

DOI:10.13350/j.cjpb.240318

• 临床研究 •

耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌科细菌感染特征及改良显色平板筛查性能评价

郭宾*, 饶姣玥

(南阳医学高等专科学校第一附属医院检验科, 河南南阳 473000)

【摘要】 目的 了解耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌科细菌(Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, CRE)感染特征,并对改良显色平板在其筛查中的性能进行评价。方法 收集2021年至2022年本院临床分离出的48株CRE菌株,同时选取20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌科细菌用于特异度的研究。采用PCR方法检测48株CRE菌株与20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌科细菌KPC、IMP、OXA-48、NDM、TEM的携带情况。分别制备三种改良显色平板,对比分析不同平板在耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌科细菌筛查中的性能。结果 48株临床分离的CRE菌株中,主要为肺炎克雷伯菌(75.00%,36/48)。主要分离自痰液标本(56.25%,27/48),其他依次来源于血液标本、中段尿标本、肺泡灌洗液标本、胸腹腔积液标本、导管尖端标本、分泌物标本、脑脊液标本。29株分离自重症监护病房,8株分离自呼吸科,3株分离自神经外科,肾内科、普外科各2株,烧伤科、血液科、骨科、肿瘤科各1株。36株耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌中,28株检出KPC型基因,4株检出NDM型基因,2株检出IMP型基因,2株检出KPC+NDM型基因。5株耐碳青霉烯类大肠埃希菌中,3株检出NDM型基因,2株分别检出KPC型基因、IMP型基因。2株耐碳青霉烯类奇异变形杆菌中,1株检出KPC型基因,1株检出NDM+TEM型基因。2株耐碳青霉烯类产酸克雷伯菌中,1株检出NDM型基因,1株检出NDM+TEM型基因。2株耐碳青霉烯类产气肠杆菌中,1株检出KPC型基因,1株检出NDM型基因。1株耐碳青霉烯类阴沟肠杆菌检出NDM型基因。20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌未检出耐药基因。44株在美罗培南改良显色平板上生长,敏感度为91.67%,特异度、阳性预测值均为100%。42株在亚胺培南改良显色平板上生长,敏感度为87.5%,特异度、阳性预测值均为100%,阴性预测值为76.92%。46株在厄他培南改良显色平板上生长,敏感度为95.83%,特异度为95%,阳性预测值为97.87%,阴性预测值为90.48%。结论 临床分离的CRE菌株中,以肺炎克雷伯菌为主,主要分离自痰液标本、重症监护病房。

【关键词】 耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌科细菌;耐药基因;改良显色平板;性能评价

【文献标识码】 A

【文章编号】 1673-5234(2024)03-0341-04

[*Journal of Pathogen Biology*. 2024 Mar.; 19(3): 341-344.]

Characteristics of infection caused by carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria and performance evaluation of improved chromogenic plates in their screening

GUO Bin, RAO Jiaoyue (Clinical Laboratory, The First affiliated Hospital of Nanyang Medical College, Nanyang 473000, Henan, China)*

【Abstract】 **Objective** To understand the infection characteristics of carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE) and evaluate the performance of improved chromogenic plates in their screening. **Methods** 48 CRE strains clinically isolated from our hospital from 2021 to 2022 were collected as the subjects of this study. At the same time, 20 strains of carbapenem sensitive *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria were selected for specificity research. At the same time, 20 strains of carbapenem sensitive *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria were selected for specificity research. PCR was used to detect the carrying status of 48 CRE strains and 20 carbapenem sensitive *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria KPC, IMP, OXA-48, NDM, and TEM. Prepare three improved color plates and compare and analyze the performance of different plates in screening carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria. **Results** Among the 48 clinically isolated CRE strains, the main one was *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (75.00%, 36/48). Mainly isolated from sputum specimens (56.25%, 27/48), while others were sequentially sourced from blood specimens, mid stage urine specimens, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid specimens, pleural and abdominal fluid specimens, catheter tip specimens, secretion specimens, and cerebrospinal fluid specimens. 29 strains were isolated from the intensive care unit, 8 strains were isolated from the respiratory department, 3 strains were isolated from the neurosurgery department, 2 strains each were isolated from the nephrology department and general surgery department, and 1 strain each were isolated from the burn department, hematology department, orthopedics

* **【通讯作者(简介)】** 郭宾(1986-),男,河南南阳人,硕士,主管技师,主要研究方向:临床检验。E-mail:zdws6599@21cn.com

department, and oncology department. Among 36 strains of carbapenem resistant *K. pneumoniae*, KPC type genes were detected from 28 strains, NDM type genes were detected from 4 strains, IMP type genes were detected from 2 strains, and KPC+NDM type genes were detected from 2 strains. Among the 5 strains of carbapenem resistant *Escherichia coli*, NDM type genes were detected from 3 strains, KPC type genes and IMP type genes were detected from 2 strains, respectively. Among the 2 strains of carbapenem resistant *Proteus mirabilis*, the KPC type gene were detected from 1 strain and the NDM+TEM type gene were detected from 1 strain. Among the 2 strains of carbapenem resistant *K. pneumoniae*, the NDM type gene were detected from 1 strain and the NDM+TEM type gene were detected from 1 strain. Among the 2 strains of carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, the KPC type gene were detected from 1 strain and the NDM type gene were detected from 1 strain. The NDM type gene were detected from one strain of carbapenem resistant *Enterobacter cloacae*. 20 strains of carbapenem sensitive *E. coli* did not detect resistance genes. 44 strains were grown on meropenem modified chromogenic plates, with a sensitivity of 91.67% and a specificity and positive predictive value of 100%. 42 strains were grown on imipenem modified chromogenic plates, with a sensitivity of 87.5%, specificity and positive predictive value of 100%, and negative predictive value of 76.92%. 46 strains were grown on a modified colorimetric plate with a sensitivity of 95.83%, specificity of 95%, positive predictive value of 97.87%, and negative predictive value of 90.48%. **Conclusion** Among the clinically isolated CRE strains, *K. pneumoniae* was the main one, mainly isolated from sputum samples and intensive care units.

【Key words】 Carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* bacteria; drug resistance genes; improved color rendering tablet; performance evaluation

肠杆菌科细菌作为人类正常定植的重要菌群之一,可引发多种感染性疾病,同时可通过不同方式获得耐药性,成为耐药菌株。耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌科细菌(carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, CRE),作为一种对碳青霉烯类抗生素表现出高耐药率的多重耐药菌株,近些年来临床分离率逐年升高,已经对全球公共卫生安全形成重大威胁^[1-3]。相关研究显示,CRE菌株主要以肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌、阴沟肠杆菌,通过产生碳青霉烯酶,使其对碳青霉烯类抗生素失效,是CRE的主要耐药机制,其中最常见的是KPC^[4]。目前,CRE主动筛查的方法较多,但对操作人员要求较高,不适于临床广泛开展^[5]。因此,建立一种快速、简便、价廉的筛选方法对控制CRE进一步传播与感染具有重要意义^[6]。

材料与方法

1 菌株来源

收集2021年1月1日至2022年12月31日,本院临床分离出的48株CRE菌株。所涉及标本类型包括痰液、血液、中段尿、肺泡灌洗液、胸腹腔积液等,菌株科室分布包括重症监护病房、呼吸科、神经外科、肾内科、普外科、烧伤科、血液科、骨科、肿瘤科等。耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌科细菌判定符合《中国碳青霉烯耐药肠杆菌科细菌感染诊治与防控专家共识》相关标准^[7]。同时选取20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌科细菌用于特异度的研究。

2 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

将冻存的菌株复苏后分区划线接种于不同培养基上,36℃恒温环境下培养24~48h后,取单个菌落接

种于琼脂平板或MH平板上,继续培养24~48h。采用全自动微生物分析仪(MicroScan WalkAway 96,德国西门子)进行病原菌鉴定与药敏试验。

3 碳青霉烯类耐药基因检测

采用PCR方法检测48株CRE菌株与20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌科细菌的KPC、IMP、OXA-48、NDM、TEM基因型携带情况。

3.1 DNA模板制备 在无菌试管中加入去离子水,然后加入饱满菌落振荡摇匀,经100℃水浴加热后,冰浴处理至50℃左右,离心处理后,取上清液,保存于-20℃中备用。

3.2 引物序列合成 引物序列合成参照相关文献^[8],由钱塘生物科技有限公司合成。

3.3 PCR反应体系及条件 反应体系:DNA模板2μL,12.5μL rTaq Premix 10μL,2.5μL dNTPs,2.5μL 10×PCR buffer,上、下游引物分别取1μL,加入灭菌去离子水,共25μL。反应条件:95℃预变性5min;94℃变性30s,55~57℃退火30s,72℃延伸45s,共35次循环;72℃终延伸5min,于4℃保存。

3.4 琼脂糖凝胶电泳 制备琼脂糖凝胶,将冷却固定后的琼脂糖凝胶放入电泳槽内,加入PCR产物电泳35min,结束后利用凝胶成像分析系统观察结果并拍照图像。

4 改良显色平板在CRE筛查中的性能评价

4.1 制备三种改良显色平板 称取科马嘉干粉(33g)及麦康凯琼脂干粉(51.5g),加入1000mL蒸馏水,待其完全溶解后,进行高压灭菌处理。冷却后,加入根据CLSI指南中肠杆菌科的药敏判断折点制定好

浓度的三种碳青霉烯类抗生素,制成三种改良显色平板,晒干备用。

4.2 敏感度与特异度检测 将本次研究中的49株CRE菌株与20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌复苏后,接种于血平板上,进行增菌培养。挑选饱满菌落配置菌悬液,分别取等量的菌悬液接种于三种平板上,培养16~18 h,观察并记录。以PCR检测结果为检测“金标准”,对比不同改良平板的筛查性能。

结果

1 48株CRE菌株分布情况

48株临床分离的CRE菌株中,36株为肺炎克雷伯菌(75.00%,36/48),5株为大肠埃希菌(10.42%,5/48),2株为奇异变形杆菌(4.17%,2/48),2株为产酸克雷伯菌(4.17%,2/48),2株为产气肠杆菌(4.17%,2/48),1株为阴沟肠杆菌(2.08%,1/48)。

2 48株CRE菌株标本来源及科室分布

48株CRE菌株中,27株分离自痰液标本(56.25%,27/48),7株分离自血液标本(14.58%,7/48),5株分离自中段尿标本(10.42%,5/48),3株分离自肺泡灌洗液标本(6.25%,3/48),2株分离自胸腔积液标本(4.17%,2/48),2株分离自导管尖端标本(4.17%,2/48),1株分离自分泌物标本(2.08%,1/48),1株分离自脑脊液标本(2.08%,1/48)。48株CRE菌株分离自不同科室,其中29株分离自重症监护病房(60.42%,29/48),8株分离自呼吸科(16.67%,8/48),3株分离自神经外科(6.25%,3/48),2株分离自肾内科(4.17%,2/48),2株分离自普外科(4.17%,2/48),1株分离自烧伤科(2.08%,1/48),1株分离自血液科(2.08%,1/48),1株分离自骨科(2.08%,1/48),1株分离自肿瘤科(2.08%,1/48)。

3 48株CRE菌株碳青霉烯酶耐药基因携带情况

48株CRE菌株中,44株检出一种耐药基因(91.67%,44/48),其中30株检出KPC型基因(62.5%,30/48),11株检出NDM型基因(22.92%,11/48),3株检出IMP型基因(6.25%,3/48)。4株检出两种耐药基因(8.33%,4/48),其中2株检出KPC+NDM型基因(4.17%,2/48),2株检出NDM+TEM型基因(4.17%,2/48)。20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌未检出耐药基因。见表1。

4 三种改良显色平板筛查性价对比

4.1 美罗培南改良显色平板筛查性能 44株在美罗培南改良显色平板上生长(44/48,91.67%),4株未生长,20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌均未生长。美罗培南改良显色平板的敏感度为91.67%(44/48),特异度为100%(20/20),阳性预测值为100%(44/44),阴

性预测值为83.33%(20/24)。

表1 48株CRE菌株碳青霉烯酶耐药基因携带情况
Table 1 Table 1 Carrier status of carbapenemase resistance genes in 48 CRE strains

菌株 Bacterial Strain	碳青霉烯酶 Carbapenemases	株数 Number of plants
肺炎克雷伯菌	KPC	28
	NDM	4
	KPC+NDM	2
	IMP	2
大肠埃希菌	NDM	3
	KPC	1
	IMP	1
奇异变形杆菌	NDM	1
	NDM+TEM	1
产酸克雷伯菌	NDM	1
	NDM+TEM	1
产气肠杆菌	KPC	1
	NDM	1
阴沟肠杆菌	NDM	1

4.2 亚胺培南改良显色平板筛查性能 48株CRE菌株中,42株在亚胺培南改良显色平板上生长(42/48,87.5%),6株未生长,20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌均未生长。亚胺培南改良显色平板的敏感度为87.5%(42/48),特异度为100%(20/20),阳性预测值为100%(42/42),阴性预测值为76.92%(20/26)。

4.3 厄他培南改良显色平板筛查性能 48株CRE菌株中,46株在厄他培南改良显色平板上生长(46/48,95.83%),2株未生长,19株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌未生长。厄他培南改良显色平板的敏感度为95.83%(46/48),特异度为95%(19/20),阳性预测值为97.87%(46/47),阴性预测值为90.48%(19/21)。

讨论

近年来,CRE已经成为一种严重致病菌,对生命健康造成严重威胁^[9]。本次研究中,48株临床分离的CRE菌株主要为肺炎克雷伯菌,与陈亚男等^[10]研究结果一致。本次研究中,48株CRE菌株主要分离自痰液标本,其次为血液标本,主要分布于重症监护病房。重症监护病房患者大多为病情严重,机体免疫力显著降低,高效广谱抗菌药物的使用率高于其他病房患者,因此CRE的分离率高于其他病区^[11]。

本次研究48株CRE菌株中,44株检出一种耐药基因,4株检出两种耐药基因。36株肺炎克雷伯菌,主要检出KPC型基因。5株大肠埃希菌中,主要检出NDM型基因。20株碳青霉烯类药物敏感肠杆菌均未检出耐药基因。碳青霉烯酶主要包括A类丝氨酸酶及B类金属酶,其中A类的KPC型为主要基因型,KPC酶通过水平传播和克隆传播两种形式,在不同菌种间进行快速传播,造成医院感染的暴发流行^[13]。

本次研究中,厄他培南的敏感度、阴性预测值均高于美罗培南和亚胺培南,特异度、阳性预测值较低。与陈善建等^[14]研究结果一致。Ramachandran 等^[15]通过药物结构、分子动力学角度分析三种碳青霉烯类药物抑菌效果的差异性,发现美罗培南、亚胺培南治疗效果更好,为本次研究结果提供了理论依据。

综上所述,临床分离的 CRE 菌株中以肺炎克雷伯菌为主,主要分离自痰液标本、重症监护病房。建立快速、准确的 CRE 筛查方法具有重要意义,厄他培南改良显色平板相对比其他两种改良显色平板具有更高的敏感度,更适用于临床微生物实验室的推广应用,对 CRE 的预防和控制具有重要临床意义。

【参考文献】

[1] Chaturvedi A, Banashankari GS. Utility of a novel chromogenic medium as a screening method in the detection of carbapenemase producing *Enterobacteriaceae* [J]. *J Lab Physicians*, 2020, 9(13): 202-206.

[2] Logan LK, Weinstein RA. The epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*: the impact and evolution of a global menace [J]. *J Infect Dis*, 2021, 215(1): 28-36.

[3] Goodman KE, Simner PJ, Tamma PD, et al. Infection control implications of heterogeneous resistance mechanisms in carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE) [J]. *Expert Rev Anti Infect Ther*, 2020, 15(11): 95-108.

[4] 南超, 黄一凤, 马娜, 等. ICU 患者耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌的耐药及传播机制的分析 [J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2022, 17(5): 578-581.

[5] Martino MD, Koga PC, Pasternak J, et al. Evaluation of a new rapid test for carbapenemase detection in carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* [J]. *J Microbiol Methods*, 2021, 115(1): 20-21.

[6] Arena F, Vannetti F, Di Pilato V, et al. Diversity of the

epidemiology of carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* in long-term acute care rehabilitation settings from an area of hyperendemicity, and evaluation of an intervention bundle [J]. *J Hosp Infect*, 2018, 100(1): 29-34.

[7] 中国碳青霉烯耐药药肠杆菌科细菌感染诊治与防控专家共识编写组, 中国医药教育协会感染疾病专业委员会, 中华医学会细菌感染与耐药防控专业委员会. 中国碳青霉烯耐药药肠杆菌科细菌感染诊治与防控专家共识 [J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2021, 101(36): 2850.

[8] Nordmann P, Gniadkowski M, Giske C, et al. Identification and screening of carbapenemase-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* [J]. *Clin Microbiol Infect*, 2012, 18(5): 432-438.

[9] Datta P, Gupta V, Singla N, et al. Asymptomatic colonization with carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* (CRE) in ICU patients and its associated risk factors: Study from North India [J]. *Indian J Med Microbiol*, 2022, 33(4): 612-613.

[10] 陈亚男, 刘菁, 李爱民, 等. 304 例耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌科细菌医院感染流行病学特征与干预措施及效果 [J]. *中华医院感染学杂志*, 2022, 32(10): 1450-1453.

[11] 潘璐, 朱凤雪, 李纤, 等. 重症监护病房中耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌感染危险因素分析 [J]. *中国医药*, 2016, 11(8): 1200-1203.

[12] 陆书华, 李晓哲, 刘凌云, 等. 山东某院耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌科细菌临床感染特征及耐药基因分析 [J]. *检验医学*, 2020, 35(8): 757-762.

[13] Garcia-Arenzana N, Redondo-Bravo L, Espinelruiz MA, et al. Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* outbreak in a medical ward in Spain: epidemiology, control strategy, and importance of environmental disinfection [J]. *Microb Drug Resist*, 2019, 26(1): 54-59.

[14] 陈善建. 改良 CRE 筛查显色平板的性能评价及其应用 [D]. 福建医科大学, 2019.

[15] Ramachandran B, Jeyakanthan J, Lopes BS. Molecular docking, dynamics and free energy analyses of *Acinetobacter baumannii* OXA class enzymes with carbapenems investigating their hydrolytic mechanisms [J]. *J Med Microbiol*, 2020, 69(8): 1062-1078.

【收稿日期】 2023-11-17 【修回日期】 2024-01-30

(上接 340 页)

[9] Badin D, Leland CR, Matsumoto H, et al. Best practice guidelines for surgical site infection in high-risk pediatric spine surgery: definition, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment [J]. *J Pediatr Orthop*, 2022, 42(10): 1008-1017.

[10] Zhang X, Liu P, You J. Risk factors for surgical site infection following spinal surgery: A meta-analysis [J]. *Medicine (Baltimore)*, 2022, 101(8): 1-13.

[11] Zhou J, Wang R, Huo X, et al. Incidence of surgical site infection after spine surgery: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Spine*, 2020, 45(3): 208-216.

[12] 苍娜, 张转运, 荣辉. 脊柱手术部位感染病原菌特征及危险因素调查分析 [J]. *安徽医药*, 2021, 25(5): 879-882.

[13] 齐素红, 王学民, 陈长宝, 等. 脊柱术后感染病原菌及 CD64 和中性粒细胞百分比的早期预测价值 [J]. *中华医院感染学杂志*, 2021, 31(3): 429-433.

[14] 郭雄飞, 王挺, 汤立新. 脊柱手术后切口感染患者病原菌分布及耐药性和血清炎性因子水平分析 [J]. *新乡医学院学报*, 2019, 36(10): 963-966.

[15] Lenski M, Tonn JC, Siller S. Interleukin-6 as inflammatory

marker of surgical site infection following spinal surgery [J]. *Acta Neurochir (Wien)*, 2021, 163(6): 1583-1592.

[16] Chen X, Liu X, Yuan Z, et al. Expression and prognostic relevance of CRP, PCT, and IL-15 in patients with postoperative infection due to spinal injury [J]. *Cell Mol Biol (Noisy-le-grand)*, 2022, 68(8): 87-91.

[17] Zhu X, Li K, Zheng J, et al. Usage of procalcitonin and sCD14-ST as diagnostic markers for postoperative spinal infection [J]. *J Orthop Traumatol*, 2022, 23(1): 25-35.

[18] Namba T, Ueno M, Inoue G, et al. Prediction tool for high risk of surgical site infection in spinal surgery [J]. *Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol*, 2020, 41(7): 799-804.

[19] 郑礼鹏, 何沛峰, 周庆忠, 等. 脊柱外科手术切口感染患者血清中 miR-182 和 miR-199b 表达及意义 [J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2023, 18(11): 1346-1349, 1354.

[20] 马维理, 陈国奋, 熊亮, 等. 脊柱术后感染危险因素及与 PCT, Presepsin, ESR 水平 [J]. *中华医院感染学杂志*, 2020, 1(23): 3655-3658.

【收稿日期】 2023-10-19 【修回日期】 2023-12-28