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· 临床研究 ·

感染性心内膜炎患者病原菌分布特点 及超声心动图的诊断价值分析

刘慧兰*, 王佳南

(福建医科大学附属泉州第一医院, 福建泉州 362000)

【摘要】 目的 探讨感染性心内膜炎患者病原菌的种类及其分布规律以及超声心动图在诊断该病过程中的应用价值。

方法 采用回顾性分析方法,对2021-2023年本院确诊的126例感染性心内膜炎患者的临床资料进行整理,分析病原菌种类及耐药率,同时对比超声心动图检查结果与手术或病理诊断的符合率,以评估其诊断效能。 **结果** 在126例感染性心内膜炎患者中,共分离出126株病原菌,包括80株革兰阳性菌、36株革兰阴性菌和10株真菌。革兰阳性菌以草绿色链球菌和金黄色葡萄球菌为主,革兰阴性菌以大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌为主,真菌主要是白色假丝酵母菌。88.89%患者为自体瓣膜心内膜炎,其余为人工瓣膜心内膜炎。两组患者在病原菌构成上无显著差异。草绿色链球菌对红霉素、克林霉素、阿奇霉素耐药率较高,但对青霉素敏感,未对万古霉素、利奈唑胺产生耐药。金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、红霉素、克林霉素、阿奇霉素耐药率较高,同样未对万古霉素、利奈唑胺耐药。两种菌对青霉素、庆大霉素耐药率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。在126例感染性心内膜炎患者中,51例患有先天性心脏病,占40.48%。其中房间隔缺损占26.19%,动脉导管未闭占8.73%,肺动脉瓣狭窄占5.56%。风湿性心脏病患者38例,占30.16%,其中二尖瓣病变占20.63%,主动脉瓣病变占9.52%。非风湿性心脏病患者18例,占14.29%,其中二尖瓣反流占10.32%,主动脉瓣反流占3.97%。无基础心脏病变的患者有5例,占3.97%。换瓣术后患者14例,占11.11%。所有患者超声心动图均发现赘生物,其中76例赘生物 ≤ 10 mm,占60.32%;37例赘生物11~15 mm,占29.37%;11例赘生物16~20 mm,占8.73%;2例赘生物 ≥ 21 mm,占1.59%。赘生物主要分布在二尖瓣(34.13%)、三尖瓣(10.32%)、主动脉(38.10%)和肺动脉瓣(17.46%)。先天性心脏病患者中肺动脉瓣赘生物占多数,风湿性心脏病患者中主动脉瓣赘生物占多数,非风湿性心脏病患者和换瓣术后患者中主动脉赘生物占多数,无基础心脏病变患者中二尖瓣赘生物占多数。超声心动图和手术均显示,126例患者中有赘生物,确诊率100%。95例患者检出并发症,手术中确认75例,确诊率为78.95%。 **结论** 感染性心内膜炎的病原菌分布广泛,在临床治疗中,合理选择抗生素,并根据药敏结果调整治疗方案至关重要。超声心动图在此病的诊断中起到了至关重要的作用,不仅能够准确发现赘生物,还能辅助判断病情的严重程度和并发症的存在。因此,加强病原菌耐药性监测,结合超声心动图等检查手段,将有助于提高感染性心内膜炎的综合治疗效果。

【关键词】 感染性心内膜炎;病原菌;超声心动图

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Analysis of the distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria in patients with infective endocarditis and the diagnostic value of echocardiography

LIU Huilan, WANG Jianan (Quanzhou First Hospital Affiliated to Fujian Medical University, Quanzhou 362000, Fujian, China)*

【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the types and distribution patterns of pathogenic bacteria in patients with infective endocarditis and the application value of echocardiography in the process of diagnosing this disease. **Methods** A retrospective analysis method was adopted to sort out the clinical data of 126 patients with infective endocarditis diagnosed in this hospital from 2021 to 2023, to analyze the types of pathogenic bacteria and the drug-resistance rate, and at the same time compare the coincidence rate between the echocardiography examination results and the surgical or pathological diagnosis to evaluate its diagnostic efficacy. **Results** Among the 126 patients with infective endocarditis, a total of 126 strains of pathogenic bacteria were isolated, including 80 strains of Gram-positive bacteria, 36 strains of Gram-negative bacteria and 10 strains of fungi. Among the Gram-positive bacteria, *Streptococcus viridans* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were predominant; among the Gram-negative bacteria, *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* were predominant; and the main fungus was *Candida albicans*. 88.89% of the patients had native valve endocarditis, and the rest had prosthetic valve endocarditis. There was no significant difference in the composition of pathogenic bacteria between the two groups.

* **【通讯作者(简介)】** 刘慧兰(1983-),女,福建泉州人,硕士,副主任医师,主要从事超声心动图检查工作。E-mail:liuhuilanliu36@163.com

Streptococcus viridans had a high resistance rate to erythromycin, clindamycin, and azithromycin, but was sensitive to penicillin and had not developed resistance to vancomycin and linezolid. *S. aureus* also had a high resistance rate to penicillin, erythromycin, clindamycin, and azithromycin, and was also not resistant to vancomycin and linezolid. There were significant differences in the resistance rates of the two bacteria to penicillin and gentamicin ($P < 0.05$). Among the 126 patients with infective endocarditis, 51 cases had congenital heart diseases, accounting for 40.48%. Among them, ventricular septal defect accounted for 26.19%, patent ductus arteriosus accounted for 8.73%, and pulmonary valve stenosis accounted for 5.56%. There were 38 patients with rheumatic heart disease, accounting for 30.16%, with mitral valve lesions accounting for 20.63% and aortic valve lesions accounting for 9.52%. There were 18 patients with non-rheumatic heart diseases, accounting for 14.29%, with mitral regurgitation accounting for 10.32% and aortic regurgitation accounting for 3.97%. There were 5 patients without underlying heart diseases, accounting for 3.97%. There were 14 patients after valve replacement surgery, accounting for 11.11%. Vegetations were found by echocardiography in all patients. Among them, 76 cases had vegetations ≤ 10 mm, accounting for 60.32%; 37 cases had vegetations of 11-15 mm, accounting for 29.37%; 11 cases had vegetations of 16-20 mm, accounting for 8.73%; 2 cases had vegetations ≥ 21 mm, accounting for 1.59%. The vegetations were mainly distributed on the mitral valve (34.13%), tricuspid valve (10.32%), aorta (38.10%) and pulmonary valve (17.46%). Among patients with congenital heart diseases, vegetations on the pulmonary valve were in the majority; among patients with rheumatic heart diseases, vegetations on the aortic valve were in the majority; among patients with non-rheumatic heart diseases and those after valve replacement surgery, vegetations on the aorta were in the majority; among patients without underlying heart diseases, vegetations on the mitral valve were in the majority. Both echocardiography and surgery showed that there were vegetations in 126 patients, with a diagnosis rate of 100%. Complications were detected in 95 patients, and 75 cases were confirmed during surgery, with a diagnosis rate of 78.95%. **Conclusion** The pathogenic bacteria of infective endocarditis were widely distributed. In clinical treatment, it was crucial to rationally select antibiotics and adjust the treatment plan according to the results of drug susceptibility. Echocardiography played a vital role in the diagnosis of this disease. It can not only accurately detect vegetations but also assist in judging the severity of the disease and the presence of complications. Therefore, strengthening the monitoring of pathogenic bacteria resistance and combining with examination methods such as echocardiography will help improve the comprehensive treatment effect of infective endocarditis.

【Keywords】 infective endocarditis; pathogenic bacteria; echocardiogram

感染性心内膜炎(infective endocarditis, IE)是一种严重的炎症性疾病,其特点是细菌等病原微生物通过血液循环直接侵袭心脏的瓣膜或心室壁内膜^[1]。这种感染会导致心脏瓣膜的炎症和损伤,进而影响心脏的正常功能。感染性心内膜炎的主要致病微生物是细菌,但同时也包括真菌、病毒、立克次体以及衣原体等多种微生物^[2]。这些微生物通过血液传播,附着在心脏瓣膜上,引发炎症反应,导致瓣膜功能障碍,甚至可能引起全身性的并发症。在现代社会中,人口老龄化问题变得越来越严重,随之而来的是退行性心脏瓣膜病的发病率也在不断上升^[3]。随着医疗技术的不断进步和医疗水平的显著提高,越来越多的心血管疾病患者得到了有效的治疗。心血管介入手术和瓣膜置换术等先进的医疗手段被广泛应用于临床,极大地提高了患者的生存率和生活质量。然而,与此同时,感染性心内膜炎的发病率也呈现出显著的上升趋势。这种现象可能与介入手术和瓣膜置换术的广泛应用有关,在手术过程中可能会增加感染的风险^[4]。这些风险因素提示我们在临床实践中需更加重视感染性心内膜炎的预防、诊断与治疗。此外,病原微生物耐药性的增加使得

治疗选择更为有限,因而对患者的长期预后造成不利影响^[5]。因此,在临床中应当加强对病原微生物的流行病学调查,完善抗生素的合理应用指南,并积极探索新的治疗策略,以降低感染性心内膜炎的发病率和死亡率。

对象与方法

1 研究对象

选取 2021-2023 年,福建医科大学附属泉州第一医院接诊的 126 例感染性心内膜炎患者为研究对象。其中男性患者 68 例,女性患者 58 例,年龄 40~82 岁,平均年龄(55.78±10.46)岁。纳入标准:①感染性心内膜炎患者符合改良 Duke 标准^[6];②临床资料完整;③首次就诊者;④血培养结果阳性者;⑤接受超声心动图检查;⑥近两周未应用抗菌药物治疗。排除标准:①临床资料缺失;②合并严重肝肾功能障碍、肿瘤、自身免疫性疾病等影响研究结果的疾病;③合并身体其他部位严重感染者。所有患者均签署知情同意书。

2 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

在患者接受抗感染治疗前,医护人员从患者的静

脉中抽取适量的血液样本,大约 20 mL,分别注入两个不同的培养皿中,每个培养皿中注入 10 mL 的血液样本,分别用于需氧和厌氧的细菌培养。在完成血液样本的抽取后,在无菌的条件下送往检验科。将样本放入 BACT/ALERT 3D 全自动细菌培养系统(梅里埃公司,法国)培养 7 d,确保检出样本中的细菌或真菌,以便进行进一步的鉴定和药敏试验。在培养完成后,使用微生物自动分析仪(美国 BD 公司的 Phoenix 100 系统)对培养出的细菌或真菌进行鉴定。药敏试验采用美国临床和实验室标准化协会(CLSI)推荐的纸片扩散法以及 AMS 配套药敏盒,依据 CLSI 2022 版的标准对药敏试验的结果进行判读。根据患者心脏瓣膜的性质,将患者分为自体瓣膜心内膜炎和人工瓣膜心内膜炎,对比两组患者病原菌分布特点。

3 超声心动图检查

采用彩色多普勒超声诊断仪(Philips EpiQ7c/Philips iE Elite/GE Vivid7/GE E95),配备 S51/M5Sc 经胸探头(1-5 MHz),对所有患者进行详细的超声心动图检查。检查内容包括心脏结构、瓣膜形态、瓣膜功能及心脏血流动力学等。嘱咐患者需要采取左侧卧位或者仰卧位,并根据患者的具体情况,增加站立位或坐位检查。对患者的多个切面进行检查,并记录心脏解剖结构和瓣膜活动情况,以便准确评估心内膜炎对心脏功能的影响。检查过程中,特别关注瓣膜上赘生物大小、数量、活动性以及心脏瓣膜受损情况。

4 统计分析

采用 SPSS 22.0 软件进行数据处理,计数资料以例数和百分比表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,对比不同分组患者病原菌分布特点及不同菌种对同一种抗菌药物的耐药率差异。

结 果

1 病原菌分布特点

126 例感染性心内膜炎患者,共检出病原菌 126 株,包括 80 株革兰阳性菌(63.49%,80/126),36 株革兰阴性菌(28.57%,36/126),10 株真菌(7.94%,10/126)。革兰阳性菌中,草绿色链球菌 27 株(21.43%,27/126),金黄色葡萄球菌 22 株(17.46%,22/126),表皮葡萄球菌 10 株(7.94%,10/126),粪肠球菌 7 株(5.56%,7/126),屎肠球菌 5 株(3.97%,5/126),人葡萄球菌 5 株(3.97%,5/126),纹带棒状杆菌 2 株(1.59%,2/126),唾液链球菌 2 株(1.59%,2/126)。革兰阴性菌中,大肠埃希菌 12 株(9.52%,12/126),肺炎克雷伯菌 7 株(5.56%,7/126),流感嗜血杆菌 7 株(5.56%,7/126),铜绿假单胞菌 5 株(3.97%,5/126),鲍曼不动杆菌 3 株(2.38%,3/126),嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌 2 株(1.59%,2/126)。真菌中,白色假丝酵母菌 8

株(6.35%,8/126),近平滑假丝酵母菌 2 株(1.59%,2/126)。126 例感染性心内膜炎患者中,112 例为自体瓣膜心内膜炎(88.89%,112/126),14 例为人工瓣膜心内膜炎(11.11%,14/126)。自体瓣膜心内膜炎患者组,共检出病原菌 112 株,其中革兰阴性菌 68 株(60.71%,68/112),革兰阳性菌 35 株(31.25%,35/112),真菌 9 株(8.04%,9/112)。人工瓣膜心内膜炎患者组,共检出病原菌 14 株,其中革兰阴性菌 12 株(85.71%,12/14),革兰阳性菌 1 株(7.14%,1/14),真菌 9 株(7.14%,1/14)。两组患者革兰阳性菌、革兰阴性菌、真菌构成比对比差异不具有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 3.355, 3.544, 0.014$, 均 $P > 0.05$)。见表 1。

2 优势革兰阳性菌耐药性分析

27 株草绿色链球菌对红霉素、克林霉素、阿奇霉素的耐药率较高,分别为 77.78%、70.37%、85.19%,对青霉素具有较高的敏感性,未产生对万古霉素、利奈唑胺的耐药株。22 株金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、红霉素、克林霉素、阿奇霉素具有较高的耐药率,分别为 95.45%、81.82%、72.73%、77.27%,未产生对万古霉素、利奈唑胺的耐药株。草绿色链球菌与金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、庆大霉素的耐药率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),对红霉素、克林霉素、阿奇霉素、妥布霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表 2。

表 1 不同分组患者病原菌分布特点
Table 1 Distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria in patients of different groups

| 病原菌 Pathogenic bacteria | 自体瓣膜心内膜炎 (n=112) Autovalvular endocarditis | | 人工瓣膜心内膜炎 (n=14) Artificial valve endocarditis | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | 菌株数 No. | 构成比 Ratio(%) | 菌株数 No. | 构成比 Ratio(%) |
| 革兰阳性菌 | 68 | 60.71 | 12 | 85.71 |
| 草绿色链球菌 | 24 | 21.43 | 3 | 21.43 |
| 金黄色葡萄球菌 | 14 | 12.50 | 8 | 57.14 |
| 表皮葡萄球菌 | 9 | 8.04 | 1 | 7.14 |
| 粪肠球菌 | 7 | 6.25 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 屎肠球菌 | 5 | 4.46 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 人葡萄球菌 | 5 | 4.46 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 纹带棒状杆菌 | 2 | 1.79 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 唾液链球菌 | 2 | 1.79 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 革兰阴性菌 | 35 | 31.25 | 1 | 7.14 |
| 大肠埃希菌 | 11 | 9.82 | 1 | 7.14 |
| 肺炎克雷伯菌 | 7 | 6.25 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 流感嗜血杆菌 | 7 | 6.25 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 铜绿假单胞菌 | 5 | 4.46 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 鲍曼不动杆菌 | 3 | 2.68 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌 | 2 | 1.79 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 真菌 | 9 | 8.04 | 1 | 7.14 |
| 白色假丝酵母菌 | 7 | 6.25 | 1 | 7.14 |
| 近平滑假丝酵母菌 | 2 | 1.79 | 0 | 0.00 |

表 2 革兰阳性菌耐药性对比分析

Table 2 Comparative analysis of resistance of Gram positive bacteria

| 抗菌药物 Antibiotics | 草绿色链球菌 (n=27) Grass green streptococcus | | 金黄色葡萄球菌 (n=22) S. aureus | | χ^2 | P |
|---------------------|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------|
| | 耐药株 Drug-resistant strain | 耐药率 Rate (%) | 耐药株 Drug-resistant strain | 耐药率 Rate (%) | | |
| 青霉素 | 1 | 3.70 | 21 | 95.45 | 41.249 | 0.000 |
| 红霉素 | 21 | 77.78 | 18 | 81.82 | 0.122 | 0.727 |
| 克林霉素 | 19 | 70.37 | 16 | 72.73 | 0.033 | 0.856 |
| 阿奇霉素 | 23 | 85.19 | 17 | 77.27 | 0.506 | 0.477 |
| 庆大霉素 | 6 | 22.22 | 12 | 54.55 | 5.450 | 0.020 |
| 妥布霉素 | 3 | 11.11 | 5 | 22.73 | 1.197 | 0.274 |
| 左氧氟沙星 | 5 | 18.52 | 9 | 40.91 | 2.978 | 0.084 |
| 环丙沙星 | 4 | 14.81 | 7 | 31.82 | 2.013 | 0.156 |
| 万古霉素 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | — | — |
| 利奈唑胺 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | — | — |

3 不同基础疾病感染性心内膜炎患者超声心动图检查结果赘生物分布情况

126例感染性心内膜炎患者中,51例基础心脏病为先天性心脏病(40.48%,51/126),其中室间隔缺损33例(26.19%,33/126),动脉导管未闭11例(8.73%,11/126),肺动脉瓣狭窄7例(5.56%,7/126)。38例基础心脏病为风湿性心脏病(30.16%,38/126),其中二尖瓣病变26例(20.63%,26/126),主动脉瓣病变12例(9.52%,12/126)。18例非风湿性心脏病(14.29%,18/126),其中二尖瓣反流13例(10.32%,13/126),主动脉瓣反流5例(3.97%,5/126)。5例无基础心脏病变(3.97%,5/126)。14例为换瓣术后合并感染性心内膜炎(11.11%,14/126)。126例患者超声心动图结果发现,所有患者均检出赘生物(100%,126/126),76例赘生物 ≤ 10 mm(60.32%,76/126),37例赘生物11~15 mm(29.37%,37/126),11例赘生物16~20 mm(8.73%,11/126),2例赘生物 ≥ 21 mm(1.59%,2/126)。超声心动图结果显示,43例为二尖瓣赘生物(34.13%,43/126),13例为三尖瓣赘生物(10.32%,13/126),48例为主动脉赘生物(38.10%,48/126),22例为肺动脉瓣赘生物(17.46%,22/126)。先天性心脏病患者中主要为肺动脉瓣赘生物(41.18%,21/51),风湿性心脏病患者中主要为主动脉瓣赘生物(68.42%,26/38),非风湿性心脏病中主要为主动脉赘生物(72.22%,13/18),无基础心脏病变患者中主要为二尖瓣赘生物(40%,2/5),换瓣术患者均为二尖瓣赘生物(100%,14/14)。见表3。

4 感染性心内膜炎超声心动图表现及手术检出结果

超声心动图结果显示,126均检出赘生物(100%,

126/126),手术确诊126例患者存在赘生物,确诊率为100%(126/126);95例患者检出并发症(75.40%,95/126),手术确诊75例存在并发症(59.52%,75/126),确诊率为78.95%(75/95)。见表4。

表 3 不同基础疾病感染性心内膜炎患者超声心动图检查结果赘生物分布情况

Table 3 Distribution of vegetations in patients with infective endocarditis of different underlying diseases based on echocardiographic examination results

| 基础心脏病 Basic heart disease | 二尖瓣 mitral valve | 三尖瓣 tricuspid valve | 主动脉瓣 aortic valve | 肺动脉瓣 pulmonary valve | 合计 Total |
|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| 先天性心脏病 | 14(27.45%) | 9(17.65%) | 7(13.73%) | 21(41.18%) | 51 |
| 风湿性心脏病 | 8(21.05%) | 4(10.53%) | 26(68.42%) | 0(0.00%) | 38 |
| 非风湿性心脏病 | 5(27.78%) | 0(0.00%) | 13(72.22%) | 0(0.00%) | 18 |
| 无基础心脏病变 | 2(40.00%) | 0(0.00%) | 2(40.00%) | 1(20.00%) | 5 |
| 换瓣术 | 14(100.00%) | 0(0.00%) | 0(0.00%) | 0(0.00%) | 14 |
| 合计 | 43 | 13 | 48 | 22 | 126 |

表 4 感染性心内膜炎超声心动图表现及手术检出结果

Table 4 Echocardiographic manifestations and surgical detection results of infective endocarditis

| 超声心动图表现 Echocardiographic findings | 超声检出例数 Number of cases detected by ultrasound | 手术确诊例数 Confirmed cases of surgery | 确诊率 (%) Diagnosis rate |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 赘生物 | 126 | 126 | 100.00 |
| 并发症 | 95 | 75 | 78.95 |
| 瓣膜穿孔 | 64 | 47 | 73.44 |
| 瓣周脓肿 | 13 | 11 | 84.62 |
| 瓣周瘘 | 3 | 3 | 100.00 |
| 腱索断裂 | 15 | 14 | 93.33 |

讨论

感染性心内膜炎是一种严重的疾病,其特点是病情进展迅速,具有较高的致残率和病死率^[7]。这种疾病主要发生在心脏的内膜上,通常是由于细菌、真菌或其他微生物的感染引起的^[8]。感染性心内膜炎不仅会对患者的心脏功能造成严重影响,还可能导致其他并发症,如心力衰竭、心肌梗死、脑血管意外等。由于病情发展迅速,患者在短时间内可能会出现严重的症状,如持续高烧、心悸、呼吸困难等。因此,及时诊断和治疗对于感染性心内膜炎患者来说至关重要,只有通过早期发现和积极治疗,才能有效降低其致残率和病死率,改善患者的预后。

本次研究中,126例患者共检出病原菌126株,63.49%为革兰阳性菌。革兰阳性菌以草绿色链球菌和金黄色葡萄球菌为主,革兰阴性菌以大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌为主,真菌主要是白色假丝酵母菌。大多数患者为自体瓣膜心内膜炎,其余为人工瓣膜心内膜炎。两组患者在病原菌构成上无显著差异。KHAN等^[9]研究指出,自体瓣膜心内膜炎与人工瓣膜心内膜炎致病菌无显著差异,主要为链球菌、葡萄球

菌、革兰阴性杆菌等。人工瓣膜心内膜炎是心脏瓣膜置换手术后最为严重的并发症之一,它在所有接受心脏瓣膜置换术的病人中发生率大约在1%~6%之间,并且这一比例呈现出逐渐上升的趋势^[9]。人工瓣膜心内膜炎患者病原菌主要为金黄色葡萄球菌,这可能与人工瓣膜的材料和患者术后免疫力低下有关。金黄色葡萄球菌是临床常见致病菌,姜华等对鸡源性耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌基因组进行研究,并认为其适应环境性强,能够造成人类感染^[11]。本次研究显示,草绿色链球菌对红霉素、克林霉素、阿奇霉素耐药率高,但对青霉素敏感,未对万古霉素、利奈唑胺产生耐药。金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、红霉素、克林霉素、阿奇霉素耐药率也高,同样未对万古霉素、利奈唑胺耐药。两种菌对青霉素、庆大霉素耐药率差异显著($P < 0.05$),而对其他抗生素耐药率差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。针对感染性心内膜炎的治疗,抗生素的选择至关重要。根据药敏试验结果,青霉素仍是一线用药,对于耐药菌株,万古霉素和利奈唑胺显示出良好的治疗效果。然而,随着抗生素的广泛使用,病原菌的耐药性也在不断变化,这对临床治疗提出了新的挑战^[12]。因此,密切监测病原菌耐药趋势,合理选用抗生素,制定个性化治疗方案,是提高感染性心内膜炎治疗效果的关键^[13]。

超声心动图检出赘生物、瓣膜或小叶穿孔、瓣膜或小叶动脉瘤、脓肿、假性动脉瘤或心脏内瘘等异常情况,是诊断感染性心内膜炎的主要标准之一^[14]。这些异常情况的发现,有助于医生更准确地判断患者是否患有感染性心内膜炎,从而采取相应的治疗措施。本次研究中,126例患者中40.48%患有先天性心脏病,其中室间隔缺损、动脉导管未闭等病变类型较为常见。所有患者超声心动图均发现赘生物,60.32%患者赘生物 ≤ 10 mm。先天性心脏病患者主要为肺动脉瓣赘生物,风湿性心脏病患者主要为主动脉瓣赘生物,非风湿性心脏病患者和换瓣术后患者中主动脉赘生物占多数,无基础心脏病患者中二尖瓣赘生物占多数。赘生物主要倾向于发生在那些已经存在基础瓣膜病变以及心内结构异常的人群中^[15]。具体来说,这些人可能已经患有某些心脏疾病,如瓣膜狭窄或关闭不全,或者心脏内部的某些结构存在先天性或后天性的异常。这些异常情况为赘生物的形成提供了有利条件,使得这些人群更容易出现赘生物。赘生物通常是由血栓、感染性物质或其他组织碎片组成的,它们附着在心脏瓣膜或其他心内结构上,可能导致严重的并发症,如心内感染、血流阻塞或心瓣功能障碍^[16]。因此,对于有基础瓣膜病变及心内结构异常的人群,定期进行心脏检查和监测是非常重要的,以早期发现并处理可能的赘生物问题。早期识别和干预对于预防感染性心内膜炎

的并发症至关重要。针对不同类型的赘生物,临床医生需调整抗生素治疗强度及疗程,以优化治疗效果。

本次研究超声心动图和手术均显示,126名患者中有赘生物,确诊率100%。95名患者检出并发症,手术中确认75例,确诊率为78.95%。与陈曦等^[17]研究结果相近。由此可见,超声心动图在感染性心内膜炎的诊断中具有不可替代的作用。此外,通过超声心动图的详尽分析,我们能够根据赘生物的大小、位置和性质,为每位患者量身定制手术方案^[18]。这些数据还帮助我们在术前评估风险,优化抗生素治疗方案,减少并发症的发生。这种综合治疗方案不仅涉及精确的手术规划,还包括对患者整体状况的细致评估,以及术后康复的跟踪支持。通过对病例的深入分析和实时监测,我们能够及时发现并应对赘生物变化,保障患者的生命安全。同时,这一过程也促进了医学界对感染性心内膜炎认识的深化,为未来治疗策略的改进积累了宝贵经验。

综上所述,感染性心内膜炎患者病原菌主要为革兰阳性菌,对这类病原体的敏感性分析表明,多数菌株对常用的抗生素仍保持敏感,但已出现对某些药物的抗药性趋势。因此,合理使用抗生素,并根据药敏结果及时调整治疗方案,是提高治愈率、降低并发症风险的关键。超声心动图在治疗过程中的应用,为临床医生提供了有力的辅助手段。这对于提升患者的整体治疗成效及生活质量具有显著意义。

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