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• 临床研究 •

急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的病原学特征及影响因素分析^{*}

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【摘要】 目的 分析急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的病原学特征及相关影响因素。 方法 选取168例于本院治疗的急性脑梗死合并肺部感染患者为研究对象。对入院介入治疗48 h后疑似肺部感染患者,进行痰液标本采集,然后接种于不同培养基培养后进行病原菌鉴定。抽血患者静脉血后,使用全自动生化分析仪检测患者细胞炎性因子水平。对分离到的19株耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌,采用聚合酶链式反应(PCR)检测毒力基因的携带情况。对比合并肺部感染患者与未感染对照组患者临床资料及相关病史,分析合并肺部感染影响因素。 结果 共检出病原菌168株。革兰阴性菌123株,肺炎克雷伯菌47株(27.98%)、铜绿假单胞菌28株(16.67%)、大肠埃希菌17株(10.12%)、鲍曼不动杆菌12株(7.14%)。革兰阳性菌35株,主要为肺炎链球菌12株(7.14%)、金黄色葡萄球菌10株(5.95%)。真菌10株,主要为白假丝酵母菌(8株,4.76%)。肺部感染组患者TNF- α 、IL-6水平均高于对照组。耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌19株,占40.43%(19/47),均携带fimH、ecpC、fepA、pulD毒力基因,ecpD、fyuA、ybtS、irp1、irp2、mrkD毒力基因的携带率分别为89.47%、78.95%、73.68%、68.42%、68.42%和63.16%。感染组和未感染组年龄、吸烟史、住院时间、入院时NIHSS评分、既往肺部疾病史、是否伴糖尿病、吞咽困难、大面积脑梗死、侵入性操作、是否实施机械通气等差异均有统计学意义(均P<0.05),性别、有无卒中史、是否伴高血压,两组患者差异无统计学意义(均P>0.05)。二元Logistic分析显示,有吸烟史、入院时NIHSS评分>14分、入院时意识障碍、伴糖尿病、吞咽困难、大面积脑梗死、有侵入性操作是急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的危险因素(均P<0.05)。 结论 合并肺部感染患者以革兰阴性菌为主,TNF- α 、IL-6水平显著高于未感染者,检出的耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌携带多种毒力基因。临床诊疗中,应结合肺部感染的危险因素,采取有效干预措施,降低患者感染风险。

【关键词】 急性脑梗死;肺部感染;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)08-0970-04

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Pathogenic characteristics and influencing factors of pulmonary infection in patients with acute cerebral infarction

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the pathogenic characteristics and related influencing factors of pulmonary infection in patients with acute cerebral infarction. **Methods** 168 patients with acute cerebral infarction combined with pulmonary infection treated in our hospital were selected as the study subjects. Sputum samples were collected from patients suspected of pulmonary infection 48 hours after admission for interventional treatment, and then inoculated into different culture media for pathogen identification. After the venous blood of the patient was drawn, the level of inflammatory factors of the patient's cells was detected by automatic biochemical analyzer. The virulence genes were detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) for 19 strains of carbapenem resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. Comparing the clinical data and related medical history of patients with acute cerebral infarction combined with pulmonary infection with those without infection in the control group, and the relevant influencing factors of acute cerebral infarction combined with pulmonary infection were analyzed. **Results** A total of 168 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected. 123 strains of Gram negative bacteria, 47 strains of *K. pneumoniae* (27.98%), 28 strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (16.67%), 17 strains of *Esche-*

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richia coli (10, 12%), and 12 strains of *Acinetobacter baumannii* (7, 14%). 35 strains of Gram positive bacteria, 12 strains of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (7, 14%) and 10 strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* (5, 95%). 10 fungi, mainly *Candida albicans* (8 strains, 4, 76%). The levels of the TNF- α and IL-6 in pulmonary infection group was higher than that in the uninfected control group. In this study, 19 strains of carbapenem resistant *K. pneumoniae* were detected accounting for 40, 43% (19/47), and all carried *fimH*, *ecpC*, *fepA*, and *pulD* virulence genes, while the carrying rates of *ecpD*, *fyuA*, *ybtS*, *irp1*, *irp2*, and *mrkD* virulence genes were 89, 47%, 78, 95%, 73, 68%, 68, 42%, 68, 42%, and 63, 16%, respectively. There was a statistically significant difference between the infection group and the uninfected group, in terms of age, smoking history, hospital stay, NIHSS score at admission, previous pulmonary disease history, whether with diabetes, dysphagia, massive cerebral infarction, invasive operation, and whether to implement mechanical ventilation (all $P < 0.05$), and there was no statistically significant difference in gender, history of stroke, and presence of hypertension between the two groups of patients (all $P > 0.05$). Further binary logistic analysis showed that smoking history, NIHSS score > 14 at admission, disturbance of consciousness at admission, diabetes, dysphagia, massive cerebral infarction, and invasive operation were the risk factors for acute cerebral infarction patients with pulmonary infection ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** The pathogenic bacteria in patients with acute cerebral infarction combined with pulmonary infection were mainly Gram negative bacteria, and the level of TNF- α and IL-6 were significantly higher than patients without infection. The detected carbapenem resistant *K. pneumoniae* carries multiple virulence genes. In clinical diagnosis and treatment, effective intervention measures should be taken in conjunction with the risk factors of lung infection to reduce the risk of infection for patients.

【Key words】 acute cerebral infarction; pulmonary infection; pathogenic bacteria; risk factors

急性脑梗死(Acute cerebral infarction, ACI)是临床常见神经系统疾病之一,主要由缺血、缺氧引发血流障碍致使脑组织发生不可逆性损害,尤其在中老年患者中具有致残率、复发率高等特点,严重危害中老年患者生命健康,给家庭及社会带来沉重负担^[1-2]。急性脑梗死患者发病后需要长期卧床,多数患者合并多种基础疾病且伴意识障碍,导致患者排痰功能下降、呼吸防御屏障功能减弱,容易导致肺部感染^[3-4]。合并肺部感染作为急性脑梗死患者主要并发症之一,可加快患者病情恶化,加大治疗难度,对患者预后造成不良影响,也是导致患者病死率高的主要原因之一^[5]。

本研究对比分析本院治疗的急性脑梗死合并肺部感染与未发生肺部感染的患者资料,分析肺部感染的病原学特征及相关影响因素,结果报告如下。

材料与方法

1 研究对象

选取于华北理工大学附属医院治疗的168例急性脑梗死合并肺部感染患者为研究对象。纳入标准:①均为首次发病且临床资料完整;②符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南2018》中关于急性脑梗死的诊断标准并经头颅CT、MRI诊断确诊^[6];③入院前无肺部感染,入院后发生肺部感染,符合肺部感染诊断标准^[7];④参与本次研究者均已签署知情同意书。排除标准:①年龄 > 80 岁;②拒绝参与本次研究者;③合并恶性肿瘤者或重要器官功能障碍者;④合并其他部位感染者。随机选取同期急性脑梗死未并发肺部感染患者80例为对照组。

本研究获本院伦理委员会审核批准。

2 标本采集及病原菌鉴定

对入院介入治疗48 h后出现咳嗽、胸闷、呼吸困难症状,体温持续 ≥ 38.5 ℃,影像学可观察到明显肺部炎性改变的疑似肺部感染患者,进行标本采集。嘱患者采用生理盐水漱口后,进行深咳,使用无菌标本瓶收集患者痰液标本。参照《全国临床检验操作规程》,将标本接种于不同培养基中,于35~37℃条件下培养24~48 h,选取饱满群落采用VITEK-2-COMPACT全自动微生物鉴定仪(法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定。

3 细胞炎性因子水平检测

于清晨患者空腹状态下抽血静脉血3~5 mL,1 500 r/min(离心半径7.8 cm)离心10 min,分离血清。采用迈瑞Mindray全自动生化分析仪BS-280(中国深圳迈瑞生物医疗电子股份有限公司生产)检测肿瘤坏死因子(TNF- α)、白细胞介素-6(IL-6)水平。

4 耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌毒力基因检测

4.1 DNA模板提取 采用煮沸裂解法制备细菌总DNA,将19株耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌接种于血琼脂平板上,CO₂恒温条件下过夜培养。挑取3~5株饱满菌落置于EP管内,加入300 μL无菌蒸馏水,振荡摇匀。加热10 min(100℃)后冷却处理(冰上5 min),12 000 r/min(离心半径7.8 cm)离心10 min,取上清液保存于-20℃。

4.2 毒力基因检测

4.2.1 引物设计及反应条件 引物设计及反应条件参照文献[8],由上海生工生物工程技术服务有限公司

合成。

4.2.2 反应体系 DNA 模板 2 μL , 上下引物各 1 μL , 2×Reaction Mix 12.5 μL , 加入灭菌双蒸馏水补足总体积至 25 μL 。

4.2.3 琼脂糖凝胶电泳 电泳缓冲液倒入电泳槽中后, 加入 1% 琼脂糖凝胶, 取 5 μL PCR 产物, 于 110 V 电压下, 电泳 30 min。结束后, 采用紫外成像仪进行成像观察结果, 并拍照留存。

5 观察指标

对比急性脑梗死合并肺部感染组患者与未感染对照组患者临床资料及相关病史, 包括年龄、性别、吸烟史、住院时间、入院时美国国立卫生院神经功能缺损评分(National Institutes of Health stroke scale score, NIHSS 评分)、入院时意识障碍、有无卒中史、既往肺部疾病史、是否伴糖尿病、是否伴高血压、吞咽困难、大面积脑梗死、侵人性操作、是否实施机械通气。

6 统计分析

采用 SPSS 26.0 统计学分析软件对本次研究数据进行处理分析, 计量资料采用“ $\bar{x} \pm s$ ”表示, 计数资料以例数或株数或百分率(%)表示, 组间对比采用 t 检验或 χ^2 检验, 单因素分析具有统计学意义的指标纳入多因素分析, 多因素分析采用二元 Logistic 回归, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1 病原菌分布情况

共检出病原菌 168 株。革兰阴性菌 123 株(73.21%), 其中, 肺炎克雷伯菌 47 株(27.98%), 铜绿假单胞菌 28 株(16.67%), 大肠埃希菌 17 株(10.12%), 鲍曼不动杆菌 12 株(7.14%), 阴沟肠杆菌 10 株(5.95%), 流感嗜血杆菌 6 株(3.57%), 嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌 3 株(1.79%)。革兰阳性菌 35 株(20.83%), 其中, 肺炎链球菌 12 株(7.14%), 金黄色葡萄球菌 10 株(5.95%), 表皮葡萄球菌 8 株(4.76%), 粪肠球菌 5 株(2.98%)。真菌 10 株(5.95%), 其中, 白假丝酵母菌 8 株(4.76%), 热带假丝酵母菌 2 株(1.19%)。

2 不同分组患者细胞炎性因子水平对比

对比急性脑梗死合并肺部感染患者与对照组患者的细胞炎性因子水平, 结果显示, 肺部感染组患者 TNF- α 水平为 $(19.32 \pm 1.24) \text{ pg/mL}$, IL-6 水平为 $(38.09 \pm 1.48) \mu\text{g/mL}$, 未感染对照组患者 TNF- α 水平为 $(6.55 \pm 0.52) \text{ pg/mL}$, IL-6 水平为 $(16.11 \pm 0.99) \mu\text{g/mL}$, 两组患者 TNF- α 、IL-6 水平差异均有统计学意义($t=113.635, 120.399$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。

3 耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌毒力基因分布情况

本研究中 47 株肺炎克雷伯菌检出耐碳青霉烯类菌株 19 株, 检出率 40.43%。19 株耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌, fimH、ecpC、fepA、pulD 毒力基因的携带率为 100%, 17 株携带 ecpD 毒力基因(89.47%), 15 株携带 fyuA 毒力基因(78.95%), 14 株携带 ybtS 毒力基因(73.68%), 13 株携带 irp1 毒力基因(68.42%), 13 株携带 irp2 毒力基因(68.42%), 12 株携带 mrkD 毒力基因(63.16%)。

4 急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的影响因素分析

4.1 急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的单因素分析 对比肺部感染组患者与未感染对照组患者临床资料, 结果显示, 年龄、吸烟史、住院时间、入院时 NIHSS 评分、既往肺部疾病史、是否伴糖尿病、吞咽困难、大面积脑梗死、侵人性操作、是否实施机械通气, 两组患者差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$), 性别、有无卒中史、是否伴高血压, 两组患者差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 1。

表 1 急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的单因素分析

Table 1 Univariate analysis of pulmonary infection in patients with acute cerebral infarction

相关因素 Factors	感染组 (n=168) Infection group		χ^2	P 值
	(n=80) Control group			
年龄(岁) Age	≤60 ≤60	48	13.421	0.000
	>60 >60	120		
性别 Gender	男 Male	93	0.018	0.895
	女 Female	75		
吸烟史 Smoking history	无 No	50	49.868	0.000
	有 Yes	118		
住院时间 Hospitalization time	≤3周 ≤3 weeks	67	7.769	0.005
	>3周 >3 weeks	101		
入院时 NIHSS 评分 NIHSS score at admission	≤14 ≤14	86	51.888	0.000
	>14 >14	82		
入院时意识障碍 Coma at admission	否 No	66	59.405	0.000
	是 Yes	102		
有无卒中史 History of stroke	否 No	118	0.027	0.870
	是 Yes	50		
既往肺部疾病史 History of respiratory disease	无 No	143	3.797	0.010
	有 Yes	25		
是否伴糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	否 No	31	77.582	0.000
	是 Yes	137		
是否伴高血压 Hypertension	否 No	73	0.614	0.433
	是 Yes	95		
吞咽困难 Dysphagia	否 No	83	35.644	0.000
	是 Yes	85		
大面积脑梗死 Large area of cerebral infarction	否 No	65	73.365	0.000
	是 Yes	103		
侵人性操作 Invasive procedure	否 No	41	54.838	0.000
	是 Yes	127		
是否实施机械通气 Mechanical ventilation	否 No	70	9.418	0.002
	是 Yes	98		

4.2 急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的多因素分析

以是否合并肺部感染为因变量,进行二元 Logistic 分析,结果显示,有吸烟史、入院时 NIHSS 评分>14 分、入院时意识障碍、伴糖尿病、吞咽困难、大面积脑梗死、有侵人性操作是急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的危险因素(均 $P<0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的多因素分析
Table 2 Multivariate analysis of pulmonary infection in patients with acute cerebral infarction

相关因素 Factors	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P 值	OR 值	95% CI
吸烟史	1.855	0.905	4.200	0.040	6.390	(1.084~37.661)
入院时 NIHSS 评分	5.290	1.365	15.018	0.000	198.341	(13.660~2879.777)
入院时意识障碍	4.571	1.334	11.739	0.001	96.593	(7.071~1319.49)
是否伴糖尿病	4.065	1.248	10.607	0.001	58.257	(5.046~672.561)
吞咽困难	2.997	1.099	7.437	0.006	20.028	(2.323~172.644)
大面积脑梗死	5.925	1.432	17.118	0.000	374.329	(22.607~6198.2)
侵人性操作	2.303	0.974	5.587	0.018	10.000	(1.482~67.488)

讨 论

急性脑梗死患者由于中枢神经受损、颅内压升高,可导致神经源性肺水肿,全身缺氧后容易合并肺部感染,严重甚至可导致患者死亡^[9]。同时,急性脑梗死患者机体免疫力降低,同时具有住院时间长、抢救时侵人性操作、吞咽困难、意识障碍等特点,因此合并肺部感染的发病率较高^[10]。

本次研究共检出病原菌 168 株,其中,革兰阴性菌主要为肺炎克雷伯菌、铜绿假单胞菌、大肠埃希菌、鲍曼不动杆菌,革兰阳性菌主要为肺炎链球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌,真菌主要为白假丝酵母菌。张淑琴等^[11]研究发现,革兰阴性菌占 71.53%,主要以肺炎克雷伯菌、铜绿假单胞菌和大肠埃希菌。与本次研究结果一致。急性脑梗死合并肺部感染患者病原菌主要为内源性条件致病菌,主要由于患者年龄偏大,机体免疫力下降,肺部功能受损更适合多种条件病原菌繁殖生长,同时长期药物治疗破坏患者机体微生态平衡,多种菌群发展受到不同程度的抑制。

通过对比急性脑梗死合并肺部感染患者与未感染对照组患者的细胞炎性因子水平,感染组患者的 TNF- α 、IL-6 水平均高于对照组患者,对比差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。与童文琴等^[12]研究结果一致。IL-6 是具有多种生物活性细胞因子之一,具有诱导外周单核细胞分泌和激活作用,TNF- α 作为由活化巨噬细胞分泌的多功能细胞因子,参与机体炎症及免疫防御过程^[13]。研究结果提示免疫功能低下患者更易并发肺部感染,临床可通过提升患者免疫力,降低感染的发生。

本次研究中 47 株肺炎克雷伯菌中,检出耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌 19 株。19 株耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克

雷伯菌均携带 fimH、ecpC、fepA、pulD 毒力基因,ecpD、fyuA、ybtS、irp1、irp2、mrkD 毒力基因的携带率均高于 60%。由于耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌携带大量毒力基因,使其能穿透和黏附于患者的各类腔道,同时形成生物膜对其进行保护。使其免受宿主的杀伤,促进菌落的形成和定植,导致宿主感染^[14]。

本次研究通过对比肺部感染组患者与未感染对照组患者临床资料发现,年龄、吸烟史、住院时间、入院时 NIHSS 评分、既往肺部疾病史、是否伴糖尿病、吞咽困难、大面积脑梗死、侵人性操作、是否实施机械通气,两组患者对比差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。进一步进行二元 Logistic 分析显示,有吸烟史、入院时 NIHSS 评分>14 分、入院时意识障碍、伴糖尿病、吞咽困难、大面积脑梗死、有侵人性操作是急性脑梗死患者合并肺部感染的危险因素。与周鹏等^[15]研究结果一致。

急性脑梗死合并肺部感染患者病原菌主要为革兰阴性菌,细胞炎性因子水平显著升高,多种危险因素可导致肺部感染。临幊上应根据相关影响因素采取有效防御措施,降低感染的发生,一旦发生感染后,应针对患者病原菌培养结果,采用个性化用药方案,提高临床疗效。

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