

· 临床耐药与流行病学 ·

王辉 北京大学人民医院检验科主任、教授、博导,北京大学医学部检验学系主任,国家自然科学基金杰出青年获得者,中国医促会临床微生物与感染分会主委、中华医学会微生物学和免疫学分会常委兼临床微生物学组组长、美国临床和实验室标准化协会 (CLSI) 药敏委员会折点工作组委员。共发表 SCI 论文 90 余篇;主持及参与制定专家共识 17 项、临床指南 3 项、行业标准 5 项;主编“十二五”精品书籍《临床微生物学检验》,主译专业经典书籍美国《临床微生物学手册》(第 11 版)。



2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年医院内获得性血流感染常见病原菌分布及其耐药性分析

王晓娟¹, 赵春江¹, 李荷楠¹, 陈宏斌¹, 靳龙阳¹, 王占伟¹, 廖康², 曾吉³, 徐修礼⁴, 金炎⁵, 苏丹虹⁶, 刘文思⁷, 胡志东⁸, 曹彬^{9,10}, 褚云卓¹¹, 张嵘¹², 罗燕萍¹³, 胡必杰¹⁴, 王辉¹

- 1 北京大学人民医院 检验科, 北京 100044
- 2 中山大学附属第一医院 检验科, 广东 广州 510080
- 3 华中科技大学同济医学院附属普爱医院 检验科, 湖北 武汉 430030
- 4 空军军医大学西京医院 检验科, 陕西 西安 710032
- 5 山东大学附属省立医院 检验科, 山东 济南 250012
- 6 广州呼吸疾病研究所, 广东 广州 510120
- 7 中南大学湘雅医院 检验科, 湖南 长沙 410013
- 8 天津医科大学总医院 检验科, 天津 300070
- 9 中日友好医院 呼吸与危重症医学科, 北京 100029
- 10 首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院 检验科 感染与临床微生物科, 北京 100020
- 11 中国医科大学附属第一医院 检验科, 辽宁 沈阳 110122
- 12 浙江大学医学院附属第二医院 检验科, 浙江 杭州 310009
- 13 中国人民解放军总医院 临床微生物科, 北京 100039
- 14 复旦大学附属中山医院 临床微生物科, 上海 200032

Received: May 9, 2018; Accepted: July 9, 2018

Supported by: National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 81625014, 81661138006).

Corresponding author: Hui Wang. Tel/Fax: +86-10-88326300; E-mail: wanghui@pkuph.edu.cn, whuibj@163.com

国家自然科学基金 (Nos. 81625014, 81661138006) 资助。

网络出版时间: 2018-08-15

网络出版地址: <http://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.1998.Q.20180814.1328.001.html>

王晓娟, 赵春江, 李荷楠, 等. 2011年、2013年和2016年医院内获得性血流感染常见病原菌分布及其耐药性分析. 生物工程学报, 2018, 34(8): 1205-1217.

Wang XJ, Zhao CJ, Li HN, et al. Microbiological profiles of pathogens causing nosocomial bacteremia in 2011, 2013 and 2016. Chin J Biotech, 2018, 34(8): 1205-1217.

摘要: 动态监测 2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年我国不同地区医院内获得性血流感染病原菌分布及耐药进展趋势。从全国 10 个城市回顾性收集血流感染病原菌非重复性株, 采用琼脂稀释法或微量肉汤稀释法进行药物敏感性试验, 采用 Whonet 5.6 软件对药敏试验结果进行分析。收集的 2 248 株血流感染病原菌中革兰阴性杆菌为 1 657 株 (占 73.7%), 革兰阳性球菌为 591 株 (占 26.3%)。分离率排名前五的病原菌依次为大肠埃希菌 (32.6%, 733 株/2 248 株)、肺炎克雷伯菌 (14.5%, 327 株/2 248 株)、金黄色葡萄球菌 (10.0%, 225 株/2 248 株)、鲍曼不动杆菌 (8.7%, 196 株/2 248 株) 和铜绿假单胞菌 (6.2%, 140 株/2 248 株)。血流感染分离的革兰阴性杆菌对抗菌药物体外敏感率较高的抗菌药物依次为粘菌素 (96.5%, 1 525 株/1 581 株, 不包括天然耐药菌株)、替加环素 (95.6%, 1 375 株/1 438 株, 不包括天然耐药菌株)、头孢他啶/克拉维酸 (89.2%, 1 112 株/1 246 株)、阿米卡星 (86.4%, 1 382 株/1 599 株) 和美罗培南 (85.7%, 1 376 株/1 605 株); 革兰阳性球菌对抗菌药物体外敏感率较高的抗菌药物依次为替加环素、替考拉宁和达托霉素 (敏感率均为 100.0%)、万古霉素和利奈唑胺 (敏感率均为 99.7%)。2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年产超广谱 β -内酰胺酶肠杆菌科细菌分离率分别为 50.6% (206 株/407 株)、49.8% (136 株/273 株) 和 38.9% (167 株/429 株); 碳青霉烯不敏感肠杆菌科细菌分离率分别为 2.2% (9 株/408 株)、4.0% (16 株/402 株) 和 3.9% (17 株/439 株); 多重耐药鲍曼不动杆菌分离率分别为 76.4% (55 株/72 株)、82.7% (43 株/52 株) 和 87.5% (63 株/72 株), 多重耐药铜绿假单胞菌分离率分别为 9.8% (5 株/51 株)、20.0% (7 株/35 株) 和 13.0% (7 株/54 株); 甲氧西林耐药金黄色葡萄球菌的分离率分别为 51.9% (41 株/79 株)、29.7% (19 株/64 株) 和 31.7% (26 株/82 株)。屎肠球菌和粪肠球菌中高水平庆大霉素耐药株分离率分别为 43.2% (48 株/111 株) 和 40.9% (27 株/66 株)。碳青霉烯不敏感肠杆菌科细菌中肺炎克雷伯菌居首位, 占 57.1% (24 株/42 株)。肠杆菌科细菌中分离出 30 株替加环素不敏感株, 其中肺炎克雷伯菌占 76.7% (23 株/30 株); 分离出粘菌素耐药肠杆菌科细菌 39 株, 其中大肠埃希菌、阴沟肠杆菌和肺炎克雷伯菌分别占 43.6% (17 株/39 株)、35.9% (14 株/39 株) 和 15.4% (6 株/39 株)。医院获得性血流感染病原菌主要为革兰阴性杆菌 (以大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌为主), 其对替加环素、粘菌素和碳青霉烯类药物的敏感率较高; 革兰阳性球菌中分离率最高的为金黄色葡萄球菌, 其次为屎肠球菌, 这两种细菌对替加环素、达托霉素、利奈唑胺、万古霉素和替考拉宁的敏感率较高。粘菌素耐药肠杆菌科细菌、替加环素不敏感肠杆菌科细菌、利奈唑胺或万古霉素不敏感革兰阳性球菌的分离, 警示临床高度关注, 仍需动态监测耐药进展趋势。

关键词: 血流感染, 菌血症, 病原谱, 抗菌药物耐药性

Microbiological profiles of pathogens causing nosocomial bacteremia in 2011, 2013 and 2016

Xiaojuan Wang¹, Chunjiang Zhao¹, Henan Li¹, Hongbin Chen¹, Longyang Jin¹, Zhanwei Wang¹, Kang Liao², Ji Zeng³, Xiuli Xu⁴, Yan Jin⁵, Danhong Su⁶, Wenen Liu⁷, Zhidong Hu⁸, Bin Cao^{9,10}, Yunzhuo Chu¹¹, Rong Zhang¹², Yanping Luo¹³, Bijie Hu¹⁴, and Hui Wang¹

¹ Department of Clinical Laboratory, Peking University People's Hospital, Beijing 100044, China

² Department of Clinical Laboratory, The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou 510080, Guangdong, China

³ Department of Clinical Laboratory, Puai Hospital of Tongji Medical College of Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan 430030, Hubei, China

4 Department of Clinical Laboratory, Xijing Hospital, Air Force Military Medical University, Xi'an 710032, Shaanxi, China

5 Department of Clinical Laboratory, Shandong Provincial Hospital, Jinan 250012, Shandong, China

6 Guangzhou Institute of Respiratory Disease, The First Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510120, Guangdong, China

7 Department of Clinical Laboratory, Xiangya Hospital of Central South University, Changsha 410013, Hunan, China

8 Department of Clinical Laboratory, Tianjin Medical University General Hospital, Tianjin 300070, China

9 Department of Pulmonary and Critical Care Medicine, Center of Respiratory Medicine, China-Japan Friendship Hospital and National Clinical Research Center for Respiratory Diseases, Beijing 100029, China

10 Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Beijing Chao Yang Hospital of Capital Medical University, Beijing 100020, China

11 Department of Clinical Laboratory, The First Affiliated Hospital of China Medical University, Shenyang 110122, Liaoning, China

12 Department of Clinical Laboratory, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310009, Zhejiang, China

13 Department of Clinical Microbiology, Chinese PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100039, China

14 Department of Clinical Microbiology, Zhongshan Hospital of Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China

Abstract: To dynamically investigate the distribution and antimicrobial resistance profiles of bacteremia pathogens isolated from different regions in China in 2011, 2013 and 2016. Non-repetitive isolates from nosocomial bloodstream infections were retrospectively collected and detected for antimicrobial susceptibility tests (AST) by agar dilution or microbroth dilution methods. Whonet 5.6 was used to analyze the AST data. Among 2 248 isolates, 1 657 (73.7%) were Gram-negative bacilli and 591 (26.3%) were Gram-positive cocci. The top five bacteremia pathogens were as follows, *Escherichia coli* (32.6%, 733/2 248), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (14.5%, 327/2 248), *Staphylococcus aureus* (10.0%, 225/2 248), *Acinetobacter baumannii* (8.7%, 196/2 248) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (6.2%, 140/2 248). Colistin (96.5%, 1 525/1 581, excluding innate resistant organisms), tigecycline (95.6%, 1 375/1 438, excluding innate resistant organisms), ceftazidime/clavulanate acid (89.2%, 1 112 /1 246), amikacin (86.4%, 1 382/1 599) and meropenem (85.7%, 1 376/1 605) showed relatively high susceptibility against Gram-negative bacilli. While tigecycline, teicoplanin and daptomycin (the susceptibility rates were 100.0%), vancomycin and linezolid (the susceptibility rates were 99.7%) demonstrated high susceptibility against Gram-positive cocci. The prevalence of extended-spectrum β -lactamases (ESBLs)-producing *Enterobacteriaceae* were 50.6% (206/407), 49.8% (136/273) and 38.9% (167/429) in 2011, 2013 and 2016 respectively; carbapenem-non-susceptible *Enterobacteriaceae* were 2.2% (9/408), 4.0% (16/402) and 3.9% (17/439) in 2011, 2013 and 2016 respectively; The prevalence of multidrug-resistant *A. baumannii* (MDRA) was 76.4% (55/72) in 2011, 82.7% (43/52) in 2013 and 87.5% (63/72) in 2016, respectively. The prevalence of multidrug-resistant *P. aeruginosa* (MDRP) was 9.8% (5/51) in 2011, 20.0% (7/35) in 2013 and 13.0% (7/54) in 2016, respectively. The prevalence of methicillin-resistant *S. aureus* (MRSA) was 51.9% (41/79) in 2011, 29.7% (19/64) in 2013 and 31.7% (26/82) in 2016, respectively. The prevalence of high level gentamicin resistance (HLGR) of *Enterococcus faecium* and *Enterococcus faecalis* were 43.2% (48/111) and 40.9% (27/66), respectively. The predominant organism of carbapenem-non-susceptible *Enterobacteriaceae* was *K. pneumoniae* with its proportion of 57.1% (24/42). Among 30 tigecycline-non-susceptible *Enterobacteriaceae*, *K. pneumoniae* was the most popular organism with 76.7% (23/30). Among 39 colistin-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, *E. coli*, *Enterobacter cloacae* and *K. pneumoniae* were constituted with the percent of 43.6 (17/39), 35.9 (14/39) and 15.4 (6/39), respectively. The Gram-negative bacilli (*E. coli* and *K. pneumoniae* were the major organisms) were the major pathogens of nosocomial bacteremia, to which tigecycline, colistin and carbapenems kept with highly *in vitro* susceptibility. Whereas, among the Gram-positive cocci, *S. aureus* was the top 1 isolated organism, followed by *E. faecium*, to which tigecycline, daptomycin, linezolid, vancomycin and teicoplanin kept with highly *in vitro* susceptibility. Isolation of colistin-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, tigecycline-non-susceptible *Enterobacteriaceae*, linezolid- or vancomycin-non-susceptible Gram-positive cocci suggests more attention should be paid to these resistant organisms and dynamic surveillance was essential.

Keywords: bloodstream infections, bacteremia, pathogen distribution, antimicrobial resistance

抗菌药物耐药已经成为本世纪面临的重大公共卫生问题^[1]。随着新型抗菌药物的引入和抗菌药物的广泛应用，多重耐药菌和新药耐药菌^[2-3]

的分离率呈逐年上升趋势，使有效应用于临床治疗的抗菌药物捉襟见肘。菌血症感染患者，尤其是耐药菌如碳青霉烯耐药革兰阴性杆菌等感染病

死率高、疾病负担重^[4-5],因而动态监测血流感染病原菌的耐药趋势具有十分重要的临床意义。本研究通过2011年、2013年和2016年度监测14家教学医院参与的中国医院内感染的抗生素耐药监测(Chinese antimicrobial resistance surveillance of nosocomial infection, CARES)项目中血流感染病原菌的分布和耐药性变化,为临床治疗医院内获得性血流感染提供合理用药依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 菌株来源

所有医院内获得性血流感染病原菌分离自中国10个城市14家教学医院,共计2248株病原菌,其中革兰阴性杆菌占73.7%(1657株/2248株),革兰阳性球菌占26.3%(591株/2248株)。2011年收集737株,2013年收集706株,2016年收集805株。14家教学医院中,中山大学附属第一医院收集211株,北京大学人民医院202株,华中科技大学同济医学院附属协和医院199株,空军军医大学西京医院194株,山东大学附属省立医院193株,广州呼吸疾病研究所192株,中南大学湘雅医院186株,天津医科大学总医院185株,首都医科大学附属北京朝阳医院176株,中国医科大学附属第一医院132株,浙江大学医学院附属第二医院129株,解放军总医院129株,复旦大学附属中山医院120株。

医院内获得性血流感染定义为入院48h或48h以上出现微生物学证实的菌血症感染症状或转院到本院48h内出现微生物学证实的菌血症感染症状^[6-7]。菌株入组标准为血培养首次分离的非重复菌株,并根据收集的临床病例资料表判定为医院内获得性血流感染分离株。14家分中心收集菌株均送至中心实验室北京大学人民医院检验科微生物学实验室进行菌株再鉴定和抗菌药物敏感性试验(以下简称药敏试验)。菌株鉴定采用梅里埃Vitek2-Compact全自动微生物鉴定系统或布鲁克质

谱仪(Matrix-Assisted Laser Desorption/Ionization Time of Flight Mass Spectrometry, MALDI-TOF MS)。药敏试验质控菌株采用大肠埃希菌 ATCC25922、铜绿假单胞菌 ATCC27853、金黄色葡萄球菌 ATCC29213 和粪肠球菌 ATCC29212。

1.2 药敏试验

药敏试验使用美国BD公司的Mueller Hinton琼脂,采用琼脂稀释法或微量肉汤稀释法测定抗菌药物的最低抑菌浓度(Minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC),测定的抗菌药物包括头孢西丁、头孢曲松、头孢噻肟、头孢噻肟/克拉维酸(4 μg/mL)、头孢他啶、头孢他啶/克拉维酸(4 μg/mL)、头孢吡肟、头孢哌酮/舒巴坦(2:1)、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦(4 μg/mL)、亚胺培南、美罗培南、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、莫西沙星、阿米卡星、替加环素、米诺环素、苯唑西林、氨苄西林、红霉素、克林霉素、万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺、复方磺胺甲噁唑/甲氧苄啶(19:1)和庆大霉素。药敏试验方法按照美国临床实验室标准化研究所(Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, CLSI) M07-A10文件(2015年)^[8]所推荐的操作方法进行。药敏试验结果解释标准参照CLSI-M100-S26文件(2016年)^[9],其中头孢哌酮/舒巴坦、头孢噻肟/克拉维酸和头孢他啶/克拉维酸的折点分别参照头孢哌酮、头孢噻肟和头孢他啶的折点。替加环素的药敏试验操作参照《替加环素体外药敏试验操作规程专家共识》^[10-11],折点参照美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)的标准。粘菌素的折点参照欧洲临床微生物和感染病学学会药敏委员会(European Committee on Antimicrobial Susceptibility Testing, EUCAST, http://www.eucast.org/clinical_breakpoints/), 2 μg/mL为敏感, >2 μg/mL为耐药。

1.3 重要耐药菌的检测

多重耐药(Multidrug resistant, MDR)革兰

阴性杆菌定义为体外药敏试验检测结果对临床常规应用的至少三类抗菌药物同时呈现为不敏感(包括中介和耐药)的革兰阴性杆菌;其中铜绿假单胞菌和鲍曼不动杆菌的抗菌药物分类参照泛耐药菌实验室诊断的中国专家共识^[1,12]。超广谱 β-内酰胺酶(Extended spectrum β-lactamases, ESBLs)、甲氧西林耐药葡萄球菌(Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus* spp., MRS)及高水平氨基糖苷类耐药肠球菌(High-level gentamicin resistant, HLGR)的检测参照 CLSI 推荐检测方法。碳青霉烯不敏感肠杆菌科细菌判定参照 CLSI M100-S26 文件(2016 年)^[9],即厄他培南 MIC 值 1 μg/mL,或亚胺培南/美罗培南 MIC 值 2 μg/mL。

1.4 数据分析

药敏试验结果采用 Whonet 5.6 版本软件(WHONET.org.cn)进行分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 医院内获得性血流感染病原菌分布

2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年医院内获得性血流感染分离率前 10 位病原菌见图 1。如图 1 所示,血流感染病原谱仍以革兰阴性杆菌为主,各年度分离优势病原菌占首位分离率的均为大肠埃希菌,其次是肺炎克雷伯菌和金黄色葡萄球菌。肠杆菌科细菌共计 1 250 株,以大肠埃希菌(32.6%, 733 株/2 248 株)和肺炎克雷伯菌(14.5%, 327 株/2 248 株)为主;非发酵菌中鲍曼不动杆菌(8.7%, 196 株/2 248 株)和铜绿假单胞菌(6.2%, 140 株/2 248 株)的分离率最高。革兰阳性球菌以金黄色葡萄球菌(10.0%, 225 株/2 248 株)和屎肠球菌(4.9%, 111 株/2 248 株)为主。

2.2 血流感染病原菌耐药性分析

血流感染中革兰阴性杆菌对抗菌药物体外敏感率较高的依次为粘菌素(96.5%, 1 525 株/1 581 株,不包括对粘菌素天然耐药的黏质沙雷

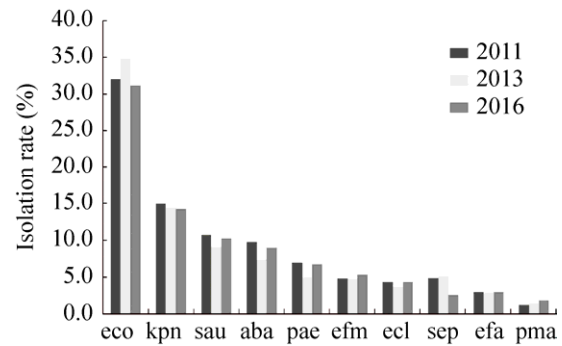


图 1 2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年医院内获得性血流感染分离前 10 位病原菌

Fig. 1 The top 10 isolated nosocomial bacteremia pathogens in 2011, 2013 and 2016. eco: *Escherichia coli*; kpn: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*; sau: *Staphylococcus aureus*; aba: *Acinetobacter baumannii*; pae: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*; efm: *Enterococcus faecium*; ecl: *Enterobacter cloacae*; sep: *Staphylococcus epidermidis*; efa: *Enterococcus faecalis*; pma: *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*.

菌、变形杆菌属、摩根摩根菌和洋葱伯克霍尔德菌复合体)、替加环素(95.6%, 1 375 株/1 438 株,不包括对替加环素天然耐药的铜绿假单胞菌、摩根摩根菌和变形杆菌属等)、头孢他啶/克拉维酸(89.2%, 1 112 株/1 246 株)、阿米卡星(86.4%, 1 382 株/1 599 株)和美罗培南(85.7%, 1 376 株/1 605 株)。革兰阳性球菌对抗菌药物体外敏感率较高的抗菌药物依次为替考拉宁(100.0%, 591 株/591 株)、达托霉素(100.0%, 398 株/398 株)、万古霉素(99.7%, 576 株/578 株)和利奈唑胺(99.7%, 589 株/591 株)。血流感染中分离率较高的病原菌对抗菌药物敏感率见表 1。

2.2.1 肠杆菌科细菌

替加环素、粘菌素、碳青霉烯类和氨基糖苷类抗菌药物对肠杆菌科细菌保持较高的体外抗菌活性(敏感率>90.0%)。血流感染中分离率最高的大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌对各类抗菌药物的敏感性见表 2。表 2 分别列出了 2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年产 ESBLs 菌株、不产 ESBLs 菌株和不能确

表 1 医院内获得性血流感染主要病原菌对抗菌药物的敏感率
Table 1 The susceptibility rates of antimicrobial agents against dominant bacteremia pathogens

Antimicrobial agents	Enterobacteriaceae					Staphylococcus spp.					Acinetobacter baumannii					Pseudomonas aeruginosa					Enterococcus spp.				
	2011 (n=408)	2013 (n=402)	2016 (n=439)	2011 (n=136)	2013 (n=132)	2016 (n=134)	2011 (n=72)	2013 (n=52)	2016 (n=72)	2011 (n=51)	2013 (n=35)	2016 (n=54)	2011 (n=57)	2013 (n=59)	2016 (n=73)	2011 (n=51)	2013 (n=35)	2016 (n=54)	2011 (n=57)	2013 (n=59)	2016 (n=73)				
Colistin	98.5%	98.2%	93.9%	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—	—	—				
Tigecycline	98.3%	97.7%	96.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	68.1%	92.3%	91.7%	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%				
Imipenem	97.8%	96.0%	95.9%	ND	ND	ND	26.4%	17.3%	12.5%	86.3%	65.7%	64.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Meropenem	97.8%	96.5%	95.9%	ND	ND	ND	25.0%	17.3%	12.5%	92.2%	74.3%	77.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cefoperazone/ sulbactam	71.8%	84.3%	85.0%	ND	ND	ND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Piperacillin/ tazobactam	88.2%	92.8%	90.7%	ND	ND	ND	22.2%	17.3%	13.9%	94.1%	71.4%	83.3%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cefepime	77.0%	76.3%	67.0%	ND	ND	ND	23.6%	17.3%	15.3%	96.1%	74.3%	81.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ceftazidime	63.0%	68.2%	72.0%	ND	ND	ND	27.8%	19.2%	15.3%	94.1%	74.3%	81.5%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ceftazidime/ clavulanic acid	87.9%	91.0%	88.8%	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cefotaxime	40.4%	43.8%	50.6%	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cefotaxime/ clavulanic acid	83.3%	89.1%	85.9%	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Ceftriaxone	45.3%	42.5%	50.3%	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cefoxitin	59.4%	72.3%	72.1%	48.1%	70.3%	68.3%	ND	NA	NA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Levofloxacin	47.1%	56.7%	55.4%	44.1%	56.8%	62.7%	22.2%	17.3%	15.3%	94.1%	88.6%	81.5%	26.3%	23.7%	43.8%	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Amikacin	90.9%	96.8%	95.0%	ND	ND	ND	36.1%	21.2%	30.6%	94.1%	91.4%	96.3%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole	ND	ND	ND	83.1%	76.5%	88.1%	ND	ND	ND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Vancomycin	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0%	98.1%	98.5%	—	—	—	100.0%	98.1%	98.5%				
Teicoplanin	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%				
Linezolid	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	98.6%	—	—	—	100.0%	100.0%	98.6%				
Daptomycin	—	—	—	ND	100.0%	100.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ND	100.0%	100.0%				
Erythromycin	—	—	—	22.2%	39.4%	24.6%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ND	100.0%	100.0%				

“—”: breakpoints were not available according to CLSI M100-S26 document; ND: not detected.

表 2 医院内获得性血流感染大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌对抗菌药物的敏感率

Table 2 The susceptibility rates of antimicrobial agents against bacteremia *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Escherichia coli*

Antimicrobial agents	<i>E. coli</i>												<i>K. pneumoniae</i>											
	Non-ESBLs				ESBLs				Uncertainty				Non-ESBLs				ESBLs				Uncertainty			
	2011 (n=75)	2013 (n=57)	2016 (n=117)	2011 (n=156)	2013 (n=103)	2016 (n=115)	2011 (n=1)	2013 (n=4)	2016 (n=2)	2011 (n=64)	2013 (n=39)	2016 (n=65)	2011 (n=40)	2013 (n=23)	2016 (n=32)	2011 (n=6)	2013 (n=5)	2016 (n=13)						
Colistin	98.7%	100.0%	98.3%	99.4%	97.2%	92.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.1%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%						
Tigecycline	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.4%	94.9%	94.0%	90.0%	95.7%	79.4%	100.0%	80.0%	92.3%						
Imipenem	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%						
Meropenem	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	97.5%	100.0%	97.1%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%						
Cefoperazone/ sulbactam	93.4%	87.7%	97.5%	52.9%	78.3%	82.3%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	93.8%	100.0%	97.0%	62.5%	78.3%	61.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						
Piperacillin/ tazobactam	92.1%	93.0%	95.8%	91.1%	97.2%	97.6%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	93.8%	97.5%	98.5%	82.5%	91.3%	88.2%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%						
Cefepime	92.1%	87.7%	95.0%	58.0%	71.4%	31.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	96.9%	97.5%	97.0%	80.0%	65.2%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						
Ceftazidime	86.8%	82.5%	86.7%	44.6%	46.2%	54.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.6%	90.0%	92.5%	55.0%	47.8%	55.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						
Cefotaxime	84.2%	77.2%	85.0%	1.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	90.6%	90.0%	92.5%	7.5%	8.7%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						
Ceftriaxone	84.2%	75.4%	84.2%	5.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	92.2%	90.0%	94.0%	20.0%	4.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%						
Cefoxitin	72.4%	73.7%	75.8%	42.0%	70.8%	71.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	81.3%	77.5%	83.6%	75.0%	78.3%	61.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%						
Levofloxacin	50.0%	57.9%	56.7%	15.9%	21.7%	24.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	85.9%	90.0%	91.0%	57.5%	73.9%	50.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%						
Ciprofloxacin	47.4%	52.6%	55.8%	15.9%	16.0%	23.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	84.4%	90.0%	91.0%	55.0%	69.6%	38.2%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%						
Moxifloxacin	48.7%	60.0%	ND	16.6%	20.4%	ND	0.0%	0.0%	ND	85.9%	91.9%	ND	57.5%	75.0%	ND	0.0%	50.0%	ND						
Amikacin	90.8%	96.5%	98.3%	92.4%	97.2%	95.2%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	96.9%	100.0%	100.0%	82.5%	100.0%	100.0%	16.7%	60.0%	23.1%						
Minocycline	76.3%	82.5%	75.0%	67.5%	66.0%	73.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	79.7%	80.0%	82.1%	30.0%	39.1%	17.6%	33.3%	40.0%	46.2%						

ND: not detected. Uncertainty, indicated isolates were non-susceptible to ceftazidime and/or ceftazidime without MIC values descending or descending less than 8-fold MIC's value when adding clavulanic acid correspondently.

定是否产 ESBLs 的菌株 [对头孢噻肟 (2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) 和/或头孢他啶 (8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$) 不敏感, 加克拉维酸后 MIC 不降低或降低倍数 < 8 倍]。2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年 ESBLs 发生率分别为 50.6% (206 株/407 株)、49.8% (136 株/273 株) 和 38.9% (167 株/429 株)。碳青霉烯不敏感肠杆菌科细菌中肺炎克雷伯菌居首位, 占 57.1% (24 株/42 株), 其次是大肠埃希菌 (16.7%, 7 株/42 株) 和产酸克雷伯菌 (11.9%, 5 株/42 株) (表 3)。肠杆菌科细菌中有 30 株菌对替加环素不敏感, 其中肺炎克雷伯菌占 76.7% (23 株/30 株); 21 株替加环素耐药肺炎克雷伯菌对碳青霉烯类抗菌药物敏感。分离出粘菌素耐药肠杆菌科细菌为 39 株, 其中大肠埃希菌为 17 株 (占 43.6%), 阴沟肠杆菌为 14 株 (占 35.9%), 肺炎克雷伯菌为 6 株 (15.4%)。

2.2.2 鲍曼不动杆菌和铜绿假单胞菌

鲍曼不动杆菌和铜绿假单胞菌是医院内获得性血流感染分离率最高的非发酵菌。鲍曼不动杆菌和铜绿假单胞菌对各类抗菌药物的敏感性见表 1。除粘菌素和替加环素外, 鲍曼不动杆菌对其他类抗菌药物的敏感性呈逐年下降趋势, 2016 年鲍曼不动杆菌对碳青霉烯类抗菌药物的敏感性降至 12.5%, 其对其他 β -内酰胺类和喹诺酮类敏感率

表 3 医院内获得性血流感染碳青霉烯不敏感肠杆菌科细菌分布 ($n=42$)

Table 3 The organism distributions of nosocomial bacteremia carbapenem-non-susceptible *Enterobacteriaceae* ($n=42$)

Organism	2011	2013	2016	Total (%)
kpn	6 (66.7%)	5 (31.3%)	13 (76.5%)	24 (57.1)
eco	1 (11.1%)	4 (25.0%)	2 (11.8%)	7 (16.7)
kox	0	5 (31.3%)	0	5 (11.9)
ecl	1 (11.1%)	1 (6.3%)	1 (5.9%)	3 (7.1)
cfr	1 (11.1%)	1 (6.3%)	0	2 (4.8)
sma	0	0	1 (5.9%)	1 (2.4)

kpn: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*; eco: *Escherichia coli*; kox: *K. oxytoca*; ecl: *Enterobacter cloacae*; cfr: *Citrobacter freundii*; sma: *Serratia marcescens*.

低于 20.0%, 对阿米卡星的敏感率降至 30.6%。哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、头孢他啶、头孢吡肟、碳青霉烯类、喹诺酮类和氨基糖苷类抗菌药物对铜绿假单胞菌具有较高的体外抗菌活性 (>70.0%)。

2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年多重耐药菌分离率见图 2。如图 2 所示, 多重耐药鲍曼不动杆菌的分离率呈逐年递增趋势, 由 2011 年 76.4% (55 株/72 株) 上升至 2016 年 87.5% (63 株/72 株)。而多重耐药铜绿假单胞菌分离率相比于鲍曼不动杆菌较低, 低于 20.0%。

2.2.3 葡萄球菌属

万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺、达托霉素和替加环素对葡萄球菌属细菌的抗菌活性较好 (敏感率 > 98.0%) (表 1)。葡萄球菌属中金黄色葡萄球菌为医院内获得性血流感染分离率最高的革兰阳性球菌 (图 1), 其中甲氧西林耐药金黄色葡萄球菌 (Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*, MRSA) 分离率为 38.2% (86 株/225 株); 2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年 MRSA 的分离率呈下降趋势, 分别为 51.9% (41 株/79 株)、29.7% (19 株/64 株) 和 31.7% (26 株/82 株) (表 4)。而甲氧西林耐药凝

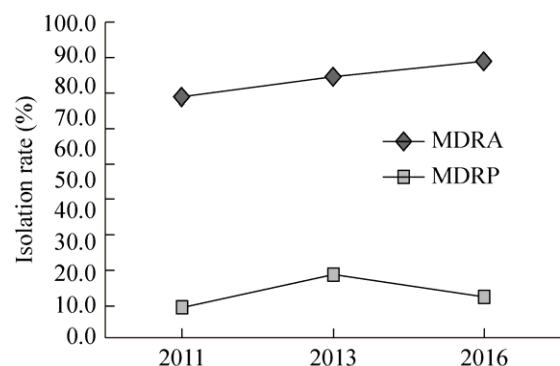


图 2 2011–2016 年医院内获得性血流感染多重耐药菌的分离率比较

Fig. 2 The prevalence rates of multidrug-resistant organism from nosocomial bloodstream infections during 2011–2016. MDRA: multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii*; MDRP: multidrug-resistant *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*.

固酶阴性葡萄球菌 (Methicillin-resistant coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus* spp., MRSCoN) 分离率为 80.6% (141 株/175 株); 2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年 MRSCoN 分离率分别为 80.4% (45 株/56 株)、77.9% (53 株/68 株) 和 84.3% (43 株/51 株) (表 4)。表 4 列出甲氧西林耐药和甲氧西林敏感葡萄球菌属细菌对各类抗菌药物的敏感率, 可以看出甲氧西林敏感葡萄球菌属细菌对各类抗菌药物的敏感性高于甲氧西林耐药菌株。2016 年分离出一株对利奈唑胺耐药的科氏葡萄球菌, 其同时也是 MRSCoN, 但仍对达托霉素、替加环素、米诺环素和利福平保持敏感。

2.2.4 肠球菌属

医院内获得性血流感染中, 肠球菌属细菌分离率为 8.4% (189 株/2 248 株)。万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺、达托霉素和替加环素对肠球菌属细菌的抗菌活性较好 (敏感率>98.0%) (表 1)。表 5 列出 2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年医院内获得

性血流感染中屎肠球菌和粪肠球菌对各类抗菌药物的敏感率。除米诺环素外, 粪肠球菌对各类抗菌药物的敏感性高于屎肠球菌 (表 5), 其中粪肠球菌对氨苄西林的敏感率高于 70.0%。屎肠球菌和粪肠球菌高水平庆大霉素耐药肠球菌的分离率分别为 43.2% (48 株/111 株) 和 40.9% (27 株/66 株)。2016 年分离的 1 株利奈唑胺耐药屎肠球菌, 其对喹诺酮类药物耐药, 但对万古霉素、替考拉宁、替加环素和米诺环素仍保持敏感。2013 年和 2016 年分别分离出 1 株万古霉素耐药粪肠球菌和 1 株万古霉素耐药屎肠球菌, 其对喹诺酮类药物耐药, 但仍对利奈唑胺、替考拉宁、替加环素和米诺环素保持敏感。

3 讨论

血流感染病原谱中革兰阴性杆菌分离率高于革兰阳性球菌。而多重耐药革兰阴性杆菌可水平传播耐药性、临床治疗策略有限、病死率较高^[13-14],

表 5 医院内获得性血流感染肠球菌对抗菌药物的敏感率

Table 5 The susceptibility rates of antimicrobial agents against nosocomial bacteremia *Enterococcus* spp.

Antimicrobial agents	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>			<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>		
	2011 (n=35)	2013 (n=33)	2016 (n=42)	2011 (n=22)	2013 (n=20)	2016 (n=24)
Linezolid	100.0%	100.0%	97.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Daptomycin	ND	100.0%	100.0%	ND	100.0%	100.0%
Tigecycline	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vancomycin	100.0%	100.0%	97.7%	100.0%	95.0%	100.0%
Teicoplanin	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Ampicillin	20.6%	13.3%	11.6%	90.5%	78.9%	91.3%
Ciprofloxacin	11.4%	3.0%	9.3%	36.4%	40.0%	75.0%
Levofloxacin	14.3%	12.1%	11.6%	45.5%	40.0%	87.5%
Erythromycin	11.4%	9.1%	11.6%	18.2%	20.0%	29.2%
Minocycline	54.3%	45.5%	62.8%	27.3%	65.0%	37.5%

ND: not detected.

其引起的临床感染已成为危及全球的公共卫生问题。大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌是菌血症分离率最高的两种病原菌,其对粘菌素、替加环素、碳青霉烯类和氨基糖苷类抗菌药物保持较高的体外抗菌活性。产 ESBLs 菌株的耐药性明显高于非产 ESBLs 菌株。产 ESBLs 肠杆菌科细菌分离率高达 40.7%,而产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌明显多于产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌。产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌对头孢他啶的敏感性高于头孢噻肟的敏感性,提示中国流行 *bla*_{CTX-M} 型 β -内酰胺酶^[15]是这类菌株对三代头孢菌素或四代头孢菌素耐药最主要的原因。碳青霉烯类抗菌药物是治疗产 ESBLs 革兰阴性杆菌的最后一道防线。自 1996 年美国首次报道产 KPC-2 型碳青霉烯酶的肺炎克雷伯菌^[16]以来,碳青霉烯不敏感革兰阴性杆菌分离率呈逐年上升趋势^[17]。产碳青霉烯酶已成为我国碳青霉烯不敏感肠杆菌科细菌最主要的耐药机制,而 KPC-2 型酶为流行的主要酶基因型,其次为 2009 年新发现的 NDM 型碳青霉烯酶^[18]。本研究医院内获得性血流感染中碳青霉烯不敏感肠杆菌科细菌的年度分离率虽然低于 6.0%,但基于本课题组前期研究得出我国碳青霉烯耐药肠杆菌科细菌(Carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*, CRE)的主要耐药基因具有可水平转移特征,警示临床一旦出现 CRE 感染,应高度重视并予以感控。

替加环素和粘菌素是治疗 CRE 等多重耐药菌的挽救性治疗措施^[19]。然而,临床已相继报道分离出替加环素不敏感菌株,替加环素耐药机制与 RND 外排泵表达上调相关^[20]。本研究中分离的 30 株替加环素不敏感肠杆菌科细菌对碳青霉烯类抗菌药物敏感性高达 93.3% (28 株/30 株),而分离的 42 株碳青霉烯不敏感肠杆菌科细菌对替加环素保持较高的敏感性 (95.2%, 40 株/42 株),提示临床治疗碳青霉烯耐药菌和替加环素耐药菌时可分别用替加环素和碳青霉烯类抗菌药物

覆盖。粘菌素在中国虽未上市,但本研究已分离出 39 株粘菌素耐药肠杆菌科细菌。随着可水平转移的粘菌素耐药基因 *mcr-1* 及其他 *mcr* 基因亚型的发现^[21-22],同时携带碳青霉烯酶和 *mcr-1* 基因临床菌株的报道^[23],这将使临床在面对多重耐药菌、泛耐药菌或全耐药菌治疗时真正面临无药可用的艰难境地。

血流感染非发酵菌中以铜绿假单胞菌和鲍曼不动杆菌为主,两类菌中 MDR 分离率呈上升趋势。铜绿假单胞菌对各类抗菌药物的敏感性优于鲍曼不动杆菌,但 Thaden 等前瞻性队列研究发现铜绿假单胞菌导致的菌血症病死率高于金黄色葡萄球菌或者其他革兰阴性杆菌所致的菌血症^[24],可能与铜绿假单胞菌毒力和易形成生物膜相关。Guo 等发现菌株多重耐药表型是鲍曼不动杆菌所致菌血症 30 d 病死率的独立危险因素^[25]。本研究发现菌血症来源的鲍曼不动杆菌对包括碳青霉烯在内的 β -内酰胺类、喹诺酮类和氨基糖苷类的敏感性呈下降趋势,分离的鲍曼不动杆菌中大于 80.0%的菌株为 MDRA,这对临床抗感染治疗工作带来巨大的困难。尽管如此,鲍曼不动杆菌对粘菌素和替加环素敏感性仍高于 90.0%,但粘菌素毒副作用大,替加环素血药浓度低,替加环素耐药临床菌株的分离使得鲍曼不动杆菌所致菌血症的抗感染治疗捉襟见肘。

本研究发现 MRSA 的分离率呈逐年下降趋势,由 2011 年的 51.9%的分离率,2016 年降至 31.7%;而 MRSCoN 的分离率一直处于较高水平(高于 75.0%)。而高水平庆大霉素耐药肠球菌,分离率为 41.8%。葡萄球菌属和肠球菌属对万古霉素、替考拉宁、利奈唑胺、达托霉素和替加环素保持较高的敏感性,然而本研究相继分离出 1 株利奈唑胺耐药的科氏葡萄球菌和 1 株利奈唑胺耐药屎肠球菌,1 株万古霉素耐药粪肠球菌和 1 株万古霉素耐药屎肠球菌,高度警示临床需密切关

注新出现的耐药菌，亟需深入研究其分子耐药机制和动态监测其对各类抗菌药物的敏感性。

目前我国 2011 年、2013 年和 2016 年血流感染病原谱构成比无差异，大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌和金黄色葡萄球菌仍是菌血症感染最主要的病原菌。除鲍曼不动杆菌对常用抗菌药物的体外敏感性呈逐年下降趋势外，其余病原菌对常用抗菌药物的敏感率上下浮动幅度较小。但仍需高度警惕多重耐药菌、超广谱抗菌药物（碳青霉烯类、替加环素、粘菌素、利奈唑胺和万古霉素）耐药菌，尤其对可水平转移传播的耐药性予以防控；同时，动态监测血流感染病原菌对常用抗菌药物的体外敏感性，为临床合理应用抗菌药物、减缓耐药性的发生、发展提供支撑。

REFERENCES

- [1] Chinese XDR Consensus Working Group. Laboratory diagnosis, clinical management and infection control of the infections caused by extensively drug-resistant Gram-negative bacilli: a Chinese consensus statement. *Clin Microbiol Infect*, 2016, 22(S1): S15–S25.
- [2] Wang RB, van Dorp L, Shaw LP, et al. The global distribution and spread of the mobilized colistin resistance gene *mcr-1*. *Nat Commun*, 2018, 9: 1179.
- [3] Chen HB, Wu WJ, Ni M, et al. Linezolid-resistant clinical isolates of enterococci and *Staphylococcus cohnii* from a multicentre study in China: molecular epidemiology and resistance mechanisms. *Int J Antimicrob Agents*, 2013, 42(4): 317–321.
- [4] Morrill HJ, Pogue JM, Kaye KS, et al. Treatment options for carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae* infections. *Open Forum Infect Dis*, 2015, 2(2): ofv050.
- [5] Prabaker K, Weinstein RA. Trends in antimicrobial resistance in intensive care units in the United States. *Curr Opin Crit Care*, 2011, 17(5): 472–479.
- [6] Horan TC, Andrus M, Dudeck MA. CDC/NHSN surveillance definition of health care-associated infection and criteria for specific types of infections in the acute care setting. *Am J Infect Control*, 2008, 36(5): 309–332.
- [7] Garner JS, Jarvis WR, Emori TG, et al. CDC definitions for nosocomial infections//Olmsted RN. *APIC Infection Control and Applied Epidemiology: Principles and Practice*. St. Louis: Mosby, 1996: A-1-A-20.
- [8] Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Methods for dilution antimicrobial susceptibility tests for bacteria that grow aerobically; Approved standard, 10th ed. CLSI document M07-A10. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2015.
- [9] Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute. Performance standards for antimicrobial susceptibility testing. CLSI document M100-S26. Wayne, PA: Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 2016.
- [10] Wang H, Yu YS, Wang MG, et al. Operating procedures for antimicrobial susceptibility testing for tigecycline: a Chinese expert consensus statement. *Chin J Lab Med*, 2013, 36(7): 584–587 (in Chinese).
王辉, 俞云松, 王明贵, 等. 替加环素体外药敏试验操作规程专家共识. *中华检验医学杂志*, 2013, 36(7): 584–587.
- [11] Wang H. Correction: Operating procedures for antimicrobial susceptibility testing for tigecycline: a Chinese expert consensus statement. *Chin J Lab Med*. 2015, 36(8): 569 (in Chinese).
王辉. 对《替加环素体外药敏试验操作规程专家共识》一文的更正. *中华检验医学杂志*, 2015, 36(8): 569.
- [12] Magiorakos AP, Srinivasan A, Carey RB, et al. Multidrug-resistant, extensively drug-resistant and pandrug-resistant bacteria: an international expert proposal for interim standard definitions for acquired resistance. *Clin Microbiol Infect*, 2012, 18(3): 268–281.
- [13] Kaye KS, Pogue JM. Infections caused by resistant gram-negative bacteria: epidemiology and management. *Pharmacotherapy*, 2015, 35(10): 949–962.
- [14] Mathers AJ, Peirano G, Pitout JDD. The role of epidemic resistance plasmids and international high-risk clones in the spread of multidrug-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*. *Clin Microbiol Rev*, 2015, 28(3): 565–591.
- [15] Bevan ER, Jones AM, Hawkey PM. Global epidemiology of CTX-M β -lactamases: temporal and geographical shifts in genotype. *J Antimicrob Chemother*, 2017, 72(8): 2145–2155.
- [16] Munoz-Price LS, Poirel L, Bonomo RA, et al. Clinical epidemiology of the global expansion of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemases. *Lancet Infect Dis*, 2013, 13(9): 785–796.

- [17] Logan LK, Weinstein RA. The epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*: the impact and evolution of a global menace. *J Infect Dis*, 2017, 215(S1): S28–S36.
- [18] Jean SS, Hsueh PR. High burden of antimicrobial resistance in Asia. *Int J Antimicrob Agents*, 2011, 37(4): 291–295.
- [19] Alhashem F, Tiren-Verbeet NL, Alp E, et al. Treatment of sepsis: what is the antibiotic choice in bacteremia due to carbapenem resistant *Enterobacteriaceae*? *World J Clin Cases*, 2017, 5(8): 324–332.
- [20] Pournaras S, Koumaki V, Spanakis N, et al. Current perspectives on tigecycline resistance in *Enterobacteriaceae*: susceptibility testing issues and mechanisms of resistance. *Int J Antimicrob Agents*, 2016, 48(1): 11–18.
- [21] Liu YY, Wang Y, Walsh TR, et al. Emergence of plasmid-mediated colistin resistance mechanism MCR-1 in animals and human beings in China: a microbiological and molecular biological study. *Lancet Infect Dis*, 2016, 16(2): 161–168.
- [22] Sun J, Zhang HM, Liu YH, et al. Towards understanding MCR-like colistin resistance. *Trends Microbiol*, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.tim.2018.02.006.
- [23] Zhang YW, Liao K, Gao H, et al. Decreased fitness and virulence in ST10 *Escherichia coli* harboring *bla_{NDM-5}* and *mcr-1* against a ST4981 strain with *bla_{NDM-5}*. *Front Cell Infect Microbiol*, 2017, 7: 242.
- [24] Thaden JT, Park LP, Maskarinec SA, et al. Results from a 13-Year prospective cohort study show increased mortality associated with bloodstream infections caused by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* compared to other bacteria. *Antimicrob Agents Chemother*, 2017, 61(6): e02671–16.
- [25] Guo NH, Xue WC, Tang DH, et al. Risk factors and outcomes of hospitalized patients with blood infections caused by multidrug-resistant *Acinetobacter baumannii* complex in a hospital of Northern China. *Am J Infect Control*, 2016, 44(4): e37–e39.

(本文责编 郝丽芳)