

· 临床研究 ·

## 老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期患者呼吸道病原菌分布与耐药性

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**【摘要】 目的** 分析老年慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(AECOPD)患者呼吸道病原菌分布及耐药性,以指导临床合理用药。**方法** 回顾性分析2014年12月至2019年6月徐州医科大学附属医院急诊重症医学科收治的痰培养结果阳性的93例老年AECOPD患者的临床资料,对患者痰标本进行病原菌检测及药敏试验,研究其病原菌分布及耐药性。**结果** 所有痰培养结果阳性的老年AECOPD患者中,单一感染55例(59.14%),包括细菌感染50例(53.76%)、真菌感染5例(5.38%);混合感染38例(40.86%),包括多种细菌混合感染24例(25.81%)、细菌真菌混合感染14例(15.05%)。共检测出病原菌138株,其中,革兰阳性菌15株(10.87%)、革兰阴性菌103株(74.64%)、真菌20株(14.49%)。革兰阳性菌主要为金黄色葡萄球菌等,革兰阴性菌主要为鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯杆菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌等,真菌主要为白假丝酵母菌、曲霉菌等。革兰阳性菌中金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、苯唑西林、克林霉素、红霉素的耐药率均为100%,对替考拉宁、万古霉素、达托霉素、利奈唑胺、奎奴普丁、呋喃妥因的敏感性高,耐药率为0%。革兰阴性菌对头孢唑林、头孢曲松的耐药率均为100%,对头孢他啶、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星、复方新诺明的耐药率>40%,对替加环素、多粘菌素的敏感性较高。**结论** 老年AECOPD患者呼吸道病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主,其中鲍曼不动杆菌最多。检出的病原菌中耐药菌较多,临幊上应根据细菌培养结果及耐药性分枈合理选择抗菌药物。

**【关键词】** 老年人;慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期;病原菌;耐药性

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## Distribution and drug resistance of respiratory tract pathogens in the elderly with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze the distribution and drug resistance of pathogenic bacteria in respiratory tract of the elderly patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD) in order to guide rational clinical drug use.

**Methods** The clinical data of 93 elderly AECOPD patients who had positive sputum culture results admitted in the Department of Emergency Critical Care Medicine of the Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University from December 2014 to June 2019 were collected and retrospectively analyzed. The sputum samples of the patients were tested for pathogenic bacteria and drug susceptibility test to study the distribution and drug resistance of pathogenic bacteria. **Results** Among the elderly AECOPD patients with positive sputum culture results, there were 55 cases (59.14%) of single infection, including 50 cases (53.76%) of bacterial infection and 5 cases (5.38%) of fungal infection; and 38 cases (40.86%) of mixed infection, including 24 cases (25.81%) of mixed infection of multiple bacteria and 14 cases (15.05%) of bacterial and fungal mixed infection. In the 138 detected pathogens, there were 15 strains of Gram-positive bacteria (10.87%), 103 strains of Gram-negative bacteria (74.64%) and 20 strains of fungi (14.49%). Gram-positive bacteria were mainly *Staphylococcus aureus*. Gram-negative bacteria were mainly *Acinetobacter baumannii*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, etc. And fungi were mainly *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus*, etc. The drug resistance rates of *Staphylococcus*

*aureus* in Gram-positive bacteria to penicillin, oxacillin, clindamycin and erythromycin were all 100%, and those to teicoplanin, vancomycin, daptomycin, linezolid, quinupristin and nifurofuran were 0%. The drug resistance rates of Gram-negative bacteria to cefazolin and ceftriaxone were all 100%, those to ceftazidime, levofloxacin, ciprofloxacin and cotrimoxazole were larger than 40%, and the sensitivity to tigecycline and polymyxin was higher. **Conclusion** Respiratory pathogens in the elderly AECOPD patients are mainly Gram-negative bacteria, with *Acinetobacter baumannii* the most common. There are many drug-resistant bacteria in the detected pathogenic bacteria, so antimicrobial drugs should be reasonably selected according to the results of bacterial culture and drug resistance analysis.

**[Key words]** aged; acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pathogen; drug resistance

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,COPD)是一种常见的呼吸系统慢性疾病,以气流受限为特征,且进行性发展<sup>[1]</sup>。当COPD出现感染、环境变化等情况时,可迅速进展为慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性加重期(acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,AECOPD)。AECOPD的主要诱因目前被认为是感染,但并非所有AECOPD患者都合并感染,近年来抗菌药物的滥用,导致AECOPD病原菌构成发生变化,临床抗感染治疗面临越来越多的困难,尤其老年AECOPD患者的治疗更加困难<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,本文通过研究老年AECOPD患者的呼吸道病原菌分布及其耐药性,以期为临床用药提供一定的依据。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性分析2014年12月至2019年6月徐州医科大学附属医院急诊重症医学科收治的痰培养结果阳性的93例老年AECOPD患者的临床资料,其中男性68例,女性25例,年龄60~92(75.14±8.23)岁。AECOPD的诊断参照我国《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南(2013年修订版)》中的诊断标准<sup>[3]</sup>。纳入标准:(1)符合AECOPD诊断标准;(2)入院后行痰培养及药敏检测且痰培养结果呈阳性;(3)年龄≥60岁。排除标准:(1)入院时未留取痰培养;(2)痰培养结果呈阴性;(3)年龄<60岁。

### 1.2 方法

患者入院后立刻行血气分析等检测。第二日清晨行口腔护理,生理盐水漱口,患者咳出第一、二口痰后弃去,用力咳出第三口痰,留取痰标本并于1 h内送痰培养。对于气管插管或气管切开的患者,行负压吸痰留取痰液同标准送检。痰标本合格标准:显微镜涂片下白细胞>25个、上皮细胞<10个或两者比例>2.5:1.0。不合格标本重新留取。痰培养的取痰-送检-培养-药敏检测等流程均由专业人员执行,操作严格遵循《全国临床检验操作规程》(第4版)。以自动化细菌分离培养仪(武汉迪艾斯科技有限公司,中国武汉)

对痰标本进行培养、分离病原菌行鉴定和药敏试验。药敏试验的结果参照美国临床和实验室标准协会(Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, CLSI)2014版标准进行判定。质控参考菌株为鲍曼不动杆菌ATCC19606、肺炎克雷伯菌ATCC700603、大肠埃希菌ATCC25922、铜绿假单胞菌ATCC27853、金黄色葡萄球菌ATCC25923。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 病原菌的分布及构成

93例痰培养结果阳性的老年AECOPD患者中,单一感染55例(59.14%),包括单一细菌感染50例(53.76%)、单一真菌感染5例(5.38%);混合感染38例(40.86%),包括多种细菌混合感染24例(25.81%)、细菌真菌混合感染14例(15.05%)。

所有患者共计检测出病原菌138株,其中,革兰阳性菌15株,占10.87%,主要为金黄色葡萄球菌;革兰阴性菌103株,占74.64%,主要为鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯杆菌、大肠埃希菌及铜绿假单胞菌;真菌20株,占14.49%,主要为白假丝酵母菌及曲霉菌。详见表1。

### 2.2 主要革兰阳性菌的耐药性分析

金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、苯唑西林、克林霉素、红霉素的耐药率均为100%,对替考拉宁、万古霉素、达托霉素、利奈唑胺、奎奴普丁、呋喃妥因的敏感性高,耐药率为0%。详见表2。

### 2.3 主要革兰阴性菌的耐药性分析

鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯杆菌、大肠埃希菌和铜绿假单胞菌对头孢唑林、头孢曲松的耐药率均为100%,对头孢他啶、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星、复方新诺明的耐药率>40%,对替加环素、多粘菌素的敏感性较高。详见表3。

### 2.4 主要真菌的耐药性分析

白假丝酵母菌对伊曲康唑、氟康唑的耐药率均为10%,未见对伏立康唑、5-氟胞嘧啶、两性霉素B有耐药性。

**表1 老年AECOPD患者痰培养病原菌种类及构成**

Table 1 Species and composition of pathogenic bacteria in sputum culture of elderly patients with AECOPD  
(n=138)

Pathogen	n(%)
Gram-positive bacterium	15(10.87)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	9(6.52)
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	2(1.45)
<i>Staphylococcus intermedius</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Staphylococcus schleiferi</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i>	1(0.72)
Gram-negative bacterium	103(74.64)
<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i>	56(40.58)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	19(13.77)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	9(6.52)
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	7(5.07)
<i>Maltophilic oligospora</i>	2(1.45)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	2(1.45)
<i>Acinetobacter calcoaceticus</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Acinetobacter lwoffii</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Pseudomonas alcaligenes</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Enterobacter agglomeratus</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Serratia fonticola</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Elizabethkingia meningosepticum</i>	1(0.72)
Fungus	20(14.49)
<i>Candida albicans</i>	10(7.25)
<i>Aspergillus</i>	7(5.07)
<i>Candida Parapsilokis</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Candida krusei</i>	1(0.72)
<i>Filamentous fungi</i>	1(0.72)

AECOPD: acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

**表2 老年AECOPD患者痰培养金黄色葡萄球菌对抗菌药物的耐药率**

Table 2 Resistance rate of *Staphylococcus aureus* to antimicrobial agents in sputum culture of elderly patients with AECOPD  
(n=9)

Antimicrobial agent	n(%)
Penicillin	9(100.00)
Oxacillin	9(100.00)
Clindamycin	9(100.00)
Levofloxacin	7(77.78)
Moxifloxacin	5(55.56)
Gentamicin	6(66.67)
Rifampicin	3(33.33)
Cotrimoxazole	2(22.22)
Tigecycline	1(11.11)
Tetracycline	8(88.89)
Erythromycin	9(100.00)
Teicoplanin	0(0.00)
Vancomycin	0(0.00)
Daptomycin	0(0.00)
Linezolid	0(0.00)
Quinupristin	0(0.00)
Nitrofurantoin	0(0.00)

AECOPD: acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

**表3 老年AECOPD患者痰培养主要革兰阴性菌对抗菌药物的耐药率**

Table 3 Resistance rate of major gram-negative bacteria to antimicrobial agents in sputum culture of elderly patients with AECOPD

[n(%)]

Antimicrobial agent	<i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> (n=56)	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> (n=19)	<i>Escherichia coli</i> (n=9)	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (n=7)
Cefazolin	56(100.00)	19(100.00)	9(100.00)	7(100.00)
Ceftriaxone	56(100.00)	19(100.00)	9(100.00)	7(100.00)
Cefotaxime	56(100.00)	-	-	-
Cefotetan	56(100.00)	-	-	6(85.71)
Cefoxitin	56(100.00)	13(68.42)	6(66.67)	-
Ceftazidime	56(100.00)	18(94.74)	6(66.67)	3(42.86)
Cefepime	54(96.43)	15(78.95)	5(55.56)	0(0.00)
Amoxicillin/clavulanic acid	56(100.00)	16(84.21)	3(33.33)	-
Ampicillin/sulbactam	56(100.00)	-	-	6(85.71)
Cefoperazone/sulbactam	53(94.64)	14(73.68)	3(33.33)	2(28.57)
Piperacillin/tazobartan	54(96.43)	12(63.16)	2(22.22)	2(28.57)
Imipenem	56(100.00)	9(47.37)	1(11.11)	1(14.29)
Meropenem	56(100.00)	12(63.16)	2(22.22)	0(0.00)
Amikacin	47(83.93)	9(47.37)	2(22.22)	0(0.00)
Gentamicin	54(96.43)	15(78.95)	4(44.44)	2(28.57)
Levofloxacin	41(73.21)	17(89.47)	8(88.89)	3(42.86)
Ciprofloxacin	56(100.00)	18(94.74)	9(100.00)	3(42.86)
Aztreonam	56(100.00)	18(94.74)	7(77.78)	1(14.29)
Cotrimoxazole	42(75.00)	12(63.16)	8(88.89)	7(100.00)
Tobramycin	53(94.64)	6(31.58)	4(44.44)	3(42.86)
Tigecycline	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-
Polymyxin	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	-	0(0.00)
Tetracycline	40(71.43)	-	-	-

AECOPD: acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

### 3 讨论

COPD 是一种常见、多发疾病,严重危害人类健康。我国流行病学研究显示,年龄>40岁的COPD患者发病率约为8.2%,每年我国约100万患者因该病死亡<sup>[4,5]</sup>。近年来老年COPD发病率呈上升趋势,有研究报道老年COPD患者的预后更差、死亡率更高<sup>[6,7]</sup>。AECOPD的主要诱因目前被认为是感染,尤其年龄>60岁的老年患者感染的可能性更大,主要因为老年COPD病程时间长、心肺功能及免疫功能较差等<sup>[8]</sup>。AECOPD使用抗菌治疗的指征是存在感染的证据,如血象升高、体温升高等,但是部分AECOPD患者合并感染时血象、体温并不升高,所以临床治疗上通常经验性使用抗菌药物,而不是所有患者都可以从中受益,我们必须鉴别AECOPD是否一定是由感染诱发的<sup>[9-11]</sup>。同时,近年来由于抗菌药物的滥用,AECOPD的病原菌构成与耐药性也发生了巨大变化<sup>[12]</sup>。

AECOPD合并感染明显加重患者病情,增加死亡率<sup>[13]</sup>。本研究93例痰培养结果阳性的老年AECOPD患者中,单一感染55例(59.14%),包括细菌感染50例、真菌感染5例;混合感染38例(40.86%),包括多种细菌混合感染24例、细菌真菌混合感染14例。共检测出病原菌138株,其中,革兰阴性菌103株、革兰阳性菌15株、真菌20株。目前有国内研究<sup>[14,15]</sup>认为,AECOPD的病原菌主要为革兰阴性菌,其中革兰阴性菌中常见的为铜绿假单胞菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、大肠埃希菌等,革兰阳性菌中常见的为金黄色葡萄球菌等。本研究显示,老年AECOPD患者病原菌主要为革兰阴性菌,主要为鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯杆菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌等,尤其鲍曼不动杆菌居多,革兰阳性菌主要为金黄色葡萄球菌,与既往研究相似但又有所不同,提示临床治疗中应注意结合病原菌分布使用抗菌药物。

研究报道<sup>[16]</sup>,AECOPD感染的病原菌耐药性逐年严重,这又进一步导致该病预后更差。因此,明确AECOPD患者的呼吸道病原菌分布,分析其耐药性,寻找耐药菌感染的危险因素,早期合理的抗菌治疗是改善AECOPD预后的重要措施。本研究中培养出来的老年AECOPD患者的耐药菌以鲍曼不动杆菌最多,其次为肺炎克雷伯菌、金黄色葡萄球菌等,对多种抗菌药物均具有较高的耐药性。与既往研究<sup>[4,15]</sup>相比,当前AECOPD呼吸道病原菌的耐药性越发严峻。因此,在临床治疗中,我们应避免大量

广谱抗菌药物的使用,需根据患者的具体病情、感染指标及耐药性检测结果,合理选用抗菌药物。

综上所述,老年AECOPD患者病原菌主要为革兰阴性菌,其次为革兰阳性菌和真菌。革兰氏阴性菌以鲍曼不动杆菌最多。检出的病原菌中耐药菌较多,临床医师应加强AECOPD患者呼吸道病原菌及其耐药性检测,以指导临床合理应用抗菌药物,改善疾病预后。本研究局限性在于样本例数偏少,总体结果可能存在一定的偏差,尚需大样本、多中心研究进一步评估其病原菌分布及耐药性。

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