

2016 ~ 2022年昆明市临床分离铜绿假单胞菌 耐药性变迁及交叉耐药表型分析

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摘要: **目的** 了解该院七年来铜绿假单胞菌耐药率变化及耐药表型特征, 为铜绿假单胞菌感染早期经验治疗提供依据, 并为后期耐药机制研究奠定一定的基础。**方法** 使用 Whonet 5.6 软件按年统计昆明市第一人民医院 2016 ~ 2022 年从临床标本分离并报告的铜绿假单胞菌药物敏感性数据, 以亚胺培南、美罗培南、头孢他啶及头孢吡肟等药物为主要观察对象, 统计并分析上述药物不同耐药性组合下其它抗生素耐药性情况。**结果** 七年共检出铜绿假单胞菌 1 920 株, 其中多黏菌素耐药率最低为 1%; 阿米卡星、庆大霉素、妥布霉素平均耐药率分别为 6.4%, 8.6%, 5.1%; 喹诺酮类与哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、头孢他啶、头孢吡肟耐药率相似, 在 10% ~ 20% 之间; 亚胺培南和美罗培南未显示出更优秀的敏感性, 耐药率分别为 21.3% 和 18.4%。各主要抗生素耐药率在七年间存在波动, 多数自 2017 年上升, 至 2018 年达峰值后回落, 2020 年后趋于平稳并与国内平均水平一致; 亚胺培南敏感株 1 393 株, 该部分美罗培南敏感率为 96.2%; 美罗培南敏感株 1 451 株, 该部分亚胺培南敏感率为 89%。亚胺培南、美罗培南均耐药共 369 株, 该部分头孢他啶敏感率为 33.1%。 β -内酰胺类抗生素耐药种类越多, 阿米卡星、环丙沙星敏感率越低。**结论** 该院铜绿假单胞菌药物敏感性总体较好, 应坚持严格的抗生素使用管理。氨基糖苷类可作为经验治疗首选药物, 喹诺酮类次之, 碳青霉烯类和头孢他啶亦为备选。该院铜绿假单胞菌对 β -内酰胺类抗生素耐药机制呈多样性, 碳青霉烯耐药株可由不同机制分别或共同介导。

关键词: 铜绿假单胞菌; 耐药率; 交叉耐药; 耐药表型

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Changes in Drug Resistance and Cross-resistance Phenotype Analysis of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* Clinical Isolates from 2016 to 2022 in Kunming

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Abstract: Objective To provide some evidence for early empirical treatment of infections caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (PA) and establish a certain foundation for further studies on its resistance mechanisms. Analyzed the resistance rate of PA and the phenotype characteristics for seven years at this hospital. **Methods** Using Whonet 5.6 software, the drug sensitivity data of PA isolated and reported from clinical specimens at Kunming First People's Hospital from 2016 to 2022 were analyzed annually. Imipenem, meropenem, ceftazidime, and cefepime were the main observation objects, statistically analyze the resistance of other antibiotics under different drug resistance combinations of the above-mentioned drugs. **Results** A total of 1 920 strains of PA were detected in 7 years, with polymyxins exhibiting the lowest resistance rate at 1%. The average resistance rates for Amikacin, Gentamicin and Tobramycin were 6.4%, 8.6% and 5.1%, respectively. The resistance rates of Quinolones, Piperacillin/Tazobactam, Ceftazidime, and Cefepime were similar, ranging from 10% ~ 20%. Imipenem and Meropenem did not show better sensitivity, with resistance rates of 21.3% and 18.4%, respectively. The resistance rates of major antibiotics have fluctuated over the past 7 years, mostly increasing from 2017 to reaching a peak in 2018 and then falling back. And then stabilized with the domestic average level. 1 393 strains were sensitive to Imipenem, and the sensitivity rate of Meropenem in this part was 96.2%. 1 451 strains were sensitive to Imipenem, and 89% of them were sensitive to Meropenem at the same time. 369 strains were both resistant to Imipenem and Meropenem, and 33.1% of them were sensitive to Ceftazidime. The more resistant to β -lactam, the lower the sensitivity rate to Amikacin and Ciprofloxacin. **Conclusion** The overall drug sensitivity of PA in this hospital is relatively good. Should adhere to strict management of antibiotic use. Aminoglycosides can be the preferred drugs for empirical treatment, followed by Quinolones, and Carbapenems and Ceftazidime are also candidates. PA has diverse resistance mechanisms

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to β -lactam antimicrobials, and carbapenem-resistant strains can be mediated by different mechanisms or jointly.

Keywords: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; drug resistance rate; cross resistance; drug resistance phenotype

铜绿假单胞菌 (*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, PA) 是一种与人类关系密切^[1]的条件致病菌,常引起免疫力低下、重症监护室及具有结构性肺部疾病患者的感染^[2-3],在住院患者中分离率居第四位^[4]。其具有多种常见的感染危险因素^[5]和复杂的耐药机制,约有99%^[6]的临床分离株能产生生物膜,成为高发病率和死亡率感染的重要原因^[7]。掌握本地PA耐药流行资料,对改善PA感染治疗效果至关重要。因此,本文对本院七年来PA的耐药性变化和主要抗生素交叉耐药表型进行了分析,以期临床早期抗感染治疗提供依据,发现可能的耐药机制分布情况。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 2016年1月~2022年12月从昆明市第一人民医院各类临床标本中分离的铜绿假单胞菌1920株,同一患者相同部位检出的菌株不重复统计。

1.2 仪器与试剂 Bruker Microflex 质谱仪(德国 Bruker Dalonik 公司); Vitek2-Compact 全自动细菌鉴定药敏分析仪及配套 GN14, GN16 及 N335 药敏卡(法国梅里埃公司); 纸片扩散法纸片(英国 OXOID 公司)。

1.3 方法 细菌分离培养按照《全国临床检验操作规程》第4版执行,稀释法药敏试验使用 Vitek 2-Compact 按仪器标准操作程序操作,纸片扩散法药敏试验根据美国临床实验室标准化协会(CLSI)

M100 文件操作,折点执行 CLSI-M100 第32版。

1.4 统计学分析 将实验室信息系统中2016~2022年已报告的原始数据完整导出,并使用 BacLink 转换为 Whonet 软件可识别文件格式,使用 Whonet 5.6 软件进行 PA 耐药率统计。以头孢他啶、亚胺培南、美罗培南等药物及不同耐药性组合为条件,统计不同组合下各主要抗生素敏感率。

2 结果

2.1 菌株来源与分布 自2016~2022年累计检出1920株PA,逐年检出数分别为255,296,295,311,248,258和257株。其中痰1539株,尿液131株,分泌物74株,引流液66株,血液32株,纤支镜灌洗液27株,其它胸腹腔积液、组织液等共51株。科室主要来自于呼吸与危重症医学科758株,ICU323株,全科医学科230株,神经外科157株,泌尿外科65株,其它科室合计387株。

2.2 2016~2022年主要抗生素耐药率变化 见表1和图1。耐药率最低的是多黏菌素,其次为氨基糖苷类,阿米卡星、庆大霉素、妥布霉素平均耐药率均不足10%,喹诺酮类与哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、头孢他啶、头孢吡肟耐药率相似,在10%~20%之间。亚胺培南和美罗培南相对略高,分别为21.3%和18.4%。七年间,各主要抗生素耐药性均存在波动,以2016年为起始,多数自2017年上升,至2018年达最高峰后下降,至2020年趋于平稳。

表1 铜绿假单胞菌七年耐药率(%)

抗生素	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	平均
PIP	11.4	23.3	39.3	26.8	24.8	20.4	17.4	19.0
TCC	32.7	23.9	19.6	50.0	40.7	47.3	48.4	34.2
TZP	6.9	17.9	31.5	18.9	22.0	29.6	31.7	17.5
CAZ	10.9	21.1	38.4	25.7	27.7	16.0	16.1	17.6
FEP	5.0	16.2	31.4	23.7	19.4	8.1	5.4	11.9
ATM	23.0	20.7	33.3	29.2	24.0	25.0	23.7	19.6
IPM	21.9	31.0	37.6	34.1	27.9	28.2	29.6	21.3
MEM	24.6	25.2	35.1	32.9	24.4	21.1	22.6	18.4
AMK	1.9	8.1	21.5	16.6	4.2	3.7	0.7	6.4
GEN	5.6	14.2	23.2	17.0	5.0	6.2	3.3	8.6
TOB	5.1	7.4	16.1	18.2	7.4	4.8	0.9	5.1
CIP	17.3	20.5	32.4	28.0	11.5	16.0	11.4	14.1
LEV	16.6	22.8	32.0	29.2	14.4	23.5	19.2	15.7
POL	0.7	0.2	0	*	6.2	1.5	1.9	1.0

注: PIP- 哌拉西林, TCC- 替卡西林/克拉维酸, TZP- 哌拉西林/他唑巴坦, CAZ- 头孢他啶, FEP- 头孢吡肟, ATM- 氨基曲南, IPM- 亚胺培南, MEM- 美罗培南, AMK- 阿米卡星, GEN- 庆大霉素, TOB- 妥布霉素, CIP- 环丙沙星, LEV- 左氧氟沙星, POL- 多黏菌素, *- 未检测。

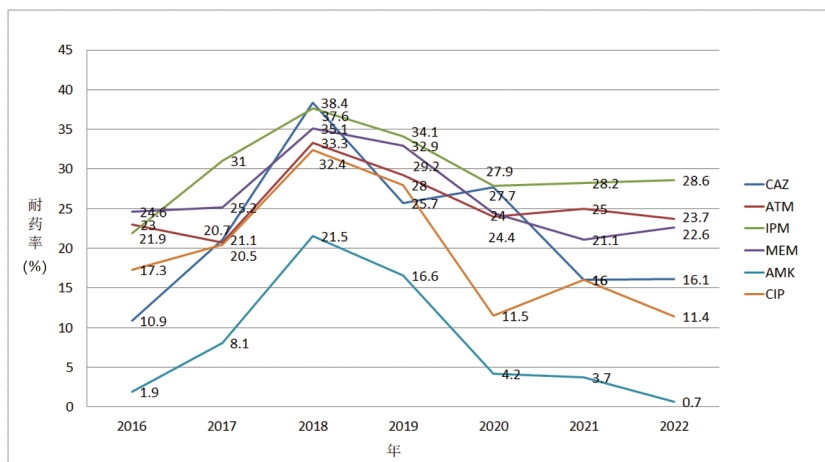


图1 铜绿假单胞菌7年主要抗生素耐药率变化趋势

2.3 主要抗生素交叉耐药率 见表2。亚胺培南敏感株1393株，该部分美罗培南敏感率为96.2%。美罗培南敏感株1451株，该部分亚胺培南敏感率为89.0%。头孢他啶敏感株1495株，该部分亚胺培南和美罗培南敏感率分别为80.3%和87.6%。亚

胺培南和美罗培南均耐药株369株，该部分头孢他啶敏感率为33.1%。阿米卡星和环丙沙星敏感率自单独亚胺培南耐药组的72.5%和50.9%降至4种β-内酰胺类均耐药组的33.9%和22.4%。

表2 1920株PA主要抗生素交叉耐药性(敏感率%)

耐药组合	n	IPM	MEM	PIP	TZP	CAZ	FEP	ATM	AMK	CIP
IPM-S	1393	100	96.2	79.7	85.2	86.6	89.7	74.9	97.8	88.2
MEM-S	1451	89	0	80.8	87.6	87.9	90.9	76.6	97.7	89.7
IPM, MEM-S	1300	100	100	80.9	87.2	88	90.8	76.9	97.8	89.5
CAZ-S	1495	80.3	87.6	88	91.9	100	96.5	80	97.5	88.4
IPM-R	472	0	9.1	31.4	39	42.6	45.6	27.6	72.5	50.9
MEM-R	395	3.8	0	22.9	32.7	33.2	36.2	17.1	68.1	45.6
IPM, MEM-R	369	0	0	22.6	30.4	33.1	36	16.3	66.7	45.9
CAZ-R	385	33.2	32.7	3.4	10.4	0	11.4	8.4	67.2	49.4
IPM, MEM, CAZ-R	224	0	0	1.3	2.3	0	3.6	4	47.8	35.2
IPM, MEM, CAZ, FEP-R	171	0	0	0.6	2.4	0	0	3.5	33.9	22.4

注: IPM-S表示IPM敏感, IPM-R表示IPM耐药, IPM, MEM-S表示IPM, MEM均敏感, 余同。

3 讨论

铜绿假单胞菌具有多种耐药基因,在酸性条件下更易被诱导而耐药^[8]。本研究中,哌拉西林作为抗PA活性最强的青霉素类药物,虽总体耐药率不高,但因有部分中介结果,其总体敏感率未达70%,ATM亦是如此。TCC耐药率多年保持30%以上,上述三种抗生素已不宜作为本院PA感染的经验治疗选择。由于他唑巴坦能抑制超广谱β-内酰胺酶(ESBL),不能抑制头孢菌素酶(Ampc酶)和碳青霉烯酶,因此本研究中TZP耐药率较PIP低的1.5%部分应为仅产ESBL或水解能力更弱的β-内酰胺酶的菌株。大多数国家PA对碳青霉烯类耐药率为10%~50%^[9],本研究中各年IPM和MEM耐药率均在此范围,也与中国细菌耐药监测网(CHINET)发布的2021年(23%,

18.9%)数据^[10]基本一致,但高于全国细菌耐药监测网(CARSS)发布的2020年^[4](17.4%,14.4%)和2019年^[11](18.2%,15.1%)数据。头孢烯类的CAZ,FEP与喹诺酮类的CIP,LEV耐药率均在10%~20%,略高于两网监测数据:CARSS 2020年为CAZ:13.8%,FEP:9.7%,CIP:12.2%,LEV:13.4%^[4],CHINET 2021年CAZ:14.2%,FEP:9.4%,CIP:11.4%,LEV:13.2%^[10]。氨基糖苷类总体耐药率均较低,也与两网数据基本一致,GONZÁLEZ-DÍAZ等^[12]报道了西班牙一医院AMK耐药率为23.1%,远高于本研究结果,说明不同国家流行的菌株可能有不同的耐药基因。本研究所有观察的药物中,多黏菌素耐药率最低,这与临床重新审视多黏菌素的使用价值时间较短,并被严格控制使用有关。

图1可见,碳青霉烯类抗生素作为抗菌活性强大的药物,抗PA活性并无优势,多年处于常用抗生素耐药率的相对高位。6种抗生素耐药率除ATM在2017年下降外,整体表现为自2016年上升,至2018年达高峰,后逐年缓慢下降至平均水平附近,其中CIP,AMK在2020年下降幅度较大,这与两网2014~2019年上述6种药物耐药率均呈平缓下降的趋势^[13-14]不一致。抗生素使用频度和强度是导致细菌耐药性改变的重要因素^[15],上述现象说明本院2019年之前抗生素使用管理可能不够严格,现已改善,应当继续保持。

细菌对抗生素的耐药范围与其携带耐药基因的种类和数量有关,与敏感菌株相比,耐药的PA携带有更多的耐药基因^[16],显示出对各类抗生素复杂的耐药表型。产生包括青霉素酶、ESBL, AmpC酶、碳青霉烯酶等水解酶是PA对 β -内酰胺类抗生素的主要耐药机制,各种水解酶对底物的水解能力差异导致耐药表型的差异。此外,膜孔蛋白缺失及主动外排增强亦是碳青霉烯类耐药的重要机制^[17]。表2显示,IPM敏感菌株中有3.8%的菌株MEM不敏感,MEM敏感菌株中则有11%的菌株IPM不敏感,可能是二者对 β -内酰胺酶稳定性的差异所致^[18],特别是菌株高产AmpC酶^[19]时易出现此表型,也可能为外排泵内膜蛋白对二者亲和性差异所致。IPM和MEM均敏感菌株中,PIP,CAZ,FEP和ATM敏感率在80%~90%,IPM和MEM均敏感提示菌株不产碳青霉烯酶,且无膜孔蛋白及外排增强变异,因此该四种药物不敏感的原因主要为产非碳青霉烯酶的 β -内酰胺酶^[20]。CAZ敏感组菌株提示不产碳青霉烯酶,因碳青霉烯类药物对 β -内酰胺酶的稳定性远优于CAZ,故此部分菌株IPM和MEM敏感率未达100%,提示不敏感部分机制为膜孔蛋白缺失或外排增强所致。IPM-R, MEM-R以及IPM, MEM-R菌株中对碳青霉烯酶不能耐受的青霉素类、头孢菌素类仍具有20%~40%的敏感率,进一步说明有一定量的碳青霉烯耐药菌株是由于膜孔蛋白缺失或外排增强所致,而非产水解酶。在IPM耐药的菌株中,MEM具有9.1%的敏感率,高于MEM耐药菌株中IPM的敏感率3.8%。二者敏感性的差异可能因三联外排系统中转运蛋白底物选择性的差异所致^[21]。IPM单独敏感比IPM, MEM均敏感多出的93株菌,其耐药机制亦是如此。IPM, MEM, CAZ, FEP-R菌株中主要为产碳青霉烯酶菌株,一般来说, TZP和PIP对酶的稳定性不及CAZ和FEP,此菌株中TZP和PIP仍具敏感性,可能为实验误差所致。因ATM对锌依赖的金属酶具有耐受性^[9, 22],故ATM仍具3.5%敏感率的结

果提示少部分菌株产生金属型碳青霉烯酶。AMK和CIP的敏感率在 β -内酰胺类抗生素敏感的队列中保持较高水平,在 β -内酰胺类耐药队列则明显降低,且在产碳青霉烯酶队列耐药率最低。有报道在多重耐药的PA中具有高水平表达的gyrA基因^[23],另在携带KPC-2VIM-2基因的PA中检出编码氨基糖苷类耐药的rmtD1基因^[24]。本院PA可能有菌株具上述耐药基因,也提示碳青霉烯酶编码基因的表达可能促进喹诺酮类和氨基糖苷类耐药基因的表达,表现出协同耐药的表型。PA是一种耐药性复杂的微生物,在多重耐药PA中,同一菌株可同时具备多种耐药机制。除已知的耐药机制外,PA独特的群体感应系统调控基因及毒力调控基因亦能影响其耐药性^[25-27],导致耐药表型复杂甚至难于解释,因此,仅通过耐药表型推测PA耐药机制不能反映真实情况,这也是本研究不足之处,有必要对PA的耐药机制进行分子层面的研究。

综上,本院PA对临床常用抗生素耐药性七年来经过2018年的高位后逐渐回落至与全国平均水平基本一致,医院应坚持抗生素使用严格管理,稳定并进一步改善抗生素敏感性。目前总体敏感性较好,氨基糖苷类可作为首选经验治疗药物,其次为喹诺酮类。头孢他啶及碳青霉烯类耐药性虽稍高,但未达30%,仍可作为备选用药。本院PA耐药机制呈多样性表现,碳青霉烯耐药菌株由多种机制分别或同时介导,表现为碳青霉烯类耐药率高于对水解酶稳定性和抗菌活性不如碳青霉烯类的其它 β -内酰胺类抗生素以及亚胺培南与美罗培南耐药率存在差异。

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