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• 临床研究 •

结直肠癌患者手术部位感染致病菌的分布及感染危险因素分析

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【摘要】 目的 探析结直肠癌患者合并术后手术部位感染致病菌分布特点及感染危险因素。方法 选取本院接受治疗的82例结直肠癌术后手术部位感染患者为研究对象,同时选取同期结直肠癌术后未发生感染患者80例为未感染对照组。回顾性分析两组患者临床资料,探讨影响术后合并手术部位感染的相关危险因素。无菌条件下,采集患者感染部位标本进行病原菌鉴定及药敏试验。结果 82例合并术后手术部位感染患者中,47.56%为直肠癌患者(39/82),52.44%为结肠癌患者(43/82),主要为浅部切口位置发生感染(81.71%,67/82)。共检出病原菌82株,68.29%为革兰阴性菌(56/82),主要为大肠埃希菌(24/82)。30.49%为革兰阳性菌(25/82),主要为表皮葡萄球菌(13/82)。药敏试验结果显示,大肠埃希菌对氨苄西林、头孢唑林、庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星的耐药率高于50%,分别为95.83%、79.17%、58.33%、54.17%。对头孢他啶、美罗培南、莫西沙星的耐药率低于30%,分别为25%、4.17%、20.83%,未产生对亚胺培南的耐药株。铜绿假单胞菌对庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星的耐药率高于50%,分别为71.43%、64.29%,对头孢他啶、美罗培南、莫西沙星的耐药率低于30%,分别为28.57%、14.29%、21.43%,未产生对亚胺培南的耐药株。表皮葡萄球菌对青霉素G全部耐药,对红霉素、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、苯唑西林的耐药率高于50%,分别为92.31%、69.23%、53.85%、69.23%,未产生对万古霉素的耐药株。金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素G全部耐药,对红霉素、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、苯唑西林、四环素的耐药率高于50%,分别为85.71%、71.43%、57.14%、85.71%、57.14%,对莫西沙星的耐药率为28.57%,未产生对万古霉素的耐药株。对比两组患者临床资料,进行单因素分析发现,BMI、合并糖尿病、手术方式、手术时间差异有统计学意义(均 $P<0.05$)。多因素分析显示, $BMI>24\text{ kg/m}^2$ 、手术类型为开腹手术、手术时间 $>4\text{ h}$ 是结直肠癌患者合并术后手术部位感染的独立危险因素。结论 结直肠癌合并术后手术部位感染患者病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主,主要病原菌对常见抗菌药物的耐药性较高,临床上应根据药敏试验结果合理使用抗菌药物,降低多重耐药菌的发生率。结直肠癌合并术后手术部位感染的相关因素较多,临床可针对相关感染因素进行积极干预,预防感染的发生。

【关键词】 术后感染;病原菌;耐药性;危险因素

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Distribution of pathogenic bacteria and analysis of infection risk factors in surgical site infections of colorectal cancer patients

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【Abstract】 **Objective** The distribution characteristics and risk factors of pathogenic bacteria in postoperative surgical site infections in patients with colorectal cancer were analyzed. **Methods** 82 patients with colorectal cancer complicated with postoperative surgical site infection who received treatment at our hospital were selected as the study subjects, while 80 patients without postoperative infection during the same period were selected as the uninfected control group. The clinical data from two groups of patients were analyzed retrospective to explore relevant risk factors affecting postoperative complications of surgical site infections. Under sterile conditions, the samples of infected areas were collected from patients for pathogen identification and drug sensitivity testing. **Results** Among 82 patients with postoperative surgical site infections, 47.56% were rectal cancer patients (39/82) and 52.44% were colon cancer patients (43/82), with the main infection occurring at the superficial incision site (81.71%, 67/82). A total of 82 pathogenic bacteria were detected, of which 68.29% were Gram negative bacteria (56/82), mainly *Escherichia coli* (24/82). 30.49% are Gram positive bacteria (25/82), mainly *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (13/82). The drug sensitivity test showed that the resistance rate of *E. coli* to ampicillin, Cefazolin, Gentamicin and Levofloxacin was higher than 50%, which were 95.83%, 79.17%, 58.33% and 54.17% respectively. The drug resistance rate to Ceftazidime, Meropenem and Moxifloxacin was lower than

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30%, which were 25%, 4.17% and 20.83%, respectively. There was no drug resistance to Imipenem. The drug resistance rate of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* to Gentamicin and Levofloxacin was higher than 50%, 71.43% and 64.29% respectively, while the drug resistance rate to Ceftazidime, Meropenem and Moxifloxacin was lower than 30%, 28.57%, 14.29% and 21.43% respectively. There was no drug resistance to Imipenem. *S. epidermidis* was all resistant to penicillin G. The resistance rate to Erythromycin, Levofloxacin, Gentamicin, and Oxacillin was higher than 50%, 92.31%, 69.23%, 53.85%, and 69.23%, respectively. There was no resistance to Vancomycin. *S. aureus* was all resistant to penicillin G. The resistance rate to Erythromycin, Levofloxacin, Gentamicin, Oxacillin, and tetracycline was more than 50%, 85.71%, 71.43%, 57.14%, 85.71%, and 57.14%, respectively. The resistance rate to Moxifloxacin was 28.57%, and there was no Vancomycin resistant strain. The clinical data of the two groups were compared, and univariate analysis showed that there were statistically significant differences in BMI, combined diabetes, operation mode, and operation time (all $P < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis showed that $BMI > 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$, surgical type open surgery, and surgical time $> 4 \text{ h}$ were independent risk factors for postoperative surgical site infection in colorectal cancer patients. **Conclusion** The pathogenic bacteria in patients with colorectal cancer complicated by postoperative surgical site infection were mainly Gram negative bacteria, and the main pathogenic bacteria had high resistance to common antibiotics. In clinical practice, antibiotics should be used reasonably based on the results of drug sensitivity tests to reduce the incidence of multidrug-resistant bacteria. There were many factors related to postoperative surgical site infection in colorectal cancer, and active intervention can be taken in clinical practice to prevent the occurrence of infection.

【Key words】 postoperative infection; pathogenic bacteria; drug resistance; risk factors

结直肠癌(colorectal cancer, CRC)是常见消化道恶性肿瘤类型之一,主要发生在结肠或直肠,在世界范围内的发病率位居恶性肿瘤第四位^[1]。临床上针对结直肠癌患者主要采取手术切除病灶、辅助化疗的治疗手段,术后经常会出现多种并发症^[2]。由于结直肠癌患者术前需要禁饮禁食、术中可能发生肠内容物外溢污染腹腔等多种原因,术后发生手术部位感染(Surgical site infection, SSI)的发生率约为20%,发展中国家的发生率更高^[3]。术后感染对患者的术后康复造成严重影响,同时治疗费用也会随之增加,为患者及其家庭带来沉重经济负担^[4]。综合文献研究显示,发生术后手术部位感染的危险因素主要为患者因素、手术因素、其他因素^[5]。因此,对发生术后感染患者的病原菌、耐药性及各种影响因素的分析,有利于临床上对这类患者的预防及治疗。

本研究分析本院接受治疗的82例结直肠癌合并术后手术部位感染患者的临床资料,探索本地区合并术后手术部位感染患者的致病菌分布特点及相关危险因素,结果报道如下。

材料与方 法

1 研究对象

选取于本院接受治疗的82例结直肠癌合并术后手术部位感染患者为本次研究对象,同时选取同期结直肠癌术后未发生感染的80例患者为未感染对照组。男性患者42例,女性患者40例。年龄22~75(59.79 \pm 11.92)岁。术后感染发生时间2~14(7.61 \pm 3.20)d。纳入标准:①经肠镜检查及手术后切除组织病理检查,确诊为结肠癌或直肠癌,符合世界卫生组织

(WHO)制定的《结直肠癌诊断标准》^[6];②术后并发手术部位感染组患者符合《外科手术部位感染的预防指南(2017)》相关标准^[7];③临床资料完整;④所有患者均为原发性肿瘤,首次进行结直肠癌手术治疗;⑤精神状态良好,能够配合本次研究者。排除标准:①术合并身体其他部位感染者;②合并其他器官手术者;③拒绝配合参加本次研究者;④术后发生肠痿、肠梗阻对研究结果造成影响者。

2 资料收集

回顾性分析参与本次研究患者临床资料,通过对比两组患者临床资料,探讨影响术后合并手术部位感染的相关危险因素,包括年龄、性别、BMI、糖尿病史、癌症类型、手术方式、手术时间、术中失血量等。

3 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

整体过程严格依据《全国临床检验操作规程》进行操作。切口感染患者,由专业医护人员使用无菌盐水或75%酒精擦除切口表面渗出物,然后使用一次性棉拭子旋转擦拭3~5圈,停留5s以上,将采集的标本迅速置于无菌试管中送检。深部切口感染者,对感染区域进行消毒后,采用一次性无菌注射器抽取深部伤口分泌物注入无菌试管内送检。采用无菌接种环挑取脓液标本接种于血培养基中,培养24~48h。腹腔感染患者,于无菌条件下,进行腹腔穿刺抽取液体3~5mL,注入一次性无菌试管内送检。标本3000 r/min(离心半径8.7cm)离心10min,取沉淀物接种于血平板上,培养24~48h。对提示有细菌感染标本,采用微生物鉴定系统(Vitek2-compact,法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定,采用药敏分析系统进行药敏试验。药敏

试验结果参照美国临床和实验室标准化协会(CLSI, 2021版)进行判读。

4 统计分析

采用SPSS 26.0统计学软件对本次研究数据进行分析处理,组间对比采用 χ^2 检验,采用二元Logistic进行多元分析, $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1 术后感染情况与病原菌分布特点

82例合并术后手术部位感染患者中,39例为直肠癌患者(47.56%,39/82),43例为结肠癌患者(52.44%,43/82)。67例为浅部切口位置发生感染(81.71%,67/82),12例为深部切口位置发生感染(14.63%,12/82),3例为器官腔隙位置发生感染(3.66%,3/82)。共检出病原菌82株。革兰阴性菌56株(68.29%,56/82),其中大肠埃希菌24株(29.27%,24/82),铜绿假单胞菌14株(17.07%,14/82),肺炎克雷伯菌7株(8.54%,7/82),阴沟肠杆菌5株(6.10%,5/82),鲍曼不动杆菌3株(3.66%,3/82),奇异变形杆菌2株(2.44%,2/82),产气荚膜杆菌1株(1.22%,1/82)。革兰阳性菌25株(30.49%,25/82),其中表皮葡萄球菌13株(15.85%,13/82),金黄色葡萄球菌7株(8.54%,7/82),尿肠球菌3株(3.66%,3/82),粪肠球菌2株(2.44%,2/82)。真菌1株(1.22%,1/82),为白色念珠菌。

2 主要病原菌耐药性分析

2.1 主要革兰阴性菌的耐药性分析 对24株大肠埃希菌进行药敏试验,结果显示:对氨苄西林、头孢唑林、庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星的耐药率高于50%,对头孢他啶、美罗培南、莫西沙星的耐药率低于30%,未产生对亚胺培南的耐药株。对14株铜绿假单胞菌进行药敏试验,结果显示,对庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星的耐药率高于50%,对头孢他啶、美罗培南、莫西沙星的耐药率低于30%,未产生对亚胺培南的耐药株。见表1。

2.2 主要革兰阳性菌的耐药性分析 对13株表皮葡萄球菌进行药敏试验,结果显示:对青霉素G全部耐药,对红霉素、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、苯唑西林的耐药率高于50%,未产生对万古霉素的耐药株。对7株金黄色葡萄球菌进行药敏试验,结果显示,对青霉素G全部耐药,对红霉素、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、苯唑西林、四环素的耐药率高于50%,对莫西沙星的耐药率低于30%,未产生对万古霉素的耐药株。见表2。

3 结直肠癌患者合并术后手术部位感染危险因素分析

3.1 结直肠癌患者合并术后手术部位感染单因素分析 对比82例术后合并手术部位感染组患者与80例

未感染组患者临床资料,进行单因素分析,结果显示,BMI、合并糖尿病、手术方式、手术时间差异有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$),年龄、性别、癌症类型、术中失血量差异无统计学意义(均 $P > 0.05$)。见表3。

表1 主要革兰阴性菌的耐药性分析

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	大肠埃希菌(n=24) <i>E. coli</i>		铜绿假单胞菌(n=14) <i>P. aeruginosa</i>	
	耐药株数 Drug resistant strains	耐药率(%) Drug resistance rate	耐药株数 Drug resistant strains	耐药率(%) Drug resistance rate
	氨苄西林	23	95.83	-
头孢唑林	19	79.17	-	-
头孢他啶	6	25.00	4	28.57
氨基糖苷	9	37.50	6	42.86
亚胺培南	0	0.00	0	0.00
美罗培南	1	4.17	2	14.29
庆大霉素	14	58.33	10	71.43
左氧氟沙星	13	54.17	9	64.29
环丙沙星	9	37.50	6	42.86
莫西沙星	5	20.83	3	21.43

注:“-”:天然耐药未进行药敏试验。

表2 主要革兰阳性菌的耐药性分析

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	表皮葡萄球菌(n=13) <i>S. epidermidis</i>		金黄色葡萄球菌(n=7) <i>S. aureus</i>	
	耐药株数 Drug resistant strains	耐药率(%) Drug resistance rate	耐药株数 Drug resistant strains	耐药率(%) Drug resistance rate
	青霉素G	13	100.00	7
红霉素	12	92.31	6	85.71
左氧氟沙星	9	69.23	5	71.43
环丙沙星	6	46.15	3	42.86
万古霉素	0	0.00	0	0.00
庆大霉素	7	53.85	4	57.14
苯唑西林	9	69.23	6	85.71
利奈唑胺	0	0.00	0	0.00
莫西沙星	4	30.77	2	28.57
四环素	5	38.46	4	57.14

3.2 结直肠癌患者合并术后手术部位感染多因素分析 进一步进行二元Logistic回归分析,结果显示:BMI $> 24 \text{ kg/m}^2$ 、手术类型为开腹手术、手术时间 $> 4 \text{ h}$ 为结直肠癌患者合并术后手术部位感染的独立危险因素。见表4。

讨 论

结直肠癌患者由于多合并其他基础病,并且术后免疫力下降,容易发生术后感染,不仅影响治疗效果,而且增加了患者治疗费用,为患者的生活质量带来严重影响^[8]。本次研究主要分析术后手术部位感染患者病原菌分布特点、主要病原菌耐药性情况及相关危险因素,以为临床上进行术后感染的预防及控制提供参考价值。

表3 结直肠癌患者合并术后手术部位感染单因素分析
Table 3 Single factor analysis of postoperative surgical site infection in patients with colorectal cancer

相关因素 Factors		感染组 (n=82) Infection group	未感染组 (n=80) Non infected group	χ^2	P
年龄(岁)	≤60	31	30	0.002	0.968
	>60	51	50		
性别	男	42	43	0.104	0.747
	女	40	37		
BMI(kg/m ²)	≤24	50	71	16.525	0.000
	>24	32	9		
合并糖尿病	否	34	50	7.178	0.007
	是	48	30		
癌症类型	直肠癌	39	38	0.000	0.994
	结肠癌	43	42		
手术方式	开腹手术	49	27	10.997	0.001
	腹腔镜手术	33	53		
手术时间(h)	≤4	51	76	25.729	0.000
	>4	31	4		
术中失血量(v/ml)	≤500	33	22	2.933	0.087
	>500	49	58		

表4 结直肠癌患者合并术后手术部位感染多因素分析
Table 4 Multivariate analysis of postoperative surgical site infection in patients with colorectal cancer

相关因素 Factors	β	SE	Wald χ^2 值	P 值	OR 值	95% CI
BMI	1.482	0.472	9.839	0.002	4.4	(1.743~11.103)
手术方式	-1.125	0.381	8.711	0.003	0.325	(0.154~0.685)
手术时间	1.972	0.587	11.294	0.001	7.188	(2.275~22.707)

参与本次研究的82例合并术后手术部位感染患者中,主要为直肠癌患者,以浅部切口位置发生感染为主。共检出病原菌82株,均为单一病原菌感染,主要为以大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌为主的革兰阴性菌。陈定超等^[9]研究发现,术后发生感染患者病原菌中78.07%为革兰阴性菌,主要为大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌。与本次研究结果一致。结直肠癌患者进行手术治疗时,一般都会进行常规的围术期抗菌药物治疗。但是由于患者术后肠道正常菌群会发生移位,而且患者的手术部位多集中于肛门及会阴部位,因此,发生浅表层切口感染的患者病原菌与肠道菌群比较相似。结直肠癌手术会对患者肠道黏膜造成破坏,导致患者免疫屏障功能下降,引发术后感染的发生,大肠埃希菌作为人体肠道主要定植菌群,成为术后感染患者主要致病菌之一。

本次研究对主要病原菌进行药敏试验,大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌对氨基糖苷类庆大霉素、第三代喹诺酮类左氧氟沙星的耐药率均高于50%,对第三代头孢菌素头孢他啶、新喹诺酮类莫西沙星、碳青霉烯类美罗培南的耐药率低于30%,未产生对亚胺培南的耐药株。大肠埃希菌对 β -内酰胺类抗菌药物的耐药机制主

要由于产生了超广谱 β -内酰胺酶(ESBLs),产ESBLs菌株的质粒上可同时携带其他抗菌药物的耐药基因,对氨基糖苷类、喹诺酮类显示较高的耐药性^[10-11]。本次研究中,表皮葡萄球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌对青霉素G全部耐药,对大环内酯类红霉素、氨基糖苷类庆大霉素、第三代喹诺酮类左氧氟沙星、耐 β -内酰胺酶青霉素类苯唑西林的耐药率均高于50%,未产生对万古霉素的耐药株。宋志等^[12]研究显示,大肠埃希菌对头孢唑肟、亚胺培南、头孢哌酮-舒巴坦钠的耐药率低于30%,表皮葡萄球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌对万古霉素、替考拉宁、利福平、苯唑西林的耐药率低于30%。由于本次研究病例数较少,不足以反映术后感染的全部情况,因此,临床上应对本地区主要病原菌的耐药性进行连续监测,为临床用药提供参考依据。

结直肠癌患者发生手术部位感染会延长患者住院时间、影响手术效果、降低患者长期生存率,研究显示,发生手术部位感染患者的死亡风险是未发生感染患者的2~11倍,在全球范围内对医疗保健及患者个人造成沉重负担^[13]。本次研究通过对比术后感染组与未感染组患者临床资料分析发现,BMI高于24 kg/m²、开腹手术、手术时间长为术后合并感染的独立危险因素。与汪健等研究结果一致^[14]。BMI较高的患者自身多合并肥胖、糖尿病、高血压等疾病,各项身体机能可能发生减退,术后预后效果较差。开腹手术相较于腹腔镜手术,手术切口较大、手术时间长,患者的体内组织与伤口会较长时间暴露在空气中,使患者容易发生感染^[15]。结直肠癌患者术后形成的创口或者造瘘口,使得患者本人心理负担加重,医护人员应术前做好心理指导工作,让患者对治病流程有全面了解,并在术后进行积极的心理辅导,减轻病患心理压力。病患术后卧床休息期应加强护理,采用半卧位,加强咳嗽,预防脊椎性肺炎,同时鼓励下肢运动,防止腿部静脉血管栓塞。术后注意清淡饮食,进食顺序从水到清流质、流质、半流质、逐步过渡到少量饭菜,避免增加肠胃负担。术后5~6 d鼓励离床活动,预防肠粘连、肠梗阻的发生。

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合判定。本次研究对颅内感染组患者及未感染对照组患者的脑脊液 HBP、PCT 水平进行检测,感染组患者 HBP、PCT 水平显著高于对照组患者。绘制 ROC 曲线显示,PCT 水平、HBP 水平、联合指标对颅内感染具有较高诊断价值。相关研究发现,在患者早期感染阶段,病原菌内毒素刺激中性粒细胞,可释放大量 HBP,造成患者血-脑屏障损伤、通透性增加,当脑脊液 HBP 水平 > 11.84 μg/L 时,鉴别诊断急性细菌性脑膜炎与病毒性脑膜炎的敏感性可达 90% 以上^[15]。

综上所述,脑肿瘤术后合并颅内感染患者,病原菌主要为革兰阴性菌,患者肿瘤位置为幕下,手术方式为后颈窝,合并糖尿病史,脑脊液漏,手术时间、引流时间、卧床时间长,是术后并发颅内感染的高危因素,临床可针对以上危险因素进行提前预防控制。通过检测患者脑脊液 HBP、PCT 水平,对术后合并颅内感染具有较高的诊断价值,可辅助临床进行综合诊断。

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