

最新公告

2005~2009年某院细菌分布及耐药性分析

Analysis of Bacteria Distribution and Drug Resistance in our Hospital During the Period of 2005-2009

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中文摘要:

摘要 目的: 分析我院近年临床分离细菌分布及耐药状况, 指导临床合理使用抗菌药。方法: 收集2005~2009年我院临床分离细菌对常用抗菌药的敏感性试验数据, 采用SPSS 17.0统计软件进行数据统计分析。结果: 分离出病原菌3 467株, 其中革兰阴性杆菌占63.1%, 革兰阳性球菌占14.7%, 酵母菌占21.7%, 其他菌占0.5%。革兰阳性球菌对万古霉素高度敏感, 革兰阴性杆菌对头孢哌酮/舒巴坦高度敏感, 假单胞菌、大肠埃希菌及肺炎克雷伯菌具多重耐药性。结论: 我院临床病原菌分布呈高度集中趋势, 耐药率虽有所下降, 但多数药物的耐药率仍然偏高, 耐药菌株比例及耐药复杂性升高, 应引起重视, 加强管理。

英文摘要:

ABSTRACT Objective:To analyze the drug resistance of bacteria isolated in recent years in our hospital to provide some guidance for clinical therapy.**Method:**The data of the sensitive experiment on antibiotics by the isolation of bacteria collected in the hospital from 2005 to 2009 were statistically analyzed by using SPSS 17.0. **Result:**Of 3467 pathogens isolated, gram negative bacilli accounted for 63.1%, gram positive cocci were 14.7%, yeast was 21.7% and other bacteria,0.5%. Gram positive cocci were highly sensitive to vancomycin, gram negative bacteria were highly sensitive to cefoperazone and sulbactam. Pseudomonas, Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae had their multiple drug resistance.**Conclusion:**In our hospital, the pathogen distribution presented a high concentration trend. Though the drug resistance rate was descending, it was still very high for the majority of medicine, The pathogen resistance rate and its complexity were rising, so some attention should be paid to its management.

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