

· 临床研究 ·

海口地区儿童肺炎流行病学特点及病原菌耐药情况

蒋家敏，霍开明，韩栋光，周家仍，古裕鸟，黄学晓

海南医学院第二附属医院儿科，海南 海口 570100

摘要：目的 研究海口地区儿童肺炎流行病学特点及病原菌耐药情况。**方法** 选择 2019 年 4 月至 2021 年 10 月海南医学院第二附属医院就诊的 427 例肺炎患儿，所有患儿均进行病原菌测定及药敏试验，并分析儿童肺炎的流行病学特点。**结果** 427 例肺炎患儿中 3~5 岁占比较高，男女构成比无差异，春、夏、秋、冬 4 季构成比相似。427 例肺炎患儿中共检出病原菌 166 例，检出率为 38.88%。166 例检出病原菌的患儿中，共检出病原菌株 257 株，其中革兰阴性菌构成比高于革兰阳性菌，革兰阴性菌以肺炎克雷伯菌为主，其次分别为鲍曼不动杆菌及大肠埃希菌；革兰阳性菌以金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎链球菌为主。肺炎克雷伯菌对氨苄西林的耐药率最高，鲍曼不动杆菌对庆大霉素的耐药率最高，大肠埃希菌对复方磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率最高，金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、红霉素的耐药率较高，肺炎链球菌对复方磺胺甲噁唑、四环素、克林霉素、红霉素的耐药率较高。**结论** 海口地区儿童肺炎病原菌多见于革兰阴性菌，且不同病原菌的耐药情况也有差异，临床应加强对耐药病原菌的检测。

关键词：海口地区；儿童；肺炎；流行病学特点；病原菌；耐药

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Epidemiological characteristics and drug resistance of pathogenic bacteria of children pneumonia in Haikou area

JIANG Jia-min, HUO Kai-ming, HAN Dong-guang, ZHOU Jia-reng, GU Yu-niao, HUANG Xue-xiao

Department of Pediatrics, the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University, Haikou, Hainan 570100, China

Abstract: **Objective** To study the epidemiological characteristics and drug resistance of pathogens in children pneumonia in Haikou area. **Methods** From April 2019 to October 2021, 427 children with pneumonia treated in the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University were selected, all children were tested for pathogenic bacteria and drug sensitivity, and the epidemiological characteristics of children's pneumonia were analyzed. **Results** Among the 427 children with pneumonia, the proportion of 3~5 years old was relatively high, and the proportions of male and female, the proportions in spring, summer, autumn and winter were similar. A total of 166 pathogenic bacteria were detected in 427 children with pneumonia, with a detection rate of 38.88%. A total of 257 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected in 166 children with pathogenic bacteria, of which gram-negative bacteria were higher than gram-positive bacteria. Gram negative bacteria were mainly *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, followed by *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Escherichia coli* respectively. *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* were the main gram positive bacteria. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* has the highest resistance rate to compound sulfamethoxazole, *Acinetobacter baumannii* has the highest resistance rate to gentamicin, *Escherichia coli* has the highest resistance rate to ampicillin, *Staphylococcus aureus* has the higher resistance rate to penicillin and erythromycin, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* has the higher resistance rate to compound sulfamethoxazole, tetracycline, erythromycin, and clindamycin. **Conclusions** Pathogenic bacteria of children pneumonia in Haikou area are mostly gram negative bacteria, and the drug resistance of different pathogenic bacteria is also different. Clinical detection of drug-resistant pathogenic bacteria should be strengthened.

Keywords: Haikou area; Children; Pneumonia; Epidemiological characteristics; Pathogenic bacteria; Drug resistance

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肺炎为儿童的多发病及常见病,能够引起多种症状,为婴幼儿死亡的主要因素之一^[1]。近年来随着临床诊疗技术的进步,儿童肺炎的治疗已取得一定进步,但随着抗生素的广泛应用,儿童肺炎的病原菌种类也产生改变,抗生素耐药现象也越发明显^[2]。临床研究指出,多重病原菌耐药的肺炎患儿住院时间相对较长,死亡风险也明显增加^[3]。有关研究指出,随着耐药菌种类的增加,耐药谱不断扩大,导致部分抗菌药物在临床中受到限制^[4]。因此明确儿童的流行规律及病原菌耐药情况有重要作用。既往研究已表明,儿童肺炎病原学特点和耐药性与地区有一定相关性^[5]。海口位于海南岛北部,其地理位置及气候较特殊,本研究主要分析海口地区儿童肺炎流行病学特点及病原菌耐药情况,为海口地区儿童肺炎的诊疗提供循证学依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选择2019年4月至2021年10月在海口地区医院就诊的427例肺炎患儿,均符合细菌性肺炎诊断标准^[6](满足①~④中任意1项,且满足第⑤项):①原有呼吸道表现加重或新发咳嗽、咳嗽,可见脓性痰,或伴胸痛;②发热;③白细胞计数低于 $4 \times 10^9/L$ 或 $>10 \times 10^9/L$;④可闻及湿性啰音或肺实变体征;⑤胸部影像学检查可见斑片、片状浸润性阴影或间质性变化,可伴胸腔积液;均为社区获得性肺炎;均在入院24 h内收集痰液,进行细菌培养。排除标准:肺水肿、肺部肿瘤、肺结核、肺栓塞等肺部疾病;免疫功能障碍;近期接受免疫抑制剂。427例患儿中男221例,女206例;年龄3个月~14岁,平均(4.58 ± 0.64)岁。

1.2 病原菌检测方法 婴幼儿晨起喂奶前用低压吸引器接通一次性无菌吸痰管,于鼻咽部负压吸取痰标本,放置在消毒试管内并于1 h内送检。痰液标本于5%绵羊血琼脂平板中接种,放置在35℃、7%二氧化碳的孵箱中进行培养18~24 h。进一步分纯血平板上脐窝状、草绿色溶血的可疑菌落,并进行奥普托欣试验,取全自动微生物分析仪GPI卡进行菌种鉴定^[7]。

1.3 药敏实验 用纸片扩散法测定肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、大肠埃希菌、金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎链球菌等对抗菌药的耐药性,参照CLSI制定标准进行评价。将分离所得菌株纯培养,分别选择3~5个纯培养菌落在M-H肉汤中接种,在37℃恒温环境下培养6~8 h,并用M-H肉汤或生理盐水矫正菌落浓度。取矫正后菌液进行接种,将培养平板放置在室温环境下干燥10~15 min,用无菌镊子夹取药敏纸片,贴于

平板平面并固定,再放置在37℃恒温培养18~24 h,取卡尺测定抑菌圈直径大小。参照相关标准评价所测病原菌对药物的敏感度,结果分为耐药、中介、敏感。

2 结 果

2.1 海口地区儿童肺炎流行病学特点 427例患儿中3~5岁构成比相对较高,男女构成比差异大不,春、夏、秋、冬4季构成比相似。见表1。

2.2 儿童肺炎病原菌分析 427例肺炎患儿中共检出病原菌166例,检出率为38.88%。166例检出病原菌的患儿中,共检出病原菌株257株,其中革兰阴性菌构成比高于革兰阳性菌,革兰阴性菌以肺炎克雷伯菌为主,其次分别为鲍曼不动杆菌及大肠埃希菌;革兰阳性菌以金黄色葡萄球菌、肺炎链球菌为主。见表2。

2.3 革兰阴性菌主要病原菌的耐药性分析 肺炎克雷伯菌对氨苄西林的耐药率最高,对阿米卡星、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、左氧氟沙星、美罗培南、亚胺培南的敏感性较高。鲍曼不动杆菌对庆大霉素的耐药率最高,对阿米卡星、氨苄西林/舒巴坦、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、头孢噻肟、头孢他啶、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星、美罗培南、亚胺培南、哌拉西林、复方磺胺甲噁唑的敏感性较高。大肠埃希菌对复方磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率最高,对阿莫西林/克拉维酸钾、阿米卡星、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、美罗培南、亚胺培南的敏感性较高。见表3。

2.4 革兰阳性菌主要病原菌的耐药性分析 金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、红霉素的耐药率较高,对左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星、万古霉素、利奈唑胺的敏感性较高。肺炎链球菌对复方磺胺甲噁唑、四环素、克林霉素、红霉素的耐药率较高,对左氧氟沙星、美罗培南、青霉素、万古霉素、利福平、利奈唑胺的敏感性较高。见表4。

表1 海口地区儿童肺炎流行病学特点
Tab. 1 Epidemiological characteristics of childhood pneumonia in Haikou Area

项目	例数	构成比(%)	项目	例数	构成比(%)
年龄			季节		
~1岁	130	30.45	春	107	25.06
~3岁	78	18.27	夏	108	25.29
~5岁	181	42.39	秋	96	22.48
~12岁	38	8.89	冬	116	27.17
性别					
男	221	51.76			
女	206	48.24			

表2 儿童肺炎病原菌分析
Tab. 2 Analysis of pathogens of pneumonia in children

病原菌	株数	构成比(%)	病原菌	株数	构成比(%)
革兰阴性菌	167	64.98	革兰阳性菌	90	35.02
肺炎克雷伯菌	61	23.74	金黄色葡萄球菌	59	22.96
鲍曼不动杆菌	33	12.84	肺炎链球菌	14	5.45
大肠埃希菌	23	8.95	表皮葡萄球菌	8	3.11
铜绿假单胞菌	10	3.89	溶血葡萄球菌	4	1.56
流感嗜血杆菌	8	3.11	肠球菌	3	1.17
醋酸钙不动杆菌	9	3.50	其他	2	0.78
阴沟肠杆菌	6	2.33			
其他	17	6.61			

表3 革兰阴性菌主要病原菌的耐药性分析 [株(%)]**Tab. 3 Drug resistance analysis of main pathogens of gram negative bacteria [case(%)]**

抗菌药物	肺炎克雷伯菌 (n=61)	鲍曼不动杆菌 (n=33)	大肠埃希菌 (n=23)
氨苄西林	54(88.52)	—	16(69.57)
庆大霉素	24(39.34)	12(36.36)	12(52.17)
阿莫西林/克拉维酸钾	35(57.38)	—	15(4.25)
阿米卡星	3(4.92)	0	1(4.35)
氨苄西林/舒巴坦	19(31.15)	2(6.06)	12(52.17)
哌拉西林/他唑巴坦	2(3.28)	1(3.03)	0
头孢噻肟	24(39.34)	3(9.09)	11(47.83)
头孢吡肟	12(19.67)	—	7(30.43)
头孢呋辛	23(37.70)	—	11(47.83)
头孢他啶	13(21.31)	1(3.03)	8(34.78)
左氧氟沙星	2(3.28)	0	4(17.39)
环丙沙星	5(8.20)	0	5(21.74)
美罗培南	0	0	0
亚胺培南	1(1.64)	0	0
哌拉西林	30(49.18)	2(6.06)	17(73.91)
复方磺胺甲噁唑	26(42.62)	1(3.03)	18(78.26)
四环素	23(37.70)	6(18.18)	14(60.87)
氨曲南	18(29.51)	—	10(43.48)

表4 革兰阳性菌主要病原菌的耐药性分析 [株(%)]**Tab. 4 Drug resistance analysis of main pathogens of Gram-positive bacteria [case(%)]**

抗菌药物	金黄色葡萄球菌 (n=59)	肺炎链球菌 (n=14)
庆大霉素	6(10.17)	—
阿莫西林/克拉维酸钾	—	6(42.86)
头孢噻肟	—	6(42.86)
头孢吡肟	—	8(57.14)
左氧氟沙星	2(3.39)	2(14.29)
环丙沙星	3(5.08)	—
美罗培南	—	0
复方磺胺甲噁唑	28(47.46)	12(85.71)
四环素	23(38.98)	11(78.57)
青霉素	54(91.53)	1(7.14)
苯唑西林	5(8.47)	—
红霉素	33(55.93)	9(64.29)
克林霉素	19(32.20)	10(71.43)
万古霉素	0	0
利福平	24(40.68)	0
利奈唑胺	0	0

3 讨论

儿童免疫功能及呼吸功能发育尚未完善,是肺炎的主要发病人群,以咳嗽、发热、呼吸困难、呼吸急促等为主要症状,肺炎明显影响儿童的身体健康^[8]。近年来,随着大量超广谱抗菌药的应用,耐药菌不断增加,能够降低细菌对抗菌药的敏感性,可能导致抗菌药治疗失败,延长病程,增加临床治疗难度^[9]。加强病原菌耐药的检测对临床用药有一定指导作用。临床报道,儿童肺炎的病原菌及耐药性有明显的地域差异,可能与不同地区的气候、地理环境等因素能够影响病原菌的生长繁殖,导致病原谱差异有关^[10]。

既往研究报道,儿童肺炎的发生和年龄有关,本研究结果发现,3~5岁为儿童肺炎发生的高发年龄段,考虑与3~5岁者呼吸道及机体免疫功能发育欠佳,加上其多在学校等人群密集的地方活动,易传播呼吸道疾病,可能是儿童肺炎发生率较高的原因之一^[11]。本研究中<1岁者肺炎发生率略低于3~5岁者,可能与此阶段婴幼儿以母乳喂养为主,母乳中免疫球蛋白的浓度较高,能够增强婴幼儿的免疫力及抵抗力,加上婴幼儿年龄较小,与外界接触的机会较小,因此感染病原菌的可能性较低。目前临床有关儿童肺炎中的性别差异尚存争议。有研究报道,儿童肺炎男性检出率高于女性,又有研究认为,儿童肺炎男女构成比差异无统计学意义^[12-13]。本研究结果显示,儿童肺炎患儿男、女比例相似。相关研究指出,儿童肺炎发生率和季节有一定关系,并表明寒冷能够刺激卡他莫拉菌等细菌,增强其在呼吸道上皮细胞的黏附能力,刺激呼吸道上皮细胞炎症递质的释放^[14]。本研究结果显示,海口地区儿童肺炎一年四季均可发生,考虑与海口气温较炎热,一年四季气候无差异,因此儿童肺炎的发生无季节性差异。

细菌为儿童肺炎的主要病原。Leung等^[15]研究发现,革兰阴性菌为儿童肺炎的主要致病菌。本研究结果也支持以上结论,海口地区儿童肺炎中革兰阴性菌的构成比相对较高,且以肺炎克雷伯菌为主,肺炎克雷伯菌能够在全身各个部位产生感染,以呼吸道及尿路感染率最高。近年来其耐药问题较为突出,与产超广谱β-内酰胺酶、生物被膜、外膜孔蛋白缺少等有关^[16]。本研究结果显示,肺炎克雷伯菌对氨苄西林的耐药率最高。另外本研究中革兰阴性菌中鲍曼不动杆菌及大肠埃希菌的构成比也较高,分别对庆大霉素及复方磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率较高。革兰阳性菌中

金黄色葡萄球菌构成比最高,其可寄居于机体呼吸、皮肤等部位,耐药情况分析显示,金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素、红霉素的耐药率较高,且高于重庆等地区的儿童肺炎金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素的耐药率,表明海口地区金黄色葡萄球菌对红霉素的耐药情况较为严峻,考虑与大环内酯类药物为本地区的经验性一线药物有关^[17-18]。另外本研究发现,金黄色葡萄球菌对复方磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率也较高。既往研究已表明,肺炎链球菌多在鼻咽部黏膜定植,机体抵抗力下降时能够导致此种病原菌感染,是导致儿童肺炎的主要病原菌^[19]。本研究结果显示,肺炎链球菌是儿童肺炎感染的主要革兰阳性菌,耐药情况显示,肺炎链球菌对复方磺胺甲噁唑、四环素、克林霉素、红霉素的耐药率较高,因此治疗肺炎链球菌肺炎患儿可考虑选择头孢哌酮、头孢曲松等头孢类抗生素。

综上所述,海口地区儿童肺炎病原菌多见于革兰阴性菌,且不同病原菌的耐药情况也有差异,临床应加强对耐药病原菌的检测。但本研究的例数较少,无法全面反映海口地区肺炎患儿流行病学特点和病原菌耐药情况,有待后续研究中进一步完善。

利益冲突 无

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