

DOI:10.13350/j.cjpb.231220

• 临床研究 •

脑卒中并发院内感染病原菌特点及血清免疫功能指标预警价值分析

张庆敏*,耿纪超,张艳萍

(河南省直第三人民医院,河南郑州 450000)

【摘要】 目的 探析脑卒中患者并发院内感染的病原菌分布特点及血清免疫功能指标的预警价值。方法 选取本院治疗的78例脑卒中并发院内感染患者为感染组,90例同期脑卒中未并发院内感染患者为未感染组。采集并发院内感染患者的痰液、血液、穿刺液、尿液等分泌物标本,经培养分离后进行病原菌鉴定及药敏试验。抽取两组患者静脉血,检测血清免疫功能指标水平,进行比较分析。结果 78例脑卒中并发院内感染患者中,主要为肺部感染(52.56%),其次为胃肠道、泌尿系统、血液系统、手术部位感染。多部位感染患者,主要为肺部+胃肠道感染。共检出病原菌78株,69.23%为革兰阴性菌,26.92%为革兰阳性菌,3.85%为真菌。革兰阴性菌主要为肺炎克雷伯菌(16.67%)、铜绿假单胞菌(14.10%),革兰阳性菌主要为肺炎链球菌(8.97%),真菌均为白色假丝酵母菌。54株革兰阴性菌对庆大霉素、复方新诺明的耐药率高于50%,分别为59.26%、61.11%,对亚胺培南、美罗培南、妥布霉素、阿米卡星的耐药率低于20%,分别为9.26%、11.11%、12.96%、3.7%。21株革兰阳性菌对青霉素、红霉素、克林霉素、四环素的耐药率高于50%,分别为95.24%、90.48%、80.95%、57.14%,对莫西沙星的耐药率为19.05%,未产生对万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺的耐药株。对比感染组与未感染组患者血清免疫指标水平,感染组患者血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺分别为(54.82±7.62%)、(31.53±5.25%)、(0.95±0.25),未感染组患者血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺分别为(62.17±10.06%)、(35.10±7.95%)、(1.27±0.37),差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。CD3⁺的曲线下面积为0.722(95% CI: 0.639~0.806),最佳截断值为59.11%,敏感度为73.3%,特异性为89.7%。CD4⁺的曲线下面积为0.59(95% CI: 0.499~0.681),最佳截断值为23.88%,敏感度为61.1%,特异性为84.6%。CD4⁺/CD8⁺的曲线下面积为0.75(95% CI: 0.674~0.826),最佳截断值为1.265,敏感度为62.2%,特异性为91%。结论 脑卒中并发院内感染患者主要为肺部感染,病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主。并发院内感染会对患者的免疫功能造成影响,检测血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺百分率及CD4⁺/CD8⁺值,对并发院内感染具有一定预警价值。

【关键词】 脑卒中;院内感染;病原菌;免疫功能指标**【中图分类号】** R378**【文献标识码】** A**【文章编号】** 1673-5234(2023)12-1466-04

[Journal of Pathogen Biology. 2023 Dec;18(12):1466-1469,1473.]

Analysis of the distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria and the early warning value of serum immune function indicators in stroke patients complicated with hospital infections

ZHANG Qingmin, GENG Jichao, ZHANG Yanping (He Nan No. 3 Provincial People's Hospital, Zhengzhou, 450000, China)*

【Abstract】 **Objective** The distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria in stroke patients complicated with hospital infections and the early warning value of serum immune function indicators were explored. **Methods** 78 stroke patients with nosocomial infection admitted to our hospital were selected as the infection group, while 90 stroke patients without nosocomial infection during the same period were selected as the non infection group. The sputum, blood, puncture fluid, urine and other secretion samples were collected from patients with concurrent hospital infections, and pathogen identification and drug sensitivity tests were conducted after cultivation and isolation. The venous blood was extracted from two groups of patients and the levels of serum immune function indicators were test for comparative analysis. **Results** Among 78 patients with stroke complicated by hospital infection, the main cause was lung infection (52.56%), followed by gastrointestinal, urinary, hematological, and surgical site infections. Patients with multiple site infections mainly include lung and gastrointestinal infections. A total of 78 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected, with 69.23% being Gram negative, 26.92% being Gram positive, and 3.85% being fungi. Gram negative bacteria were mainly *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (16.67%) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (14.10%), Gram positive bacteria were mainly *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (8.97%), and fungi were all *Candida albicans*. The resistance rates of 54 Gram negative

* 【通讯作者(简介)】 张庆敏(1986-),女,河南柘城人,医学硕士,主治医师。研究方向:血管神经病学方向。E-mail:461482724@qq.com

bacteria to gentamicin and compound sulfamethoxazole were higher than 50%, 59. 26% and 61. 11%, respectively. The resistance rates to imipenem, meropenem, tobramycin, and amikacin were lower than 20%, 9. 26%, 11. 11%, 12. 96%, and 3. 7%, respectively. The resistance rates of 21 Gram positive bacteria to penicillin, erythromycin, clindamycin, and tetracycline were higher than 50%, 95. 24%, 90. 48%, 80. 95%, and 57. 14%, respectively. The resistance rate to moxifloxacin was 19. 05%, and no resistant strains to vancomycin, teicoplanin, or linezolid were found. Comparing the levels of serum immune indicators between infected and uninfected patients, the levels of CD³⁺, CD⁴⁺, and CD⁴⁺/CD⁸⁺ in the infected group were (54. 82±7. 62)%, (31. 53±5. 25)%, and (0. 95±0. 25), respectively. The levels of CD³⁺, CD⁴⁺, and CD⁴⁺/CD⁸⁺ in the uninfected group were (62. 17±10. 06)%, (35. 10±7. 95)%, and (1. 27±0. 37), respectively, with statistically significant differences (all $P < 0.05$). The area under the curve of CD³⁺ was 0. 722 (95% CI: 0. 639–0. 806), with an optimal cutoff value of 59. 11%, sensitivity of 73. 3%, and specificity of 89. 7%. The area under the curve of CD⁴⁺ was 0. 59 (95% CI: 0. 499–0. 681), with an optimal cutoff value of 23. 88%, sensitivity of 61. 1%, and specificity of 84. 6%. The area under the curve of CD⁴⁺/CD⁸⁺ was 0. 75 (95% CI: 0. 674–0. 826), with an optimal cutoff value of 1. 265, sensitivity of 62. 2%, and specificity of 91%. **Conclusion** Patients with stroke complicated by hospital infection were mainly pulmonary infections, with Gram negative bacteria being the main pathogen. Concurrent hospital infection can have an impact on the patient's immune function. Testing the serum CD³⁺, CD⁴⁺ percentage, and CD⁴⁺/CD⁸⁺ values has certain warning value for concurrent hospital infection.

【Key words】 cerebral apoplexy; intrahospital infection; pathogenic bacteria; immune function indicators

脑卒中主要指由脑血管疾病急性发作导致的脑部供应动脉血管狭窄、闭塞及非创伤性脑实质性出血而引发脑组织损伤的一类疾病,临床表现主要为肢体麻木、短暂意识丧失、眩晕等^[1]。随着我国社会进步、生活方式改变及老龄化进程的推进,脑卒中发病率呈逐年上升趋势,若不能得到及时治疗,其病死率较高,研究显示,脑卒中已成为全球排名第一,我国排名第二的致死性疾病^[2]。脑卒中患者由于吞咽、运动功能障碍及机体应激状态,容易出现营养不良、机体免疫力低下,为病原菌侵袭提供有利条件,容易并发感染性疾病^[3]。医院感染(Health care-associated infection, HAI),主要指入院48 h后住院期间发生的感染及在医院内获得出院后发生的感染,是现阶段所有医疗机构需要面对的严峻问题之一,已成为全球性公共卫生问题,对住院病人的身心健康造成严重威胁^[4]。脑卒中患者由于住院时间长及临床各种侵入性诊疗措施,因而成为院内感染的高危人群^[5]。脑卒中患者并发院内感染后,容易导致病情进一步恶化、延长患者住院时间,对患者预后效果造成严重影响,因此,有效预防脑卒中患者并发院内感染,对提高治疗效果及改善预后具有重要意义^[6]。

本次研究选取于本院入院治疗的78例脑卒中并发院内感染患者为研究对象,分析脑卒中患者并发院内感染的病原菌分布特点及血清免疫功能指标的预警价值,结果报告如下。

材料与方法

1 研究对象

选取本院治疗的78例脑卒中并发院内感染患者

为本次研究对象。男性患者49例,女性患者29例。年龄28~75(55. 62±8. 65)岁。纳入标准:①经CT或MRI检查确诊,符合《中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南(2018)》中关于脑卒中的相关标准^[7];②院内感染患者符合《医院感染检测标准》^[8]中相关标准;③临床资料完整;④发病后就诊时间≤72 h;⑤近期无手术史;⑥住院时间≥48 h。排除标准:①发病前合并感染性疾病者;②2周内应用抗菌药物治疗者;③合并严重器质性功能障碍者;④合并血液系统或免疫系统疾病者;⑤经CT检查为脑出血或其他颅内疾病。同时选取90例同期脑卒中未并发院内感染患者为未感染组。

本次研究已获得本院伦理委员会同意,参与本次研究者或家属均已签署知情同意书。

2 资料收集

根据本院医院感染目标监测相关要求,采用自制调查表,由专业医护人员通过电子病例系统调取符合纳入标准患者的相关资料,包括性别、年龄、发生感染部位、微生物监测结果等。

3 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

依照《全国临床检验操作规程》中相关操作标准,严格无菌条件下对患者的痰液、血液、穿刺液、尿液等分泌物进行标本采集,经培养分离后,采用全自动微生物鉴定仪及药敏试验分析系统(VITEK-2 Compact, 法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定及药敏分析。实验过程严格依据仪器说明书进行操作,药敏结果依照美国临床和实验室标准协会(CLSI)2020版进行判读。质控菌株:肺炎克雷伯菌ATCC25922、铜绿假单胞菌ATCC27853、大肠埃希菌ATCC259622、肺炎链球菌ATCC6305、金黄色葡萄球菌ATCC259623,由国家卫

生计生委临床检验中心提供。

4 血清免疫功能指标检测

所有患者于空腹状态下,抽取静脉血5~10 mL,静置30 min后,3 000 r/min(离心半径10 cm)离心15 min,提取血清液。采用流式细胞仪(FACS-Calibur,美国BD公司)利用免疫荧光标记法检测CD3⁺、CD4⁺百分率及CD4⁺/CD8⁺值。

5 统计分析

使用SPSS 26.0统计学软件对本次研究数据进行统计分析,计量资料符合正态分布,采用均数±标准差($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示,组间对比采用t检验, $P < 0.05$ 表示对比差异具有统计学意义。通过绘制受试者工作特征(ROC)曲线,计算血清免疫功能指标曲线下面积(AUC)、最佳截断值、灵敏度、特异度,分析血清免疫功能指标对脑卒中并发院内感染的预警价值。

结 果

1 感染类型及病原菌分布情况

78例脑卒中并发院内感染患者中,41例为肺部感染(52.56%,41/78),12例为胃肠道感染(15.38%,12/78),7例为泌尿系统感染(8.97%,7/78),5例为血液系统感染(6.41%,5/78),3例为手术部位感染(3.85%,3/78),10例为多部位感染(12.82%,10/78);多部位感染病例中,5例为肺部+胃肠道感染,2例为肺部+泌尿系统感染,2例为肺部+血液系统感染,1例为泌尿系统+手术部位感染。共检出病原菌78株,革兰阴性菌54株(69.23%,54/78),革兰阳性菌21株(26.92%,21/78),真菌3株(3.85%,3/78)。革兰阴性菌中,肺炎克雷伯菌13株(16.67%,13/78),铜绿假单胞菌11株(14.10%,11/78),大肠埃希菌10株(12.82%,10/78),鲍曼不动杆菌7株(8.97%,7/78),嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌5株(6.41%,5/78),流感嗜血杆菌3株(3.85%,3/78),变形杆菌2株(2.56%,2/78),产气肠杆菌2株(2.56%,2/78),洋葱伯克霍尔德菌1株(1.28%,1/78)。革兰阳性菌中,肺炎链球菌7株(8.97%,7/78),金黄色葡萄球菌5株(6.41%,5/78),表皮葡萄球菌4株(5.13%,4/78),溶血葡萄球菌3株(3.85%,3/78),粪肠球菌1株(1.28%,1/78),屎肠球菌1株(1.28%,1/78)。3株真菌,均为白色假丝酵母菌。

2 耐药性分析

2.1 革兰阴性菌耐药性分析 对本次研究分离的54株革兰阴性菌进行药敏试验,结果显示,对庆大霉素、复方新诺明的耐药率高于50%,对亚胺培南、美罗培南、妥布霉素、阿米卡星的耐药率低于20%。见表1。

表1 革兰阴性菌耐药性分析
Table 1 Analysis of Drug Resistance of Gram Negative Bacteria

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	革兰阴性菌(n=54) Gram negative bacteria	
	耐药株数 No. of strain	耐药率(%) Drug resistance rate
头孢他啶	16	29.63
头孢吡肟	15	27.78
头孢哌酮/舒巴坦	10	18.52
亚胺培南	5	9.26
美罗培南	6	11.11
环丙沙星	22	40.74
诺氟沙星	21	38.89
庆大霉素	32	59.26
妥布霉素	7	12.96
阿米卡星	2	3.70
复方新诺明	33	61.11

2.2 革兰阳性菌耐药性分析 对本次研究分离的21株革兰阳性菌进行药敏试验,结果显示,对青霉素、红霉素、克林霉素、四环素的耐药率高于50%,对莫西沙星、万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺的耐药率低于20%。见表2。

表2 革兰阳性菌耐药性分析
Table 2 Analysis of Drug Resistance of Gram Positive Bacteria

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	革兰阳性菌(n=21) Gram positive bacteria	
	耐药株数 No. of strain	耐药率(%) Drug resistance rate
青霉素	20	95.24
红霉素	19	90.48
克林霉素	17	80.95
环丙沙星	6	28.57
左氧氟沙星	7	33.33
莫西沙星	4	19.05
万古霉素	0	0.00
替考拉宁	0	0.00
庆大霉素	9	42.86
利奈唑胺	0	0.00
四环素	12	57.14

3 两组患者血清免疫功能指标水平对比及预警价值分析

3.1 两组患者血清免疫功能指标水平对比 对比感染组与未感染组患者血清免疫指标水平,结果显示:感染组患者血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺分别为(54.82±7.62)%、(31.53±5.25)%、(0.95±0.25),未感染组患者血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺分别为(62.17±10.06)%、(35.10±7.95)%、(1.27±0.37),差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

3.2 血清免疫功能指标预警价值分析 以脑卒中是否并发院内感染作为基准,绘制ROC曲线:CD3⁺的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.722(95% CI: 0.639~0.806),CD4⁺的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.59(95% CI:

0.499~0.681),CD4⁺/CD8⁺的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.75(95% CI: 0.674~0.826)。CD3⁺最佳截断值为59.11%,敏感度为73.3%,特异性为89.7%,CD4⁺最佳截断值为23.88%,敏感度为61.1%,特异性为84.6%,CD4⁺/CD8⁺最佳截断值为1.265,敏感度为62.2%,特异性为91%。

表3 两组患者血清免疫功能指标水平对比
Table 3 Comparison of serum immune function indicators between two groups of patients

组别 Group	感染组(n=78) Infection group	未感染组(n=90) Non infected group	t	P
CD3 ⁺ (%)	54.82±7.62	62.17±10.06	5.374	0.000
CD4 ⁺ (%)	31.53±5.25	35.10±7.95	3.473	0.001
CD4 ⁺ /CD8 ⁺	0.95±0.25	1.27±0.37	6.717	0.000

讨 论

脑卒中的发病与血小板聚集、脑血栓形成等密切相关,受到不良生活习惯、饮食习惯、作息习惯等多种因素影响,对患者的家庭及社会带来沉重经济负担^[9]。有关调查显示,脑卒中患者多为中老年人,其身体各组织器官功能均有不同程度的下降,自身免疫力降低,抗感染能力差,容易并发感染,致残率、致死率较高^[10]。

本次研究中78例脑卒中并发院内感染患者中,52.56%为肺部感染,其次为胃肠道感染、泌尿系统感染等。多部位感染患者,主要为肺部+胃肠道感染。共检出病原菌78株,其中69.23%为革兰阴性菌,以肺炎克雷伯菌、铜绿假单胞菌为主,26.92%为革兰阳性菌,以肺炎链球菌为主,3.85%为真菌,均为白色假丝酵母菌。任贞等^[11]研究显示,脑卒中合并院内感染患者病原菌主要为革兰阴性菌,铜绿假单胞菌、大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、金黄色葡萄球菌是常见致病菌。与本次研究结果相似。

革兰阴性菌作为脑卒中并发院内感染患者的主要病原菌,相关报道显示,脑卒中并发院内感染病原菌多呈多重耐药性,临幊上应规范抗菌药物的合理应用,重視药敏试验结果^[12]。本次研究中培养分离的革兰阴性菌对庆大霉素、复方新诺明的耐药性较高,对亚胺培南、美罗培南、妥布霉素、阿米卡星的耐药率较低。革兰阳性菌对青霉素、红霉素、克林霉素、四环素的耐药率较高,对莫西沙星、万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺的耐药率较低。潘来生等^[13]关于脑卒中并发医院感染患者病原菌耐药性分析研究显示,大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍曼不动杆菌对庆大霉素、氨苄西林、头孢唑林的耐药率较高,对替加环素、美罗培南、多粘菌素B、亚胺培南的耐药率较低。碳青霉烯类抗菌药物能够有效清除、水解β-内酰胺酶,是目前抗菌作用最强、抗菌谱最广的一类抗菌药物。

本次研究对比脑卒中并发院内感染组与未感染组患者的血清免疫功能指标水平,感染组患者血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺分别为(54.82±7.62)%、(31.53±5.25)%(0.95±0.25),未感染组患者血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺、CD4⁺/CD8⁺分别为(62.17±10.06)%(35.10±7.95)%(1.27±0.37),感染组患者显著低于未感染组患者水平。通过绘制ROC曲线,分析血清免疫功能指标水平对并发院内感染的预警价值,CD3⁺的曲线下面积为0.722,最佳截断值为59.11%,CD4⁺的曲线下面积为0.59,最佳截断值为23.88%,CD4⁺/CD8⁺的曲线下面积(AUC)为0.75,最佳截断值为1.265。林萍等^[14]研究显示,急性脑卒中患者CD3⁺和CD4⁺百分率及CD4⁺/CD8⁺值均显著低于对照组,感染组患者CD3⁺和CD4⁺百分率及CD4⁺/CD8⁺值均显著低于未感染组患者。与本次研究结果一致。机体免疫能力由T淋巴细胞不同亚群来决定,CD4⁺/CD8⁺作为反映T淋巴细胞亚群平衡状态的重要指标,正常水平一般为1.5~2.0,脑卒中患者合并院内感染,可直接导致免疫功能损伤,呈不同程度的紊乱状态,因此,临幊上针对并发院内感染的脑卒中患者应加强免疫功能监测,重视对患者免疫功能的干预治疗^[15-17]。

综上所述,脑卒中并发院内感染患者主要为肺部感染,病原菌以肺炎克雷伯菌、铜绿假单胞菌为主。并发院内感染会对患者的免疫功能会造成影响,感染组患者血清CD3⁺、CD4⁺百分率及CD4⁺/CD8⁺值显著高于未感染组患者,对并发院内感染具有一定预警价值。

【参考文献】

- [1] Saposnik G, Cohen LG, Mamdani M, et al. Efficacy and safety of non-immersive virtual reality exercising in stroke rehabilitation (EVREST): a randomised, multicentre, single-blind, controlled trial[J]. Lancet Neurol, 2021, 17(11): 1019-1027.
- [2] GBD 2019 Stroke Collaborators. Global, regional, and national burden of stroke and its risk factors, 1990-2019: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2019[J]. Lancet Neurol, 2021, 20(10): 75-820.
- [3] Idicula TT, Brogger J, Naess H, et al. Admission C-reactive protein after acute ischemic stroke is associated with stroke severity and mortality: the Bergen stroke study[J]. BMC Neurol, 2021, 21(11): 18-22.
- [4] Flannagan RS, Watson DW, Surewaard BGJ, et al. The surreptitious survival of the emerging pathogen *Staphylococcus lugdunensis* within macrophages as an immune evasion strategy [J]. Cell Microbiol, 2018, 20(11): 12869.
- [5] Xu ZQ, Chen ZH, Zhang XL, et al. Establishment and validation of risk assessment scoring system for sepsis induced by hospital-acquired pulmonary infections[J]. Chin J Nosocomiol, 2018, 28(10): 1472-1475.

(下转1473页)

造成耐药结核病发生的诸多影响因素有关,如人口流动、既往治疗史、经济水平等^[14]。本研究所得结果与既往结果出现差异可能与研究时纳入样本、医生用药习惯及病人服药情况等因素有关^[15]。

综上所述,本研究对贵阳市地区结核分枝杆菌利福平耐药情况和相关基因进行了分析,对比同地区的既往研究,发现了利福平耐药基因突变情况的变化趋势,为控制贵阳市耐利福平结核病的流行提供基础和依据。

【参考文献】

- [1] Wang ZR, Sun R, Mu C, et al. Characterization of fluoroquinolone-resistant and multidrug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates using whole-genome sequencing in Tianjin, China[J]. Infect Drug Resist, 2022, 15:1793-1803.
- [2] World Health Organization. Global tuberculosis report 2022 [EB/OL]. <https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789240013131>.
- [3] Khosravi AD, Goodarzi H, Alavi SM. Detection of genomic mutations in KatG, inhA and rpoB genes of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates using polymerase chain reaction and multiplex allele-specific polymerase chain reaction[J]. Braz J Infect Dis, 2012, 16(1):57-62.
- [4] Heysell SK, Houpt ER. The future of molecular diagnostics for drug-resistant tuberculosis[J]. Expert Rev Mol Diagn, 2012, 12(4):395-405.
- [5] Torres MJ, Criado A, Gonzalez N, et al. Rifampin and isoniazid resistance associated mutation in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* cliniert * spes in Seville, Spain[J]. Int J Tuberc Lung Dis, 2002, 6(2):160-163.
- [6] Aung WW, Ei PW, Nyunt WW, et al. Phenotypic and geno-typic analysis of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates from Yangon, Myanmar[J]. Clin Infect Dis, 2013, 56(10):1451-1457.
- (上接 1469 页)
- [6] Hamzan NI, Fauzi FH, Taib H, et al. Simple and rapid detection of *Porphyromonas gingivalis* and *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans* by loop-mediated isothermal amplification assay[J]. Bangladesh J Medl Sci, 2018, 17(3):402-410.
- [7] 中华医学会神经病学分会,中华医学会神经病学分会脑血管病学组. 中国急性缺血性脑卒中诊治指南 2018[J]. 中华神经科杂志, 2018, 51(9):666-682.
- [8] Horan TC, Andrus M, Dudeck MA. CDC/NHSN surveillance definition of health care-associated infection and criteria for specific types of infections in the acute care setting[J]. Am J Infect Control, 2008, 36(5):309-32.
- [9] 王梓晗, 邓剑平, 李淑敏, 等. 缺血性脑卒中患者介入治疗后并发现相关性肺炎的病原菌分布及药敏分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2019, 19(3):486-489.
- [10] Westendorp WF, Vermeij JD, Brouwer, MC, et al. Pre-stroke use of beta-blockers does not lower post-stroke infection rate: an exploratory analysis of the preventive antibiotics in stroke study [J]. Cerebrovasc Dis, 2020, 42(2):506-511.
- [11] 任贞, 王志强, 王彦阔, 等. 脑卒中患者医院感染病原菌分布及经分析 of anti-tuberculosis drug resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates in Myanmar[J]. Ann Lab Med, 2015, 35(5):494-499.
- [7] Rahim Z, Nakajima C, Raqib R, et al. Molecular mechanism of rifampicin and isoniazid resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from Bangladesh[J]. Tuberculosis, 2012, 92(6):529-534.
- [8] Lee AS, Lim IH, Tang LL, et al. High frequency of mutations in the rpoB gene in rifampin-resistant clinical isolates of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* from Singapore[J]. J Clin Microbiol, 2005, 43(4):2026-2027.
- [9] Valim AR, Rossetti ML, Ribeiro MO, et al. Mutations in the rpoB gene of multidrug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates from Brazil[J]. J Clin Microbiol, 2000, 38(8):3119-3122.
- [10] 欧维正, 骆科文, 王燕, 等. 基因芯片和比例法药物敏感性实验检测结核分枝杆菌对利福平和异烟肼耐药性的比较研究[J]. 检验医学, 2013, 5(28):404-407.
- [11] 陈连勇, 茹浩浩, 杨星, 等. 云南省 846 株结核分枝杆菌药敏试验结果[J]. 昆明医科大学学报, 2020, 41(3):45-49.
- [12] 张凌峰, 高梅. 耐多药结核分枝杆菌利福平相关基因 rpoB 突变分析[J]. 当代医学, 2013, 19:15-16.
- [13] 欧维正, 骆科文, 陈峥宏, 等. 贵州地区结核分枝杆菌利福平耐药相关基因 rpoB 突变特征分析[J]. 中国临床药理学杂志, 2015, (10):833-835.
- [14] 汤科, 孙宏虎, 郑超, 等. 四川地区利福平耐药结核分枝杆菌 rpoB 基因利福平耐药决定区突变分析[J]. 四川大学学报(自然科学版), 2013, 50(2):399-403.
- [15] 高敏, 杨婷婷, 李桂莲, 等. 基于全基因组测序的我国耐多药结核分枝杆菌耐药突变特征分析[J]. 中华流行病学杂志, 2020, 41(5):770-775.

【收稿日期】 2023-07-26 【修回日期】 2023-10-15

济损失分析[J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2017, 27(2):324-326.

- [12] Henskens LH, Van Oostenbrugge RJ, Kroom AA, et al. Detection of silent cerebrovascular disease refines risk stratification of hypertensive patients[J]. J Hypertens, 2020, 27(4):846-853.
- [13] 潘来生. 某院 80 例脑卒中并发医院感染患者标本中病原菌的分布于耐药性分析[J]. 抗感染药学, 2022, 19(4):517-520.
- [14] 林萍, 付金霞, 张贺男, 等. 脑卒中并发肺炎患者病原菌、危险因素及 T 淋巴细胞水平分析[J]. 中国病原生物学杂志, 2019, 14(7):826-829.
- [15] 周小燕, 彭舒, 任丽君. 老年脑卒中患者医院感染病原学及危险因素分析[J]. 中国病原生物学杂志, 2022, 17(4):459-462.
- [16] 黄维翠, 李柏新, 刘振宁. 脑卒中后抑郁患者肠道菌群分布及其与血清 IGF-1、BDNF、NGF、hcy 水平的关系[J]. 中国病原生物学杂志, 2022, 17(11):1341-1344.
- [17] 王红. 脑卒中后肺部感染患者炎症细胞因子、免疫功能变化及影响因素分析[J]. 中国医学创新, 2022, 19(21):150-153.

【收稿日期】 2023-08-07 【修回日期】 2023-10-30