

精神科患者肠道定植耐碳青霉烯大肠埃希菌耐药基因与毒力基因及质粒复制子检测分析研究

张 姝^{1,2}, 许 琦², 金 泳², 陈道慧², 安小琼², 崔古贞¹ (1. 贵州医科大学基础医学院微生物学教研室, 贵州贵安 561113; 2. 贵州省第二人民医院检验科, 贵阳 550004)

摘要:目的 分析精神科住院患者肠道定植的耐碳青霉烯类大肠埃希菌(CREC)的分子流行特征, 为临床防控提供依据。方法 收集2023年10月~2024年5月贵州省第二人民医院精神科住院患者的粪便样本($n=1\ 534$), 使用含碳青霉烯药物纸片贴于麦康凯平板进行碳青霉烯耐药肠杆菌(CRE)筛查, 对筛选出的CRE菌株进行鉴定及药物敏感性试验, 并对所有CREC分离株($n=17$)进行全基因组测序, 分析耐药基因、毒力基因、质粒复制子类型及多位点序列分型(MLST)。结果 CREC肠道定植率为1.1%, 对 β -内酰胺类药物及复方新诺明高度耐药, 而对阿米卡星与替加环素敏感。17株菌携带碳青霉烯酶基因, 主要为bla_{NDM-5}($n=15$), 同时普遍存在超广谱 β 内酰胺酶以及氨基糖苷类、四环素类、喹诺酮类等多种抗生素的耐药基因。所有CREC均携带多种毒力基因, 涉及黏附、侵袭、铁摄取、生物膜形成及免疫逃逸等功能。IncF是最常见的质粒, 其中IncFIB(AP001918)是主要的质粒复制子类型($n=13$), MLST分型呈现高度多样性。结论 精神科患者肠道定植的CREC以携带bla_{NDM-5}基因为主, 具有多重耐药、高毒力潜力及通过质粒水平传播的风险, 建议在该特殊病房环境中加强主动监测与综合感染控制措施, 以有效遏制在精神科人群中的传播风险。

关键词: 耐碳青霉烯大肠埃希菌; 耐药基因; 毒力基因; 质粒复制子; 肠道定植

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Molecular Epidemiological Analysis of Antibiotic Resistance Genes, Virulence Genes, and Plasmid Replicons in Carbapenem-Resistant *Escherichia coli* Colonizing the Intestines of Psychiatric Patients

ZHANG Shu^{1,2}, XU Qi², JIN Yong², CHEN Daohui², AN Xiaoqiong², CUI Guzhen¹ (1. Department of Microbiology, School of Basic Medical Sciences, Guizhou Medical University, Guizhou Guian 561113, China; 2. Department of Clinical Laboratory, Guizhou Provincial Second People's Hospital, Guiyang 550004, China)

Abstract: **Objective** This study aimed to analyze the molecular epidemiological characteristics of carbapenem-resistant *Escherichia coli* (CREC) colonizing the intestines of psychiatric inpatients, to provide evidence for clinical prevention and control. **Methods** Fecal samples were collected from inpatients in the Department of Psychiatry at Guizhou Provincial Second People's Hospital between October 2023 and May 2024 ($n=1\ 534$). Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae (CRE) screening was conducted using MacConkey agar plates supplemented with carbapenem discs. CRE isolates underwent bacterial identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing. Whole-genome sequencing was performed on all CREC isolates ($n=17$) to analyze resistance genes, virulence genes, plasmid replicon types, and multi-locus sequence typing (MLST). **Results** The intestinal colonization rate of CREC was 1.1%. The isolates exhibited high resistance rates to β -lactam antibiotics and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, while remaining susceptible to amikacin and tigecycline. 17 isolates harbored carbapenemase gene, with bla_{NDM-5} being the predominant type ($n=15$). Genes conferring resistance to extended-spectrum β -lactamases (ESBLs), aminoglycosides, tetracyclines, and quinolones were also commonly identified. All CREC strains carried multiple virulence genes associated with adhesion, invasion, iron acquisition, biofilm formation, and immune evasion. IncF plasmids were the most prevalent, with IncFIB (AP001918) being the predominant replicon type ($n=13$). MLST analysis revealed high genetic diversity among the isolates. **Conclusions** CREC colonizing psychiatric patients in this setting predominantly carried the bla_{NDM-5} gene and was characterized by multidrug resistance, a broad virulence gene repertoire, and potential for plasmid-mediated horizontal dissemination. These findings underscore the need for enhanced active surveillance and rigorous implementation of comprehensive infection control measures in psychiatric wards to mitigate transmission risks.

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作者简介: 张姝(1982-), 女, 本科, 副主任技师, 研究方向: 临床微生物学, E-mail: 2779982173@qq.com。

通讯作者: 崔古贞(1981-), 男, 博士生导师, 教授, 研究方向: 微生物学与分子生物学, E-mail: cuiguzhen@gmc.edu.cn。

Keywords: carbapenem-resistant *Escherichia coli*; resistance genes; virulence genes; plasmid replicon types; intestinal colonization

细菌耐药性已成为全球公共卫生领域的重大挑战。据估计,2019年微生物对药物耐药性直接导致127万人死亡,到2050年相关死亡人数可能超过3 900万^[1-2]。随着碳青霉烯类抗生素的广泛使用,耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌目细菌(carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, CRE)在全球范围内快速播散,因其治疗选择有限、病死率高,已被世界卫生组织列为关键优先级病原体^[3-4]。既往研究显示^[5],CRE肠道定植是继发其感染的重要流行病学危险因素,定植后发生感染的病死率高达32.6%,同时也是医院环境中碳青霉烯类耐药基因传播的主要来源^[6]。大肠埃希菌是人类肠道的重要共生菌,同时也是临床感染的重要致病菌^[7],近年来,耐碳青霉烯类大肠埃希菌(Carbapenem-resistant *Escherichia coli*, CREC)的分离率及所致死亡率呈持续上升趋势,成为重大的公共卫生威胁^[8]。当前关于肠道定植CREC的研究多集中于ICU、血液科等传统高危科室^[9-10],而对精神科这一特殊住院人群的关注不足。精神科病房因患者认知与自理能力受限、环境相对封闭、住院周期长等特点,构成了耐药菌定植与传播的高风险场景。目前,该人群CREC的定植状况、尤其是其携带的耐药基因、毒力基因及质粒传播元件的分子特征,尚缺乏系统性研究。因此,本研究旨在通过对精神科住院患者开展主动筛查,利用全基因组测序技术系统阐明CREC菌株的分子流行病学特征,为评估CREC在该特殊环境中的传播风险、制定精准的感染防控与抗菌药物管理策略,提供关键的本地化科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 收集贵州省第二人民医院2023年10月~2024年5月精神科新入院患者1 534份的新鲜粪便样本用于CRE筛查。纳入标准:入院48h内可获取粪便标本的患者。排除标准:入院时有腹泻及其他胃肠道感染症状的患者;标本采集前48h内接受了抗生素治疗的患者。若同一患者在研究期间多次入院,仅统计第一次筛查阳性结果。本研究已通过医院伦理委员会批准(人伦理字[2023]84号)。

1.2 仪器与试剂 AUTOF MS1000基质辅助激光解吸电离飞行时间质谱仪(郑州安图),Vitek2 Compact全自动细菌鉴定药敏分析仪、AST-N334药敏卡(法国生物梅里埃),GeneRotex 96核酸提取仪、细菌基因组DNA提取试剂盒(西安天隆),DNBSEQ-T7基因测序仪(华大智造),药敏纸片(英国OXOID)。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 CRE筛查与CREC筛选: 参考文献[11]的方法进行CRE的筛查,将新鲜粪便样本接种于麦康

凯平板上,并分别贴上亚胺培南(10 μg)、美罗培南(10 μg)和厄他培南(10 μg)的药敏纸片,于35℃孵育24h。若任意一种纸片抑菌圈直径≤22 mm,则挑取其抑菌圈内的菌落进行纯化,将纯化后经质谱仪鉴定为肠杆菌目的菌株使用Vitek2 Compact系统及AST-N334药敏卡进行药敏试验。对亚胺培南或厄他培南中任一种药物最低抑菌浓度(MIC)达到耐药折点的菌株,判定为CRE^[12]。将其中鉴定为大肠埃希菌的菌株,定义为CREC,并进一步用于测序分析。质控菌株为大肠埃希菌ATCC 25922。

1.3.2 全基因组测序及生物信息学分析: 使用试剂盒提取CREC的基因组DNA,并在DNBSEQ-T7平台进行全基因组测序。使用SPAdes拼接测序数据,采用GapFiller填补拼接空白后利用Pilon进行序列校正,利用NCBI Blast+将基因序列与毒力因子数据库(VFDB)、耐药基因数据库(CARD)及pubMLST数据库进行比对,注释毒力基因与耐药基因,并确定多位点序列分型(MLST)。通过PlasmidFinder确定菌株的质粒复制子类型。使用Roary构建泛基因组,系统发育树使用FastTree通过最大似然法生成。

1.4 统计学分析 采用Microsoft Excel建立病例与菌株信息、检测结果数据库。计数资料以 $n(\%)$ 进行描述性统计分析。使用iTOL绘制系统发育树及毒力基因、质粒复制子的分布热图。

2 结果

2.1 CREC检出情况及对抗菌药物的敏感性 对1 534份非重复粪便样本进行筛查,共检出21株CRE,其中,CREC为优势菌株,共17株,CREC的肠道定植率为1.1%(17/1 534)。CREC对β-内酰胺类药物(包括三代头孢菌素及酶抑制剂复合制剂)及复方新诺明高度耐药;对阿米卡星和替加环素保持敏感性。见表1。

2.2 菌株多序列位点分型(MLST) MLST结果分析显示,在收集的17株CREC分离株中共鉴定出15种不同的序列类型(STs),其中常见的是ST3和ST48,其余13株分属13个独立的型别。见图1。

2.3 耐药基因检测 所有的CREC分离株均携带β-内酰胺酶基因、磺胺类耐药基因和甲氧苄啶耐药基因,β-内酰胺酶基因呈现出高度的多样性;其中16株携带1个碳青霉烯酶基因,最常见的基因是bla_{NDM-5}($n=15$),其次是bla_{OXA-10}($n=6$)、bla_{TEM-171}($n=4$);15株同时携带超广谱β-内酰胺酶(ESBLs)基因;16株CREC携带四环素耐药基因tet(A)和tet(B),3株携带tet(M)。在磺胺类耐药基因中,大多数菌株携带sul4($n=15$),其次是sul3($n=9$)和sul2($n=7$),在甲氧苄啶耐药基因中检测到17株均携带dfrA3,

17 株碳青霉烯耐药大肠埃希菌耐药基因检出情况

菌株编号	β 内酰胺酶	氨基糖苷类	大环内酯类	喹诺酮类	四环素类	磺胺类	甲氧苄啟类
S1246	TEM-176 NDM-5	aph(3')-Ia aadA23	erm(42) mphA	qnrS9	tet(A) tet(B) tet(M)	sul2 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA14
S1271	TEM-215 NDM-5 OXA-10	aac(3)-IIId aph(3'')-Ib aph(6)-Id		qnrS1		sul2 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA14 dfrA17
S1285	CTX-M-15 TEM-1 NDM-5	aac(3)-IIe aph(3'')-Ib aph(6)-Id aadA5	erm(B) mphA		tet(A) tet(B)	sul1 sul2	dfrA3 dfrA17
S1380	TEM-171 NDM-5	aac(3)-IVa aph(3'')-Ib aph(3')-Ia aph(4)-Ia aph(6)-Id			tet(A) tet(B)	sul1 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA12
S1381	CTX-M-24 TEM-171 NDM-5 OXA-10	aac(3)-IIe aph(3'')-Ib aph(6)-Id aadA5	erm(42) erm(B) mphA	qnrS1	tet(A) tet(B)	sul1 sul2 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA14 dfrA17
S1483	TEM-216 NDM-5 OXA-10	aac(3)-IVa aph(3'')-Ib aph(3')-Ia aph(4)-Ia aph(6)-Id aadA2		qnrS9	tet(A) tet(B)	sul3 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA14
S1510	NDM-1	aph(3')-Ia aadA2		qnrS9	tet(A) tet(B)	sul3 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA12
S1524	TEM-1 NDM-5	aac(3)-IIId aadA,aadA2		qnrS1	tet(A) tet(B)	sul3 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA12
S1525	TEM-81 NDM-5 OXA-10	aac(3)-IVa aph(3'')-Ib aph(3')-Ia aph(4)-Ia aph(6)-Id aadA8b aadA2		qnrS9	tet(A) tet(B)	Sul2 sul3 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA14 dfrG
S1539	TEM-160 NDM-5 OXA-10	aac(3)-IVa aph(3'')-Ib aph(3')-Ia aph(4)-Ia aadA2		qnrS1	tet(A) tet(B)	sul3 sul4	dfrA3 dfrA14
S1576	TEM-196 NDM-5	aac(3)-IVa aph(3'')-Ib aph(3')-Ia aph(4)-Ia aph(6)-Id aadA8b aadA24		qnrS9	tet(A) tet(B)	sul3 sul4	dfrA3

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