

## 2013 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敏感性和耐药性。**方法** 国内主要地区 16 所教学医院(14 所综合性医院、2 所儿童医院)临床分离菌采用纸片扩散法或自动化仪器法按统一方案进行药物敏感性试验。按 CLSI 2013 年版标准判断结果。**结果** 2013 年 1—12 月收集各医院临床分离菌共 84 572 株,其中革兰阳性菌 22 863 株,占 27.0%,革兰阴性菌 61 709 株,占 73.0%。金黄色葡萄球菌(金葡菌)和凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌(CNS)中甲氧西林耐药株的平均检出率分别为 45.2%和 73.5%。甲氧西林耐药株(MRSA 和 MRCNS)对  $\beta$  内酰胺类抗生素和其他测试药物的耐药率均显著高于甲氧西林敏感株(MSSA 和 MSCNS)。MRSA 中有 92.2% 的菌株对甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑敏感;MRCNS 中有 87.4% 的菌株对利福平敏感。葡萄球菌属中均未发现对万古霉素、替考拉宁和利奈唑胺耐药株。肠球菌属中粪肠球菌对绝大多数所测试的抗菌药物(氯霉素除外)的耐药率均显著低于屎肠球菌,两者中均有少数万古霉素耐药株,根据表型推测多数为 *vanA* 型或 *vanB* 型耐药。肺炎链球菌非脑膜炎株成人株和儿童株中青霉素敏感和中介株(PSSP 和 PISP)所占比例较 2012 年均略有降低,青霉素耐药肺炎链球菌(PRSP)的检出率有所升高。大肠埃希菌、克雷伯菌属(肺炎克雷伯菌和产酸克雷伯菌)和奇异变形杆菌中产 ESBLs 株分别平均为 54.0%、31.8%和 16.5%。肠杆菌科细菌中产 ESBLs 株对测试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  $\leq$  7.0%。不动杆菌属(鲍曼不动杆菌占 89.2%)对亚胺培南和美罗培南的耐药率分别为 62.8%和 59.4%。与 2012 年相比,肺炎克雷伯菌和鲍曼不动杆菌中广泛耐药株的检出率有所降低。**结论** 细菌耐药性仍呈增长趋势,多重耐药和广泛耐药菌株在某些病区内的流行播散对临床构成严重威胁,应进行流行病学调查并采取有效的感控措施。

**关键词:** 细菌耐药性监测; 药物敏感性试验; 多重耐药菌; 广泛耐药菌; 万古霉素耐药肠球菌; 甲氧西林耐药葡萄球菌; 青霉素耐药肺炎链球菌; 碳青霉烯酶

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## CHINET 2013 surveillance of bacterial resistance in China

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**Abstract: Objective** To investigate the susceptibility and resistance of clinical isolates collected from hospitals in several regions of China. **Methods** Fourteen general hospitals and two children's hospitals were involved in this program. Antimicrobial susceptibility testing was carried out according to a unified protocol using Kirby-Bauer method or automated Systems. Results were analyzed according to CLSI 2013 breakpoints. **Results** A total of 84 572 clinical isolates were collected from January to December 2013, of which gram negative organisms and gram positive cocci accounted for 73.0% and 27.0% respectively. Methicillin-resistant strains in *S. aureus* (MRSA) and coagulase negative *Staphylococcus* (MRCNS) accounted for an average of 45.2% and 73.5% respectively. The resistance rates of methicillin-resistant strains to  $\beta$ -lactams and other antimicrobial agents were much higher than those of methicillin-susceptible strains. However, 92.2% of MRSA strains were still susceptible to trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole while 87.4% of MRCNS strains were susceptible to rifampin. No staphylococcal strains were found resistant to vancomycin, teicoplanin or linezolid. In *Enterococcus* spp., the resistance rates of *E. faecalis* strains to most tested drugs (except chloramphenicol) 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 VanA type based on their phenotype. Regarding non-meningitis *S. pneumoniae* strains, the prevalence of penicillin-susceptible *S. pneumoniae* and penicillin-intermediate *S. pneumoniae* strains isolated from both adults and children were lower than those isolated in 2012, but the prevalence of penicillin-resistant *S. pneumoniae* strains increased. The prevalence of ESBLs producing strains was 54.0% in *E. coli*, 31.8% in *Klebsiella* spp. (*K. pneumoniae* and *K. oxytoca*) and 16.5% in *Proteus mirabilis* 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 7.0% of these strains were resistant to carbapenems. About 62.8% and 59.4% of *Acinetobacter* spp. (*A. baumannii* accounts for 89.2%) strains were resistant to imipenem and meropenem, respectively. Compared with the data of year 2012, extensively-drug resistant strains in *K. pneumoniae* and *A. baumannii* decreased. **Conclusions** The antibiotic resistance of clinical bacterial isolates is growing in 2013. The disseminated multi-drug or pan-drug resistant strains in a special region poses a serious threat to clinical practice and implies the importance of strengthening infection control.

**Key words:** bacterial resistance surveillance; antimicrobial susceptibility testing; multi-drug resistant bacterium; pan-drug resistant bacillus; vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus*; methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus*; penicillin-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*; carbapenemase

耐药菌株的日益增多,给临床抗感染治疗带来了极大的挑战,目前已成为感染领域中的严重问题<sup>[1]</sup>。现将 2013 年中国 CHINET 细菌耐药性监测结果报道如下。

## 材料与方 法

### 一、材料

(一)细菌 收集 2013 年 1 月 1 日至 12 月 31 日国内主要地区 16 所教学医院临床分离株,剔除同一患者分离的重复菌株,按统一方案进行细菌对抗菌药物的敏感性试验。

(二)培养基 药敏试验用 Mueller-Hinton 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 公司产品。

(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 公司产品。青霉素、万古霉素和替考拉宁 E 试验条为法国生物梅

里埃公司产品。

### 二、方法

(一)药敏试验 参照 2013 年 CLSI 推荐的药敏试验方法进行<sup>[2]</sup>,采用 Kirby-Bauer 纸片扩散法或自动化仪器法。质控菌为:金黄色葡萄球菌(金葡萄菌)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。结果参照 2013 年 CLSI 文件标准<sup>[2]</sup>判断。其中磷霉素的判断标准仅针对尿标本分离的大肠埃希菌和肠球菌属。

(二) $\beta$ 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中的  $\beta$ 内酰胺酶。按 CLSI 推荐的纸片法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超广谱  $\beta$ 内酰胺酶(ESBLs)菌株。

(三)青霉素不敏感肺炎链球菌的检测 经苯唑西林纸片法测定抑菌圈直径  $\leq 19$  mm 的肺炎链球菌菌株,采用青霉素 E 试验条测定其最低抑菌浓度(MIC)值,脑膜炎株和非脑膜炎株分别按 CLSI

2013 年标准判定为青霉素敏感、中介或耐药株。

(四)耐万古霉素肠球菌(VRE)检测 经万古霉素纸片法测定结果为非敏感株者,用万古霉素和替考拉宁 E 试验条测定 MIC 值,部分菌株采用 PCR 确认万古霉素耐药基因型别。

(五)广泛耐药(XDR)菌株的定义 由于不是所有医院均做了黏菌素和替加环素的药敏试验,故本次只统计 XDR 株,而未能统计全耐药株(PDR)株。XDR 株的标准设定为:对除黏菌素和替加环素外其他抗菌药物全耐药者。碳青霉烯类耐药肠杆菌科细菌(carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, CRE)定义为对亚胺培南、美罗培南或厄他培南任一种药物耐药者。

(六)统计分析 试验结果采用 WHONET5.6 软件统计分析。

## 结 果

### 一、细菌及其分布

2013 年共收集临床分离株 84 572 株,其中革兰阳性菌 22 863 株,占 27.0%,革兰阴性菌 61 709 株,占 73.0%。86.2%的菌株自住院患者中分离,13.8%的菌株自门诊急诊患者中分离。痰液等呼吸道标本占 43.2%,尿液 20.9%,血液 13.1%,伤口脓液 9.8%,粪便 1.6%,生殖道分泌物 2.1%,脑脊液 1.3%,其他无菌体液 4.8%,其他标本 3.3%。肠杆菌科细菌占有所有分离菌株的 44.8%,其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;不发酵糖革兰阴性杆菌占有所有分离菌株的 26.7%,其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、脑脊液等无菌体液分离菌)。主要细菌菌种分布见表 1。

### 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 16 所医院金葡菌中甲氧西林耐药株(MRSA)的平均检出率为 45.2%(23.8%~72.0%),其中 2 所儿童医院 MRSA 的检出率分别为 23.8%和 37.6%。凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌甲氧西林耐药株(MRCNS)的检出率平均为 73.5%(35.9%~86.0%),见表 2。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)。但 MRSA 对甲氧苄啶-磺胺

甲噁唑的耐药率低于 MSSA(7.1%对 14.2%)。MRCNS 对甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率明显高于 MRSA(58.6%对 7.1%);但对利福平的耐药率则显著低于 MRSA(11.7%对 53.9%)。92.2% MRSA 对甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑敏感。87.4% MRCNS 对利福平敏感。葡萄球菌属中均未发现对万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺耐药的菌株,见表 3。

表 1 2013 年中国 CHINET 耐药监测菌种分布  
Table 1 Distribution of bacterial species in 2013 CHINET

| Organism  | No. of strains | %     |
|---|----------------|-------|
| <i>E. coli</i>  | 16 794         | 19.86 |
| <i>Klebsiella</i> spp   | 12 121         | 14.33 |
| <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp  | 10 120         | 11.97 |
| <i>P. aeruginosa</i>  | 8 257          | 9.76  |
| <i>S. aureus</i>  | 8 127          | 9.61  |
| <i>Enterococcus</i> spp   | 7 058          | 8.35  |
| Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i> (from blood, CSF and other sterile body fluid) | 4 354          | 5.15  |
| <i>Enterobacter</i> spp   | 3 816          | 4.51  |
| <i>S. maltophilia</i>   | 2 444          | 2.89  |
| <i>Proteus</i> spp  | 1 835          | 2.17  |
| <i>S. pneumoniae</i>  | 1 429          | 1.69  |
| β-hemolytic <i>Streptococcus</i>  | 1 289          | 1.52  |
| <i>Serratia</i> spp   | 1 059          | 1.25  |
| <i>H. influenzae</i>  | 968            | 1.14  |
| <i>Salmonella</i> spp   | 877            | 1.04  |
| <i>Citrobacter</i> spp  | 789            | 0.93  |
| <i>Burkholderia</i> spp   | 770            | 0.91  |
| Other <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp  | 523            | 0.62  |
| <i>S. viridans</i> (from blood, CSF and other sterile body fluid)                       | 515            | 0.61  |
| <i>Morganella</i> spp   | 298            | 0.35  |
| <i>Moraxella</i> spp  | 291            | 0.34  |
| Other <i>Haemophilus</i> spp  | 177            | 0.21  |
| <i>Raoultella</i> spp   | 114            | 0.13  |
| <i>Pantoea</i> spp  | 75             | 0.09  |
| <i>Shigella</i> spp   | 77             | 0.09  |
| <i>Alcaligenes</i> spp  | 52             | 0.06  |
| <i>Neisseria</i> spp  | 30             | 0.04  |
| <i>Ralstonia</i> spp  | 28             | 0.03  |
| <i>Comamonas</i> spp  | 25             | 0.03  |
| <i>Providencia</i> spp  | 21             | 0.02  |
| <i>Aeromonas</i> spp  | 21             | 0.02  |
| <i>Flavobacterium</i> spp   | 15             | 0.02  |
| <i>Chryseobacterium</i> spp   | 15             | 0.02  |
| <i>Bordetella</i> spp   | 6              | 0.01  |
| Others*   | 182            | 0.22  |
| Total   | 84 572         | 100   |

\* Including *Corynebacterium* spp., *Kocuria* spp., *Micrococcus* spp., *Aerococcus* spp., *Gemella* spp., *Leuconostoc* spp.

表 2 2013 年中国 CHINET 监测网各医院葡萄球菌甲氧西林耐药菌株的检出率  
Table 2 Prevalence of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus* in 2013 CHINET by hospital

| Hospital   | <i>S. aureus</i> |      | Coagulase-negative <i>Staphylococcus</i> |      |
|--|------------------|------|--|------|
|  | MR strains/total | %    | MR strains/total                         | %    |
| Shanghai Huashan Hospital  | 304/503          | 60.4 | 77/141                                   | 54.6 |
| Shanghai Ruijin Hospital   | 230/410          | 56.1 | 42/108                                   | 38.9 |
| Peking Union Medical College Hospital                            | 244/700          | 34.9 | 123/179                                  | 68.7 |
| Wuhan Tongji Hospital  | 1 047/1 492      | 70.2 | 345/418                                  | 82.5 |
| First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University        | 82/196           | 41.8 | 42/60                                    | 70.0 |
| Beijing Hospital   | 167/232          | 72.0 | 28/78                                    | 35.9 |
| Children's Hospital of Fudan University                          | 123/517          | 23.8 | 443/613                                  | 72.3 |
| Shanghai Children's Hospital                                     | 163/434          | 37.6 | 189/382                                  | 49.5 |
| People's Hospital of Gansu Province                              | 134/326          | 41.1 | 88/108                                   | 81.5 |
| First Affiliated Hospital of Xingjiang Medical University        | 186/569          | 32.7 | 260/309                                  | 84.1 |
| First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University            | 176/359          | 49.0 | 195/262                                  | 74.4 |
| First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University          | 100/280          | 35.7 | 285/401                                  | 71.1 |
| Sir Run Run Shaw Hospital of Zhejiang University Medical College | 170/406          | 41.9 | 281/331                                  | 84.9 |
| The First Hospital of China Medical University                   | 167/438          | 38.1 | 340/396                                  | 85.9 |
| Tianjing Medical University General Hospital                     | 200/640          | 31.3 | 211/276                                  | 76.4 |
| West China Hospital of Sichuan University                        | 179/625          | 28.6 | 251/292                                  | 86.0 |
| Total  | 3 672/8 127      | 45.2 | 3 200/4 354                              | 73.5 |

表 3 2013 年中国 CHINET 葡萄球菌属对各种抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)  
Table 3 Susceptibility of *Staphylococcus* spp. to antimicrobial agents in 2013 CHINET (%)

| Antimicrobial agent           | MRSA( <i>n</i> = 3 672) |      | MSSA( <i>n</i> = 4 620) |      | MRCNS( <i>n</i> = 3 200) |      | MSCNS( <i>n</i> = 1 762) |      |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|--------------------------|------|
|                               | 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                        | 100  | 0                        | 100  |
| Cefazolin                     | 89.3                    | 6.0  | 2.0                     | 93.2 | 44.0                     | 41.9 | 3.6                      | 90.8 |
| Cefuroxime                    | 87.2                    | 9.1  | 0.6                     | 99.0 | 38.5                     | 55.8 | 3.0                      | 95.8 |
| Ampicillin-sulbactam          | 69.4                    | 14.1 | 0.8                     | 95.9 | 27.2                     | 64.8 | 1.6                      | 97.8 |
| Rifampin                      | 53.9                    | 45.6 | 5.1                     | 94.5 | 11.7                     | 87.4 | 4.2                      | 95.3 |
| Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim | 7.1                     | 92.2 | 14.2                    | 84.6 | 58.6                     | 39.8 | 36.2                     | 61.9 |
| Levofloxacin                  | 77.6                    | 21.2 | 11.8                    | 87.4 | 52.2                     | 42.5 | 20.8                     | 75.4 |
| Ciprofloxacin                 | 75.9                    | 22.1 | 15.5                    | 81.1 | 56.6                     | 35.0 | 28.3                     | 66.6 |
| Gentamicin                    | 69.5                    | 29.0 | 16.1                    | 81.3 | 33.1                     | 59.6 | 12.5                     | 83.5 |
| Clindamycin                   | 55.9                    | 42.3 | 27.1                    | 67.8 | 44.0                     | 51.8 | 24.7                     | 70.9 |
| Erythromycin                  | 76.1                    | 21.4 | 52.1                    | 45.1 | 88.9                     | 10.3 | 71.9                     | 26.0 |
| Penicillin G                  | 100                     | 0    | 88.6                    | 11.4 | 100                      | 0    | 84.7                     | 15.3 |
| Oxacillin                     | 100                     | 0    | 0                       | 100  | 100                      | 0    | 0                        | 100  |

MRSA, methicillin-resistant *S. aureus*; MSSA, methicillin-susceptible *S. aureus*; MRCNS, methicillin-resistant coagulase negative *Staphylococcus*; MSCNS, methicillin-susceptible coagulase negative *Staphylococcus*.

(二)肠球菌属 7 058 株肠球菌属中粪肠球菌 3 283 株,屎肠球菌 3 062 株,分别占肠球菌属的 46.5%和 43.4%;其他肠球菌 713 株,占 10.1%。粪肠球菌对绝大多数所测试抗菌药物的耐药率均显著低于屎肠球菌,但对氯霉素的耐药率高于屎肠球

菌(26.5%对 8.6%)。粪肠球菌对呋喃妥因、磷霉素、氨苄西林的耐药率较低,分别为 3.7%、3.9%和 6.9%。屎肠球菌对所测试药物的耐药率均较高。粪肠球菌和屎肠球菌对高浓度庆大霉素的耐药率分别为 28.8%和 46.0%;两者中均有少数万古霉素、

替考拉宁和利奈唑胺耐药株,见表 4。根据万古霉素和替考拉宁 MIC 结果推测耐药表型或经 PCR 检测万古霉素耐药相关基因,可分型的 66 株 VRE 中,产 *vanA*、*vanB* 或 *vanM* 型基因的菌株分别为 32 株(全部为屎肠球菌)、22 株(粪肠球菌 1 株和屎肠球菌 21 株)和 12 株(全部为屎肠球菌)。

表 4 2013 年中国 CHINET 粪肠球菌和屎肠球菌对抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 4 Susceptibility of *Enterococcus* spp. to antimicrobial agents in 2013 CHINET (%)

| Antimicrobial agent | <i>E. faecalis</i> (n=3 283) |       | <i>E. faecium</i> (n=3 062) |      |
|---------------------|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|
|                     | R                            | S     | R                           | S    |
| Vancomycin          | 0.2                          | 99.8  | 3.0                         | 96.9 |
| Linezolid           | 0.6                          | 98.2  | 0.4                         | 99.0 |
| Teicoplanin         | 0.1                          | 99.9  | 1.3                         | 98.2 |
| Nitrofurantoin      | 3.7                          | 93.6  | 43.6                        | 34.5 |
| Fosfomycin          | 3.9*                         | 94.7* |                             |      |
| Ampicillin          | 6.9                          | 93.1  | 90.8                        | 9.2  |
| Chloramphenicol     | 26.5                         | 65.5  | 8.6                         | 72.9 |
| Ciprofloxacin       | 27.4                         | 53.8  | 89.4                        | 6.1  |
| Levofloxacin        | 25.7                         | 71.4  | 84.9                        | 10.2 |
| Gentamicin-High     | 28.8                         | 67.4  | 46.0                        | 53.0 |
| Rifampin            | 57.7                         | 20.8  | 84.3                        | 11.2 |
| Erythromycin        | 69.5                         | 10.7  | 89.5                        | 3.3  |

\* Results only from urinary tract isolates.

表 5 2013 年中国 CHINET 链球菌属细菌对抗菌药物的耐药率(%)

Table 5 Resistance rates of *Streptococcus* spp. to antimicrobial agents in 2013 CHINET (%)

| Antimicrobial agent | A(n=193) | B(n=823) | C(n=104) | G(n=72) | <i>S. viridans</i> * (n=515) |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------|------------------------------|
| Penicillin          | 2.9      | 1.2      | 20.7     | 0       | 7.3                          |
| Erythromycin        | 87.2     | 62.5     | 73.4     | 58.8    | 61.5                         |
| Clindamycin         | 80.9     | 55.0     | 65.8     | 57.6    | 58.8                         |
| Cefuroxime          | 0        | 0.8      | 6.2      | 2.3     | 8.5                          |
| Cefotaxime          | 5.0      | 9.5      | 12.5     | 7.9     | 15.2                         |
| Ceftriaxone         | 2.4      | 6.2      | 2.3      | 9.8     | 14.3                         |
| Vancomycin          | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0       | 0                            |
| Linezolid           | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0       | 0                            |
| Levofloxacin        | 0.6      | 41.4     | 7.6      | 7.0     | 16.4                         |

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

表 6 成人和儿童医院中肺炎链球菌的分布

Table 6 The distribution of *S. pneumoniae* isolates in children and adults

| Strains | Isolates from children |      |        |      | Isolates from adults |      |        |      |
|---------|------------------------|------|--------|------|----------------------|------|--------|------|
|         | 2012                   |      | 2013   |      | 2012                 |      | 2013   |      |
|         | Number                 | %    | Number | %    | Number               | %    | Number | %    |
| PSSP    | 720                    | 77.1 | 608    | 67.1 | 384                  | 93.9 | 457    | 90.7 |
| PISP    | 119                    | 12.7 | 105    | 11.6 | 22                   | 5.4  | 27     | 5.4  |
| PRSP    | 95                     | 10.2 | 193    | 21.3 | 3                    | 0.7  | 20     | 4.0  |
| Total   | 934                    | 100  | 906    | 100  | 409                  | 100  | 504    | 100  |

PSSP, penicillin-susceptible *S. pneumoniae*; PISP, penicillin-intermediate *S. pneumoniae*; PRSP, penicillin-resistant *S. pneumoniae*.

(三)链球菌属 分离到 A、B、C、G 各组 β 溶血链球菌分别为 193、823、104 和 72 株,分离自血液或脑脊液等无菌体液标本中的草绿色链球菌 515 株。除 C 组链球菌外,各组 β 溶血链球菌对青霉素均极敏感,敏感率 >90.0%。少数(7.3%)草绿色链球菌对之耐药。各组链球菌对红霉素和克林霉素的耐药率均在 55.0% 以上;其中 A 组链球菌对该两药的耐药率可达 80.0% 以上。各组 β 溶血链球菌均有部分菌株对头孢噻肟、头孢曲松耐药。除 B 组链球菌外,其他 β 溶血链球菌对左氧氟沙星均较敏感。未发现万古霉素、利奈唑胺耐药株,见表 5。

(四)肺炎链球菌 1 429 株肺炎链球菌中,21 株脑膜炎株(儿童组 13 株,成人组 8 株)和 1 408 株非脑膜炎株(儿童组 893 株,成人组 515 株)。儿童株中青霉素敏感、中介和耐药的肺炎链球菌(PSSP、PISP 和 PRSP)的检出率分别为 67.1%、11.6% 和 21.3%,成人株中分别为 90.7%、5.4% 和 4.0%,见表 6。药敏试验结果显示,儿童株和成人株对红霉素和克林霉素耐药率均较高。儿童组中已出现少数左氧氟沙星耐药株,但较成人组菌株的耐药率为低。未发现万古霉素和利奈唑胺耐药株,见表 7。

表 7 儿童和成人患者肺炎链球菌非脑膜炎株对抗菌药物的耐药率(%)

Table 7 Resistance rates of nonmeningitis *S. pneumoniae* strain isolated from children or adults in 2013 CHINET (%)

| Antimicrobial agent | Isolates from children (787) |                |                | Isolates from adults (333) |               |               |
|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
|                     | PSSP (n = 608)               | PISP (n = 105) | PRSP (n = 193) | PSSP (n = 457)             | PISP (n = 27) | PRSP (n = 20) |
| Penicillin          | 0                            | 0              | 100            | 0                          | 0             | 100           |
| Vancomycin          | 0                            | 0              | 0              | 0                          | 0             | 0             |
| Erythromycin        | 96.4                         | 99.0           | 98.4           | 90.2                       | 100           | 100           |
| Clindamycin         | 95.1                         | 100            | 97.4           | 85.8                       | 100           | 100           |
| Moxifloxacin        | 0.2                          | 0              | 0              | 1.5                        | 0             | 0             |
| Levofloxacin        | 0.3                          | 1.0            | 0              | 2.5                        | 0             | 15.0          |
| Linezolid           | 0                            | 0              | 0              | 0                          | 0             | 0             |

PSSP, penicillin-susceptible *S. pneumoniae*; PISP, penicillin-intermediate *S. pneumoniae*; PRSP, penicillin-resistant *S. pneumoniae*.

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 大肠埃希菌、克雷伯菌属(肺炎克雷伯菌和产酸克雷伯菌)和奇异变形杆菌中产 ESBLs 菌株的检出率分别为 54.0%、31.8% 和 16.5%。上述产 ESBLs 株对青霉素类、头孢菌素类、氨基糖苷类、喹诺酮类、甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率均显著高于非产 ESBLs 株。大肠埃希菌对环丙沙星、庆大霉素和哌拉西林的耐药率均接近或高于 50.0%。肠杆菌科细菌对 3 种碳青霉烯类的耐药率仍然较低,不同菌种的耐药率大多在 10.0% 以下,见表 8。伤寒和副伤寒沙门菌对氨苄西林或阿莫西林

的酶抑制剂复方、甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑和氯霉素的耐药率(<10.0%)显著低于肠炎沙门菌和鼠伤寒沙门菌,沙门菌属对环丙沙星的耐药率均较低(<5.0%),见表 9。志贺菌属 77 株,其中福氏志贺菌 38 株、宋内志贺菌 34 株,其他志贺菌 5 株。宋内志贺菌对氨苄西林-舒巴坦、环丙沙星、氯霉素的耐药率显著较福氏志贺菌为低,但两者对甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率均很高,见表 9。37 896 株肠杆菌科细菌对 3 种碳青霉烯类和阿米卡星的耐药率最低,为 5.1%~6.7%,其次为两种酶抑制剂复方(头孢哌酮-舒巴坦和哌拉西林-他唑巴坦)。见表 10。

表 8 2013 年中国 CHINET 肠杆菌科细菌对抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 8 Susceptibility of *Enterobacteriaceae* to antimicrobial agents in 2013 CHINET (%)

| Antimicrobial agent           | <i>E. coli</i><br>(n = 16 794) |        | <i>Klebsiella</i><br>spp (n = 12 121) |      | <i>Proteus</i> spp<br>(n = 1 835) |       | <i>Enterobacter</i><br>spp (n = 3 816) |      | <i>Citrobacter</i><br>spp (n = 789) |      | <i>Morganella</i><br>spp (n = 298) |       | <i>Serratia</i> spp<br>(n = 1 059) |      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|------|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|------|
|                               | R                              | S      | R                                     | S    | R                                 | S     | R                                      | S    | R                                   | S    | R                                  | S     | R                                  | S    |
|                               | Amikacin                       | 4.0    | 94.1                                  | 10.1 | 89.1                              | 3.2   | 96.1                                   | 3.6  | 94.3                                | 3.3  | 96.0                               | 1.7   | 97.2                               | 3.9  |
| Gentamicin                    | 47.3                           | 51.3   | 28.2                                  | 70.9 | 25.0                              | 66.9  | 13.1                                   | 84.3 | 23.0                                | 76.3 | 26.5                               | 70.0  | 21.4                               | 77.7 |
| Piperacillin                  | 73.5                           | 18.6   | 50.2                                  | 39.5 | 21.6                              | 67.6  | 37.4                                   | 55.8 | 43.1                                | 47.4 | 19.6                               | 72.7  | 31.9                               | 64.7 |
| Piperacillin-tazobactam       | 3.9                            | 90.8   | 13.8                                  | 79.2 | 0.7                               | 98.2  | 9.7                                    | 78.7 | 8.3                                 | 80.7 | 5.0                                | 92.2  | 5.3                                | 91.0 |
| Cefazolin                     | 72.8                           | 9.9    | 59.1                                  | 17.3 | 65.0                              | 8.3   | 95.9                                   | 1.4  | 85.9                                | 6.3  | 98.0                               | 1.5   | 97.1                               | 0.5  |
| Cefuroxime                    | 64.4                           | 34.0   | 48.9                                  | 48.4 | 45.0                              | 54.1  | 53.1                                   | 37.3 | 46.5                                | 48.7 | 84.0                               | 9.0   | 89.7                               | 5.7  |
| Cefotaxime                    | 62.9                           | 35.8   | 48.4                                  | 49.3 | 29.4                              | 68.7  | 45.8                                   | 47.0 | 44.4                                | 50.2 | 23.2                               | 72.0  | 36.8                               | 57.9 |
| Ceftazidime                   | 28.4                           | 66.2   | 30.6                                  | 65.9 | 5.4                               | 93.3  | 31.6                                   | 64.4 | 33.2                                | 63.5 | 13.5                               | 82.3  | 8.0                                | 86.7 |
| Cefepime                      | 21.7                           | 71.1   | 20.5                                  | 75.9 | 5.1                               | 92.2  | 9.1                                    | 87.9 | 11.0                                | 86.7 | 2.8                                | 95.5  | 8.7                                | 88.1 |
| Cefoperazone-sulbactam        | 6.0                            | 75.9   | 15.8                                  | 73.0 | 1.4                               | 96.2  | 9.2                                    | 79.0 | 10.7                                | 75.4 | 2.8                                | 89.3  | 7.8                                | 82.8 |
| Cefoxitin                     | 16.3                           | 75.5   | 15.5                                  | 82.2 | 3.4                               | 93.6  | 94.1                                   | 4.7  | 71.8                                | 24.8 | 8.3                                | 45.8  | 26.6                               | 34.6 |
| Imipenem                      | 1.0                            | 98.6   | 10.0                                  | 88.3 | 1.5*                              | 91.3* | 4.3                                    | 89.3 | 5.6                                 | 88.5 | 7.9*                               | 57.6* | 6.4                                | 84.2 |
| Meropenem                     | 3.0                            | 96.5   | 13.5                                  | 85.6 | 2.7                               | 96.9  | 6.4                                    | 92.7 | 7.4                                 | 92.1 | 1.7                                | 98.3  | 6.3                                | 93.1 |
| Ertapenem                     | 1.6                            | 96.8   | 13.8                                  | 84.8 | 1.1                               | 95.3  | 8.5                                    | 86.7 | 6.3                                 | 91.0 | 1.6                                | 97.9  | 8.0                                | 91.5 |
| Ciprofloxacin                 | 58.3                           | 39.4   | 22.4                                  | 72.1 | 37.1                              | 53.9  | 11.1                                   | 84.0 | 19.0                                | 73.8 | 17.9                               | 69.1  | 16.7                               | 76.6 |
| Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim | 57.6                           | 41.8   | 30.1                                  | 68.5 | 53.6                              | 45.5  | 21.4                                   | 77.8 | 24.9                                | 74.5 | 41.7                               | 56.8  | 9.8                                | 89.5 |
| Fosfomycin                    | 6.5**                          | 92.4** |                                       |      |                                   |       |  |      |                                     |      |                                    |       |                                    |      |

\* Results only by Kirby-Bauer method. \*\* Results only from urinary tract isolates.

表 9 沙门菌属和志贺菌属细菌对抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 9 Susceptibility of *Salmonella* spp. and *Shigella* spp. to antimicrobial agents in 2013 CHINET (%)

| Antimicrobial agent           | <i>S. typhi</i> and <i>S. paratyphi</i><br>A, B, C (n = 106) |      | <i>S. enteritidis</i><br>(n = 214) |      | <i>S. typhimurium</i><br>(n = 260) |      | <i>Shigella flexneri</i><br>(n = 38) |      | <i>Shigella sonnei</i><br>(n = 34) |      |
|-------------------------------|--|------|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
|                               | R  | S    | R                                  | S    | R                                  | S    | R                                    | S    | R                                  | S    |
|                               | Ampicillin   | 8.2  | 86.7                               | 70.0 | 28.6                               | 71.9 | 27.3                                 | 93.8 | 6.2                                | 80.8 |
| Ampicillin-sulbactam          | 6.0  | 94.0 | 20.6                               | 46.9 | 23.8                               | 50.4 | 59.3                                 | 7.4  | 17.9                               | 71.4 |
| Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid   | 4.5  | 86.4 | 2.7                                | 83.3 | 5.4                                | 68.8 |                                      |      |                                    |      |
| Cefoperazone-sulbactam        | 0  | 95.7 | 0                                  | 94.3 | 0                                  | 93.0 |                                      |      |                                    |      |
| Ceftriaxone                   | 1.0  | 99.0 | 31.9                               | 66.7 | 13.5                               | 85.7 | 55.6                                 | 37.0 | 30.8                               | 65.4 |
| Ciprofloxacin                 | 2.9  | 91.4 | 1.4                                | 98.6 | 3.1                                | 75.3 | 45.9                                 | 35.1 | 3.0                                | 93.9 |
| Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim | 2.1  | 96.8 | 9.7                                | 87.4 | 38.4                               | 60.4 | 70.6                                 | 29.4 | 81.8                               | 18.2 |
| Chloramphenicol               | 2.5  | 96.2 | 13.2                               | 83.7 | 43.3                               | 53.5 | 71.4                                 | 19.0 | 0                                  | 94.7 |

(二)不发酵糖革兰阴性杆菌 8 257 株铜绿假单胞菌对亚胺培南和美罗培南的耐药率分别为 27.1%和 25.1%;对多黏菌素 B 和阿米卡星的耐药率分别为 0.7%和 11.0%,对两种酶抑制剂复方、环丙沙星和头孢吡肟的耐药率 < 20.0%。10 120 株不动杆菌属中 89.2%为鲍曼不动杆菌,该菌对亚胺培南和美罗培南的耐药率分别为 62.8%和 59.4%;对头孢哌酮-舒巴坦、米诺环素和左氧氟沙星的耐药率分别为 36.4%、41.8%和 43.4%,对多黏菌素 B 的敏感率在 99.0%以上,对其他测试药物的耐药率多在 50.0%以上。嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌对甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑、米诺环素、左氧氟沙星敏感率均在 89.0%以上。伯克霍尔德菌对 CLSI 推荐测试抗菌药物的敏感率均近 80.0%或以上,见表 11。22 583

株不发酵糖革兰阴性杆菌对常用抗菌药物的总耐药率与 2012 年的结果大致相仿。

(三)XDR 革兰阴性杆菌 革兰阴性杆菌中对全部测试的抗菌药物(除多黏菌素和替加环素外)均耐药的 XDR 株主要存在于肺炎克雷伯菌、铜绿假单胞菌和鲍曼不动杆菌中。其中肺炎克雷伯菌和鲍曼不动杆菌中的 XDR 株数比 2012 年有所减少,见表 12。

(四)其他革兰阴性杆菌 968 株流感嗜血杆菌中,儿童分离株 569 株,成人分离株 399 株。产 β 内酰胺酶株的总检出率为 33.9%,其中儿童株和成人株的产酶率分别为 34.7%和 32.6%。除美罗培南、氯霉素和环丙沙星外,儿童株对其他测试抗菌药物的耐药率均较成人株高。见表 13。

表 10 肠杆菌科细菌和不发酵糖革兰阴性杆菌对抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率(%)

Table 10 Susceptibility of *Enterobacteriaceae* and non-fermentative gram-negative bacilli to antimicrobial agents (%)

| Antimicrobial agent     | <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i><br>(n = 37 896) |      | Non-fermentative gram-negative bacilli (n = 22 583) |      |
|-------------------------|---|------|---|------|
|                         | R   | S    | R   | S    |
| Imipenem                | 5.1                                       | 92.6 | 46.3  | 50.5 |
| Meropenem               | 6.7                                       | 92.7 | 43.5  | 51.9 |
| Ertapenem               | 6.5                                       | 91.5 |   |      |
| Cefoperazone-sulbactam  | 9.2                                       | 77.1 | 26.1  | 54.1 |
| Amikacin                | 5.9                                       | 92.7 | 28.8  | 68.6 |
| Piperacillin-tazobactam | 7.7                                       | 86.0 | 38.4  | 58.7 |
| Cefepime                | 18.3                                      | 76.7 | 40.7  | 53.6 |
| Ceftazidime             | 27.6                                      | 68.0 | 47.2  | 45.2 |
| Gentamicin              | 34.7                                      | 63.9 | 42.3  | 54.0 |
| Ciprofloxacin           | 37.0                                      | 58.6 | 40.3  | 55.8 |

表 11 2013 年中国 CHINET 不发酵革兰阴性杆菌对抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率 (%)

Table 11 Susceptibility of non-fermentative gram-negative bacilli to antimicrobial agents in 2013 CHINET (%)

| Antimicrobial agent           | <i>P. aeruginosa</i><br>(n = 8 257) |      | <i>Acinetobacter</i> spp<br>(n = 10 120) |      | <i>S. maltophilia</i><br>(n = 2 444) |      | <i>Burkholderia</i> spp<br>(n = 770) |      |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--|------|--------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------|------|
|                               | R                                   | S    | R  | S    | R                                    | S    | R                                    | S    |
|                               | Amikacin                            | 11.0 | 86.3                                     | 46.0 | 51.3                                 |      |                                      |      |
| Gentamicin                    | 17.5                                | 76.8 | 63.3                                     | 34.8 |                                      |      |                                      |      |
| Piperacillin                  | 23.7                                | 76.3 | 67.0                                     | 23.8 |                                      |      |                                      |      |
| Piperacillin-tazobactam       | 16.7                                | 83.3 | 63.2                                     | 32.7 |                                      |      | 5.1                                  | 90.9 |
| Cefoperazone                  | 29.8                                | 57.6 |  |      |                                      |      |                                      |      |
| Cefoperazone-sulbactam        | 16.6                                | 67.2 | 36.4                                     | 38.9 | 27.3                                 | 43.9 |                                      |      |
| Ticarcillin-clavulanic acid   | 35.5                                | 64.5 | 70.2                                     | 25.5 |                                      |      |                                      |      |
| Ceftazidime                   | 24.4                                | 68.6 | 69.2                                     | 21.7 |                                      |      | 5.9                                  | 89.7 |
| Cefepime                      | 16.4                                | 74.5 | 64.5                                     | 32.8 |                                      |      |                                      |      |
| Aztreonam                     | 26.2                                | 52.1 | 82.2                                     | 3.1  |                                      |      |                                      |      |
| Imipenem                      | 27.1                                | 67.9 | 62.8                                     | 36.1 |                                      |      |                                      |      |
| Meropenem                     | 25.1                                | 70.6 | 59.4                                     | 32.9 |                                      |      | 10.6                                 | 82.9 |
| Ciprofloxacin                 | 16.8                                | 77.3 | 66.1                                     | 33.0 |                                      |      |                                      |      |
| Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim | 88.2                                | 10.0 | 51.7                                     | 45.6 | 6.2                                  | 92.5 | 10.8                                 | 87.7 |
| Minocycline                   | 87.9                                | 6.5  | 41.8                                     | 34.7 | 2.2                                  | 92.9 | 6.9                                  | 77.8 |
| Levofloxacin                  | 16.5                                | 76.9 | 43.4                                     | 35.1 | 7.8                                  | 89.0 |                                      |      |
| Polymyxin B (n = 409)         | 0.7                                 | 99.3 | 0.7                                      | 99.3 |                                      |      |                                      |      |

表 12 2013 年中国 CHINET 广泛耐药革兰阴性杆菌的检出率

Table 12 Detection rates of extensive-drug resistant gram-negative bacilli in 2013 CHINET

| Year | <i>P. aeruginosa</i> |     | <i>A. baumannii</i> |      | <i>K. pneumoniae</i> |     |
|------|----------------------|-----|---------------------|------|----------------------|-----|
|      | XDR/Total            | %   | XDR/Total           | %    | XDR/Total            | %   |
| 2008 | 85/4 130             | 2.1 | 340/3 120           | 10.9 | 10/3 078             | 0.3 |
| 2009 | 85/4 912             | 1.7 | 709/4 163           | 17.0 | 81/4 556             | 1.8 |
| 2010 | 86/5 080             | 1.7 | 1 058/4 949         | 21.4 | 189/5 032            | 3.8 |
| 2011 | 109/6 012            | 1.8 | 1 262/5 958         | 21.2 | 150/6 390            | 2.3 |
| 2012 | 109/7 271            | 1.5 | 1 380/7 827         | 17.6 | 373/8 772            | 4.2 |
| 2013 | 163/8 257            | 2.0 | 1 321/9 024         | 14.6 | 250/11 053           | 2.3 |

表 13 2013 年中国 CHINET 流感嗜血杆菌对抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感率 (%)

Table 13 Susceptibility of *H. influenzae* to antimicrobial agents in 2013 CHINET (%)

| Antimicrobial agent           | Total (n = 968) |      | Isolates from children (n = 569) |      | Isolates from adults (n = 399) |      |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------|----------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
|                               | R               | S    | R                                | S    | R                              | S    |
| Meropenem                     | 1.4             | 97.7 | 0.8                              | 98.8 | 3.3                            | 94.5 |
| Ceftriaxone                   | 8.9             | 91.1 | 10.1                             | 89.9 | 5.6                            | 94.4 |
| Cefuroxime                    | 15.4            | 79.7 | 17.4                             | 77.5 | 11.2                           | 84.3 |
| Cefotaxime                    | 12.0            | 87.9 | 14.2                             | 85.8 | 7.7                            | 91.9 |
| Ampicillin-sulbactam          | 24.6            | 75.4 | 27.8                             | 72.2 | 17.6                           | 82.4 |
| Ampicillin                    | 39.3            | 49.5 | 40.9                             | 46.6 | 36.4                           | 54.6 |
| Amoxicillin-clavulanic acid   | 17.1            | 82.9 | 18.7                             | 81.3 | 15.1                           | 84.9 |
| Azithromycin                  | 7.2             | 92.8 | 7.2                              | 92.8 | 7.1                            | 92.9 |
| Chloramphenicol               | 10.3            | 75.1 | 7.5                              | 74.1 | 14.5                           | 76.7 |
| Ciprofloxacin                 | 6.3             | 93.6 | 5.2                              | 94.8 | 8.1                            | 91.6 |
| Sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim | 61.3            | 36.8 | 65.2                             | 33.3 | 52.9                           | 44.6 |

Prevalence of beta-lactamase producer: 33.9% overall; specifically, 34.7% in the strains from children and 32.6% in the strains from adults.



## 讨 论

2013 年 CHINET 细菌耐药性监测结果:①参加本次细菌耐药性监测的医院与 2012 年相比<sup>[3]</sup>,新增 1 所,参加单位共 16 所。2013 年收集的总菌株数为 84 572 株,较 2012 年的 72 397 株增加 16.8%。在肠杆菌科细菌中克雷伯菌属、枸橼酸杆菌属有所增多,沙门菌属略有增多但志贺菌属减少。不发酵糖革兰阴性杆菌中不动杆菌属和产碱杆菌属有所减少,铜绿假单胞菌有所增多。在革兰阳性球菌中肠球菌属和凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌增多,金葡菌和链球菌属减少。②金葡菌中甲氧西林耐药菌株检出率由 2012 年的 47.9% 继续下降至 45.2%。MRSA 对甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率下降(由 11.5% 降至 7.1%)。③肠球菌属中万古霉素耐药粪肠球菌 5 株(2012 年为 8 株),其中 *vanB* 型 1 株;万古霉素耐药屎肠球菌 92 株,其中 *vanA* 型 32 株,*vanB* 型 21 株,*vanM* 型 12 株。发现少数利奈唑胺耐药粪肠球菌。④大肠埃希菌、克雷伯菌属和奇异变形杆菌中产 ESBLs 株均略有减少(分别为 54.0% 对 55.3%、31.8% 对 33.9%、16.5% 对 20.7%)。⑤体外药敏试验结果显示,变形杆菌属和摩根摩根菌对亚胺培南的耐药率均显著高于美罗培南。⑥肠杆菌科细菌中均出现少数碳青霉烯类耐药株,以肺炎克雷伯菌为最多,其对亚胺培南和美罗培南的耐药率均 > 10.0%。

本次监测结果中变形杆菌属和摩根菌属细菌采用不同药敏试验方法取得亚胺培南的耐药率相差较大。变形杆菌属细菌对亚胺培南的耐药率纸片扩散法为 1.5%,自动化仪器法为 25.0%;摩根菌属细菌对亚胺培南的耐药率纸片扩散法和自动化仪器法分别为 7.9% 和 40.4%。而变形杆菌属和摩根菌属细菌对美罗培南的耐药率分别为 2.7% 和 1.7%,这与上述 2 种细菌对亚胺培南纸片法药敏试验所得的耐药率相仿。以上结果提示在测定变形杆菌属和摩根菌属细菌对亚胺培南的敏感性时,2 种不同药敏试验方法的测定结果存在很大差异。CLSI 指出上述 2 类细菌对亚胺培南的耐药率较美罗培南显著为高<sup>[2]</sup>,是否存在其他耐药机制,有待进一步研究。因此,目前我们初步认为上述 2 种细菌对亚胺培南的药物敏感性试验宜采用纸片扩散法进行<sup>[4]</sup>。

碳青霉烯类抗生素是治疗多重耐药肠杆菌科细菌引起感染的最有效的药物,但近年来 CRE 菌株的检出率呈逐年上升的趋势<sup>[5]</sup>。由于 CRE 菌株往往

呈 XDR 或 PDR 的特征,导致感染患者可能陷入无药可用的困境<sup>[6]</sup>。2012 年中国 CHINET 细菌耐药性监测中检出 CRE 菌株 1 499 株,包括克雷伯菌属细菌 952 株(63.5%)、埃希菌属 206 株(13.7%)、肠杆菌属 226 株(15.1%)、枸橼酸杆菌属 31 株(2.1%)、沙雷菌属 58 株(3.9%)等。标本来源以呼吸道标本为主,占 48.2%。CRE 菌株在科室中的分布以重症监护病房分离株最多,占 29.3%。CRE 菌株对多数临床常用抗菌药物高度耐药,除对阿米卡星和甲氧苄啶-磺胺甲噁唑的平均耐药率分别为 46.9% 和 49.8% 外,对其他抗菌药物的耐药率达 69.8%~100%。目前临床分离的 CRE 菌株中,以肺炎克雷伯菌为最多见,并已出现对黏菌素和替加环素均耐药的 PDR 株<sup>[7]</sup>,应引起临床高度重视。

近年来,不少学者针对 CRE 菌株感染的治疗进行了探索,但有关的临床研究资料较少。药敏结果显示多黏菌素类(包括多黏菌素 B 和黏菌素)、替加环素、磷霉素和阿米卡星对 CRE 菌株有良好抗菌活性<sup>[7-8]</sup>。根据现有临床研究资料,上述抗菌药物联合应用的疗效均优于单药治疗,尤其含有碳青霉烯类联合治疗组的病死率最低<sup>[9-10]</sup>。采用的联合给药方案有黏菌素或氨基糖苷类(主要为阿米卡星)联合碳青霉烯类、黏菌素联合替加环素或利福平、氨基糖苷类联合磷霉素。目前在耐药革兰阴性菌菌株不断出现以及新抗菌药物的研发进展缓慢的形势下,一些传统抗菌药物的应用价值得到重新评估,如磷霉素对 MRSA、PRSP、VRE 和对第三代头孢菌素或 CRE 均有较高的敏感率<sup>[11]</sup>。磷霉素以往被认为是仅用于尿道感染和肠道感染的治疗药物,但现有的研究结果显示,磷霉素对其他部位感染的治疗亦有很好的疗效<sup>[12]</sup>。一项研究单用磷霉素或联合其他抗菌药物治疗 1 604 例革兰阴性菌和革兰阳性菌引起的各部位感染患者的结果显示,治愈率和改善率分别为 81.1% 和 2.9%。对 1 212 例患者围手术期预防感染研究结果显示,磷霉素联合甲硝唑的疗效与其他抗菌药物(包括多西环素、氨苄西林或头孢噻吩)联合甲硝唑的疗效相似。因此作者认为,在目前缺乏新的有效抗菌药物的形势下,磷霉素可作为多重耐药革兰阴性和革兰阳性菌引起感染治疗的可选药物之一<sup>[12]</sup>。此外,有报道磷霉素与美罗培南或黏菌素联合对产 PKC-2 碳青霉烯酶的肺炎克雷伯菌具有协同抗菌作用<sup>[13]</sup>。本次监测结果发现,尿液标本分离的大肠埃希菌和粪肠球菌对磷霉素高度敏感,敏感率分别为 92.4% 和 94.7%。其他学者的研

究亦发现尿标本分离的大肠埃希菌对磷霉素均高度敏感<sup>[14-15]</sup>。因此,根据现有临床资料高度推荐磷霉素与其他抗菌药物联合治疗产碳青霉烯酶肠杆菌科细菌感染。此外,亦有磷霉素成功治疗产碳青霉烯酶肺炎克雷伯菌尿路感染的报道<sup>[13,16]</sup>。

XDR 革兰阴性杆菌的出现和不断增多已成为临床面临的另一重大挑战<sup>[17]</sup>。本次细菌耐药性监测结果显示,XDR 革兰阴性杆菌在部分医院中有相对集中的趋势。例如 XDR 肺炎克雷伯菌主要分布于重症监护病房、烧伤科病房或神经外科病房。XDR 鲍曼不动杆菌主要分布于重症监护病房或烧伤病房,并可能存在耐药克隆的传播,应引起高度重视,并对上述病区进行流行病学调查,查明感染源和传播途径,采取有效的感染控制措施防止耐药菌感染在病房中流行或引起大范围播散,已是当务之急。

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