

安徽地区临床腹泻患者艰难梭菌感染的临床特征及独立危险因素分析

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摘要:目的 探讨安徽地区艰难梭菌感染(*Clostridium difficile* infection, CDI)的临床特征及独立危险因素。方法 收集2017年10月~2019年10月安徽医科大学第二附属医院877例临床腹泻患者粪便标本1 059例, 测定艰难梭菌谷氨酸脱氢酶(glutamate dehydrogenase, GDH)抗原及毒素。记录CDI患者临床资料, 选取同期非CDI腹泻患者90例为对照组, 应用单因素及多因素Logistic回归确定CDI发生的独立危险因素。结果 在877例患者中共检出艰难梭菌GDH抗原205例, 阳性率为23.4% (205/877)。其中46例毒素检测阳性, CDI发生率为5.2% (46/877)。与对照组比较, CDI组年龄(69.3 ± 14.1 岁 vs 59.5 ± 16.6 岁)明显升高, 差异有统计学意义($t = 3.403$, $P < 0.05$), 且肺部感染、住院时间及30天内使用广谱抗生素因素上差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 10.120, 10.477, 21.080$, 均 $P < 0.05$), 而血红蛋白(102.1 ± 29.8 g/L vs 113.3 ± 25.7 g/L)及血清清蛋白(30.3 ± 6.4 g/L vs 34.7 ± 6.8 g/L)水平明显降低, 差异有统计学意义($t = -2.285, -3.520$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。高龄和30天内使用广谱抗生素($OR = 1.042, 29.274$, 均 $P < 0.05$)是CDI发生的独立危险因素。结论 对住院腹泻患者进行艰难梭菌GDH抗原及毒素测定有重要的临床价值, 尤其对高龄和使用广谱抗生素的腹泻患者警惕CDI发生。

关键词:艰难梭菌感染; 毒素; 危险因素

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Analysis of Clinical Characteristics and Independent Risk Factors for *Clostridium difficile* Infection of Patients with Clinical Diarrhea in Anhui Area

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the clinical features and independent risk factors of *Clostridium difficile* infection (CDI). Methods A retrospective analysis was conducted of 877 hospitalized diarrhea patients in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University from October 2017 to October 2019. 1 059 stool specimens were collected, while the GDH antigen and toxin of *Clostridium difficile* were detected. The clinical data were recorded and the univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis were used to determine the independent risk factors of CDI. Results Among the 877 patients, the GDH antigen were positive in 205 patients. A total of 46 patients were diagnosed with CDI. The age was significantly higher in patients with CDI than in those normal cases (69.3 ± 14.1 years vs 59.5 ± 16.6 years), the difference was statistically significant ($t = 3.403$, $P < 0.05$). There were statistically significant differences in pulmonary infection, length of hospital stay and use of broad-spectrum antibiotic ($\chi^2 = 10.120, 10.477, 21.080$, $P < 0.05$). The hemoglobin and albumin levels were significantly lower in patients with CDI than in those normal cases (102.1 ± 29.8 g/L vs 113.3 ± 25.7 g/L, 30.3 ± 6.4 g/L vs 34.7 ± 6.8 g/L), the difference was statistically significant ($t = -2.285, -3.520$, $P < 0.05$). Multivariate Logistic regression analysis indicated age and the use of broad-spectrum antibiotic within 30 days were factors independently correlated to CDI ($OR = 1.042, 29.274$, $P < 0.05$). Conclusion It is of great clinical value to detect the GDH antigen and toxin of *Clostridium difficile* in diarrheal patients. Attention should be paid to the occurrence of CDI in the elderly and using broad-spectrum antibiotics diarrhea patients.

Keyword: *Clostridium difficile* infection; toxin; risk factors

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艰难梭菌是存在于人体肠道中的一种厌氧革兰阳性芽孢杆菌,是人类肠道内的正常菌群之一,属于条件致病菌,其抵抗力强。艰难梭菌感染(*Clostridium difficile* infection, CDI)是抗生素相关性肠炎最主要致病因素,几乎所有的伪膜性肠炎均由CDI引起。近年来,由于临床广谱抗生素的广泛应用,全球范围内CDI发生率不断升高,并且由于其流行菌株变异,高毒力菌株ST1/BI/NAP1/027在美国和部分欧洲国家暴发,导致患者死亡率升高^[1]。亚洲地区CDI的报道较晚,暴发流行的报告比较少见,但发病率从2006~2014年显著增加^[2]。上海仁济医院2014~2015年研究发现艰难梭菌的检出率为13.5% (30/222)^[3]。安徽地区对CDI的监测工作较少进行,本研究对2017年10月~2019年10月安徽医科大学第二附属医院住院腹泻患者进行艰难梭菌GDH抗原及毒素测定,并探讨发生CDI的危险因素。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集我院2017年10月~2019年10月877例住院腹泻患者的1059例非成形新鲜粪便标本。腹泻定义为24h内出现3次或3次以上腹泻。CDI定义为有腹泻症状,粪便检测艰难梭菌毒素阳性^[4]。登记患者临床信息,其中男性20例,年龄14~86岁。选取同期非CDI腹泻患者90例为对照组,其中男性38例,年龄27~84岁。

1.2 试剂与仪器 艰难梭菌GDH抗原及毒素检测试剂盒(酶联免疫层析法)由美国泰科莱博股份公司提供,血细胞检测应用全自动血细胞分析仪BC-5390由中国迈瑞有限公司提供,血清清蛋白检测应用贝克曼AU5800全自动生化分析仪由美国贝克曼公司提供。

1.3 方法 收集患者新鲜粪便标本参照说明书立即检测艰难梭菌GDH抗原及毒素。所有患者送检粪便标本当天采集空腹静脉血,分别检测血红蛋白(hemoglobin, HGB)、白细胞(white blood cell, WBC)、超敏C反应蛋白(high sensitive C reaction protein, hs-CRP)及清蛋白(albumin, ALB)。回顾性分析患者病历资料,如一般情况、科室分布、临床症状、基础疾病、住院时间、抗生素和质子泵抑制剂(PPI)的使用情况及是否胃肠道手术等。记录实验室指标:hs-CRP, WBC, HGB, ALB水平。

1.4 统计学分析 应用SPSS16.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料以均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)或四分位间距表示,计数资料以例数或构成比表示,依据数据是否正态分布两组间比较应用独立样本t检验或者Mann-Whiney U检验,计数资料用 χ^2 检验。应用单因素及多因素Logistic多元回归分析CDI危险因素。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 CDI患者的临床特征 在877例住院腹泻患者收集1059例粪便标本,检出非重复艰难梭菌GDH抗原205例,阳性率为23.4% (205/877)。其中,46例毒素检测同时阳性,CDI发生率为5.2% (46/877)。其中18例来自消化内科,占39.2% (18/46),ICU及血液内科各6例,各占13.0% (6/46),急诊内科5例,占10.9% (5/46),感染科、肾脏内科及心脏内科各3例,各占6.5% (3/46),神经内科及整形外科各1例,各占2.2% (1/46)。经过甲硝唑或者万古霉素规范化治疗,痊愈率为97.8% (45/46),死亡率为2.2% (1/46)。

2.2 CDI与对照组一般资料比较 见表1。两组患者在年龄、肺部感染、住院时间超过2周、30天内使用广谱抗生素因素上差异均有统计学意义($t = 3.403, \chi^2 = 10.120, 10.477, 21.08$, 均 $P < 0.05$),其余因素差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

表1 CDI及对照组患者的一般资料[$\bar{x} \pm s$, n(%)]

类别	CDI组(n=46)	对照组(n=90)	t/χ^2	P
年龄(岁)	69.3 ± 14.1	59.5 ± 16.6	3.403	0.001
性别(男/女)	20/26	38/52	2.122	0.145
肺部感染	25(54.3)	24(26.7)	10.120	0.002
糖尿病	8(17.4)	10(11.1)	1.046	0.307
慢性肾功能不全	4(8.7)	6(6.7)	0.184	0.668
粒缺	5(10.9)	3(3.3)	3.123	0.077
发热	23(50)	33(36.7)	2.234	0.135
ICU	13(28.3)	15(16.7)	0.306	0.580
病程>2周	38(82.6)	49(54.4)	10.477	0.001
30天内使用广谱抗生素	45(97.8)	55(61.1)	21.08	0.000
30天内是否使用PPI	29(63.0)	43(47.8)	2.847	0.092
胃肠道手术	6(13.0)	19(21.1)	1.321	0.250
hs-CRP(mg/L)	20.0 (IQR6.8~59.9)	20.0 (IQR5.0~49.6)	-1.011	0.317
WBC($\times 10^9/L$)	7.4 (IQR3.9~10.6)	6.8 (IQR4.4~10.0)	-0.057	0.954
HGB(g/L)	102.1 ± 29.8	113.3 ± 25.7	-2.285	0.024
ALB(g/L)	30.3 ± 6.4	34.7 ± 6.8	-3.520	0.001

2.3 CDI与对照组实验室指标比较 见表1。与对照组相比,CDI组HGB及ALB水平均明显降低,差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。血hs-CRP, WBC与对照组相比,差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。

2.4 CDI患者发病危险因素 多元Logistic回归分

析单因素 Logistic 回归分析表明,高龄($OR = 1.043, P = 0.002$)、肺部感染($OR = 3.274, P = 0.002$)、病程超过2周($OR = 3.974, P = 0.002$)及30天内使用广谱抗生素($OR = 28.636, P = 0.001$)是发生 CDI 的危险因素,HGB($OR = 0.985, P = 0.028$)及 ALB 水平($OR = 0.911, P = 0.001$)是发生 CDI 的保护因素。经多因素分析显示:高龄($OR = 1.042, P = 0.002$)及30天内使用广谱抗生素($OR = 29.274, P = 0.001$)是发生 CDI 的独立危险因素。

3 讨论

近年来,随着抗生素及免疫制剂的广泛使用,住院腹泻患者的发病率逐年升高^[5-6]。据报道,临幊上15%~25%的抗生素相关性腹泻、50%~70%的抗生素相关性结肠炎和几乎全部的伪膜性肠炎是由CDI引起^[7]。艰难梭菌检测方法可分为直接培养、GDH抗原、毒素检测及基因检测等。由于4%的健康人有艰难梭菌定植,其中20%~25%的艰难梭菌菌株可能是非产毒菌株,单纯艰难梭菌培养及抗原检测不能诊断CDI^[4]。因此粪便中的毒素检测是非常重要的环节,一般包括艰难梭菌产毒素培养、毒素酶免疫分析、细胞毒性中和试验及毒素基因PCR。本研究采用的试剂盒将GDH抗原检测和毒素A/B检测结合,操作简单,30 min内就可获得GDH抗原和毒素结果,且被证明可有效提高CDI诊断的准确性和效率^[8-9]。

近年国外报道CDI发病率为1%~28%^[10-11]。嘉兴、河北、广东等地区的研究者分离到艰难梭菌阳性率分别为12.68%,16.98%,18.57%^[12-14]。安徽地区CDI相关研究报道较少,本研究共检测877例住院腹泻患者,艰难梭菌GDH抗原阳性检出率为23.4%(205/877)。其中46例毒素检测阳性,CDI发生率为5.2%(46/877),低于国内湘雅医院(13.9%)^[15],可能不同地区不同疾病患者艰难梭菌的感染率不同,且与各实验室所采用的检测方法及流程不同有关^[2]。

我院46例CDI患者以老年患者为主,平均年龄为69.3岁,老年人基础疾病较多,大部分有头孢菌素、氟喹诺酮类等抗生素使用史,对肠道正常菌群造成干扰,造成适合艰难梭菌定植和过度生长的环境。相关研究表明CDI的高危因素包括老龄、广谱抗生素及PPI的使用、长时间住院、免疫系统缺陷、化疗、严重基础疾病等^[16-18]。本研究经过多因素分析,高龄及30天内使用广谱抗生素是发生CDI的独立危险因素,与相关研究一致^[19-20],对具备以上诱发CDI因素的患者应加强对CDI的监测。血清ALB与HGB水平是发生CDI的保护因素,营养不良患者应加强

营养治疗,增强患者免疫力,可降低患者CDI风险。

本研究发现CDI分布在我院9个科室,提示CDI在我院分布较为广泛,应引起足够重视。消化内科CDI发生率最高,可能由于消化内科患者炎症性肠病及胃肠道手术后引起肠道菌群失调^[21],对艰难梭菌感染是易感因素。由于患者体内不断产生艰难梭菌芽孢,而芽孢可在环境中存活长达数月之久,除了患者本身存在的可能危险因素外,是否存在病区内的交叉感染,尚需分子流行病学进一步证实。

综上,艰难梭菌是抗生素相关性腹泻的主要病原体,抗生素是艰难梭菌内源性感染的主要因素,加强抗生素的合理使用。做好院内感染消毒、隔离工作,减少和避免艰难梭菌外源性医院感染的发生至关重要。

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