

实验研究

非发酵菌在临床标本中的检出及耐药性分析 FREE

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摘要:

目的了解某院2008年1—12月非发酵菌在临床标本中的检出分布及耐药现状,为临床合理应用抗菌药物提供依据。方法应用ATB细菌鉴定系统鉴定细菌, K B纸片扩散法进行体外药敏试验。结果3 555份临床标本中共检出非发酵菌215株, 检出率为6.05%, 占总检出细菌株数的19.15%(215/1 123); 以铜绿假单胞菌最为常见, 占非发酵菌总数的41.86%, 其次为鲍曼不动杆菌和洋葱伯克霍尔德菌, 构成比分别为29.30%和16.74%。不同感染部位非发酵菌的检出率各不相同, 以痰和咽拭子、皮肤皮下组织分泌物检出较高, 分别为15.32%、9.17%。铜绿假单胞菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、洋葱伯克霍尔德菌、嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌均具有明显耐药性。结论该院临床感染患者标本中非发酵菌检出率较高, 且耐药性较强。为及时控制非发酵菌感染并防止耐药菌株的产生, 应根据药敏试验结果合理选用抗菌药物治疗。

关键词: 非发酵菌; 细菌感染; 抗药性 微生物; 耐药机制; 合理用药

Detection and drug resistance of non fermentative bacteria from clinical samples FREE

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Abstract:

realize the detection and drug resistance of non fermentative bacteria from clinical samples between January and December, 2008, so as to provide evidence for rational use of antimicrobial agents in clinic. Methods Bacteria were identified by ATB identification system, antimicrobial susceptibility tests were performed by Kirby Bauer method. Results 215 strains of non fermentative bacteria were isolated from 3 555 samples, the isolation rate was 6.05%, which accounting for 19.15% (215/1 123) of total isolated bacteria; the most common isolated bacteria was Pseudomonas aeruginosa, which accounting for 41.86% of total non fermentative bacteria, the next was Acinetobacter baumannii and Burkholderia cepacia, the constitutional ratio was 29.30% and 16.74% respectively. The isolation rates of non fermentative bacteria varied with different infection sites, the isolation rates were high in samples of sputum and throat swabs, and excretion of subcutaneous tissue, which was 15.32% and 9.17% respectively. Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter baumannii, Burkholderia cepacia and Stenotrophomona maltophilia were all had obvious drug resistance. Conclusion The isolation rate of non fermentative bacteria in clinical infected patients are high, and drug resistance is strong. In order to control non fermentative bacteria infection and emergence of drug resistant strain, antimicrobial agents for treatment of infection should be chosen according to antimicrobial susceptibility test results.

Keywords: non fermentative bacteria bacterial infection drug resistance, microbial drug resistance mechanisms rational use of drugs

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