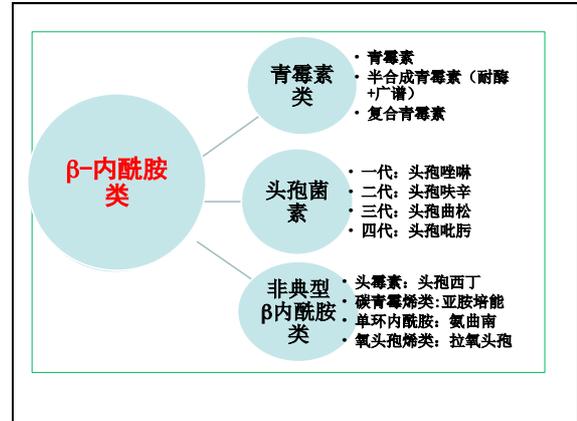


## 碳青霉烯耐药肠杆菌科细菌感染 流行现状、诊治策略和防控

浙江大学医学院附属邵逸夫医院  
感染科 俞云松



## 碳青霉烯类是当前最有效的多重耐药兰阴性菌感染治疗药物

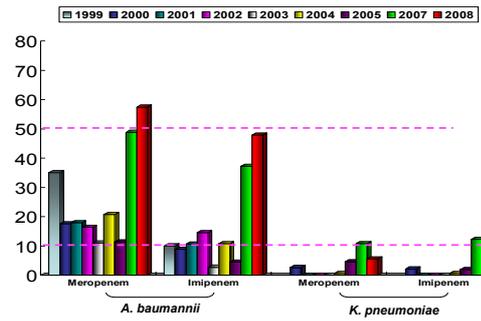
Recommendations for Empiric Antimicrobial Therapy for Health Care-Associated Complicated Intra-abdominal Infection (IDSA Guideline)

Organisms	Regimen			
	Carbapenem	Piperacillin/tazobactam	Ceftazidime or cefepime, each with metronidazole	Aminoglycoside
<20% Resistant <i>P. aeruginosa</i> , ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae, <i>Acinetobacter</i> , or other MDR GNB	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
<i>P. aeruginosa</i> >20% resistant to ceftazidime	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

IDSA

Clin Infect Dis 2010; 50:133-84.

## The Increasing Resistance Rates of Carbapenems (MYSTIC Program: USA 1999-2008)



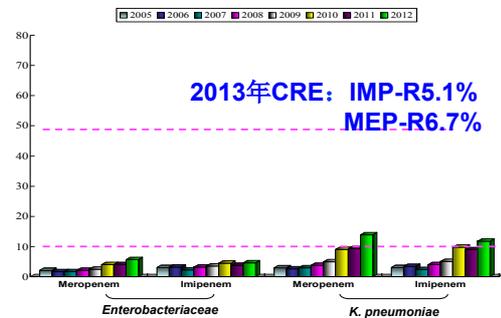
Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis 2009; 65: 414-26.

## 碳青霉烯耐药肠杆菌科细菌

◆ **CRE**=carbapenam-resistant enterobacteriaceae

◆ **CPE**=carbapenamase-producing enterobacteriaceae

## The Increasing Resistance Rates of Carbapenems in Enterobacteriaceae (CHINET Program: CHINA 2005-2012)

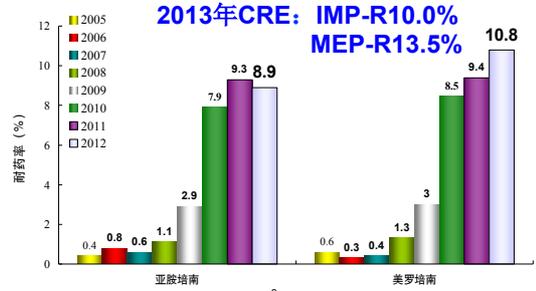


6

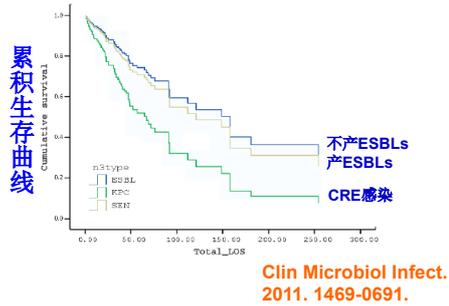
## 2013年CHINET耐药监测数据

- 大肠埃希菌：亚胺培能1.6；美罗培能3
- 肺炎克雷伯：亚胺培能10.0；美罗培能13.5
- 变形杆菌：亚胺培能2.7；美罗培能10.6
- 摩根菌：亚胺培能17.3；美罗培能1.7
- 肠杆菌属细菌：亚胺培能4.3；美罗培能6.4
- 柠檬酸杆菌：亚胺培能5.6；美罗培能7.4
- 沙雷菌：亚胺培能6.4；美罗培能6.3

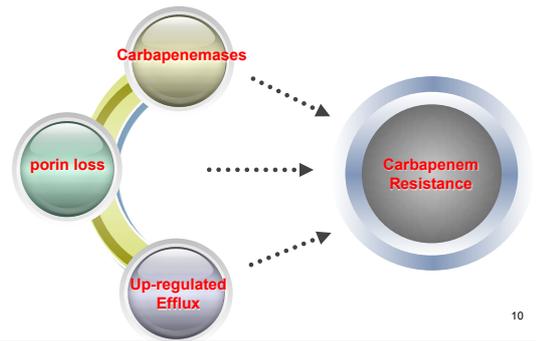
## 2005-2012年CHINET耐药监测肺炎克雷伯菌对碳青霉烯类的耐药率(%)



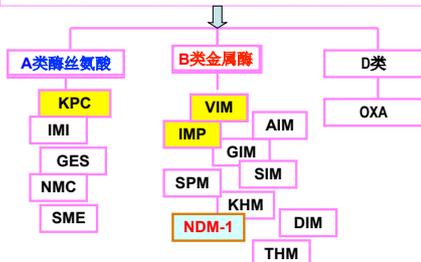
## 耐药肠杆菌科细菌感染对预后的影响



## 碳青霉烯类抗生素耐药主要机制



## 细菌产生的主要碳青霉烯酶



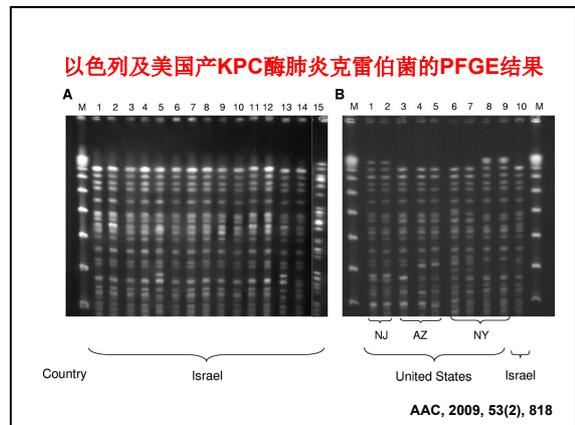
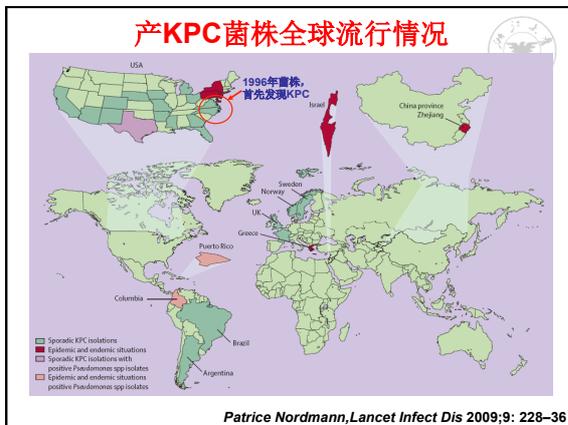
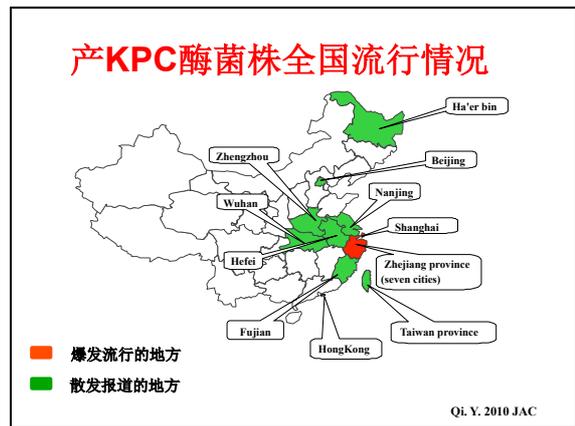
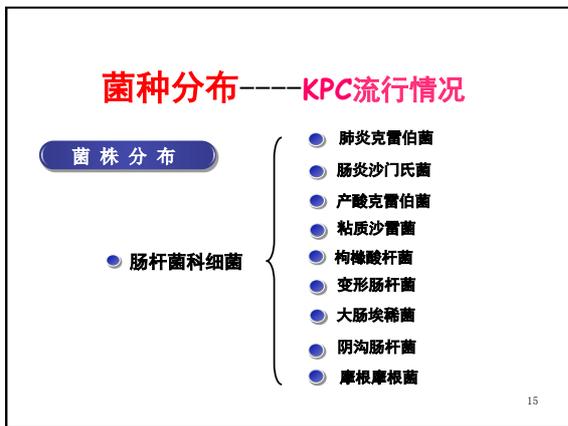
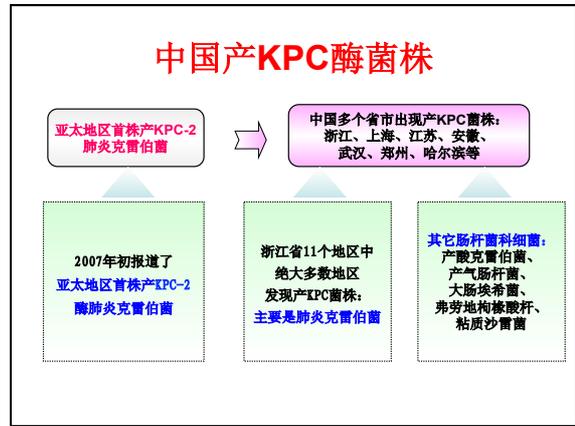
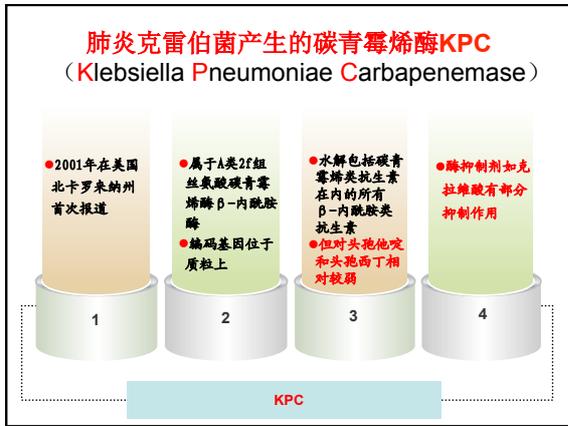
## 肠杆菌细菌中主要碳青霉烯酶

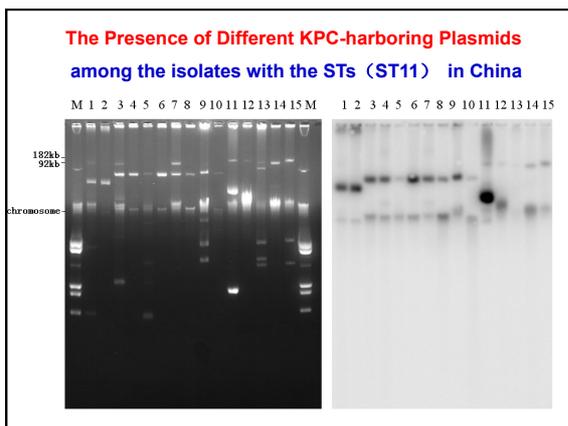
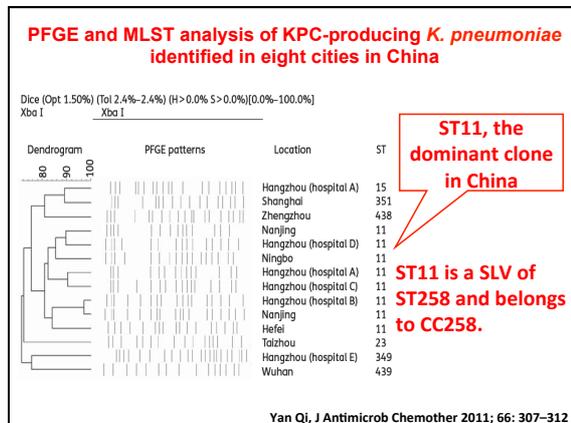
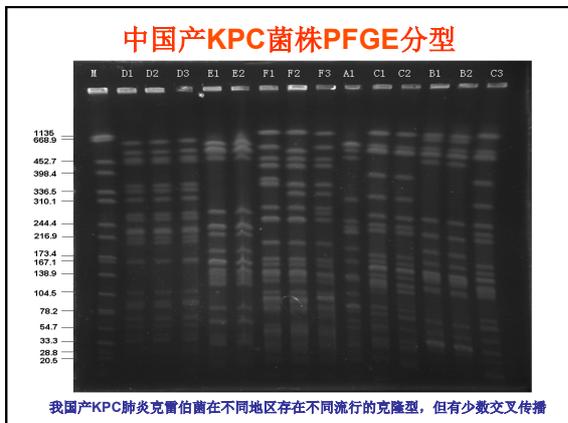
Table 1. Principle carbapenemases in *Enterobacteriaceae*

Ambler class	Name of the enzyme	Plasmid/ chromosome	Hydrolysis spectrum					Inhibitor
			Penicillins	First generation cephalosporins	Second generation cephalosporins	Third generation cephalosporins	Aztreonam	Carbapenems
A	SME-1 to -3	Chromosome	++	++	+	+	+	+
	NMC-A	Chromosome	++	++	-	+	-	++
	IMI-2	Plasmid	++	++	-	+	-	++
	GES-4, -5, -6	Plasmid	++	++	+	+	-	+
	KPC-2 to -12	Plasmid	++	++	-	++	+	++
B	IMP-1 to -33	Plasmid	++	++	++	++	-	++
	VIM-1 to -33	Plasmid	++	++	++	++	-	++
	NDM-1 to -6	Plasmid	++	++	++	++	-	+
D	KHM-1	Plasmid	++	++	++	++	-	++
	OXA-48	Plasmid	++	++	+/--	+/--	-	+
	OXA-181	Plasmid	++	++	+/--	+/--	-	+

The ++ or +++ annotations refer to the acid-hydrolysis rate and do not take into account the level of carbapenem resistance observed in the corresponding bacterial host. Italicized inhibitors cannot be used in clinical practice. An annotation of (-) indicates no detectable hydrolysis.

Carbapenem resistance in *Enterobacteriaceae* [here is the storm!](#)  
Nordmann P, Dortet L, Poiret L  
Trends Mol Med. 2012 May;18(5):263-72. Epub 2012 Apr 3.





### CRE是病人生命的严重威胁

- ◆CRE感染很难治疗
- ◆CRE 血流感染的病死率约50%

**CRE在美国发生率:**  
肺炎克雷伯菌 11%  
大肠埃希菌 2%

**CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT ENTEROBACTERIACEAE**

9,000 DRUG-RESISTANT INFECTIONS PER YEAR  
600 DEATHS

CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT ACETABACILLUS SPP. 7,900  
CARBAPENEM-RESISTANT E. COLI 1,400

**CRE HAVE BECOME RESISTANT TO ALL OR NEARLY ALL AVAILABLE ANTIBIOTICS**

THREAT LEVEL: URGENT (represented by 5 circles)

This bacteria is an immediate public health threat that requires urgent and aggressive action.

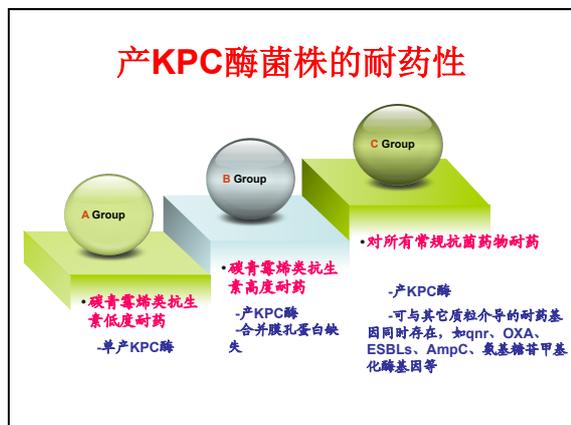
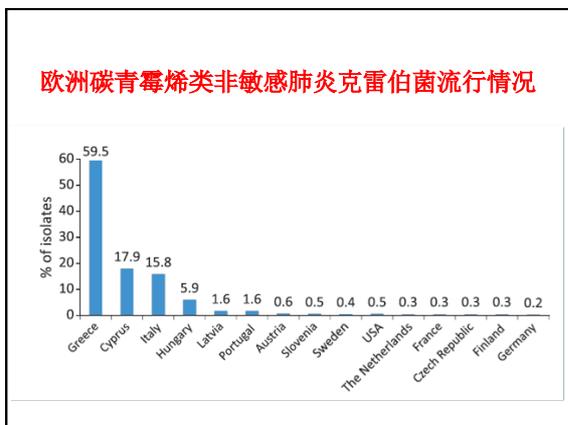


表 1. 2005-2009 年 43 株产克雷伯菌肺炎克雷伯菌对常用抗菌药物的敏感性 (μg/ml)

抗菌药物	判断标准	MIC 范围	MIC <sub>50</sub>	MIC <sub>90</sub>	敏感率 (%)	耐药率 (%)
亚胺培南	≤4S ≥16R	0.5-256	16	128	16.3	69.8
美罗培南	≤4S ≥16R	2->256	32	>256	20.9	72.1
哌拉西林		2-512	64	>256		
比阿唑南		0.06->256	32	>256		
厄他培南	≤2S ≥8R	2->256	256	>256	2.3	95.3
头孢吡啶	≤8S ≥32R	16-256	256	0.0	0.0	97.7
头孢吡肟	≤8S ≥32R	16-256	128	256	0.0	95.3
头孢噻肟	≤8S ≥64R	32-256	256	256	0.0	100.0
头孢唑肟	≤8S ≥32R	256-256	256	256	0.0	100.0
氨曲南	≤8S ≥32R	128-256	256	256	0.0	100.0
头孢西丁	≤8S ≥32R	4-256	256	256	2.3	93.0
头孢呋辛	≤8S ≥32R	256-256	256	256	0.0	100.0
庆大霉素	≤4S ≥16R	32-256	256	256	0.0	100.0
阿米卡星	≤16S ≥64R	1-256	256	256	13.9	81.4
链霉素	≤15S ≥4R	0.03-256	128	128	18.6	82.9
萘替唑酮		0.25-1	1	1		
替加环素		0.25-4	1	4		
米诺环素	≤4S ≥16R	0.25-64	4	32	58.1	34.9
多西环素	≤4S ≥16R	0.5-4	4	64	58.1	39.5
磷霉素	≤64S ≥256R	0.5->128	>128	>128	23.3	58.1
哌拉西林	≤16S ≥128R	256-256	256	256	0.0	100.0
哌拉西林-他唑巴坦*	≤16AS ≥128AR	256-256	256	256	0.0	100.0
头孢哌酮	≤16S ≥64R	256-256	256	256	0.0	100.0
头孢哌酮/舒巴坦*	≤16S ≥64AR	16-256	256	256	2.3	88.4

胡付品, 2010, 碳青霉烯耐药肠杆菌科细菌的耐药机制及其所致医院感染控制研究

CRE 菌株除对所有 β 内酰胺药物耐药之外, 大多同时对氨基糖苷类、喹诺酮类药物耐药

项目	结果
1 肺炎克雷伯菌	100%
2 羧苄西林	R >=32
3 羧苄西林/舒巴坦	R >=32
4 丁胺卡那霉素	R >=64
5 氨曲南	R >=64
6 环丙沙星	R >=4
7 头孢替坦	R >=64
8 头孢曲松	R >=64
9 头孢唑肟	R >=64
10 ESBL 检测	- Neg
11 头孢吡肟	R >=64
12 庆大霉素	R >=16
13 亚胺培南	R >=16
14 左旋氧氟沙星	R >=8
15 复方新诺明	S 40
16 头孢他啶	R >=64
17 妥布霉素	R >=16
18 哌拉西林/他唑巴坦	R >=128
19 呋喃妥因	R >=12
20 厄他培南	R >=8
21 舒普深 (纸片法)	R 6
22 美洛培南 (纸片法)	R 6
23 头孢美唑 (纸片法)	R 6

43 株产 KPC-2 菌株抗菌药物敏感性

抗菌药物	肺炎克雷伯菌 (40 株)		产碳克雷伯菌 (1 株)	阴沟肠杆菌 (1 株)	弗氏枸橼酸 (1 株)
	MIC 范围	MIC <sub>50</sub>			
亚胺培南	4->256	32	>256	4	>32
美洛培南	16->256	32	>256	8	>32
厄他培南	16->256	32	>256	16	>32
头孢吡啶	2->256	128	>256	64	128
头孢吡肟	32->256	256	>256	128	32
头孢噻肟	64->256	256	>256	>256	96
氨曲南	128->256	>256	>256	>256	>256
头孢西丁	16->256	128	>256	>256	>256
哌拉西林	>256	>256	>256	>256	>256
哌拉西林-他唑巴坦	128->256	>256	>256	>256	>256
头孢哌酮-舒巴坦	32->256	256	>256	>256	>256
环丙沙星	8->256	32	>256	>32	>32
TMP/SMZ	0.25->32	>32	>32	>32	>32
阿米卡星	2->256	4	>256	2	2
多粘菌素 B	0.5-4	1	2	2	0.5
多粘菌素 E	0.5-2	0.5	1	1	0.5
替加环素	0.5-2	1	2	2	4

Schwaber 等主持的包含 48 例 CRKP 病人、58 例 CSKP 病人、59 例对照的病例-对照研究

Covariate	No. (%) of patients who Died (n = 29)	Lived (n = 134)	P
Male sex	14 (48)	51 (38)	0.40
Diabetes mellitus	10 (36)	38 (28)	0.50
Cardiovascular disease	14 (50)	88 (66)	0.14
Pulmonary disease	8 (29)	24 (18)	0.20
Renal disease	10 (36)	27 (20)	0.09
Liver disease	4 (14)	5 (4)	0.05
Neurologic disease	8 (29)	38 (28)	1.00
Malignancy	13 (46)	30 (22)	0.02
Immunosuppression	8 (29)	15 (11)	0.03
High no. of comorbidities	12 (45)	45 (34)	0.29
Admission from an institution	6 (21)	24 (18)	0.61
Transplantation	1 (4)	1 (1)	0.32
Poor functional status	17 (59)	43 (32)	0.01
High Charlson comorbidity index score	14 (48)	39 (29)	0.05
Presence of central venous line	13 (48)	19 (15)	<0.001
Presence of Foley catheter	24 (83)	58 (45)	<0.001
ICU stay	9 (31)	30 (22)	0.14
Non-surgical procedure	9 (31)	20 (15)	0.06
Mechanical ventilation	12 (44)	17 (13)	<0.001
Mechanical ventilation	17 (61)	17 (13)	<0.001
Dialysis	3 (10)	2 (2)	0.04
Receipt of antibiotics	32 (79)	47 (35)	<0.001
Isolation of <i>Klebsiella</i>	28 (97)	76 (57)	<0.001
Carbapenem resistant	21 (72)	27 (20)	<0.001
Carbapenem susceptible	7 (24)	49 (37)	

CRKP 与 CSKP 相比是感染死亡的独立危险因素

Covariate	Patients with CRKP vs patients with CSKS	Patients with CRKP vs hospitalized controls
	OR (95% CI) P	OR (95% CI) P
Carbapenem-resistant <i>Klebsiella</i> *	5.4 (1.7-17.1) 0.005	6.7 (2.4-18.8) <0.001
Mechanical ventilation	4.9 (1.6-14.7) 0.005	NS*
Malignancy	3.9 (1.2-12.2) 0.02	NS

Schwaber, ANTIMICROBIAL AGENTS AND CHEMOTHERAPY, Mar. 2008, p. 1028-1033

- ### CRE 的抗生素治疗选择
- 碳青霉烯类抗生素 (体外敏感或中介)
  - 多粘菌素 (Polymyxins)
  - 替加环素 (Tigecycline)
  - 磷霉素 (Fosfomycin)
  - 联合用药: 利福平、酶抑制剂
  - 开发中新药: MK-7655、Avibactam(NXL104)

The Most Prevalent Carbapenemases in *K. pneumoniae* Blood Isolates and their Susceptibilities to Carbapenems!

Do MICs permit therapy with a Carbapenem?

In Greece	VIM(+)	KPC(+)
No	67	150
MIC range	0.12-32 μg/ml	
MIC ≤4 μg/ml*	79%	
MIC ≤2 μg/ml		28%

\* CLSI = R  
Daikos GI, Markogiannakis A. CMI 2011;17:1135

## 碳青霉烯类的PK/PD参数

### PK-PD Target Attainment for $\beta$ -lactams

• Bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity of  $\beta$ -lactams depends on duration of time that free (unbound) drug levels exceed MIC ( $\% T > MIC$ )

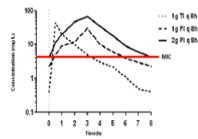
Antimicrobials	Free Drug % Time > MIC	
	Bacteriostatic (%)	Bactericidal* (%)
Cephalosporins	35-40	60-70
Penicillins	30	50
Carbapenems	20-30	~30-40

\* 3 log reduction in colony-forming units

Drusano GL, Nat Rev Microbiol 2004;2:289

Bellier GL, CMI 2011

### Pharmacokinetics of three different dosing regimens of meropenem



## Carbapenem monotherapy in 50 CPE-infected patients from 15 studies

MIC of carbapenem	Number of patients	Outcome		Failure rate (%)
		Success	Failures	
$\leq 1$	17	12	5	29.4
2	12	9	3	25.0
4	7	5	2	28.6
8	6	4	2	33.3
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28.6*</b>
<b>&gt;8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>75.0*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>

\*  $p=0.02$ ;  
a vs b  $p=0.02$

AAC 2009;53:1868

## 产KPC菌株的临床治疗

Age (year)/sex	Underlying condition	Acute illness (tested isolate site)	Apache II	MIC (Vitek/Etest)	Treatment (days)	Response
46/F	Skin graft	Bacteremia (blood)	6	4/8	Imipenem (7), port removal	Microbiologic and clinical success
61/F	CHF	Pyelonephritis (urine)	21	2/32	Imipenem (7)	Microbiologic and clinical success
82/M	None	Urosepsis (blood)	25	4/2	Imipenem (14)	Clinical success
92/M	Dementia	Pneumonia (resp)	12	4/2	Imipenem (3)	Clinical success
64/F	Esophageal cancer	Tracheobronchitis (resp)	15	4/2	Imipenem (12)	Microbiologic failure
76/M	Cerebral hemorrhage	Tracheobronchitis (resp)	21	2.0/25	Meropenem (7)	Clinical and microbiologic failure
69/F	Metastatic cancer	Pneumonia (resp)	36	4/8	Imipenem (9)	Clinical failure
77/M	MRSA I abscess	Tracheobronchitis (resp)	23	4/32	Imipenem (7)	Microbiologic failure
52/M	Melanoma	UTI (urine)	37	4/4	Imipenem (4)	Microbiologic failure
67/M	Polyneuropathy	Urosepsis (blood)	21	4/32	Tigecycline (7)	Clinical and microbiologic failure
65/M	Lung mass	Tracheobronchitis (resp)	15	4/1	Tigecycline (7)	Clinical and microbiologic failure
83/F	Laryngeal cancer	Pneumonia (blood)	14	$\geq 16/32$	Tigecycline (7)	Clinical success
39/F	Stem cell transplant	Urosepsis (urine)	12	8/8	Tigecycline (14)	Clinical success
79/M	Note	Pneumonia (resp)	27	8/32	Tigecycline (14)	Clinical success
19/M	Trauma, craniotomy	Shunt associated meningitis (CSF)	28	N/A	Tigecycline/gentamicin*	Clinical and microbiologic failure
70/F	sy CABG	Bacteremia (blood)	29	8/2	Tigecycline/meropenem	Clinical and microbiologic success
0/M	Seizures	Pneumonia (resp)	n/a	$\geq 16/32$	Gentamicin (7)	Clinical success
60/F	Metastatic cancer	Wound (wound)	25	8/32	Amikacin (3)	Clinical success
99/F	ESRD	Line infection (blood)	22	$\geq 16/32$	Gentamicin (10)	Clinical and microbiologic success
60/F	Pelvic infection	Bacteremia (blood)	24	$\geq 16/8$	Meropenem (10)	Clinical and microbiologic failure
50/M	Liver transplant	Bacteremia	9	$\geq 16/8$	Meropenem (7)	Clinical and microbiologic success

Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 2009

## 26株产KPC-2碳青霉烯酶肺炎克雷伯菌的MIC值 (mg/L)

Isolate	TZP	CAZ	ETP	IPM	MEM	CPS2/1	LEV	TGC	CST
10	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	1	1
11	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	96	$\geq 8$	1	0.25
13	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.75	0.25
14	$\geq 128$	16	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.75	0.25
15	$\geq 128$	32	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.75	0.25
16	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.75	0.25
21	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.75	0.25
63	64	16	$\geq 8$	4	1.5	24	4	0.5	0.38
76	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	1	0.5
77	$\geq 128$	16	$\geq 8$	8	4	48	1	1	0.38
78	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	8	24	$\geq 8$	0.5	0.38
79	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.5	0.38
80	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	1	0.5
81	$\geq 128$	8	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	4	2	0.5
90	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	2	0.75
91	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.75	0.25
92	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.5	0.25
93	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	1	0.19
96	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.75	0.38
142	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	0.38	32	$\geq 8$	0.75	0.38
151	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	1	0.38
152	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	0.5	0.25
153	$\geq 128$	16	$\geq 8$	4	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	4	1	0.25
157	64	16	$\geq 8$	4	4	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	2	0.75
158	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	8	$\geq 256$	1	0.19	0.125
159	$\geq 128$	$\geq 64$	$\geq 8$	$\geq 16$	$\geq 32$	$\geq 256$	$\geq 8$	1	0.5

## 病例

➢ 患者陈某，男，64岁，因“双下肢浮肿1年余，乏力纳差1月余”于4.9入院

➢ 初步诊断：

肾综合征（微小病变肾病） 继发性糖尿病

胆总管结石

前列腺增生（伴钙化斑）

➢ 4月11日行急诊ERCP，病理提示：十二指肠乳头绒毛状腺瘤伴上皮中度异型增生

➢ 5.6行胰十二指肠切除术，术后胰漏、胆漏 腹腔内大出血

## 引流液培养

细菌名1 大肠埃希菌				细菌名2 肺炎克雷伯菌			
培养基	菌落特征	折点	单位	培养基	菌落特征	折点	单位
脱氧西林	$\geq 32$ R		ug/ml	脱氧西林	$\geq 32$ R		ug/ml
头孢唑林	$\geq 0.2$ S		ug/ml	头孢唑林	$\geq 0.2$ S		ug/ml
呋喃唑酮	$\leq 2$ S		ug/ml	呋喃唑酮	$\leq 2$ S		ug/ml
氨基甙	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml	氨基甙	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml
环丙沙星	$\geq 4$ R		ug/ml	环丙沙星	$\geq 4$ R		ug/ml
头孢替坦	32 I		ug/ml	头孢替坦	$\leq 4$ S		ug/ml
头孢曲松	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml	头孢曲松	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml
头孢唑肟	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml	头孢唑肟	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml
ESBL检测	Pos +		ug/ml	ESBL检测	Pos +		ug/ml
呋喃唑酮	$\leq 16$ S		ug/ml	呋喃唑酮	64 I		ug/ml
庆大霉素	$\leq 1$ S		ug/ml	庆大霉素	$\leq 1$ S		ug/ml
妥布霉素	$\leq 1$ S		ug/ml	妥布霉素	$\leq 1$ S		ug/ml
左氧氟沙星	$\geq 8$ R		ug/ml	左氧氟沙星	$\leq 0.2$ S		ug/ml
复方新诺明	$\geq 20$ S		ug/ml	复方新诺明	$\leq 20$ S		ug/ml
头孢吡肟	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml	头孢吡肟	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml
妥布霉素	$\leq 1$ S		ug/ml	妥布霉素	$\leq 1$ S		ug/ml
头孢唑林	8 S		ug/ml	头孢唑林	$\geq 64$ R		ug/ml
哌拉西林/他唑巴坦	$\leq 120$ R		ug/ml	哌拉西林/他唑巴坦	$\leq 4$ S		ug/ml
亚胺培南/西司他丁	$\geq 32$ R		ug/ml	亚胺培南/西司他丁	$\geq 32$ R		ug/ml
替加环素	12 R 15-21 mm		mm				

备注 S-敏感 I-中介 R-耐药 接收时间 2013/05/13 报告时间 2013-05-15 08:09:35  
送检医生: 1283 检验者: 杨青 审核者: 孔作东  
注: 本报告结果仅供检测参考。

5.13改用亚胺培南

血培养及鉴定					
2013/05/19					
细菌名 大肠埃希菌					
抗生素名	结果解释	折点	单位	抗生素名	结果解释
氨基西林	>=32 R	ug/ml		厄他培南	>=8 R
阿米卡星	4 S	ug/ml		氯霉素	>=64 R
环丙沙星	>=4 R	ug/ml		头胞唑坦	>=64 R
头孢曲松	>=64 R	ug/ml		头胞唑啉	>=64 R
匹拉米酮	>=16 R	ug/ml		庆大霉素	<=16 S
庆大霉素	>=16 R	ug/ml		亚胺培南	4 R
左氧氟沙星	>=8 R	ug/ml		复方新诺明	>=32 R
头孢他啶	>=64 R	ug/ml		妥布霉素	>=16 R
头孢吡肟	>=64 R	ug/ml		哌拉西林/他唑巴坦	>=128 R
氟喹诺酮/舒巴坦	>=32 R	ug/ml		头孢噻肟/舒巴坦	6 R 15 21 um
替加环素	24 S 14-19 um				

备注 S-敏感 I-中介 R-耐药 接收时间 2013/05/19 报告时间 2013-05-21 08:29:44  
送检医生 吴晓梁 检验者 杨青 审核者 孔海荣  
注:本报告结果仅供检测标本负责。

- 替加环素MIC 0.5ug/ml, 美罗培南 6ug/ml
- 建议抗生素调整为美罗培南2.0g, Q8H微泵持续滴注, 联合利奈唑胺

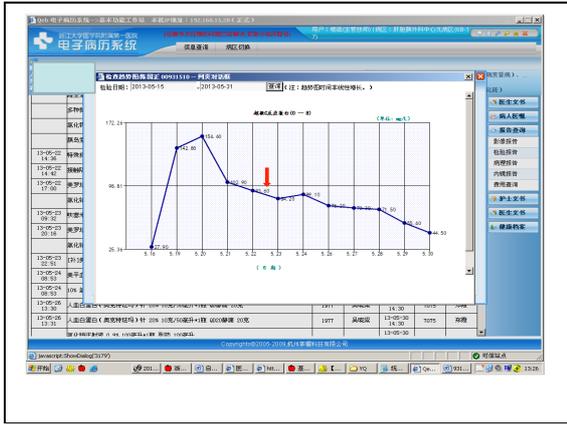
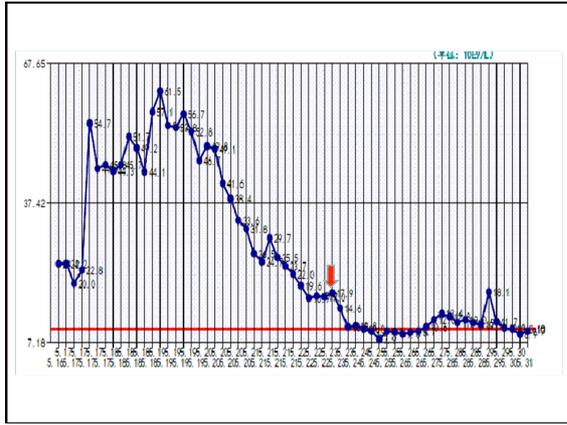


TABLE 3. Suggested Approach to the Management of Patients With Serious Infections Due to Multidrug-Resistant Gram-Negative Pathogens<sup>a</sup>

Organism	First-line therapy	Second-line therapy
Empirical therapy <sup>b</sup>		
Monomicrobial infection	Carbapenem Tigecycline (not in urinary tract infections) with or without an antipseudomonal agent	Piperacillin-tazobactam (low inoculum) Colistin
Mixed gram-positive and gram-negative infection	Anti-MRSA agent plus carbapenem Tigecycline (not in urinary tract infections) with or without an antipseudomonal agent	Anti-MRSA agent plus piperacillin-tazobactam (low inoculum) Anti-MRSA agent plus colistin
Directed therapy <sup>c</sup>		
ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae	Carbapenems Piperacillin-tazobactam (low inoculum) Fosfomycin (oral formulation for simple urinary tract infections)	Tigecycline (not in urinary tract infections) Fluoroquinolone Colistin
Carbapenemase-producing Enterobacteriaceae	Tigecycline Colistin	Fosfomycin (parenteral formulation)
Multidrug resistant <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Antipseudomonal agent (among carbapenems, use doripenem or meropenem)	Colistin Combination therapy

Souha S. Kanj, *Mayo Clin Proc.* • March 2011;86(3):250-259

### 多粘菌素

Table 1. Selected antimicrobial susceptibility studies for agents with consistent *in vitro* activity against KPC-producing isolates

Agent	Susceptible (%)		
	Castanheira et al. <sup>55</sup> (n=60)	Bratu et al. <sup>54</sup> (n=96)	Bratu et al. <sup>4</sup> (n=62)
Tigecycline	100	100	NT
Tetracycline	66.7	66 <sup>a</sup>	32 <sup>a</sup>
Polymyxin B	93	91	73
Gentamicin	58.3	61	65
Amikacin	53.3	45	6

NT, not tested.  
<sup>a</sup>Doxycycline.

**多粘菌素耐药菌株的报道日渐增多, 单一多粘菌素治疗可能反应不佳。**

Elizabeth B. Hirsch, *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* (2010) 65 (6): 1119-1125.

### 产KPC菌株的临床治疗

- 多粘菌素B治疗碳青霉烯类抗生素耐药的肺炎克雷伯菌感染后引起多粘菌素B敏感性下降的报道（美国纽约）

Isolate source	Sample type	Date of isolation (mo/day/yr)	Duration of treatment (days)	Polymyxin B MIC ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )
Patient 1	Peritoneal fluid	3/28/06	14	1.5
	Blood	4/13/06		32
Patient 2 <sup>a</sup>	CSF	11/5/05	21 <sup>b</sup>	0.75
	Blood	11/26/05		12
Patient 3	Blood	12/7/05	5 <sup>b</sup>	0.75
	Blood	12/12/05		1024

JCM. 2009, 47(5) :1611-12

### PAPs of ZP06

ZP06 Colistin MIC=0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$

Free (1:10<sup>6</sup> dilution)      0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$  Colistin (1:10<sup>6</sup> dilution)      10 $\mu\text{g/mL}$  Colistin No dilution

Unpublished data

### 选取ZP6-200P5-1研究

### Hirsch等回顾分析15项有关产KPC菌株感染治疗研究报告（共含55位病人）结果：

治疗方案	成功率
氨基糖苷类联合治疗	75%
<b>多粘菌素联合治疗</b>	<b>73%</b>
替加环素	71%
碳青霉烯单一治疗	40%
<b>多粘菌素单一治疗</b>	<b>14%</b>

Elizabeth B. Hirsch, *J. Antimicrob. Chemother.* (2010) 65 (6): 1119-1125.

### 替加环素体外敏感性

	MIC <sub>50</sub> ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	MIC <sub>90</sub> ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ )	敏感率%
大肠埃希菌	0.12	0.25	100
ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌	0.5	1	97.9
CRKP	0.5	1	98.2
肠杆菌科细菌	0.5	1	98.4
不动杆菌	0.5	2	94.4
CRAB	1	4	86.2

浙江大学医学院邵逸夫医院      *Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis.* 2011;69:223-7

### 替加环素的药代参数和药敏折点

参数	100mg once 50mg q12h	病原体	S	I	R
Cmax ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 30min)	0.87	金黄色葡萄球菌	$\leq 0.5$		
Cmax ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ , 60min)	0.63	肺炎链球菌	$\leq 0.06$		
		其他链球菌	$\leq 0.25$		
AUC <sub>0-24h</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{h/mL}$ )	4.70	肠球菌	$\leq 0.25$		
Cmin ( $\mu\text{g/mL}$ )	0.13	肠杆菌科细菌	$\leq 2$	4	$\geq 8$
t <sub>1/2</sub> (h)	42.4	流感嗜血杆菌	$\leq 0.25$		
CL(L/h)	23.8	厌氧菌	$\leq 4$		
CL <sub>r</sub> (mL/min)	51.0	不动杆菌			
V(L)	639				

Clin Infect Dis 2005; 41: S303-14.  
J Antimicrob Chemother 2005; 56: 470-80.

### 26株产KPC-2碳青霉烯酶肺炎克雷伯菌的MIC值 (mg/L)

Isolate	TZP	CAZ	ETP	IPM	MEM	CPS2/1	LEV	TGC	CST
10	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	1	1
11	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	96	>=8	1	0.25
13	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.75	0.25
14	>=128	16	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.75	0.25
15	>=128	32	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.75	0.25
16	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.75	0.25
21	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.75	0.25
43	64	16	>=8	4	1.5	24	4	0.5	0.38
76	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	1	0.5
77	>=128	16	>=8	8	4	48	1	1	0.38
78	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	8	32	>=8	0.5	0.38
79	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.5	0.38
80	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	1	0.5
81	>=128	8	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	4	2	0.5
90	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	2	0.75
91	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.75	0.25
92	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.5	0.25
93	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	1	0.19
96	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.75	0.38
142	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	0.38	32	>=8	0.75	0.38
151	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	1	0.38
152	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	0.5	0.25
153	>=128	16	>=8	4	>=32	>=256	4	1	0.25
157	64	16	>=8	4	4	>=256	>=8	2	0.75
158	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	8	>=256	1	0.19	0.25
159	>=128	>=64	>=8	>=16	>=32	>=256	>=8	1	0.5

### 替加环素药代动力学特性—分布

- 替加环素的稳定状态分布容积约为500-700升(7至9 L/kg), 且其分布范围要超过血浆的分布容积, 可广泛分布到全身各个组织
- 根据临床研究发现(0.1至1.0 µg/mL), 替加环素的体外血浆蛋白结合率约为71%至89%

组织/组织液	穿透率 组织vs. 血清	AUC <sub>0-24</sub> 比值 部位/组织	AUC <sub>0-24</sub> 比值 组织/血清
胆囊*	38倍	23/14	—
结肠*	2.3倍	2.6/1.8	—
皮肤水疱液*	比血浆低26%	—	1.6/2.18
肺泡细胞*	78倍	—	134/1.73
上皮细胞衬液*	比血浆高32%	—	2.28/1.73
肺组织*	8.6倍	2.0/2.0	—
尿液*	0.58倍	0.3/0.3	—
骨*	0.35倍	0.4/0.3	—

a. 鼠骨中未检测到单剂100mg替加环素; 多剂替加环素用药物浓度并未评估  
b. 健康人体接受单剂100mg替加环素; 服用后12小时接受50mg替加环素静脉滴注  
1. 替加环素(注射用替加环素)产品说明书  
3. Peterson LR et al. Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2008;32 Suppl 4:S215-222.

### Clinical and Microbiological Outcomes of Serious Infections with Multidrug-Resistant Gram-Negative Organisms Treated with Tigecycline

Kara B. Anthony,<sup>1\*</sup> Neil O. Fishman,<sup>1\*</sup> Darren R. Linkin,<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Leanne B. Gazink,<sup>1,5</sup> Paul H. Edelstein,<sup>1</sup> and Ehling Luontonen<sup>1,6,7</sup>

Eighteen patients received tigecycline as treatment for infection due to multidrug-resistant gram-negative bacilli, including *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase- and extended-spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamase-producing Enterobacteriaceae. Pretherapy minimum inhibitory concentration values for tigecycline predicted clinical success. Observed evolution of resistance during therapy raises concern about routine use of tigecycline in treatment of such infections when other therapies are available.

Clinical Infectious Diseases 2008; 46:567-70

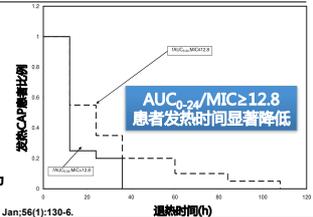
• 治疗前替加环素MIC可预测临床疗效

### 替加环素良好的PK/PD特性, AUC<sub>0-24</sub>/MIC更佳, 临床疗效显著

研究数(n)	AUC <sub>0-24</sub> /MIC		临床治疗结果		微生物结果	
	平均值	治疗成功	治疗失败	清除致病菌	持续感染	
1 (34)	16.3	97.1%	2.9%	97.1%	2.9%	
2 (42)	14.7	92.9%	7.1%	92.9%	7.1%	
3 (68)	12.2	92.7%	7.3%	92.7%	7.3%	

#### 替加环素良好的AUC<sub>0-24</sub>/MIC:

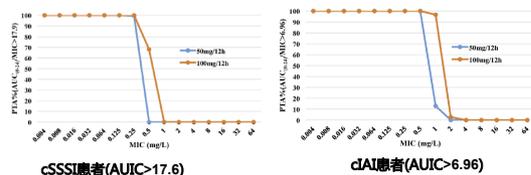
- 有效保证临床治疗成功率和细菌清除率
- 快速缓解患者临床症状



一项纳入多项RCT临床研究, 给予替加环素100mg 每日治疗, 给予替加环素50mg q12h治疗, 观察其临床疗效和药代动力学特点  
Rubino CM, et al. Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2012; Jan; 56(1):130-6.

### 替加环素剂量提高, PTA\*也随之升高

- 治疗cSSSI\*患者: MIC=0.5mg/L, 50mg, q12h给药和100mg, q12h给药的PTA值分别为0%和67.98%
- 治疗cAI\*患者: MIC=1mg/L, 50mg, q12h给药和100mg, q12h给药的PTA值分别为12.93%和96.6%



\*PTA: 目标达成率; cSSSI: 复杂性皮肤感染; cAI: 复杂性腹腔感染

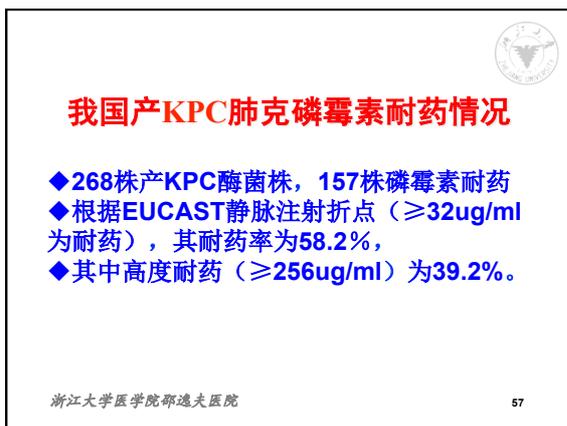
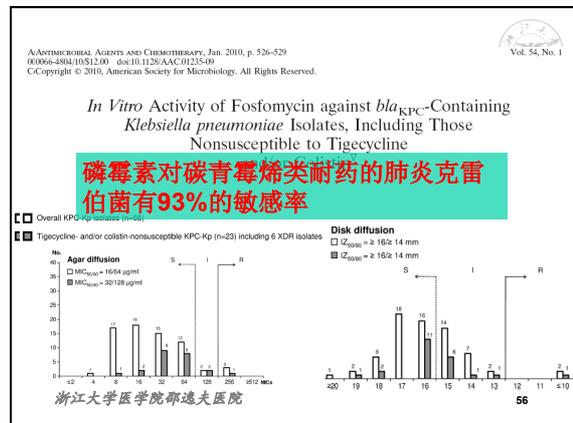
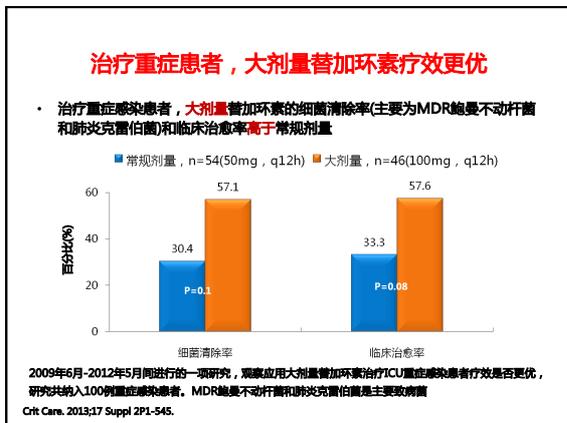
一项药代动力学研究, 评估目前常用的替加环素剂量PK/PD特性

Xie J et al. Int J Infect Dis. 2013 Oct 24; pii: S1201-9712(13)00300-7.

### 产KPC大肠埃希菌药敏



阑尾炎术后肠漏的病人, 氨曲南+依替米星3天, 泰能16天



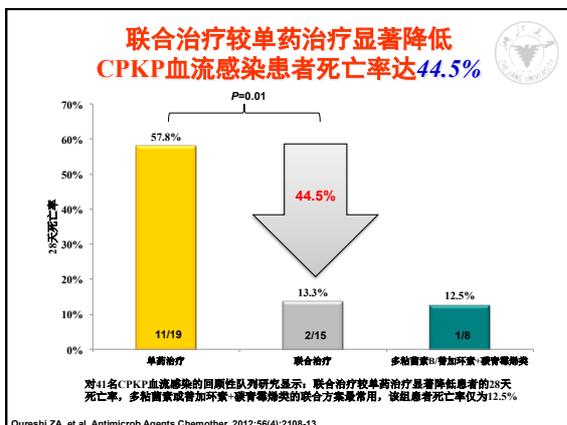
ORIGINAL ARTICLE BACTERIOLOGY

### Predictors of mortality in patients with bloodstream infections caused by KPC-producing *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and impact of appropriate antimicrobial treatment

TABLE 3. Appropriate antimicrobial treatment for at least 48 h and infection mortality

Treatment for infection	n (%)	Infection mortality n (%)
<b>Combination schemes</b> 20 (57.1)		
Tigecycline combined with		
Colistin	9 (36.5)	0
Gentamicin	3 (8.8)	0
Colistin + carbapenem	2 (5.9)	0
Carbapenem	1 (2.9)	0
Colistin + gentamicin	1 (2.9)	0
Amikacin	1 (2.9)	0
Colistin + gentamicin	2 (5.8)	0
Carbapenem + gentamicin	1 (2.9)	0
<b>Monotherapy</b> 15 (42.9)		
Colistin	7 (20)	4 (66.7)
Tigecycline	5 (14.7)	2 (40)
Gentamicin	2 (5.9)	0
Carbapenem	1 (2.9)	1 (100)
Total	35	7 (20)

Clin Microbiol Infect. 2011 Dec;17(12):1798-803. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-0691.2011.03514.x. Epub 2011 May 20. 58



### 替加环素治疗CRE感染联合用药

- 磷霉素
- 氨基糖苷类
- 氟喹诺酮类
- SMZco
- 碳青霉烯类(少数情况)

浙江大学医学院邵逸夫医院

### 替加环素治疗泛耐药肺克病例结果

	总计	成功	失败
替加环素	5	2	3
替加+磷霉素	12	9	3
替加+可乐必妥+丁卡	4	3	1
替加+头孢吡肟	2	1	1
替加+舒普深	1	0	1
替加+美平	1	1	0
<b>总计</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>

### KPC (Klebsiella pneumoniae carbapenemase)

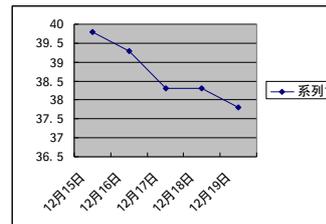
- 1998年发现于美国的肺炎克雷伯菌
- 有多重的水解活性，如碳青霉烯类、青霉素类、氨基糖苷类、头孢菌素类等，但对头孢他啶、头孢西丁水解力较低
- 可以被克拉维酸、三唑巴坦部分抑制
- 不被EDTA抑制，加Zn之后活性不增强

### 抗菌药物选择

- 头孢他啶 1.0, iv, q6h
- 阿莫西林/克拉维酸 1.2, iv, q6h
- 磷霉素 4.0, ivgtt, q8h

12.15 ~ 12.24

### 最高体温曲线



- 12.18
- 血培养阴性
  - 痰培养阴性

### 体外联合药敏结果

Code	Breakpoints	Number	%R	%I	%S	MIC50	MIC90
AMK	S<=16 R>=64	24	71	0	29	G256	G256
AMK联合TMP	S<=16 R>=64	24	4	8	88	1	32
IPM	S<=4 R>=16	24	33	13	54	4	128
IPM联合AMK	S<=4 R>=16	24	17	17	67	1	64
AMC	S<=8 R>=32	24	100	0	0	256	G256
AMC联合CAZ	S<=8 R>=32	24	88	13	0	64	G256
CAZ	S<=8 R>=32	24	83	17	0	128	256
CAZ联合AMC	S<=8 R>=32	24	63	17	21	32	128
AMC	S<=8 R>=32	24	100	0	0	G256	G256
AMC联合FEP	S<=8 R>=32	24	79	21	0	64	G256
FEP	S<=8 R>=32	24	42	29	29	16	256
FEP联合AMC	S<=8 R>=32	24	17	13	71	4	64

### 安灭菌联合头孢吡肟治疗泛耐药肺克

	总计	成功	失败
阿莫西林克拉维酸+头孢吡肟	24	19	4
阿莫西林克拉维酸+头孢吡肟+磷霉素	2	1	1
<b>总计</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>6</b>

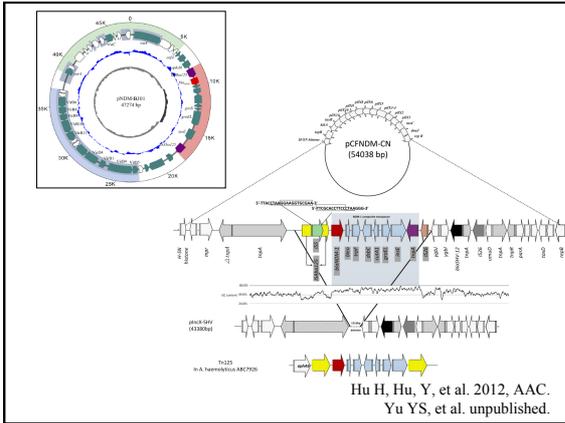
# 新的金属酶NDM-1

携带NDM-1基因的革兰阴性菌（新的超级细菌）

(New Superbugs)

**New Delhi metallo-β-lactamase 1**  
一种新的金属酶，可分解包括碳青霉烯类抗生素在内的几乎所有β-内酰胺抗生素

## 举例——研究路线



## 郑州blaNDM-1基因的流行病学调查

- **NDM-1阳性16株**，阳性率33.3%；包括*E. coli* 6株；*K. pneumoniae* 4株；*K. oxytoca* 1株；*E. cloacae* 3株；*C. freundii* 2株；
- 16株NDM-1阳性菌株的临床特征（患者没有出国经历）
- 10株来自郑大一；3株来自三门峡医院；3株来自驻马店医院

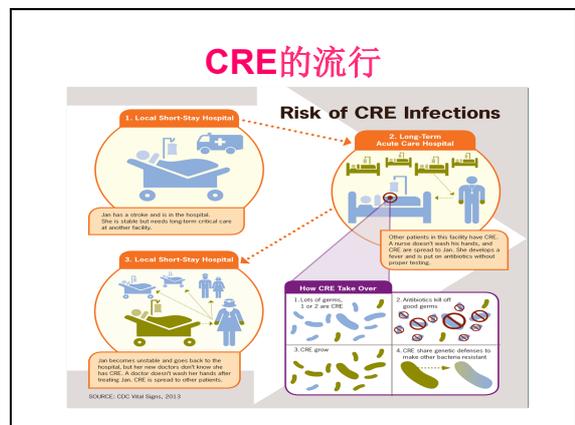
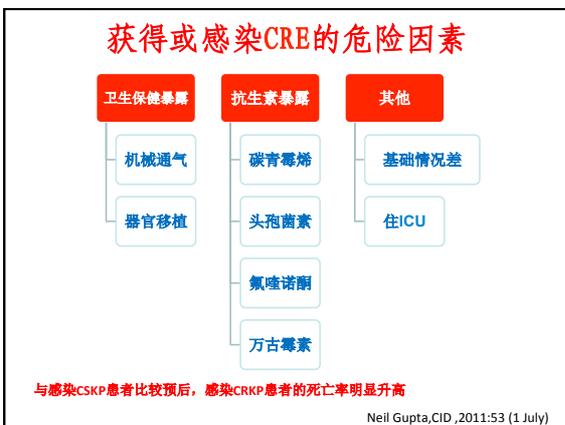
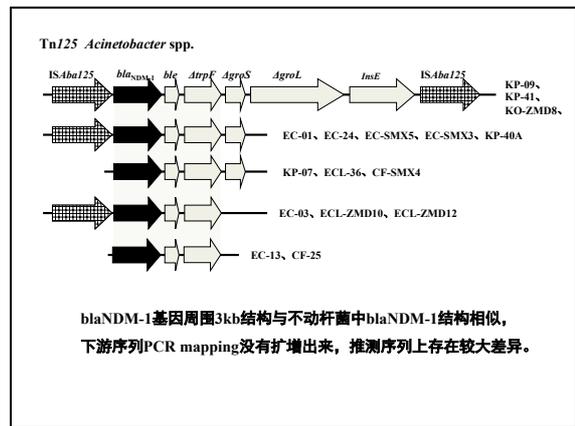
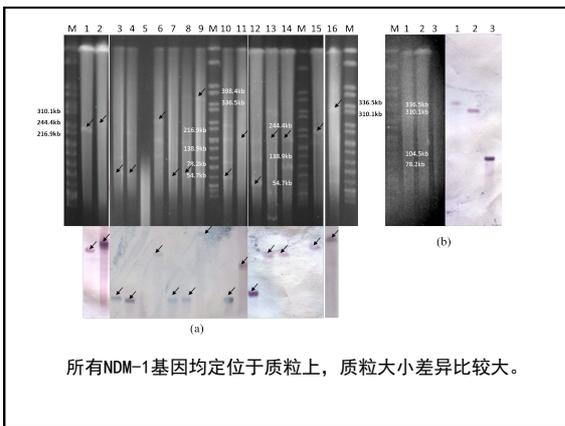
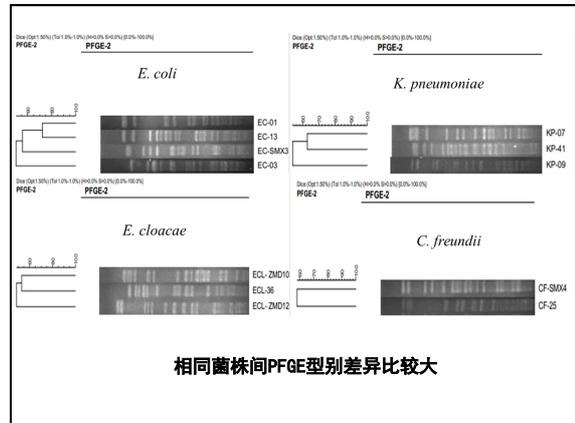
Table 2 Characteristics of *MDR1*-positive Enterobacteriaceae<sup>a</sup>

Isolate <sup>b</sup>	Age/Sex <sup>c</sup>	Specimen <sup>d</sup>	Diagnosis/Ward <sup>e</sup>	Outcome <sup>f</sup>	Associated resistance determinants <sup>g</sup>	MLST <sup>h</sup> phylogenetic group <sup>i</sup>	Plasmid type <sup>j</sup> carrying blaNDM-1 <sup>k</sup> Plasmid size (kb) <sup>l</sup>
EC-01 <sup>a</sup>	76 female	urine <sup>m</sup>	Polysplenia complicated with diabetes Endocrinology <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	TEM1, CTX-M-15, ESxA1 <sup>p</sup> , ESxA2 <sup>q</sup>	ST161 A <sup>r</sup>	A/C 180 <sup>s</sup>
EC-03 <sup>a</sup>	58 male	blood <sup>t</sup>	Severe acute pancreatitis ICU <sup>n</sup>	death <sup>o</sup>	TEM1, CTX-M-15, ESxA1 <sup>p</sup> , ESxA2 <sup>q</sup>	ST161 A <sup>r</sup>	FB/310 <sup>s</sup>
EC-13 <sup>a</sup>	64 male	blood <sup>t</sup>	Neonatal sepsis NICU <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	TEM1, CMY-38 <sup>r</sup>	ST161 A <sup>r</sup>	FB/310 <sup>s</sup>
EC-24 <sup>a</sup>	56 female	urine <sup>m</sup>	Diabetes and urinary tract infections Endocrinology <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	CTX-M-15 <sup>r</sup> , FoaA3 <sup>s</sup>	ST205 A <sup>t</sup>	A/C 230 <sup>u</sup>
EC-SMX3 <sup>a</sup>	42 male	blood <sup>t</sup>	Multiple myeloma HCT <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	TEM1, CTX-M-15, CMY-38 <sup>r</sup>	ST110 A <sup>v</sup>	31/60 <sup>w</sup>
EC-SMX5 <sup>a</sup>	63 female	sputum <sup>v</sup>	Lung cancer Oncology <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	CTX-M-15, CMY-38 <sup>r</sup>	ST161 A <sup>r</sup>	A/C 260 <sup>s</sup>
KP-07 <sup>a</sup>	72 female	blood <sup>t</sup>	Intracranial hemorrhage associated with cerebral infections Neurology <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	TEM1 <sup>r</sup>	ST111 <sup>u</sup>	Untypable 75 <sup>w</sup>
KP-09 <sup>a</sup>	1 male	urine <sup>m</sup>	Multiple contusions as a result of a car accident PICU <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	TEM1 <sup>r</sup> , ESxA1 <sup>p</sup>	ST335 <sup>x</sup>	A/C 245 <sup>y</sup>
KP-40A <sup>a</sup>	10 day/ male	blood <sup>t</sup>	Neonatal sepsis NICU <sup>n</sup>	death <sup>o</sup>	TEM1, CTX-M-15 <sup>r</sup>	ST160 <sup>s</sup>	A/C 6 <sup>t</sup>
KP-41 <sup>a</sup>	9m female	blood <sup>t</sup>	Septicemia PICU <sup>n</sup>	death <sup>o</sup>	TEM1, CTX-M-15 <sup>r</sup>	ST111 <sup>u</sup>	N55 <sup>v</sup>
KO-ZMD8 <sup>a</sup>	75 male	urine <sup>m</sup>	Nephropathy discharge <sup>o</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	CMY-38 <sup>r</sup>	ND <sup>z</sup>	Untypable 75 <sup>w</sup>
ECL-ZMD10 <sup>a</sup>	49 male	wound <sup>x</sup>	Extensive burn Burn unit <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	ESxA1 <sup>p</sup> , ESxA2 <sup>q</sup>	ND <sup>z</sup>	Untypable 760 <sup>w</sup>
ECL-ZMD12 <sup>a</sup>	21 female	blood <sup>t</sup>	Severe aplastic anemia Hematology <sup>n</sup>	death <sup>o</sup>	ESxA1 <sup>p</sup>	ND <sup>z</sup>	A/C 55 <sup>y</sup>
EC-136 <sup>a</sup>	114 male	sputum <sup>v</sup>	Lung infections and sepsis NICU <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	MIR-2 <sup>r</sup>	ND <sup>z</sup>	A/C 160 <sup>s</sup>
CF-SMX4 <sup>a</sup>	67 male	urine <sup>m</sup>	Nephropathy discharge <sup>o</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	CMY-38 <sup>r</sup>	ND <sup>z</sup>	Untypable 75 <sup>w</sup>
CF-25 <sup>a</sup>	62 male	urine <sup>m</sup>	Cerebral hemorrhage and lung infection Neurology <sup>n</sup>	discharge <sup>o</sup>	CMY-38 <sup>r</sup> , ESxA1 <sup>p</sup>	ND <sup>z</sup>	A/C 170 <sup>s</sup>

菌株	临床特征				
	年龄/性别	标本	诊断/病房	愈后	
EC-01	76/女	尿样	糖尿病合并肾盂肾炎/内分泌科	出院	
EC-03	58/男	血样	急性重症胰腺炎/ICU	死亡	
EC-13	64/男	血样	新生儿败血症/NICU	出院	
EC-24	56/女	尿样	糖尿病伴泌尿系感染/内分泌科	出院	
EC-SMX3	42/男	血样	全身多发伤/EICU	出院	
EC-SMX5	63/女	痰液	肺癌/肿瘤科	出院	
KP-07	72/女	血样	脑出血伴颅内感染/脑外	出院	
KP-09	1/男	血样	全身多发伤/败血症/儿内	死亡	
KP-40A	10天/男	血样	新生儿败血症/NICU	死亡	
KP-41	9个月/女	血样	败血症/PICU	死亡	
KO-ZMD8	75/男	尿样	肾病综合征/肾内	出院	
ECL-ZMD10	49/男	分泌物	大面积烧伤/烧伤科	出院	
ECL-ZMD12	21/女	血样	重症再生障碍性贫血/血液科	死亡	
ECL-36	15天/男	痰液	新生儿窒息并肺部感染/NICU	死亡	
CF-SMX4	67/男	尿样	肾病/肾内科	出院	
CF-25	62/男	尿样	脑出血伴肺部感染/神经外科	出院	

#### 4、NDM-1阳性菌株的分子特征

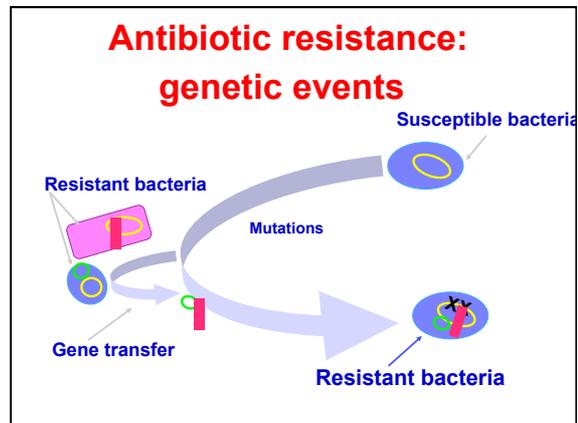
Isolate	Associated resistance determinants*			MLST/ phylogenetic group	Plasmid type carrying bla <sub>NDM-1</sub> / Plasmid size (kb)
	β-lactamases	16SrRNA methylase	Others		
EC-01	-	-	-	ST1237/A	Untypeable/230
EC-03	TEM-1, CTX-M15, CMY-30	RmtB	FosA3	ST361/A	A/C/180
EC-13	TEM-1, CMY-30	-	-	ST40/A	FIB/310
EC-24	CTX-M-15	-	FosA3	ST205/A	A/C/230
EC-SMX3	TEM-1, CTX-M-15, CMY-30	-	-	ST410/A	I1/60
EC-SMX5	CTX-M-15, CMY-30	-	-	ST361/A	A/C/260
KP-07	-	-	-	ST11	Untypeable/55
KP-09	TEM1	RmtB	-	ST89	A/C/245
KP-40A	TEM-1, CTX-M-15	-	-	ST966	A/C/-
KP-41	-	-	-	ST113	N/55
KO-ZMD8	-	-	-	ND	Untypeable/55
ECL-ZMD10	-	ArmA	FosA3	ND	Untypeable/360
ECL-ZMD12	-	ArmA	-	ND	A/C/55
ECL-36	MIR-2	-	-	ND	A/C/160
CF-SMX4	CMY-73	-	-	ND	Untypeable/55
CF-25	CMY-73	ArmA	FosA3	ND	A/C/170



Campaign to Prevent Antimicrobial Resistance in Healthcare Settings

### 预防抗菌药物耐药的12项措施

12 遏制医务工作者传播	预防传播
11 隔离患者	
10 及时停用抗菌药物	合理应用抗菌药物
9 严格掌握万古霉素应用指征	
8 治疗感染, 而非寄殖	
7 治疗感染, 而非污染	
6 专家会诊	
5 应用当地资料	
4 控制抗菌药物应用	有效的诊断和治疗
3 针对性病原治疗	
2 拔除导管	预防感染
1 接种疫苗	



### Brilliance™ CRE Agar

• For identification of carbapenem-resistant Enterobacteriaceae including KESG  
 • Save time identifying CRE resistant isolates  
 • Results available in just 18 hours

<http://www.oxidhai.com/cre/>

### Brilliance™ CRE Agar对碳青霉稀类耐药革兰阴性菌的筛选流程

rectal swabs  
faecal samples  
isolated colony

Identification of carbapenem-resistant *E. coli* and the *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, *Serratia* and *Citrobacter* (KESG) group

Incubate for 18-24 hrs at 37°C  
Negative plates for an additional 24 hours.

- 1 Pale pink colonies  
carbapenem-resistant *E. coli*
- 2 blue colonies  
carbapenem-resistant KESG group
- 3 tan colonies with a brown halo  
Resistant *Proteus*, *Morganella* and *Providencia*

### MBL testing and Modified Hodge testing

噬菌体用的 MBL 阳性:  
 IP/IP16, <math>C1>16</math>  
 IP/IP1 之间的幻影圈, MBL 阳性  
 IP 或 IP1 出现畸变圈, MBL 阴性

EDTA IPM

亚胺培南-EDTA协同试验阳性  
 亚胺培南-EDTA协同试验阴性

Fig. 1: Photograph shows the results of Modified Hodge test (All the four isolates seen in the figure are positive for the Modified Hodge test, showing the cloverleaf type indentation)

Deshpande, P, et al. J Assoc Physicians India. (2010), 58: 147-149.  
LEE K. etc. J Clin Microbiol, 2003, 46:23-9

### 通过细菌耐药监测及耐药菌筛查及时发现耐药菌医院感染

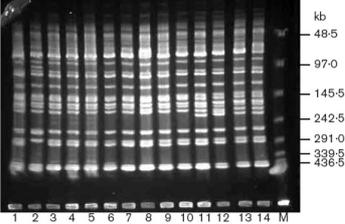
未能识别具有重要流行病学意义的耐药菌株

CRKP  
CREC  
MBL

感染控制人员与临床实验室缺乏联系

## 同一克隆在不同科室间播散流行

A1 A3 A1 A1 A1 A1 A1 A1 A1 A2 A2 A2



- > 克隆A为主要流行菌株 (44/45)
- > ICU、肝移植、呼吸内科、创伤外科等
- > 2000.10-2001.5:A1克隆为主;
- > 2001.6-:A2克隆为主
- > A克隆OXA-23均阴性

Yu YS\*, Yang Q, et al. J Med Microbiol 2004, 53(Pt 7): 653-656

## 院内感染

- 单间隔离
- 日常消毒（洗必泰）
- 表面清洁（酒精），地面清洁（苯扎氯胺）
- 工作人员教育
- 手卫生

### SURVEILLANCE AND OUTBREAK REPORTS

### Emergence and outbreak of carbapenemase-producing KPC-3 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Spain, September 2009 to February 2010: control measures

ABSTRACT: *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (K. pneumoniae) is a common Gram-negative bacillus. It is a major cause of hospital-acquired infections. In September 2009, a carbapenemase-producing KPC-3 *K. pneumoniae* strain emerged in a tertiary care hospital in Madrid, Spain. This strain was subsequently found in other hospitals in Madrid and in other regions of Spain. The emergence and spread of this strain was associated with the implementation of control measures. The control measures included: (i) isolation of patients with KPC-3 *K. pneumoniae*; (ii) disinfection of the environment; (iii) hand hygiene; and (iv) education of staff. The control measures were effective in reducing the spread of this strain. This study highlights the importance of control measures in preventing the spread of carbapenemase-producing *K. pneumoniae*.

## 提高洗手依从性

- ✓ 教育和推广洗手
- ✓ 洗手液应容易获取
- ✓ 选择以酒精为基础的免洗手消毒剂
- ✓ 高年资医护人员的模范带头作用
- ✓ 合理平衡医患比例

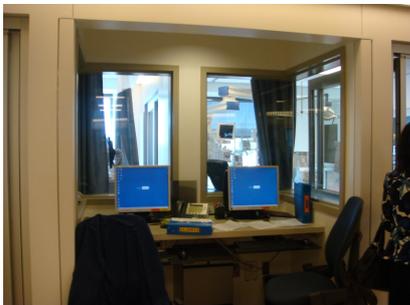


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Microorganism*	Surface
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i> (n=8)	Bedside tables, bed rails, sinks, sphygmomanometer, working surfaces, computer keyboard
Non-fermenting Gram-negative bacilli (n=1)	Working surface
<i>Streptococcus</i> sp. (n=1)	Working surface
ESBL-producing <i>K. pneumoniae</i> (n=1)	Bedside table
<i>K. pneumoniae</i> (n=2)	Working surfaces, computer keyboard
<i>Bacillus</i> sp. (n=1)	Computer keyboard
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> (n=2)	Taps
<i>Enterobacter</i> sp. (n=1)	Working surfaces

多点采样培养：医护人员的手，工作台，水龙头，病房（床栏，床头柜，水槽，龙头），护士站水槽，电脑键盘，饱和度仪，血压计。

## 美国UCLA的ICU



隔离

## 美国UCLA的ICU



隔离

美国UCLA的ICU



隔离

中国大部分医院ICU设施



宁波市第一人民医院



《多重耐药菌医院感染预防与控制技术指南》

——卫办医政发【2011】5号

- **加强多重耐药菌医院感染管理**
  - 重视多重耐药菌医院感染管理
  - 加强重点环节管理
  - 加大人员培训力度
- **强化预防和控制措施**
  - 加强医务人员手卫生
  - 严格实施隔离措施：尽量选择单间隔离，相关器械专用和消毒，注意操作流程和防护
  - 遵守无菌操作规程
  - 加强清洁和消毒工作
- **合理使用抗菌药物**
- **建立和完善对多重耐药菌的监测**
  - 加强多重耐药菌监测工作
  - 提高临床微生物实验室的检测能力

总结

- 碳青霉烯类抗生素是目前对肠杆菌科细菌抗菌活性最强的抗菌药物
- 碳青霉烯类抗生素耐药肠杆菌科细菌感染将是我们临床抗感染的巨大挑战
- 需要我们规范抗菌药物使用，延缓耐药出现
- 加强监测和院感控制，减少流行
- 加强治疗方法和新药的研究

Thank you for attention!

