

综述

铜绿假单胞菌的耐药性及碳青霉烯类抗生药的研究进展

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摘要 铜绿假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*)是一种常见的医院内获得性感染致病菌,其耐药性强,耐药谱广。亚胺培南等碳青霉烯类抗生素是近年来治疗铜绿假单胞菌疗效较好的药物,但随着临床的广泛应用,铜绿假单胞菌对亚胺培南等产生了耐药性。铜绿假单胞菌对碳青霉烯类抗生素的耐药机制有 β -内酰胺酶的水解、外膜通透性降低和主动外排系统的排出等,这些耐药机制之间相互协同作用而产生高度耐药。针对这些耐药机制,开发活性更高、安全性更好的碳青霉烯类抗生素显得极为迫切。本文对铜绿假单胞菌的耐药性及碳青霉烯类抗生素的研究进展进行了综述。

关键词 [铜绿假单胞菌](#) [耐药机制](#) [碳青霉烯](#)

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Progress in research on drug-resistance of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and carbapenem antibiotics

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Abstract

Pseudomonas aeruginosa is a primary pathogen in nosocomial infections. Its antibiotic resistance is strong and resistance spectrum is broad. Carbapenem antibiotics like imipenem are illustrious antibiotics in the treatment of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* infection in recent years. With wide use of carbapenem antibiotics in the treatment of bacterial infection, *P. aeruginosa* has become resistant to carbapenem antibiotics. The resistance mechanisms of *P. aeruginosa* to carbapenem antibiotics are hydrolysis of carbapenem by β -lactamase, decrease in drug penetration of bacterial outer membrane, ejection by efflux pump and so on. According to these resistance mechanisms, it is urgent to develop new agents with higher activity, safety and efficacy. In this paper, the research progress of resistance of *P. aeruginosa* and carbapenem antibiotics in recent years are briefly reviewed.

Key words [Pseudomonas aeruginosa](#) [resistance mechanism](#) [carbapenem antibiotics](#)

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