论著

医院环境与住院患者耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌耐药性 吴安华,李春辉

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摘要 摘要:目的 调查耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌 (MRSA) 在医院内的流行及耐药情况。 方法 以湖南省4家综合医院临床标本中分离的110株金黄色葡萄球菌 (SA) 和1 所医院环境及工作人员手中分离的30株SA为研究对象,

分别采用苯唑西林和头孢西丁药敏纸片法及基因法检测MRSA, Nitrocephin试棒法测定MRSA的β-内酰胺酶检出率, K-B纸片法检测MRSA对14种抗菌药物的敏感性。 结果 140株SA中, MRSA检出率为63.57%(89/140), 其中临床分离株和环境分离株中的MRSA检出率分别为64.55% (71/110) 和60.00% (18/30), 两者相比差异无显著性 (P>0.05)。89株MRSA中, β-内酰胺酶产酶率为95.51% (85/89)。抗菌药物敏感性检测实验结果显示,

MRSA对万古霉素和利奈唑胺的敏感率为100%,对替考拉宁的敏感率为97.75%(87/89),对其他抗菌药物均呈多重耐药。结论 MRSA在医院内有较高的流行度,大多对包括β-内酰胺类抗生素在内的抗菌药物呈多重耐药,但对万古霉素、利奈唑胺和替考拉宁较为敏感。

关键词 耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌; 医院感染; 耐药性

分类号

Antimicrobial Resistance of Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus in Hospital Enviroment and Inpatients

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Abstract ABSTRACT:Objective To investigate the spread and antimicrobial susceptibility of methicillin-resis-tant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) at hospital. Methods Totally 110 strains of Staphylococcus aureus (SA) were isolated from the clinical samples of patients in 4 hospitals and 30 strains of SA were isolated from the hospital environment and personnel in Xiangya Hospital. MRSA was detected using oxacillin disk diffusion test, cefoxitin disk diffusion test and MecA, FemA gene PCR assay. β-lactamase was detected using nitrocephin sticks. The antimicrobial susceptibility of MRSA was tested by K-B disk diffusion test. Results Among the 140 strains, 89 were MRSA, accounting for 63.57% of the total SA. The isolation rates of MRSA in clinical strains and environment strains were 64.55% and 60.00% (P>0.05). All MRSA strains were sensitive to vancomycin and linezolid, 87 MRSA strains (97.75%) were sensitive to teicoplanin, most of which, however, were resistant to other antibiotics. Among the 89 strains, 85 MRSA strains (95.51%) expressed β-lactamase. Conclusions MRSA is highly prevalent in hospitals. Most MRSA strains are multi-drug resistant, but are still sensitive to vancomycin, linezolid, and teicoplanin.

Key words methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus; nosocomial infection; antimicrobial resistance

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