他测试药的耐药率显著高于甲氧西林敏感株,MRSA中分别有73.9%、63.2%的菌株对磺胺甲噁唑-甲氧苄啶、磷霉素呈现敏感;MRCS中分别有87.8%、68.7%的菌株对利福平、磷霉素敏感。未发现万古霉素、替考拉宁和利奈唑胺耐药株,但首次出现少数凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌对利奈唑胺中介株,主要为溶血葡萄球菌。肠球菌属中粪肠球菌对呋喃妥因、磷霉素、氨基西林的耐药率低于屎肠球菌,两者中均有少数万古霉素耐药株,根据表型推断多数为VanA型耐药。肺炎链球菌非脑膜炎株成人组中PSSP较2009年略有降低,PRSP的检出率有所上升。部分大肠埃希菌、克雷伯菌属(肺炎克雷伯菌和产酸克雷伯菌)中产ESBLs株分别平均为56.2%和43.6%。肠杆菌科细菌中产ESBLs株对所测试抗菌药物的耐药率均比非产ESBLs株高。肠杆菌科细菌对碳青霉烯类抗生素仍高度敏感,总耐药率<6%。不动杆菌属(鲍曼不动杆菌占86.8%)对亚胺培南和美罗培南的耐药率分别为57.1%和58.3%。与2009年相比肺炎克雷伯菌和鲍曼不动杆菌中的泛耐药株数显著增多。结论 细菌耐药性仍呈增长趋势,对临床构成严重威胁。加强感染控制措施是当务之急。

关键词: 细菌耐药性监测; 细菌药敏试验; 多重耐药菌; 泛耐药革兰阴性杆菌; 万古霉素耐药肠球菌; 甲氧西林耐药金黄色葡萄球菌; 超广谱β内酰胺酶

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CHINET 2009 surveillance of bacterial resistance in China

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the resistance of clinical isolates from hospitals in several regions of China. Methods Twelve general hospitals and two children's hospitals were involved in this program. Bacterial susceptibility testing was carried out according to a unified protocol using Kirby-Bauer method. Results were analyzed according to CLSI 2010 breakpoints. Results A total of 47 850 clinical isolates were collected from January to December 2010, of which gram

negative organisms and gram positive cocci accounted for 71.6% and 28.4% respectively. Methicillin-resistant strains accounted for an average of 51.7% in *S. aureus* (MRSA) and 71.6% in coagulase negative *Staphylococcus* (MRCNS). The resistance rates of MR strains to β -lactams and other antimicrobial agents were much higher than those of MS strains. However, 73.9% and 63.2% of MRSA strains were still susceptible to sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim and fosfomycin, while 87.8% and 68.7% of MRCNS strains were susceptible to rifampin and fosfomycin. No staphylococcal strains were found resistant to vancomycin, teicoplanin or linezolid. But for the first time, a few coagulase-negative staphylococcal strains were found intermediate to linezolid, mainly *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*. The resistance rates of *E. faecalis* strains to most tested drugs including nitrofurantoin, fosfomycin and ampicillin were much lower than those of *E. faecium*. Some strains of both species were resistant to vancomycin. Vancomycin resistant strains of *E. faecalis* and *E. faecium* were mainly Van-A type based on their phenotype. Regarding non-meningitis *S. pneumoniae* strains, the number of PSSP strains isolated from adults were less than those isolated in 2009, but the prevalence of PRSP strains increased. The prevalence of ESBLs producing strains was 56.2% in *E. coli* and 43.6% in *Klebsiella* spp. (*K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca*) isolates on average. ESBLs-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* strains were more resistant than non-ESBLs-producing strains in terms of antibiotic resistance rates. The strains of *Enterobacteriaceae* were still highly susceptible to carbapenems. Overall less than 6% of these strains were resistant to carbapenems. About 57.1% and 58.3% of *Acinetobacter* spp. (*A. baumannii* accounts for 86.8%) strains were resistant to imipenem and meropenem. Compared with the data of year 2009, pan-drug resistant strains in *K. pneumoniae* and *A. baumannii* increased significantly. **Conclusions** The antibiotic resistance of clinical bacterial isolates is growing in 2010. It poses a serious threat to clinical practice and implies the importance of strengthening infection control.

Key words: bacterial resistance surveillance; bacterial susceptibility testing; multi-drug resistant bacterium; panresistant gram negative bacillus; vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*; methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*; extended-spectrum beta-lactamase

由于第三代、第四代头孢菌素、碳青霉烯类抗生素以及氟喹诺酮类等抗菌药物在临床的广泛应用，革兰阳性菌中的MRSA、VRE，革兰阴性菌中的产ESBLs、AmpC、KPC以及MDR、PDR菌株等随之出现并逐渐增多，细菌耐药性已经成为抗感染领域中的严峻问题^[1]。2010年中国CHINET细菌耐药性监测网包括10省市14所医院按原定方案进行细菌耐药性监测，现将结果报道如下。

材料与方法

一、材料

(一) 细菌 收集2010年1月1日—12月31日临床分离株，剔除同一患者相同部位的重复菌株，按统一方案进行抗菌药物敏感试验。

(二) 培养基 药敏试验用MH琼脂，肺炎链球菌及各组链球菌用含5%脱纤维羊血MH琼脂，流感嗜血杆菌和卡他莫拉菌用嗜血杆菌属培养基(HTM)加SR158营养补充剂。上述试剂均为英国OXOID公司商品。

(三) 抗菌药物纸片和E试验条 抗菌药物纸片为美国BBL公司或英国OXOID公司商品。青霉素E试验条为法国BioMérieux公司商品。

二、方法

参照CLSI 2010年推荐的方法进行^[2,3]。

(一) 药敏试验 采用Kirby-Bauer纸片扩散法。质控菌为：金葡菌ATCC 25923、大肠埃希菌ATCC 25922、铜绿假单胞菌ATCC 27853、肺炎链球菌ATCC 49619和流感嗜血杆菌ATCC 49247。

(二) β 内酰胺酶检测 采用头孢硝噻吩试验定性检测流感嗜血杆菌和卡他莫拉菌中 β 内酰胺酶。按CLSI推荐的纸片筛选和酶抑制剂增强确证试验检测大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、产酸克雷伯菌和奇异变形杆菌中产ESBLs菌株。

(三) 青霉素不敏感肺炎链球菌的检测 经苯唑西林纸片测定抑菌圈直径≤19 mm的肺炎链球菌菌株，再用青霉素E试验条测定其MIC值，将脑膜炎分离株和非脑膜炎分离株按CLSI 2008年的规定，分别判定为青霉素中介株或耐药株。

(四) 耐万古霉素肠球菌检测 经万古霉素纸片法测定结果为非敏感株，用万古霉素和替考拉宁E试验条测定MIC值确认。

(五) 卡他莫拉菌药敏试验 采用琼脂稀释法测定其MIC值，按CLSI 2006年M45-A标准判断结果^[4]。

(六) 统计分析 实验结果采用WHONET 5.5软件统计分析。

结 果

一、细菌及其分布

2010年共收集临床分离株47 850株,其中革兰阳性菌13 568株,占28.4%,革兰阴性菌34 282株,占71.6%。87.8%菌株自住院患者中分离,12.2%菌株自门诊患者中分离。46.9%菌株自痰液等呼吸道标本中分离,其余依次分离自尿液19.9%、血液11.9%、伤口脓液5.2%、无菌体液4.0%、生殖道分泌物1.7%、粪便1.2%、其他标本8.2%。肠杆菌科细菌中最多见者依次为大肠埃希菌、克雷伯菌属、肠杆菌属、变形杆菌属;不发酵糖菌中最多见者依次为不动杆菌属、铜绿假单胞菌和嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌。革兰阳性菌中最多见者依次为金葡菌、肠球菌属和凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌(只包括血液、脑脊液等无菌体液中的分离菌)。主要革兰阴性菌和革兰阳性菌菌种分布见表1、表2。

表1 CHINET耐药监测革兰阴性菌菌种分布

Table 1. Species distribution of gram negative organisms in CHINET 2010 bacterial resistance surveillance

Organism	No. of strains	%
<i>E. coli</i>	9 225	26.9
<i>Klebsiella</i> spp.	5 529	16.1
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	5 523	16.1
<i>P. aeruginosa</i>	5 080	14.8
<i>Enterobacter</i> spp.	1 961	5.7
<i>S. maltophilia</i>	1 661	4.9
<i>Proteus</i> spp.	907	2.7
<i>H. influenzae</i>	734	2.1
<i>Serratia</i> spp.	437	1.3
Other <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp.	420	1.2
Other <i>Hemophilus</i> spp.	395	1.2
<i>Salmonella</i> spp.	355	1.0
<i>Citrobacter</i> spp.	350	1.0
<i>Burkholderia</i> spp.	320	0.9
<i>Moraxella</i> spp.	227	0.7
<i>Morganella</i> spp.	195	0.6
<i>Shigella</i> spp.	149	0.4
<i>B. alcaligenes</i>	107	0.3
<i>Sphingomonas paucimobilis</i>	94	0.3
<i>Kingella</i> spp.	92	0.3
<i>Aeromonas</i> spp.	76	0.2
<i>Ralstonia</i> spp.	74	0.2
<i>Pantoea</i> spp.	53	0.2
<i>Providencia</i> spp.	46	0.1
<i>Flavobacterium</i> spp.	16	0.05
<i>Comamonas</i> spp.	14	0.04
<i>Bordetella</i> spp.	13	0.04
<i>Neisseria</i> spp.	11	0.03
Others	218	0.6
Total	34 282	100

表2 CHINET耐药监测革兰阳性菌菌种分布

Table 2. Species distribution of gram positive organisms in CHINET 2010 bacterial resistance surveillance

Organism	No. of strains	%
<i>S. aureus</i>	4 452	32.8
<i>Enterococcus</i> spp.	4 046	29.8
Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i> (from blood, CSF and other sterile body fluid)	3 078	22.7
<i>S. pneumoniae</i>	944	7.0
<i>S. hemolyticus</i>	808	6.0
<i>S. viridans</i> (from blood, CSF and other sterile body fluid)	186	1.4
Others	54	0.4
Total	13 568	100

二、革兰阳性球菌对抗菌药物的敏感率和耐药率

(一) 葡萄球菌属 14所医院金葡菌中甲氧西林耐药株(MRSA)的平均检出率为51.7%(11.5%~77.6%),其中2所儿童医院MRSA的检出率较低,分别为11.5%和24.5%。凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌甲氧西林耐药株(MRCNS)的检出率平均为74.8%(62.7%~95.5%)。儿童分离株与成人分离株的检出率无显著差异,见表3。MRSA和MRCNS对β内酰胺类、大环内酯类、氨基糖苷类和喹诺酮类等抗菌药物的耐药率均显著高于甲氧西林敏感株(MSSA和MSCNS),对磺胺甲噁唑-甲氧苄啶的耐药率MRCNS显著较高(MRCNS和MRSA各为60.1%和20.9%)。MRSA中分别有约73.9%、63.2%的菌株对磺胺甲噁唑-甲氧苄啶、磷霉素敏感。MRCNS中分别有87.8%、68.7%的菌株对利福平、磷霉素敏感。均未发现万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺耐药的菌株,见表4。

(二) 肠球菌属 3 769株肠球菌属细菌中粪肠球菌1 829株,屎肠球菌1 817株,分别占肠球菌属细菌中的45.2%和44.9%;其他肠球菌400株,占9.9%。粪肠球菌对所测试的抗菌药的耐药率均显著低于屎肠球菌,但对氯霉素的耐药率则高于屎肠球菌(分别为30.5%和7.3%),粪肠球菌对呋喃妥因、磷霉素和氨苄西林的耐药率较低,分别为3.2%、5.7%和11.3%。屎肠球菌除对磷霉素的耐药率为22%外,对其他多种受试的抗菌药物耐药率高。两者对高浓度庆大霉素的耐药率分别为44%和66%。粪肠球菌和屎肠球菌中仍有少数万古霉素、替考拉宁耐药株,首次发现个别利奈唑胺中介株,见表5。经万古霉素和替考拉宁E试条测试,根据其耐药表型推测10株万古霉素耐药粪肠球菌中6株为VanA型,4株为VanB型耐药。64株耐万古霉素屎肠球菌中41株为VanA型,23株为VanB型耐药。

表3 2010年CHINET监测网各医院葡萄球菌甲氧西林耐药菌株检出率

Table 3. Prevalence of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus* in 2010 CHINET program by hospital

Hospital	<i>S. aureus</i>		Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i>	
	MR strains/total	%	MR strains/total	%
Shanghai Huashan Hospital	265/409	64.8	99/124	79.8
Shanghai Ruijin Hospital	274/443	61.9	135/160	84.4
Beijing Union Hospital	243/560	43.4	168/268	62.7
Wuhan Tongji Hospital	361/578	62.5	154/186	82.8
First Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University Medical College	103/209	49.3	478/714	66.9
First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College	66/101	65.3	41/49	83.7
Beijing Hospital	191/246	77.6	39/52	75.0
Shanghai Children's Hospital of Fudan University	42/365	11.5	327/505	64.8
Shanghai Children's Hospital	115/470	24.5	373/411	90.8
First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing University of Medical Sciences	78/125	62.4	21/22	95.5
People's Hospital of Gansu Province	85/142	59.9	30/37	81.1
First Affiliated Hospital of Xinjiang Medical University	207/349	59.3	48/62	77.4
First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University	169/277	61.0	185/224	82.6
First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical College	103/178	57.9	204/264	77.3
Total	2 302/4 452	51.7	2 302/3 078	74.8

MR: methicillin-resistant.

表4 葡萄球菌属对各种抗菌药的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 4. Resistance and sensitivity rates of *Staphylococcus* spp. to antimicrobial agents (%)

Antimicrobial agent	MSSA (2 150)		MRSA (2 302)		MSCNS (776)		MRCNS (2 302)	
	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S
Vancomycin	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
Linezolid	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100
Teicoplanin	0	100	0	100	0	99.5	0	97.6
Oxacillin	0	100	100	0	0	100	100	0
Cefazolin	1.7	98.1	87.2	11.8	1.5	98.3	33.2	62.9
Cefuroxime	2.4	97.3	87.9	10.2	1.4	98.5	36.3	58.4
Ampicillin-sulbactam	1.5	96.8	64.2	16.3	0.9	98.9	23.2	68.3
Fosfomycin	2.3	97.0	29.5	63.2	16.3	80.9	26.2	68.7
Rifampin	3.2	96.3	58.0	40.9	2.6	97.0	11.7	87.8
Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim	10.7	86.9	20.9	73.9	29.0	67.5	60.1	34.7
Levofloxacin	6.7	91.7	80.0	17.3	8.4	89.5	40.0	52.5
Ciprofloxacin	12.7	84.6	86.9	11.8	18.7	76.6	61.4	32.1
Gentamicin	11.9	86.7	77.3	21.3	6.3	91.7	38.3	55.1
Clindamycin	25.7	66.6	73.4	24.2	18.5	72.7	45.6	46.7
Erythromycin	50.4	45.8	86.2	11.7	57.1	37.9	86.0	11.8
Penicillin G	92.1	6.6	100	0	79.0	20.2	98.2	1.8

(三) 链球菌属 本组分离得A、B、C、G各组β溶血性链球菌分别为253、421、69、28株,此外分离自血液或脑脊液等无菌体液标本的草绿色链球菌为186株。各组β溶血性链球菌对青霉素均高度敏感,耐药率<4%。草绿色链球菌对之耐药率稍高

(13.8%)。链球菌属对红霉素和克林霉素耐药率多在50%或以上;其中A组链球菌对该2药的耐药率可≥85.8%。少数菌株对头孢噻肟、头孢曲松耐药。未发现万古霉素、利奈唑胺耐药株,见表6。

(四) 肺炎链球菌 944株肺炎链球菌中,13株

脑膜炎分离株(儿童组8株,成人组5株)和931株非脑膜炎分离株(儿童组666株,成人组265株)。按CLSI 2008年判断标准儿童株中PSSP、PISP和PRSP分别为70.3%、15.9%和13.8%,成人株中分

表5 粪肠球菌和屎肠球菌对所测抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 5. Resistance and sensitivity rates of *Enterococcus* spp. to antimicrobial agents (%)

Antimicrobial agent	<i>E. faecalis</i> (1 829)		<i>E. faecium</i> (1 817)	
	R	S	R	S
Linezolid	0	98.9	0	99.7
Teicoplanin	0.2	99.6	1.6	97.7
Vancomycin	0.6	99.0	3.6	96.4
Nitrofurantoin	3.2	95.4	41.0	48.2
Fosfomycin	5.7	89.9	22.0	65.8
Ampicillin	11.3	88.7	89.7	10.3
Chloramphenicol	30.5	64.9	7.3	81.3
Ciprofloxacin	32.3	35.4	87.8	5.7
Levofloxacin	28.9	63.5	82.6	12.3
Gentamicin-High	44.0	51.5	66.0	32.1
Rifampin	57.5	22.3	87.9	10.3
Erythromycin	74.8	7.1	92.8	3.3

别为92.2%、3.3%和4.4%,见表7。PRSP中儿童组和成人组分别有7株和4株脑膜炎分离株。药敏结果显示儿童株和成人株对红霉素和克林霉素耐药率均甚高。儿童组中已出现少数左氧氟沙星耐药株,但较成人组的耐药率为低。未发现万古霉素和利奈唑胺耐药株,见表8。

表6 链球菌属对所测抗菌药物的耐药率(%)

Table 6. Resistance rates in *Streptococcus* spp.

Antimicrobial agent	to antimicrobial agents (%)				
	A (253)	B (421)	C (69)	G (28)	<i>S. viridans</i> * (186)
Penicillin	1.2	2.0	3.4	3.7	13.8
Erythromycin	85.8	62.1	54.4	50.0	61.0
Clindamycin	88.5	54.2	46.3	57.7	51.8
Cefuroxime	0.5	2.5	0	3.5	1.0
Cefotaxime	6.1	10.2	7.9	0	15.3
Ceftriaxone	8.9	7.9	10.8	0	19.0
Vancomycin	0	0	0	0	0
Linezolid	0	0	0	0	0
Levofloxacin	0	30.6	14.7	4.0	10.9

* Isolated from blood, CSF or other sterile body fluids.

表7 成人和儿童医院中肺炎链球菌的分布

Table 7. The distribution of *S. pneumoniae* isolates in children and adults

Strains	Isolates from children				Isolates from adults			
	2009		2010		2009		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
PSSP	489	68.9	474 ^a	70.3	151	95.0	249 ^a	92.2
PISP	124	17.5	107	15.9	6	3.8	9	3.3
PRSP	97	13.7	93 ^b	13.8	2	1.3	12 ^b	4.4
Total	710	100	674	100	159	100	270	100

^aIncluding one strain of *S. pneumoniae* (meningitis strain).

^bIncluding 7 strains of *S. pneumoniae* (meningitis strain) from children, 4 strains of *S. pneumoniae* (meningitis strain) from adults.

表8 儿童和成人患者非脑脊液标本肺炎链球菌的耐药率(%)

Table 8. Resistance rates of *S. pneumoniae* (nonmeningitis strain) isolated from children or adults (%)

Antimicrobial agent	Children			Adults		
	PSSP (473)	PISP (107)	PRSP (86)	PSSP (248)	PISP (9*)	PRSP (8*)
Penicillin	0	0	100	0	0	8
Cefprozil	4.9	55.4	77.9			
Vancomycin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erythromycin	97.4	98.1	80.2	79.0	9	5
Clindamycin	96.6	97.2	79.8	76.6	8	4
Moxifloxacin	0	0	0	3.7	0	0
Levofloxacin	0.9	0	1.2	7.4	0	0

* The figures in table are number of strains.

三、革兰阴性杆菌对抗菌药物的敏感率和耐药率

(一) 肠杆菌科细菌 对部分大肠埃希菌(5 386株)、肺炎克雷伯菌和产酸克雷伯菌(3 036株)和奇异变形杆菌(417株)进行ESBLs的检测。检出率分别为56.2%、43.6%和5.5%。上述产ESBLs株对青霉素类、头孢菌素类、氨基糖苷类、喹诺酮类抗菌药物、磺胺甲噁唑-甲氧苄啶的耐药率均显著高于非产ESBLs株。采用CLSI 2010年(以下简称新折点)和CLSI 2009年(以下简称老折点)相关第三代头孢菌素对上述3种细菌的耐药率分析,结果显示新老2种折点获得的头孢他啶的耐药率差异具有统计学意义,见表9。大肠埃希菌对喹诺酮类药物、庆大霉素、哌拉西林的耐药率均高于50%。肠杆

菌科细菌对3种碳青霉烯类抗生素的耐药率仍然较低。不同菌种的耐药率大多在10%以下,见表10。伤寒和副伤寒沙门菌对氨苄西林、磺胺甲噁唑-甲氧苄啶和氯霉素的耐药率分别为31.5%、24.6%和29.4%,略低于其他沙门菌属细菌;但两者对头孢曲松、环丙沙星以及磷霉素均较敏感,见表11。志贺菌属149株,其中福氏志贺菌56株、宋氏志贺菌86株。宋氏志贺菌对氨苄西林-舒巴坦、环丙沙星、氯霉素耐药率显著较福氏志贺菌为低,但两者对磷霉素均较敏感,耐药率<2.6%。肠杆菌科细菌对9种常用抗菌药的耐药率和敏感率见表12。其中细菌对3种碳青霉烯类抗生素的耐药率最低,其次为2种酶抑制剂复方制剂和阿米卡星。

表9 CLSI折点改变对肠杆菌科细菌的耐药率和敏感率的影响(%)

Table 9. Effects of CLSI breakpoints modification on the sensitivity and resistance rates of *Enterobacteriaceae* (%)

Organisms (No. of strains)	Antimicrobial agent	% of ESBLs(+)	2010 CLSI breakpoints			2009 CLSI breakpoints			P value
			R	I	S	R*	I	S	
<i>E. coli</i> (5 386)	Cefotaxime	56.2 (3 029)	64.4	1.6	34.0	64.8	1.7	33.5	>0.05
	Ceftazidime		31.2	7.7	61.0	61.4	0.9	37.2	<0.01
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> + <i>K. oxytoca</i> (3 036)	Cefotaxime	43.6 (1 325)	49.8	2.9	47.2	51.9	1.8	46.4	>0.05
	Ceftazidime		36.6	5.7	57.7	49.1	0.8	48.9	<0.01
<i>P. mirabilis</i> (417)	Cefotaxime	5.5 (23)	15.6	3.0	81.5	12.8	3.2	84.0	>0.05
	Ceftazidime		3.1	0.7	96.1	7.3	0.5	92.3	>0.05

* R=[ESBL (+) strains + ESBL (-) resistant strains]/tested strains×100%.

表10 肠杆菌科细菌对所测抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 10. Sensitivity and resistance rates of *Enterobacteriaceae* to antimicrobial agents (%)

Antimicrobial agent	<i>E. coli</i> (9 225)		<i>Klebsiella</i> spp (5 529)		<i>Proteus</i> spp (907)		<i>Enterobacter</i> spp (1 961)		<i>Citrobacter</i> spp (350)		<i>Morganella</i> spp (195)		<i>Serratia</i> spp (437)	
	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S
Amikacin	7.4	89.1	14.4	83.8	8.0	90.9	11.1	83.1	11.7	86.2	5.2	94.8	7.1	92.6
Gentamicin	52.2	46.3	34.0	64.0	29.0	67.3	23.9	72.1	32.6	64.4	32.1	64.8	12.4	86.9
Piperacillin	75.3	18.0	57.5	31.7	24.1	69.4	47.7	47.9	60.4	32.9	23.9	66.0	19.3	77.1
Piperacillin-tazobactam	5.9	85.9	16.6	68.3	4.3	92.6	18.1	70.1	20.6	65.6	4.3	90.9	4.9	89.7
Cefazolin	69.2	28.1	56.8	38.9	41.0	55.7	93.0	5.4	86.0	10.1	88.7	6.1	91.6	3.8
Cefuroxime	64.1	33.7	50.3	46.6	37.0	62.2	56.8	38.1	57.5	37.6	74.6	18.2	83.6	10.9
Cefotaxime	63.2	34.4	49.9	45.8	23.3	73.6	52.1	40.6	53.9	41.3	24.7	66.3	22.7	66.0
Ceftazidime	30.7	60.5	35.4	57.8	5.7	92.3	38.6	54.5	42.0	52.1	12.5	82.3	10.0	87.1
Cefepime	25.7	63.2	23.8	69.4	4.3	92.2	15.7	78.8	17.2	76.9	1.7	97.2	4.9	93.0
Cefoperazone-sulbactam	6.5	75.4	14.8	69.4	1.9	95.7	12.3	73.7	16.7	70.5	1.2	90.6	4.3	88.9
Cefoxitin	13.5	79.8	21.7	75.1	5.6	91.5	93.1	5.3	82.5	16.2	13.3	57.1	26.0	47.0
Imipenem	1.6	94.2	8.8	83.7	5.2	79.3	5.2	78.8	8.7	75.2	12.4	43.5	6.1	81.3
Meropenem	1.4	95.4	8.9	85.9	1.6	93.5	4.8	89.9	7.0	86.1	3.8	94.5	4.5	92.0
Ertapenem	2.4	88.8	10.6	78.8	1.2	94.2	12.2	68.1	9.0	76.7	1.9	95.3	3.1	88.7
Ciprofloxacin	59.5	36.9	30.1	60.6	32.6	62.0	18.2	75.1	36.6	55.9	24.2	61.3	8.4	85.4
Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim	66.8	31.0	44.3	50.4	52.5	44.4	36.2	60.0	46.1	48.9	57.1	40.2	15.1	79.5

表 11 沙门菌属和志贺菌属细菌对所测抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 11. Sensitivity and resistance rates of *Salmonella* spp. and *Shigella* spp. to antimicrobial agents (%)

Antimicrobial agent	<i>S. typhi</i> and <i>S. paratyphi</i> A, B, C (62)		<i>S. flexneri</i> (54)		<i>S. sonnei</i> (86)	
	R	S	R	S	R	S
Ampicillin	31.5	63.0	100	0	92.6	6.0
Ampicillin-sulbactam	30.3	57.6	60.4	10.4	9.6	67.5
Ceftriaxone	17.4	78.3	60.0	40.0	53.8	46.2
Ciprofloxacin	5.2	79.3	48.2	37.5	2.3	89.5
Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim	24.6	70.2	65.5	30.9	90.5	8.3
Fosfomycin	9.1	90.9	2.6	97.4	1.6	98.4
Chloramphenicol	29.4	70.2	68.2	25.0	3.2	95.2

表 12 19 289 株肠杆菌科细菌耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 12. Sensitivity and resistance rates of 19 289 strains of *Enterobacteriaceae* to antimicrobial agents (%)

Antimicrobial agent	No. of strains	Resistant	Susceptible
Imipenem	18 509	4.6	87.6
Meropenem	17 339	4.2	91.8
Ertapenem	10 295	5.9	83.9
Cefoperazone-sulbactam	16 826	9.1	75.3
Amikacin	18 255	10.0	87.0
Piperacillin-tazobactam	17 487	10.4	79.3
Cefepime	17 190	22.0	69.6
Ceftazidime	18 504	31.0	61.6
Gentamicin	18 356	41.1	56.9

表 13 不发酵糖革兰阴性菌对所测抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 13. Sensitivity and resistance rates of non-fermentative gram-negative bacilli to antimicrobial agents (%)

Antimicrobial agent	<i>P. aeruginosa</i> (5 080)		<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp(5 523)		<i>S. maltophilia</i> (1 661)		<i>Burkholderia</i> spp(320)	
	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S
Amikacin	15.3	79.9	51.7	46.0				
Cefoperazone-sulbactam	17.9	61.8	30.7	44.0	13.8	65.2		
Cefepime	19.3	73.9	64.1	32.2				
Ceftazidime	21.6	74.0	64.2	32.3			21.8	72.8
Ciprofloxacin	22.4	69.4	68.3	29.7				
Piperacillin-tazobactam	23.9	76.0	64.6	29.8			22.1	70.4
Meropenem	25.8	70.8	58.3	40.9			19.7	70.3
Gentamicin	25.9	69.0	64.0	34.3				
Cefoperazone	29.5	55.4						
Piperacillin	30.3	69.7	69.4	20.2				
Imipenem	30.8	65.1	57.1	41.4				
Aztreonam	32.4	48.9	84.7	4.7				
Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid	41.2	58.8						
Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim					11.2	86.7	27.6	64.0
Minocycline					3.4	82.1	17.6	68.1
Levofloxacin					10.7	86.1		

(二) 不发酵糖革兰阴性杆菌 5 080 株铜绿假单胞菌对测试药物的敏感率和耐药率与 2009 年基本相仿, 对亚胺培南、美罗培南的耐药率分别为 30.8% 和 25.8%。5 523 株不动杆菌属中 89.6% 为鲍曼不动杆菌, 该菌除对头孢哌酮-舒巴坦的耐药率为 30.7% 外, 对其他所测试药物的耐药率均在 50% 以上。嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌对磺胺甲噁唑-甲氧苄啶、米诺环素、左氧氟沙星敏感率均在 80% 以上。伯克霍尔德菌对头孢他啶、美罗培南、磺胺甲噁唑-甲氧苄啶和米诺环素的耐药率, 与 2009 年资料相比均有所增高, 见表 13。不发酵糖菌对 8 种常用抗菌药的耐药率与 2009 年的结果相比, 均见增高, 见表 14。

表 14 13 751 株不发酵革兰阴性杆菌
对各种抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 14. Sensitivity and resistance rates of 13 751 strains of non-fermentative gram-negative bacilli to antimicrobial agents (%)

Antimicrobial agent	No. of strains	Resistant	Susceptible
Cefoperazone-sulbactam	11 190	23.5	54.4
Amikacin	12 009	38.1	58.4
Cefepime	11 108	41.6	52.5
Ceftazidime	12 177	42.6	52.6
Piperacillin-tazobactam	11 524	42.9	52.8
Ciprofloxacin	11 745	43.4	50.5
Meropenem	11 596	45.6	51.7
Imipenem	12 223	48.7	48.4

表 15 泛耐药革兰阴性杆菌的检出率

Table 15. Prevalence of pan-drug resistant* gram-negative bacilli

Year	<i>P. aeruginosa</i>		<i>A. baumannii</i>		<i>K. pneumoniae</i>		<i>C. freundii</i>	
	PDR/total	%	PDR/total	%	PDR/total	%	PDR/total	%
2008	85/4 130	2.1	340/3 120	10.9	10/3 078	0.3	13/222	5.9
2009	85/4 912	1.7	709/4 163	17.0	81/4 556	1.8	7/276	2.7
2010	86/5 080	1.7	1 058/4 949	21.4	189/5 032	3.8	14/271	5.2

* Resistant to all the antimicrobial agents tested, including third and fourth generation cephalosporins, carbapenems, aminoglycosides and fluoroquinolones; PDR, pan-drug resistant.

表 16 流感嗜血杆菌和卡他莫拉菌对抗菌药物
的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 16. Resistance and susceptibility rates of *H. influenzae* and *M. catarrhalis* to antimicrobial agents (%)

Antimicrobial agent	<i>H. influenzae</i>		<i>M. catarrhalis</i>	
	(213)	(126)	R	S
Meropenem	0	100		
Ceftriaxone	0	100	0	100
Cefuroxime	1.9	96.7	0	97.8
Cefaclor	7.0	77.5	0	96.7
Cefprozil	14.1	73.2		
Ampicillin-sulbactam	4.2	95.8		
Ampicillin	24.9	73.2		
Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid		0	100	
Azithromycin	1.9	98.1	45.1	52.7
Chloramphenicol	4.7	90.1		
Levofloxacin	0	100	0	100
Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim	66.2	30.5		

讨 论

本次细菌耐药性监测结果有以下特点:①肺炎链球菌成人分离株中的PSSP较2009年略有降低(各为92.0%和95.0%),而PRSP则有所增多(各为4.4%

(三) 泛耐药革兰阴性杆菌 革兰阴性杆菌中对全部测试的抗菌药(除多黏菌素和黏菌素外)均耐药的泛耐药株仍存在。肺炎克雷伯菌和鲍曼不动杆菌中泛耐药株显著增多,见表15。此外还出现了11株阴沟肠杆菌和6株大肠埃希菌的泛耐药株。

四、其他革兰阴性杆菌

(一) 流感嗜血杆菌 734株流感嗜血杆菌中,儿童分离株432株,成人分离株302株。其中儿童株的产酶率为26.4%,成人株产酶率为20.5%。该菌对抗菌药物的敏感率和耐药率见表16。

(二) 卡他莫拉菌 126株卡他莫拉菌产酶率100%,该菌对所测试的药物除阿奇霉素(耐药率为47.6%)外仍很敏感,见表16。

和1.3%^[5]。②凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌中出现了52株对替考拉宁中介株,主要为溶血葡萄球菌(80.8%,42/52),均来自同一所医院。③肠球菌属中(粪肠球菌和屎肠球菌)首次出现少数利奈唑胺中介株,包括19株粪肠球菌和4株屎肠球菌。④革兰阴性杆菌对亚胺培南和美罗培南的耐药率继续有所上升,其中不动杆菌属对2种碳青霉烯类抗生素的耐药率较2009年^[5]有所增加(分别为57.1%和58.3%;50.0%和52.4%);肠杆菌科细菌中的不同菌属对该类抗生素的耐药率也有增高,尤其肠杆菌属、柠檬酸杆菌属、摩根菌属和沙雷菌属对3种碳青霉烯类抗生素(尚包括厄他培南)的耐药率较2009年有较显著增高。⑤伤寒沙门菌和副伤寒沙门菌对头孢曲松、磺胺甲噁唑-甲氧苄啶和氯霉素的耐药率有所上升。

CLSI 2010年修改了第三代头孢菌素以及碳青霉烯类抗生素对肠杆菌科细菌的判断折点,并建议采用新折点后无须检测ESBLs和KPC碳青霉烯酶^[2-3]。本次14所医院中仍有8所医院进行了全年的ESBLs的检测。结果显示大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌和产酸克雷伯菌中的ESBLs的检出率基本与2009年相仿(各为56.2%、43.6%和56.5%、41.4%)。

本组资料显示采用新折点后大肠埃希菌、克雷伯菌和奇异变形杆菌分别有34%、47.2%和81.5%的菌株对头孢噻肟敏感,61%、57.7%和96.1%的菌株对头孢他啶敏感(表10)。根据新折点修订的原则,无须对这些敏感菌株进行ESBLs初筛和确证试验来修正结果以指导治疗。按以往CLSI推荐的意见,凡ESBLs阳性的菌株应报告为该菌对所有青霉素、头孢菌素类和氨曲南耐药,但由于细菌产生的ESBLs种类繁多(至少有200种以上),不同种类的ESBLs对不同的 β -内酰胺类抗生素的水解程度并不相同。目前国内大多研究报告我国临床分离菌种主要产CTX-M型ESBLs,是一种对头孢噻肟水解能力强的ESBLs。上海华山医院曾采用稀释法对158株产各种CTX-M型的大肠埃希菌进行了头孢噻肟的敏感性试验,采用新折点的结果显示100%的菌株对头孢他啶耐药。同样是上述158株大肠埃希菌显示对头孢他啶的耐药率、中介率和敏感率分别为41.1%、13.3%和45.6%^[6]。由于以往CLSI头孢菌素类敏感的折点(MIC≤8 mg/L)相对于新折点(头孢噻肟MIC≤1 mg/L、头孢他啶≤4 mg/L)偏高。凡第三代头孢菌素对肠杆菌科细菌的MIC≤8 mg/L者均属敏感。随着临上床产ESBLs菌株的出现和增多,第三代头孢菌素MIC≤8 mg/L者中覆盖了产ESBLs和非产ESBLs的2种菌株。本组资料显示8所医院的5386株大肠埃希菌和3036株克雷伯菌中分别有3029株和1325株产ESBLs,按老折点要求全部应报告给临床为头孢噻肟和头孢他啶耐药株。这使得一部分本该对头孢他啶敏感的菌株被报告为耐药(表9)。但是执行新折点后,因产ESBLs而MIC值增高的菌株被剔除,同时也不需要修改其中的敏感株。表9中2种折点结果显示上述2种细菌对头孢他啶的耐药率差异具统计学意义。因此新折点获得的药敏试验结果更符合临床实际,更有利临床合理选用抗生素。

近年来国内外均出现了耐碳青霉烯类抗生素肠杆菌科细菌和不发酵糖革兰阴性杆菌增多的报道。此种耐药菌往往呈多重耐药或泛耐药,其耐药机制极为复杂,所致感染在全球范围内均有发生,并可造成局部暴发流行^[7-10]。本组资料显示泛耐药鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌较2009年显著增多;还出现了泛耐药的大肠埃希菌和阴沟肠杆菌。上海华山医院近期曾对68株碳青霉烯类抗生素耐药肺炎克雷伯菌进行研究。结果显示其中的33株为医院感染株,分布在医院的急诊ICU、中心ICU和神经外科ICU;

33株产KPC-2型碳青霉烯酶,其中26株同时有膜孔蛋白OMP35和36的缺失或表达降低;PFGE分型主要为N、J、R3型;MLST分型均为ST-11型。另一项对34株耐碳青霉烯类抗生素鲍曼不动杆菌的研究结果显示30株产OXA型碳青霉烯酶(88.2%),其中OXA23型27株(79.4%),OXA24型13株(38.2%),OXA66型23株(67.6%)。并且22株(64.7%)细菌同时产生一种以上OXA型碳青霉烯酶;PFGE分型41.2%为A型,主要集中于神经外科和ICU^[11]。上述2项研究提示该2类泛耐药菌株已成为该院的常驻菌。分析14所医院ICU,上述泛耐药菌株发现在某几所医院有相对集中的趋势,提示这些医院中可能存在克隆流行。

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