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• 临床研究 •

# 儿童急性化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染及治疗效果分析

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**【摘要】** **目的** 分析儿童急性化脓性阑尾炎术后感染病原菌分布及不同用药方案疗效。 **方法** 选取2019年1月1日~2022年7月30日本院收治的569例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿作为研究对象。设计并制作临床资料收集表,收集患儿基本情况、临床症状、病原学检查结果等。所有患儿进行阑尾炎切除手术,术中吸取患者阑尾腔分泌物。诊断为术后切口感染的患儿,采集其切口分泌物,分别接种于不同培养基内进行培养,提纯分离后,使用全自动微生物分析仪进行病原菌鉴定。采用Pearson分析术后切口感染患者的阑尾腔分泌物与切口分泌物病原菌之间的相关性。将参与本次研究的569例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿随机分为观察组和对照组,两组患儿均进行腹腔镜下切除术。对照组患儿术后给予甲硝唑注射液,以静脉注射方式连续治疗3 d。观察组患儿在对照组患儿治疗基础上联合使用盐酸头孢吡肟注射液,以静脉注射方式连续治疗3 d。对比两组患儿术前及术后血清炎症因子水平测得值、术后切口感染率。 **结果** 569例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿中,发生术后切口感染68例,感染率为11.95%。67例患儿出现明显腹痛,其中30例为阵发性腹痛。对68例患儿采集外周血进行血液分析,66例患儿白细胞计数 $>10 \times 10^9/L$ ,65例患儿C反应蛋白 $>10 \text{ mg/L}$ 。采集68例急性化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染患儿的阑尾腔分泌物进行培养分离,共分离到病原菌59株。89.83%为革兰阴性菌,以大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌为主。采集68例术后切口感染患儿的切口分泌物进行培养分离,共分离到病原菌75株,61例患儿为单一病原菌感染。84.00%为革兰阴性菌,以大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌为主,16.00%为革兰阳性菌,主要为金黄色葡萄球菌。对68例急性化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染患儿的阑尾腔分泌物与切口分泌物病原菌两变量高度相关( $r=0.997, P<0.05$ )。对照组患儿术后切口感染率为15.85%,观察组患儿术后切口感染率为8.07%,两组患儿术后发生切口感染率对比差异具有统计学意义。两组患儿手术前血清中白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平对比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),观察组患儿术后血清中IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$ 水平较术前明显下降,对比差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。 **结论** 急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿术后切口感染病原菌主要以革兰阴性菌为主,术后切口感染患者的阑尾腔分泌物与切口分泌物病原菌之间的相关性较强。术后患儿采用头孢吡肟与甲硝唑联合用药方案,可以有效预防术后发生切口感染,对患儿血清炎症因子水平具有显著影响。

**【关键词】** 急性化脓性阑尾炎;切口感染;炎症因子

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## Analysis of incision infection and treatment in children with acute suppurative appendicitis after operation

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** The distribution of pathogenic bacteria of postoperative infection in children with acute suppurative appendicitis and the efficacy of different drug regimens were analyzed. **Methods** 569 children with acute suppurative appendicitis admitted to the hospital from January 1, 2019 to July 30, 2022 were selected as the study subjects. The clinical data collection table were designed and made to collect the basic information, clinical symptoms, and pathogenic examination results of the children. All children underwent appendectomy, and the secretion of the patient's appendix cavity was extracted during the operation. For children diagnosed as postoperative wound infection, their wound secretions were collected and inoculated in different culture media for culture. After purification and separation, the pathogen was identified by automatic microbiological analyzer. The correlation between the appendix cavity secretion and the pathogenic bacteria in the incision secretion of patients with postoperative incision infection were analyzed by Pearson. 569 children with acute suppurative appendicitis who participated in this study were randomly divided into the observation group and the control group, both of which underwent Laparoscopic resection. The children in the control group were given metronidazole injection after operation and were treated by intravenous injection for 3 days. The children in the

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observation group were treated with cefepime hydrochloride injection on the basis of the treatment of the children in the control group, and were treated by intravenous injection for 3 consecutive days. The levels of serum inflammatory factors and postoperative wound infection rate were compared between the two groups. **Results** Among 569 children with acute suppurative appendicitis, 68 cases had postoperative incision infection, with an infection rate of 11.95%. 67 children had obvious abdominal pain, of which 30 were paroxysmal abdominal pain. The peripheral blood of 68 children was collected for blood analysis, and the white blood cell count of 66 children was more than  $10 \times 10^9/L$ , 65 children with C-reactive protein  $>10 \text{ mg/L}$ . A total of 59 strains of pathogenic bacteria were isolated from the secretion of the appendix cavity of 68 children with incision infection after acute suppurative appendicitis. 89.83% were gram-negative bacteria, mainly *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. The incision secretion of 68 children with postoperative incision infection was collected for culture and isolation. A total of 75 strains of pathogenic bacteria were isolated, and 61 children were infected by single pathogenic bacteria. 84.00% were gram-negative bacteria, mainly *E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae*, and 16.00% were gram-positive bacteria, mainly *Staphylococcus aureus*. A linear correlation analysis was performed on the correlation between the appendix cavity secretion and the pathogenic bacteria in the incision secretion of 68 children with acute suppurative appendicitis after operation. The results showed that the two variables were highly correlated ( $r = 0.997, P < 0.05$ ). The postoperative incision infection rate of children in the control group was 15.85%, and the postoperative incision infection rate of children in the observation group was 8.07%. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant. Serum interleukin-8 (IL-8) and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) in the two groups of children before operation. The level difference was not statistically significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). The serum levels of interleukin-8 (IL-8) and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) in the observation group after operation. The level was significantly lower than that before operation, and the difference was statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion** The pathogenic bacteria of postoperative incision infection in children with acute suppurative appendicitis are mainly gram-negative bacteria. There is a strong correlation between the pathogenic bacteria of appendix cavity secretion and incision secretion in patients with postoperative incision infection. The combination of cefepime and metronidazole in postoperative children can effectively prevent postoperative incision infection, and has a significant impact on the level of serum inflammatory factors in children.

**【Key words】** acute suppurative appendicitis; incision infection; inflammatory factor

急性阑尾炎(Acute appendicitis, AA)是儿童常见急腹症之一,新生儿发病率极低,随着年龄增长发病率逐渐增高,6~12岁为发病高峰期<sup>[1]</sup>。急性阑尾炎患儿根据病理不同,可分为急性单纯性阑尾炎、急性化脓性阑尾炎、急性坏疽性阑尾炎<sup>[2-3]</sup>。急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿由于承受疾病能力差,一经诊断应立即进行手术切除阑尾治疗,避免出现穿孔、休克等并发症。有关报道文献显示,急性化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染率为10.4%~34.6%,严重影响患儿预后<sup>[4]</sup>。因此临床上针对急性化脓性阑尾炎等感染性疾病围术期可应用抗菌药物,对预防术后切口感染的发生极为重要<sup>[5]</sup>。

本研究回顾性分析2019年1月1日-2022年7月30日本院收治的569例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿的临床病历资料,分析急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿发生术后切口感染的病原菌分布情况及不同用药方案的预防效果及其对血清炎症因子水平的影响,结果报告如下。

## 材料与方 法

### 1 研究对象

选取2019年1月1日-2022年7月30日本院收治的569例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿作为研究对象。男

性患儿338例(59.40%),女性患儿231例(40.6%)。年龄范围10个月-13岁,平均年龄 $8.65 \pm 2.44$ 岁。其中,3岁以下患儿36例(6.33%),3~6岁患儿159例(27.94%),6~9岁患儿172例(30.23%),9~12岁138例(24.25%),12岁以下患儿64例(11.25%)。纳入标准:①年龄 $\leq 14$ 岁;②符合急性化脓性阑尾炎诊断标准<sup>[6]</sup>;③患儿阑尾脓液局限于阑尾腔内,身体条件可以耐受手术及麻醉;④术后切口感染患儿符合《医院感染临床诊断标准》中相关诊断标准,切口红肿、分泌物增多、皮温升高等<sup>[7]</sup>。排除标准:①临床资料缺失;②术前一个月内使用抗菌药物者;③术前合并其他感染性疾病;④合并严重心、肝、肾等其他重要脏器功能障碍性疾病者。本次研究已通过我院医院伦理委员会审核批准。

### 2 资料收集

设计并制作急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿临床资料收集表,内容包括年龄、性别、临床表现、血液检查结果、病原菌、术前与术后血清炎症因子水平等。

### 3 病原菌鉴定

所有患儿进行阑尾炎切除手术中,采用一次性无菌针管,吸取患者1~2 ml阑尾腔分泌物,置于培养瓶

内于1 h内送检。诊断为术后切口感染的患儿,首先使用无菌生理盐水清洁切口表面,于严格无菌环境下操作,使用抽吸或将一次性无菌棉拭子深入切口内部采集切口内脓液1~2 ml,置于需氧、厌氧培养瓶内于1 h内送检。将采集标本分别接种于不同培养基(麦康凯培养基、巧克力色培养基、哥伦比亚血琼脂培养基等)进行培养,对培养所得病原菌进一步进行提纯、培养、分离后,使用Microscan WalkAway96 Plus(德国西门子)全自动微生物分析仪进行病原菌鉴定。

#### 4 治疗方法

将参与本次研究的569例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿随机分为观察组(284例)和对照组(285例),两组患儿均进行腹腔镜下切除术。对照组患儿术后给与甲硝唑注射液(陕西诚信制药有限公司),以静脉注射方式连续治疗3天。观察组患儿在对照组患儿治疗基础上联合使用盐酸头孢吡肟注射液(扬子江药业集团有限公司),以静脉注射方式连续治疗3 d。对比两组患儿术前及术后血清炎症因子(白细胞介素-8、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ )水平测得值、术后切口感染率。

#### 5 统计学分析

应用SPSS 25.0统计学软件对本次研究数据进行统计分析,计量资料采用 $(\bar{x} \pm s)$ 表示,组间比较采用独立样本t检验,计数资料采用例(%)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。采用Pearson分析术后切口感染患者的阑尾腔分泌物与切口分泌物病原菌之间的相关性, $|r| < 0.3$ 时,可认为两变量弱相关, $0.3 \leq |r| < 0.5$ 时,可认为两变量相关程度低, $0.5 \leq |r| < 0.8$ 时,认为两变量中度相关, $|r| \geq 0.8$ 时,认为两变量高度相关。

### 结 果

#### 1 临床表现

569例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿中,68例发生术后切口感染,感染率为11.95%。39例患儿体温 $\geq 39.0^\circ\text{C}$ (57.35%),58例患儿发生呕吐(85.29%),36例患儿发生腹泻(52.94%),19例患儿发生腹胀(27.94%)。67例患儿出现明显腹痛(98.54%),其中20例为转移性右下腹痛(29.41%),17例为持续性腹痛(25.00%),30例为阵发性腹痛(44.12%)。对68例患儿采集外周血进行血液分析,结果显示,66例患儿白细胞计数 $> 10 \times 10^9/\text{L}$ (97.06%),65例患儿C反应蛋白 $> 10 \text{ mg/L}$ (95.59%)。

#### 2 病原菌分布

**2.1 阑尾腔分泌物病原菌** 采集68例急性化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染患儿的阑尾腔分泌物进行培养分离,共分离到病原菌59株。革兰阴性菌共计53株

(89.83%),其中大肠埃希菌31株(52.54%),肺炎克雷伯菌10株(16.95%),铜绿假单胞菌7株(11.86%)。革兰阳性菌6株(10.17%),均为金黄色葡萄球菌(表1)。

表1 68例急性化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染患儿阑尾腔与切口分泌物病原菌构成比

Table 1 Pathogen composition ratio of appendix cavity and incision secretion in 68 children with acute suppurative appendicitis after incision infection

病原菌 Pathogenic bacteria	阑尾腔分泌物病原菌 Pathogenic bacteria of appendix secretion		切口分泌物病原菌 Pathogen of incision secretion	
	株数 No.	构成比(%) Constituent ratio	株数 No.	构成比(%) Constituent ratio
	大肠埃希菌	31	52.54	33
肺炎克雷伯菌	10	16.95	12	16.00
铜绿假单胞菌	7	11.86	10	13.33
鲍曼不动杆菌	4	6.78	6	8.00
奇异变形杆菌	1	1.69	2	2.67
金黄色葡萄球菌	6	10.17	8	10.67
表皮葡萄球菌	0	0.00	3	4.00
粪肠球菌	0	0.00	1	1.33
合计 Total	59	100.00	75	100.00

**2.2 切口分泌物病原菌** 采集68例术后切口感染患儿的切口分泌物进行培养分离,共分离到病原菌75株,其中61例患儿为单一病原菌感染,7例患儿为两种病原菌混合感染。革兰阴性菌共计63株(84.00%),其中大肠埃希菌33株(44.00%),肺炎克雷伯菌12株(16.00%),铜绿假单胞菌10株(13.33%)。革兰阳性菌12株(16.00%),其中金黄色葡萄球菌8株(10.67%)(表1)。

**2.3 阑尾腔分泌物与切口分泌物病原菌之间的相关性分析** 对68例急性化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染患者的阑尾腔分泌物与切口分泌物病原菌之间的相关性进行线性相关分析,从散点图可发现两变量之间有线性趋势(图1)。通过Pearson分析显示,两者之间具有相关关系,为正相关( $r = 0.997, P < 0.05$ )。

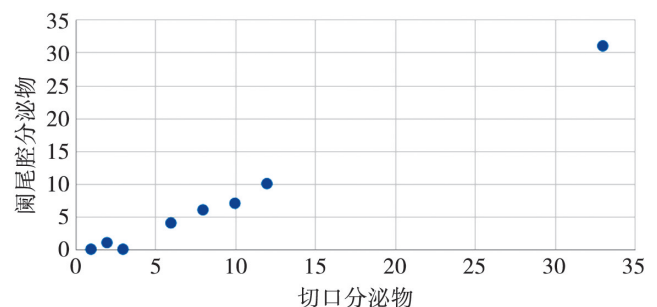


图1 切口感染患儿阑尾腔与切口分泌物病原菌相关散点图  
Fig.1 Scatter map of pathogenic bacteria related to appendix cavity and incision secretion in children with incision infection

#### 3 术后切口感染率及血清炎症因子水平

对照组 284 例患儿中,45 例发生术后切口感染,感染率为 15.85%,观察组 285 例患儿中,23 例发生术后切口感染,感染率为 8.07%,两组患儿术后发生切口感染率差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。两组患儿手术前血清中白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平差异无统计学意义( $P > 0.05$ ),术后血清中 IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$  水平较术前明显下降,观察组患儿下降更为明显,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )(表 2)。

表 2 两组患儿术前与术后血清中白细胞介素-8、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  水平对比( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )

Table 2 Serum interleukin-8 and tumor necrosis factor before and after operation in two groups of children-  $\alpha$ Horizontal comparison

组别 Groups	IL-8(ng/ml)		TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/ml)	
	术前 Preoperation	用药 3 d 后 After 3 days of medication	术前 Preoperation	用药 3 d 后 After 3 days of medication
观察组	22.79 $\pm$ 2.06	10.73 $\pm$ 3.72 <sup>a,b</sup>	92.47 $\pm$ 12.16	52.10 $\pm$ 3.25 <sup>a,b</sup>
对照组	23.16 $\pm$ 1.92	15.43 $\pm$ 4.66 <sup>a</sup>	91.98 $\pm$ 3.24	68.73 $\pm$ 7.47 <sup>a</sup>
P	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05

注:与同组术前比较(<sup>a</sup>  $P < 0.05$ );与对照组用药后 3 d 比较(<sup>b</sup>  $P < 0.05$ )。

Note: Compared with the same group before operation (<sup>a</sup>  $P < 0.05$ ); Compared with the control group 3 days after treatment(<sup>b</sup>  $P < 0.05$ ).

### 讨 论

由于小儿自身免疫功能还未发育完全,自身抵抗力较弱,而且小儿阑尾的大网膜发育不全,保护作用差,因此,小儿发生急性化脓性阑尾炎通畅病情重、发展快速。急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿的临床特点与成人呈现差异化,小儿腹部面积小,多为“颠簸痛”的腹痛特点,为临床诊断带来困难,误诊率较高<sup>[8]</sup>。

本次研究 569 例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿中,发生术后切口感染的感染率为 11.95%。98.54% 患儿出现明显腹痛,85.29% 患儿发生呕吐。对 68 例患儿采集外周血进行血液分析,97.06% 患儿白细胞计数  $> 10 \times 10^9/L$ ,95.59% 患儿 C 反应蛋白  $> 10 \text{ mg/L}$ 。朱旭光等<sup>[9]</sup>关于急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿术后切口感染研究显示,术后发生切口感染率为 12.64%。与本次研究结果一致。急性阑尾炎手术切口为腹部 III 类切口,麦氏切口、手术时长、体质量指数等均可影响术后切口感染发生率。

采集 68 例急性化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染患儿的阑尾腔分泌物与切口分泌物进行病原菌培养分离,阑尾腔分泌物共分离病原菌 59 株,切口分泌物共分离病原菌 75 株。两种分泌物病原菌均以革兰阴性菌为主,主要为大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌。对两种分泌物病原菌之间高度相关。陈洁等<sup>[10]</sup>关于急性化脓性阑尾炎切口感染患者病原菌的分布研究显示,引起阑尾炎术后切口感染的病原菌中,69.57% 为革兰阴性菌,主要为大肠埃希菌、不动杆菌及铜绿假单胞菌。急性

化脓性阑尾炎术后切口感染病原菌主要来自于腹腔内阑尾炎病灶的感染病原菌,术中切口感染是导致术后切口感染的重要因素之一<sup>[11]</sup>。因此,在阑尾炎切除手术过程中,要严格执行术中无菌操作,保护手术切口是预防术后切口感染的重要手段。对于发生术后切口感染的患者,应注重病房环境保持清洁,及时通风,切断细菌感染传播途径<sup>[12]</sup>。

本次研究将 569 例急性化脓性阑尾炎患儿随机分为观察组(284 例)和对照组(285 例),对照组患儿术后切口感染率为 15.85%,观察组患儿术后切口感染率为 8.07%,两组患儿术后发生切口感染率对比差异有统计学意义。两组患儿手术前血清中白细胞介素-8(IL-8)、肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$ (TNF- $\alpha$ )水平对比差异不具有统计学意义,观察组患儿术后血清中 IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$  水平较术前明显下降,对比差异具有统计学意义。头孢吡肟为第四代头孢菌素药物,对需氧菌与厌氧菌均具有较强的抗菌作用,不仅有助于发挥甲硝唑的药效,同时可以抑制其不良反应,有助于提高临床治疗效果<sup>[13-14]</sup>。IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$  属于前炎症细胞因子,主要由单核-巨噬细胞产生,炎症前期表现为抗炎作用,后期随着炎症反应的不断加重表现为促炎反应,其变化与感染严重程度相关,能够反映炎症程度<sup>[15]</sup>。研究显示,采用头孢吡肟与甲硝唑联用,能够有效降低切口感染患者血清中 IL-8、TNF- $\alpha$  水平测得值,缓解患者的炎症反应。

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