

DOI:10.13350/j.cjpb.230422

• 临床研究 •

血液病患者血流感染特征及危险因素分析

谢瑜,黎承平,李德云,谭琳*

(昆明医科大学第一附属医院,云南昆明 650032)

【摘要】 目的 分析血液病患者并发血流感染的病原菌分布特点及危险因素。方法 选取2021年1月~2021年12月于本院血液内科发生血流感染的血液病患者150例,同时随时选取同期60例未发生血流感染的血液病患者。收集所有参与本次研究患者的临床资料,包括年龄、患病类型、住院天数、中性粒细胞值、粒细胞缺乏时间、治疗方式、病原菌检出情况及药敏试验结果等,分析血液病患者发生血流感染的危险因素。血液病患者疑似发生血流感染后,在使用抗菌药物治疗前,抽取患者外周静脉血于血培养瓶内,采用全自动血培养仪进行细菌培养,采用全自动细菌鉴定仪进行病原菌鉴定及药敏试验。结果 150例发生血流感染的血液病患者,共检出病原菌148株。其中革兰阴性菌93株,革兰阳性菌44株,真菌11株。革兰阴性菌主要为肺炎克雷伯菌(21.62%),大肠埃希菌(16.22%),铜绿假单胞菌(10.81%)。革兰阳性菌主要为凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌(12.84%)与金黄色葡萄球菌(7.43%)。真菌均为热带念珠菌。药敏结果显示,肺炎克雷伯菌对头孢唑啉、头孢他啶、头孢曲松、氨曲南、复方新诺明的耐药率高于40%,对亚胺培南、美罗培南的耐药率低于20%。大肠埃希菌对头孢唑啉、头孢他啶、头孢曲松、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、复方新诺明的耐药率高于50%,对亚胺培南、美罗培南的耐药率低于10%。铜绿假单胞菌对头孢他啶、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、莫西沙星的耐药率高于40%。肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌及铜绿假单胞菌均未产生对阿米卡星的耐药株。凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌对氨苄西林、红霉素、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、复方新诺明的耐药率高于50%,金黄色葡萄球菌对氨苄西林、红霉素、环丙沙星的耐药率高于40%,均未产生对万古霉素、利奈唑胺的耐药菌。对比150例发生血流感染与60例未发生血流感染的血液病患者临床资料,结果显示,年龄、中性粒细胞值、粒细胞缺乏时间、是否有侵入性操作、抗感染药物使用种类、是否接受化疗、是否使用糖皮质激素差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。进一步进行二元 Logistic 分析发现,年龄 >60 岁、中性粒细胞值 $\leq 0.2 \times 10^9/L$ 、粒细胞缺乏时间 >7 d、抗感染药物使用种类 >2 种、接受化疗、使用糖皮质激素是血液病合并血流感染的独立危险因素($P < 0.05$)。结论 血液病患者并发血流感染的病原菌主要为肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌,对多种药物均呈现较高耐药率。发生血流感染的危险因素较多,临床上应采取有效措施积极预防。

【关键词】 血液病;血流感染;病原菌;危险因素**【中图分类号】** R378**【文献标识码】** A**【文章编号】** 1673-5234(2023)04-0478-04

[Journal of Pathogen Biology. 2023 Apr;18(4):478-481,485.]

Infection characteristics and risk factors of bloodstream infection in patients with hematological diseases

XIE Yu, LI Cheng-ping, LI De-yun, TAN Lin (The First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University, Kunming 650032, China)*

【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the distribution characteristics and risk factors of pathogenic bacteria in patients with blood diseases complicated with blood flow infection. **Methods** 150 patients with blood diseases who had bloodstream infection in the Department of Hematology of the First Affiliated Hospital of Kunming Medical University from January 2021 to December 2021 were selected, and 60 patients without bloodstream infection in the same period were selected. The clinical data of all patients involved in this study, including age, type of disease, length of stay, neutrophil value, time of agranulocytosis, treatment methods, detection of pathogens and drug sensitivity test results were collected, and the risk factors of bloodstream infection in patients with blood diseases were analyzed. After bloodstream infection was suspected to occur in patients with blood diseases, before the use of antibacterial drugs, peripheral venous blood of patients was drawn into blood culture bottles, and bacteria were cultured with automatic blood culture instrument, and pathogen identification and drug sensitivity test are conducted with automatic bacteria identification instrument. **Results** A total of 148 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected in 150 patients with blood flow infection, including 93 strains of gram-negative bacteria, 44 strains of gram-positive bacteria and 11 strains of fungi. Gram negative bacteria were mainly *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (21.62%), *Escherichia coli* (16.22%) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (10.81%). Gram positive bacteria were mainly *coagulase negative staphylococcus* (12.84%) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (7.43%). The fungi were

* **【通讯作者】** 谭琳, E-mail: 1327047280@qq.com**【作者简介】** 谢瑜(1974-),女,湖南醴陵人,硕士,主任医师,研究方向:血液系统恶性肿瘤, E-mail: 1563815626@qq.com

Candida tropicalis. The drug sensitivity results showed that the drug resistance rate of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* to cefuroxime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, aztreonam and cotrimoxazole was higher than 40%, while the drug resistance rate to imipenem and meropenem was lower than 20%. The resistance rate of *E. coli* to cefuroxime, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin and cotrimoxazole was higher than 50%, while the resistance rate to imipenem and meropenem was lower than 10%. The resistance rate of *P. aeruginosa* to ceftazidime, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin and moxifloxacin was higher than 40%. *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa* did not produce amikacin resistant strains. The drug resistance rate of *coagulase negative staphylococcus* to ampicillin, erythromycin, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, and cotrimoxazole was higher than 50%, while the drug resistance rate of *staphylococcus aureus* to ampicillin, erythromycin, and ciprofloxacin was higher than 40%, and none of them had resistance to vancomycin and linezolid. The clinical data of 150 patients with bloodstream infection and 60 patients without bloodstream infection were compared. The results showed that there were statistically significant differences in age, neutrophil value, agranulocytosis time, whether there were invasive procedures, types of anti infective drugs, whether to receive chemotherapy, and whether to use glucocorticoids ($P < 0.05$). Further binary logistic analysis showed that age > 60 years, neutrophil value $\leq 0.2 \times 10^9/L$, agranulocytosis time > 7 days, types of anti infective drugs > 2 , chemotherapy, and glucocorticoid use were independent risk factors for blood disease with bloodstream infection ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The pathogens of bloodstream infection in patients with blood diseases were mainly *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli* and *coagulase negative staphylococcus*, and they were resistant to many drugs. There were many risk factors for blood flow infection, and effective measures should be taken to prevent blood flow infection in clinical practice.

【Key words】 blood disease; bloodstream infection; pathogens; risk factors

血流感染(Blood stream infection, BSI)主要指病原菌入侵血液循环系统从而引发全身感染、中毒及全身炎症反应,是最严重感染性疾病之一,可引发全身多器官功能障碍综合征^[1]。研究表明,血液系统恶性肿瘤患者更易发生血流感染,不仅会延长患者住院时间,而且可大大增加病死率^[2]。血液肿瘤患者进行化疗或造血干细胞移植前的预处理可对机体黏膜屏障造成损伤,患者免疫力下降,长期处于粒细胞缺失状态,导致患者并发血流感染的发生率逐渐上升^[3-4]。本次研究收集本院2021年1月~2021年12月血液内科发生和未发生血流感染的血液病患者临床资料,分析血液病患者并发血流感染的病原菌分布特点及危险因素。

材料与amp;方法

1 研究对象

选取2021年1月~2021年12月于本院血液内科发生血流感染的血液病患者150例,同时随时选取同期60例未发生血流感染的血液病患者。150例患者中,男性86例(57.33%),女性患者64例(42.67%);年龄范围11~82岁,平均年龄 65.12 ± 2.63 岁;急性淋巴细胞白血病59例,急性髓细胞白血病48例,非霍奇金淋巴瘤15例,多发性骨髓瘤10例,再生障碍性贫血5例,慢性淋巴细胞白血病3例,其他类血液疾病10例。血流感染诊断标准符合《医院感染诊断标准(试行)》^[5],同时满足临床诊断标准与病原菌检出标准。临床诊断标准指体温 $< 36^\circ\text{C}$ 或 $> 38^\circ\text{C}$,伴寒战,同时合并以下任一情况:(1)有皮疹或出血点、肝脾肿大、血液中性粒细胞增多伴核左移,无其他原因

可解释;(2)呈现全身性中毒症状,未查出无明显感染病灶;(3)有入侵门户或迁徙病灶;(4)收缩压低于90 mmHg,或较原收缩压下降超40 mmHg。病原菌检出标准:(1)标本经过血培养可分离出病原菌或患者血液中可检测到病原体抗原;(2)常见皮肤定植菌两次以上血培养分离出同种病原菌,或单次血培养出常见定植菌排除其他原因后使用该菌株敏感的抗菌药物治疗后,患者临床症状得到改善,或经更换、拔除装置后临床症状可改善,均可判断为血流感染^[6-7]。本次研究已取得患者及其家属知情同意,经医院伦理委员会审核通过。

2 资料分析

收集所有参与本次研究患者的临床资料,包括年龄、患病类型、住院天数、中性粒细胞值、粒细胞缺乏时间、治疗方式、病原菌检出情况及药敏试验结果等。

3 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

血液病患者疑似发生血流感染后,使用抗菌药物治疗前,抽取患者外周静脉血,成人8~10 mL,儿童1~5 mL。将采集标本收集于血培养瓶内,采用全自动血培养仪(BACTEC 9120,美国BD)于 37°C 中进行细菌培养,培养7 d未发现细菌生长即为阴性。采用全自动细菌鉴定仪(Vitek2-Compact,法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定及药敏试验,试验结果依据美国临床实验室标准化协会(CLSI 2021)标准进行判读。

4 统计学分析

使用SPSS 26.0统计学软件对患者的临床资料进行统计分析,计数资料以例表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检

验;影响因素分析采用 Logistic 进行回归分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1 病原菌分布特点

150 例发生血流感染的血液病患者,共送检血液标本 162 份,检出病原菌 148 株。革兰阴性菌 93 株 (62.84%),其中肺炎克雷伯菌 32 株 (21.62%),大肠埃希菌 24 株 (16.22%),铜绿假单胞菌 16 株 (10.81%),嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌 7 株 (4.73%),鲍曼不动杆菌 5 株 (3.38%),阴沟肠杆菌 5 株 (3.38%),洋葱伯克霍尔德菌 4 株 (2.70%)。革兰阳性菌 44 株 (29.73%),其中凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌 19 株 (12.84%),金黄色葡萄球菌 11 株 (7.43%),肺炎链球菌 6 株 (4.05%),粪肠球菌 5 株 (3.38%),屎肠球菌 2 株 (1.35%),星状链球菌 1 株 (0.68%)。真菌 11 株 (7.43%),均为热带念珠菌。

2 耐药性分析

2.1 主要革兰阴性菌耐药性 革兰阴性菌主要为肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌为主。药敏结果显示,肺炎克雷伯菌对头孢呋辛、头孢他啶、头孢曲松、氨曲南、复方新诺明的耐药率高于 40%,分别为 53.13%、46.88%、40.63%、50.00%和 43.75%,对亚胺培南、美罗培南的耐药率低于 20%,未产生对阿米卡星的耐药株。大肠埃希菌对头孢呋辛、头孢他啶、头孢曲松、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、复方新诺明的耐药率高于 50%,分别为 66.67%、54.17%、58.33%、58.33%、62.50%和 50.00%,对亚胺培南、美罗培南的耐药率分别为 4.17%、8.33%,未产生对阿米卡星的耐药株。铜绿假单胞菌对头孢他啶、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、莫西沙星的耐药率高于 40%,分别为 56.25%、43.75%、43.75%和 43.75%,未产生对阿米卡星的耐药株(表 1)。

2.2 主要革兰阳性菌耐药性 革兰阳性菌主要为凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌与金黄色葡萄球菌为主。药敏试验结果显示,凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌对氨苄西林、红霉素、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、复方新诺明的耐药率高于 50%,分别为 100.00%、84.21%、52.63%、57.89%和 73.68%,未产生对万古霉素、利奈唑胺的耐药菌。金黄色葡萄球菌对氨苄西林、红霉素、环丙沙星的耐药率高于 40%,分别为 100.00%、81.82%和 45.45%,未产生对万古霉素、利奈唑胺的耐药菌(表 2)。

3 血液病患者血流感染危险因素分析

对比 150 例发生血流感染与 60 例未发生血流感染的血液病患者临床资料,结果显示,年龄、中性粒细胞值、粒细胞缺乏时间、是否有侵入性操作、抗感染药

物使用种类、是否接受化疗、是否使用糖皮质激素对比差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),住院天数、是否合并部位感染对比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(表 3)。

表 1 主要革兰阴性菌耐药性分析
Table 1 Analysis of drug resistance of main gram-negative bacteria

| 抗菌药物 Antibacterials | 肺炎克雷伯菌 <i>K. pneumoniae</i> (n=32) | | 大肠埃希菌 <i>E. coli</i> (n=24) | | 铜绿假单胞菌 <i>P. aeruginosa</i> (n=16) | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| | 耐药率(%) | | 耐药率(%) | | 耐药率(%) | |
| | 株数 No. | Drug resistance rate | 株数 No. | Drug resistance rate | 株数 No. | Drug resistance rate |
| 头孢呋辛 | 17 | 53.13 | 16 | 66.67 | — | — |
| 头孢他啶 | 15 | 46.88 | 13 | 54.17 | 9 | 56.25 |
| 头孢曲松 | 13 | 40.63 | 14 | 58.33 | — | — |
| 头孢吡肟 | 8 | 25.00 | 7 | 29.17 | 5 | 31.25 |
| 亚胺培南 | 5 | 15.63 | 1 | 4.17 | 3 | 18.75 |
| 美罗培南 | 6 | 18.75 | 2 | 8.33 | 4 | 25.00 |
| 氨曲南 | 16 | 50.00 | 8 | 33.33 | 5 | 31.25 |
| 环丙沙星 | 10 | 31.25 | 14 | 58.33 | 7 | 43.75 |
| 左氧氟沙星 | 11 | 34.38 | 15 | 62.50 | 7 | 43.75 |
| 莫西沙星 | 7 | 21.88 | 10 | 41.67 | 7 | 43.75 |
| 阿米卡星 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 庆大霉素 | 12 | 37.50 | 11 | 45.83 | 3 | 18.75 |
| 复方新诺明 | 14 | 43.75 | 12 | 50.00 | - | - |

注:“-”表示天然耐药,未做药敏试验。

表 2 主要革兰阳性菌耐药性分析
Table 2 Analysis of drug resistance of main gram-positive bacteria

| 抗菌药物 Antibacterials | 凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌 Coagulase negative staphylococcus (n=19) | | 金黄色葡萄球菌 <i>S. aureus</i> (n=11) | |
|------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | 耐药率(%) | | 耐药率(%) | |
| | 株数 No. | Drug resistance rate | 株数 No. | Drug resistance rate |
| 氨苄西林 | 19 | 100.00 | 11 | 100.00 |
| 红霉素 | 16 | 84.21 | 9 | 81.82 |
| 万古霉素 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 环丙沙星 | 10 | 52.63 | 5 | 45.45 |
| 左氧氟沙星 | 11 | 57.89 | 4 | 36.36 |
| 莫西沙星 | 2 | 10.53 | 3 | 27.27 |
| 庆大霉素 | 3 | 15.79 | 3 | 27.27 |
| 四环素 | 4 | 21.05 | 2 | 18.18 |
| 复方新诺明 | 14 | 73.68 | 4 | 36.36 |
| 利奈唑胺 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |

以是否合并血流感染为因变量,将上述对比差异具有统计学意义单因素为协变量,进一步进行二元 Logistic 分析,结果显示,年龄 > 60 岁、中性粒细胞值 $\leq 0.2 \times 10^9/L$ 、粒细胞缺乏时间 > 7 d、抗感染药物使用种类 > 2 种、接受化疗、使用糖皮质激素是血液病合并血流感染的独立危险因素(均 $P < 0.05$)(表 4)。

讨 论

血流感染是一种严重的全身性炎症反应,血液病患者并发血流感染严重者可发生多脏器衰竭、休克、弥

散性血管内凝血等,患者病死率升高,预后效果不佳^[8]。血培养结果是血流感染诊断的黄金标准,是临床上血流感染的诊断依据,对早期诊断具有重要意义。

表 3 血液病患者血流感染单因素分析
Table 3 Single factor analysis of blood flow infection in patients with hematopathy

| 相关因素 Related factors | | 感染组 (n=150) Infection group | 未感染组 (n=60) Uninfected group | χ^2 | P |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------|-------|
| 年龄(岁) | ≤60 | 58 | 34 | 10.881 | 0.001 |
| | >60 | 92 | 26 | | |
| 住院天数(d) | ≤30 | 97 | 39 | 0.835 | 0.361 |
| | >30 | 53 | 21 | | |
| 中性粒细胞值 | ≤0.2×10 ⁹ /L | 104 | 32 | 9.935 | 0.002 |
| | >0.2×10 ⁹ /L | 46 | 28 | | |
| 粒细胞缺乏时间(d) | ≤7 | 44 | 27 | 9.839 | 0.002 |
| | >7 | 106 | 33 | | |
| 是否有侵入性操作 | 是 | 108 | 36 | 7.179 | 0.007 |
| | 否 | 42 | 24 | | |
| 抗感染药物使用种类 | ≤2种 | 7 | 10 | 8.295 | 0.004 |
| | >2种 | 143 | 50 | | |
| 是否接受化疗 | 是 | 122 | 38 | 12.138 | 0.000 |
| | 否 | 28 | 22 | | |
| 是否使用糖皮质激素 | 是 | 124 | 40 | 13.253 | 0.000 |
| | 否 | 26 | 20 | | |
| 是否合并其他部位感染 | 是 | 46 | 8 | 2.396 | 0.122 |
| | 否 | 104 | 52 | | |

表 4 血液病患者血流感染多因素分析
Table 4 Multifactor analysis of blood flow infection in patients with hematological diseases

| 相关因素 Related factors | β | SE | Wald χ^2 | P | OR | OR 95%CI |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|---------------|-------|-------|----------------|
| 年龄 | 0.786 | 0.356 | 4.867 | 0.027 | 2.195 | (1.092~4.413) |
| 中性粒细胞值 | -0.861 | 0.358 | 5.777 | 0.016 | 0.423 | (0.21~0.853) |
| 粒细胞缺乏时间 | 0.790 | 0.359 | 4.852 | 0.028 | 2.204 | (1.091~4.454) |
| 抗感染药物使用 | 1.280 | 0.594 | 4.651 | 0.031 | 3.598 | (1.124~11.519) |
| 是否接受化疗 | 0.931 | 0.383 | 5.906 | 0.015 | 2.537 | (1.197~5.376) |
| 是否使用糖皮质激素 | 1.113 | 0.400 | 7.731 | 0.005 | 3.043 | (1.389~6.667) |

本次研究中,150例发生血流感染的血液病患者,共检出病原菌148株。革兰阴性菌93株,其中肺炎克雷伯菌32株,大肠埃希菌24株,铜绿假单胞菌16株。革兰阳性菌44株,其中凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌19株,金黄色葡萄球菌11株。真菌11株均为热带念珠菌。李敏燕等^[9]关于血液病住院患者血流感染病原菌分布及耐药性研究发现,培养分离的病原菌中51.5%为革兰阳性菌,主要为凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌,47.0%为革兰阴性菌,主要为大肠埃希菌。与本次研究结果具有差异性。病原菌分布变迁特点与研究对象的疾病种类、患病程度及治疗情况等多种因素相关,革兰阳性菌与临床上侵入性操作增多有关,为临床治疗带来挑战^[10]。

本研究中革兰阴性菌以肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌为主,革兰阳性菌以凝固酶阴性葡萄

球菌和金黄色葡萄球菌为主。药敏结果显示,革兰阴性菌对新一代氨基糖苷类抗生素阿米卡星未产生耐药株,对碳青霉烯类抗生素亚胺培南、美罗培南的耐药率较低。新一代头孢吡肟对比头孢他啶的药敏性更好,但应注意合理使用,避免耐药菌的增加。革兰阳性菌对万古霉素、利奈唑胺未产生耐药株,新喹诺酮莫西沙星及氨基糖苷类庆大霉素的耐药性较低,在本次研究中抑菌效果优于第三代喹诺酮类环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星。常文娇等^[11]研究发现,革兰阴性菌对亚胺培南、头孢哌他唑巴坦和阿米卡星的敏感率较高,凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌和金黄色葡萄球菌对万古霉素、利奈唑胺、奎奴普汀-达福普汀及替加环素具有较高的敏感率。病原菌获得耐药性的耐药机制一般分为三种,通过对药物靶位点修饰、对药物的修饰及对药物摄入途径的影响,耐药机制复杂多样,多种机制之间相互作用形成复杂的耐药性^[12-13]。

本次研究通过对比150例发生血流感染与60例未发生血流感染的血液病患者临床资料,结果显示,年龄、中性粒细胞值、粒细胞缺乏时间、是否有侵入性操作、抗感染药物使用种类、是否接受化疗、是否使用糖皮质激素对比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。进一步进行二元Logistic分析显示,年龄>60岁、中性粒细胞值≤0.2×10⁹/L、粒细胞缺乏时间>7d、抗感染药物使用种类>2种、接受化疗、使用糖皮质激素是血液病合并血流感染的独立危险因素。王舒莉等^[14]研究发现,粒细胞缺乏时间>7d、年龄>65岁、初始经验治疗不正确是恶性血液病患者血流感染死亡的独立危险因素。临床工作中,针对高龄、粒细胞缺乏时间较长的患者应积极采取有效预防措施^[15]。血流感染发生后24h内应及时选用抗菌素治疗,可提高预后效果。

【参考文献】

- [1] Gotts, Matthay MA. Sepsis: pathophysiology and clinical management[J]. BMJ, 2016, 12(353): 1585-1587.
- [2] Blennow O, Ljungman P, Sparrelid E, et al. Incidence, risk factors, and outcome of bloodstream infections during the pre-engraftment phase in 521 Mlogenic hematopoietic stem cell transplantations[J]. Transpl Infect Dis, 2014, 16(1): 106-114.
- [3] Ren Jinhua, Lin Qiaoxian, Chen Weimin, et al. G-CSF-primed haplo-identical HSCT with intensive immunosuppressive and myelosuppressive treatments does not increase the risk of pre-engraftment bloodstream infection: a multicenter case control study[J]. Europ J Clin Microbiol Infect Dis, 2019, 26(1): 1-12.
- [4] Marin M, Gudiol C, Ardanuy C, et al. Factors influencing mortality in neutropenic patients with haematologic malignancies or solid tumours with bloodstream infection[J]. Clinical Microbiol Infect, 2015, 21(6): 583-590.

- double-blind trial of intravenous ribavirin for the treatment of hantavirus cardiopulmonary syndrome in North America [J]. Clin Infect Dis, 2004, 39(9): 1307-1313.
- [13] Lagocka R, Dziedziejko V, Klos P, et al. Favipiravir in therapy of viral infections [J]. J Clin Med, 2021, 10(2): 273.
- [14] Safronetz D, Falzarano D, Scott DP, et al. Antiviral efficacy of favipiravir against two prominent etiological agents of hantavirus pulmonary syndrome [J]. Antimicrob Agents Chemother, 2013, 57(10): 4673-4680.
- [15] Westover JB, Sefing EJ, Bailey KW, et al. Low-dose ribavirin potentiates the antiviral activity of favipiravir against hemorrhagic fever viruses [J]. Antiviral Res, 2016(126): 62-68.
- [16] Murphy ME, Kariwa H, Mizutani T, et al. Characterization of in vitro and in vivo antiviral activity of lactoferrin and ribavirin upon hantavirus [J]. J Vet Med Sci, 2001, 63(6): 637-645.
- [17] Vergote V, Laenen L, Mols R, et al. Chloroquine, an anti-malaria drug as effective prevention for hantavirus infections [J]. Front Cell Infect Microbiol, 2021(11): 152.
- [18] Shrivastava-Ranjan P, Lo MK, Chatterjee P, et al. Hantavirus infection is inhibited by griffithsin in cell culture [J]. Front Cell Infect Microbiol, 2020, 10: 619.
- [19] Ye C, Wang D, Liu H, et al. An improved enzyme-linked focus formation assay revealed baloxavir acid as a potential antiviral therapeutic against hantavirus infection [J]. Front Pharmacol, 2019(10): 1203.
- [20] Sanna G, Piras S, Madeddu S, et al. 5, 6-Dichloro-2-phenylbenzotriazoles; New Potent Inhibitors of Orthohantavirus [J]. Viruses, 2020, 12(1): 122.
- [21] Sola-Riera C, Gupta S, Maleki K T, et al. Hantavirus inhibits TRAIL-mediated killing of infected cells by downregulating death receptor 5 [J]. Cell Rep, 2019, 28(8): 2124-2139.
- [22] Banerjee S, Ji C, Mayfield JE, et al. Ancient drug curcumin impedes 26S proteasome activity by direct inhibition of dual-specificity tyrosine-regulated kinase 2 [J]. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A, 2018, 115(32): 8155-8160.
- [23] Kell AM, Hemann EA, Turnbull JB, et al. RIG-I-like receptor activation drives type I IFN and antiviral signaling to limit Hantaan orthohantavirus replication [J]. PLoS Pathog, 2020, 16(4): e1008483.
- [24] Zhang W, Wang G, Xu ZG, et al. Lactate is a natural suppressor of RLR signaling by targeting MAVS [J]. Cell, 2019, 178(1): 176-189.
- [25] Nahand JS, Karimzadeh MR, Nezamnia M, et al. The role of miR-146a in viral infection [J]. IUBMB Life, 2020, 72(3): 343-360.
- [26] Singh S, Li SS. Epigenetic effects of environmental chemicals bisphenol A and phthalates [J]. Int J Mol Sci, 2012, 13(8): 10143-10153.
- [27] Wang X, Chen QZ, Zan YX, et al. Exosomal miR-145-5p derived from orthohantavirus-infected endothelial cells inhibits HTNV infection [J]. FASEB J, 2020, 34(10): 13809-13825.
- [28] Ma S, Zhang C, Zhang Z, et al. Geniposide protects PC12 cells from lipopolysaccharide-evoked inflammatory injury via up-regulation of miR-145-5p [J]. Artif Cells Nanomed Biotechnol, 2019, 47(1): 2875-2881.
- 【收稿日期】 2022-10-17 【修回日期】 2023-01-04

(上接 481 页)

- [5] 中华人民共和国卫生部. 医院感染诊断标准(试行)[J]. 中华医学杂志, 2001, 81(5): 314-320.
- [6] 崔博沛, 叶丽艳, 马薇, 等. 血培养阳性报警时间在葡萄球菌血症中的临床诊断效能评价[J]. 中华医学感染学杂志, 2018, 28(17): 2567-2571.
- [7] Zhang GY, Wu YD, Xie SF, et al. Distribution and antimicrobial resistance of pathogens causing bloodstream infection in patients with hematological diseases in 2012-2016 [J]. Chin J Infect Control, 2018, 17(10): 853-859.
- [8] Bastug A, Kayaaslan B, Kazancioglu S, et al. Emergence of multidrug resistant isolates and mortality predictors in patients with solid tumors or hematological malignancies [J]. J Infect Develop Count, 2015, 9(10): 1100-1107.
- [9] 李敏燕, 王继红, 王吉刚. 血液病住院患者血流感染病原菌分布及耐药性分析[J]. 临床军医杂志, 2021, 49(11): 1261-1263.
- [10] Martin GS, Mannino DM, Eaton S, et al. The epidemiology of sepsis in the United States from 2000 through 2018 [J]. N Engl J Med, 2020, 348(16): 1546-1554.
- [11] 常文娇, 陈莉, 戴媛媛. 血液病患者血流感染病原菌分布及耐药性分析[J]. 临床输血与检验, 2019, 21(4): 413-417.
- [12] 姚文晔, 曾洁, 薛云新, 等. 细菌耐药性及新型抗菌疗法研究进展[J]. 中国抗生素杂志, 2017, 42(5): 321-327.
- [13] Papanicolas LE, Gordon DL, Wesselingh SL, et al. Not Just Antibiotics: Is Cancer Chemotherapy Driving Antimicrobial Resistance? [J]. Trend Microbiol, 2018, 26(5): 393-400.
- [14] 王舒莉, 崔渤莉, 孟月生. 恶性血液病患者血流感染病原菌特点及危险因素分析[J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2014, 24(13): 3182-3184.
- [15] Satlin MJ, Cohen N, Ma KC, et al. Bacteremia due to carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* in neutropenic patients with hematologic malignancies [J]. J Infect, 2016, 73(4): 336-345.
- 【收稿日期】 2022-11-10 【修回日期】 2023-02-05