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• 临床研究 •

2型糖尿病合并血流感染的病原菌分布特点及耐药性分析

倪孝兵¹, 谭伟², 郑文静¹, 章诗琪¹, 胡红琳^{1*}

(1. 安徽医科大学第一附属医院内分泌代谢科, 安徽合肥 230031; 2. 宣城市人民医院感染科)

【摘要】 **目的** 探讨2型糖尿病患者并发血流感染病原菌的分布规律及其耐药情况,为临床合理应用抗菌药物提供依据。 **方法** 选取63例在本院就诊的2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者为本次研究对象,对临床资料进行回顾性分析,对其血培养阳性的病原菌进行分离鉴定,并对主要病原菌进行耐药性测试。检测血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-10(IL-10)水平,对比不同感染病原菌类型患者血清IL-6、IL-10水平。 **结果** 在63例合并血流感染患者中,31例原发感染部位为泌尿系统,12例为呼吸系统,9例为消化系统,5例为皮肤软组织,颅内、导管相关性感染、原发病灶不明各占2例。男性患者中,泌尿系统、呼吸系统、消化系统的感染比例分别为33.33%、25%、16.67%;女性患者比例分别为58.97%、15.38%、12.82%。泌尿系统作为原发感染部位的性别差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),而其他部位的差异则无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。在63例2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,共分离出63株病原菌。其中,革兰阴性菌占63.49%,主要为大肠埃希菌(30.16%)、肺炎克雷伯菌(14.29%)、铜绿假单胞菌(9.52%)、鲍曼不动杆菌(6.35%)等。革兰阳性菌占34.92%,以金黄色葡萄球菌(17.46%)为主。真菌仅占1.59%,为白色假丝酵母菌。在63例非糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,革兰阴性菌占58.73%,革兰阳性菌占38.1%,真菌占3.17%。对比两组患者,仅金黄色葡萄球菌的构成比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),其他病原菌构成比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。2型糖尿病合并血流感染组检出40株革兰阴性菌,对左氧氟沙星等耐药率高于50%,对亚胺培南等低于20%。非糖尿病组37株革兰阴性菌,对左氧氟沙星等耐药率高于50%,对哌拉西林/他唑巴坦等低于20%。两组对头孢他啶、头孢吡肟、阿米卡星耐药率差异显著($P < 0.05$),其他药物无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。2型糖尿病合并血流感染组检出22株革兰阳性菌,对青霉素等耐药率高于50%,无耐万古霉素、替考拉宁株。非糖尿病组检出24株革兰阳性菌,对青霉素等耐药率高于50%,无耐万古霉素、替考拉宁株。两组对不同抗菌药物耐药率无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,革兰阴性菌感染患者血清IL-6、IL-10水平分别为(285.77±132.08)pg/mL、(20.94±11.1)pg/mL,革兰阳性菌感染患者血清IL-6、IL-10水平为(33.71±24.57)pg/mL、(5.20±5.38)pg/mL,两组患者血清IL-6、IL-10水平差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。 **结论** 2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,女性患者原发感染部位主要为泌尿系统。患者病原菌以革兰阴性菌为主,且对多种常用抗生素表现出较高的耐药性。2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,革兰阴性菌感染所引发的炎症反应更剧烈。

【关键词】 2型糖尿病;血流感染;病原菌;耐药性

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Analysis of pathogen distribution characteristics and drug resistance in type 2 diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection

NI Xiaobing¹, TAN Wei², ZHENG Wenjing¹, ZHANG Shiqi¹, HU Honglin¹ (1. The First Affiliated Hospital of Anhui Medical University, Department of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Hefei 230031, China; 2. Xuancheng People's Hospital Infectious Disease Department) *

【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the distribution pattern and drug resistance of pathogens causing bloodstream infections in patients with type 2 diabetes, so as to provide a basis for the rational clinical application of antibacterial drugs. **Methods** 63 patients with type 2 diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection who were treated in our hospital were selected as the research objects for this study. The clinical data were retrospectively analyzed. The pathogenic bacteria with positive blood culture were isolated and identified, and the drug resistance of major pathogenic bacteria was tested. The levels of serum interleukin-6 (IL-6) and interleukin-10 (IL-10) were detected, and the levels of serum IL-6 and IL-10 in patients with different types of infectious pathogens were compared. **Results** Among the 63 patients with bloodstream infection, the primary infection sites of 31 cases were urinary system, 12 cases were respiratory

* **【通信作者】** 胡红琳, E-mail: 479375436@qq.com

【作者简介】 倪孝兵(1987-),男,安徽宣城人,本科,主治医师,研究方向:内分泌及代谢性疾病。E-mail: nidoudou123123@163.com

system, 9 cases were digestive system, 5 cases were skin and soft tissue, and 2 cases each were intracranial, catheter-related infection and unknown primary lesion. Among male patients, the infection proportions of urinary system, respiratory system and digestive system were 33.33%, 25% and 16.67% respectively; among female patients, the proportions were 58.97%, 15.38% and 12.82% respectively. The gender difference in urinary system as the primary infection site was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), while the differences in other sites were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). Among 63 patients with type 2 diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection, a total of 63 strains of pathogenic bacteria were isolated. Among them, Gram-negative bacteria accounted for 63.49%, mainly *Escherichia coli* (30.16%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (14.29%), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (9.52%), *Acinetobacter baumannii* (6.35%), etc. Gram-positive bacteria accounted for 34.92%, mainly *Staphylococcus aureus* (17.46%). Fungi accounted for only 1.59%, which was *Candida albicans*. Among 63 patients without diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection, Gram-negative bacteria accounted for 58.73%, Gram-positive bacteria accounted for 38.1%, and fungi accounted for 3.17%. Comparing the two groups of patients, only the difference in the constituent ratio of *Staphylococcus aureus* was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), and the differences in the constituent ratios of other pathogenic bacteria were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$). In the group of type 2 diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection, 40 strains of Gram-negative bacteria were detected. The drug resistance rate to levofloxacin and others was higher than 50%, and that to imipenem and others was lower than 20%. In the non-diabetes group, 37 strains of Gram-negative bacteria were detected. The drug resistance rate to levofloxacin and others was higher than 50%, and that to piperacillin/tazobactam and others was lower than 20%. There were significant differences in the drug resistance rates of ceftazidime, cefepime and amikacin between the two groups ($P < 0.05$), and there was no significant difference in other drugs ($P > 0.05$). In the group of type 2 diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection, 22 strains of Gram-positive bacteria were detected. The drug resistance rate to penicillin and others was higher than 50%, and there were no strains resistant to vancomycin and teicoplanin. In the non-diabetes group, 24 strains of Gram-positive bacteria were detected. The drug resistance rate to penicillin and others was higher than 50%, and there were no strains resistant to vancomycin and teicoplanin. There was no significant difference in the drug resistance rates to different antibacterial drugs between the two groups ($P > 0.05$). In patients with type 2 diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection, the levels of serum IL-6 and IL-10 in patients with Gram-negative bacterial infection were (285.77 132.08) pg/mL and (20.94 11.1) pg/mL respectively. The levels of serum IL-6 and IL-10 in patients with Gram-positive bacterial infection were (33.71 24.57) pg/mL and (5.20 5.38) pg/mL respectively. The differences in serum IL-6 and IL-10 levels between the two groups of patients were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** In patients with type 2 diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection, the primary infection site in female patients was mainly the urinary system. The pathogenic bacteria in these patients were mainly Gram-negative bacteria, and they showed high resistance to many commonly used antibiotics. In patients with type 2 diabetes complicated with bloodstream infection, the inflammatory response caused by Gram-negative bacterial infection is more intense.

【Keywords】 Type 2 diabetes; bloodstream infection; pathogenic bacteria; drug resistance.

2型糖尿病是临床上常见的内分泌系统疾病之一,其发病率随着人口老龄化趋势的加剧以及饮食结构的显著变化而持续攀升^[1]。随着社会的发展和水平的提高,人们的饮食习惯逐渐偏向高热量、高脂肪的食物,而缺乏足够的运动和锻炼,这些因素共同导致了2型糖尿病的患病率逐年上升。根据国际糖尿病联盟最新的研究数据显示,预计到2035年,全球糖尿病患病人数将达6亿^[2]。糖尿病是一种慢性、非传染性的代谢性疾病,其主要特征是糖代谢的紊乱,这种紊乱不仅影响糖分的正常代谢,还会进一步导致脂肪和蛋白质等其他重要物质的代谢失衡^[3]。由于代谢功能的紊乱,患者常常会出现营养缺乏的症状,使得免疫系统功能大大降低^[4]。免疫功能的低下使得糖尿病患者更容易受到各种感染的侵袭,从而增加了患上其他相关疾病的风险^[5]。因此,糖尿病不仅是一种单一的代谢

问题,还会引发一系列复杂的健康问题,严重影响患者的生活质量和身体健康。根据相关科学研究和医学调查结果显示,糖尿病患者出现血流感染的可能性是非糖尿病患者的4.4倍之多,这一数据强调了糖尿病患者在日常生活中需要更加注意预防感染,以降低血流感染的风险^[6]。此外,2型糖尿病合并血流感染的病原菌种类繁多,耐药性问题日益严重,给临床治疗带来极大挑战。因此,针对此类患者,早期识别病原菌,合理选择抗生素,并加强糖尿病管理,成为提高治疗效果,降低感染风险的关键措施。

本次研究通过分析本院接诊的63例2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者的临床资料,探析2型糖尿病合并血流感染病原菌的分布特点及耐药性,结果报告如下。

对象与方法

1 研究对象

选取安徽宣城市人民医院接诊的63例2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者为本次研究对象。男性患者24例,女性患者39例,年龄39~78岁,平均年龄(65.75±10.28)岁。纳入标准:①依据血糖或免疫指标相关检查,确诊为2型糖尿病,符合《中国2型糖尿病防治指南(2020年版)》相关诊断标准^[7];②符合血流感染相关诊断标准^[8];③单一病原菌感染。排除标准:①1型糖尿病;②合并身体严重器官功能障碍者;③合并认知功能障碍,无法配合参与研究者;④合并凝血功能障碍;⑤合并急、慢性传染性疾病者;⑥合并自身免疫性疾病者。同时选取同期63例非2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者进行对比分析,两组患者年龄、性别对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。

2 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

参照文献^[9],对疑似血流感染,出现血培养采集指征时,患者未进行抗菌药物治疗前,分别抽取患者上下肢静脉血各4瓶(每个部位采集厌氧、需氧各2瓶),共计10~20 mL,摇荡混合均匀后,置入血培养瓶内送检。送检血培养瓶放入自动化血培养系统中进行培养,当培养系统报警提示阳性后,将标本立即转种于血平板和巧克力平板上进行分离培养。经培养分离后,通过观察菌株菌落形态特点,革兰染色等初步判定病原菌种类,然后采用全自动微生物分析仪(VITEK-2COMPACT,法国梅里埃)进行菌种鉴定。采用K-B纸片扩散法及仪器法进行药敏试验,葡萄球菌对万古霉素及替加环素的药敏试验采用美国临床实验室标准化协会(CLSI)推荐的E试验法,试验结果依据CLSI标准进行判读。

3 血清炎症因子测定

患者于进行治疗前,抽取静脉血3~5 mL,置于无抗凝剂无菌试管内送检。室温状态静置30 min,血液标本凝固后,3 000 r/min(离心半径10 cm)离心15 min,取上清液转移至新的离心管内备用。采用流式荧光法测定血清白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、白细胞介素-10(IL-10)水平,试验仪器为贝克曼 Navios 流式仪,试剂盒购自上海古朵生物科技有限公司。

4 观察指标

①对比不同性别2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者,原发感染部位构成比;②对比2型糖尿病和非糖尿病合并血流感染患者病原菌构成情况;③对比2型糖尿病和非糖尿病合并血流感染患者革兰阴性菌、革兰阳性菌对常见抗菌药物耐药率;④对比2型糖尿病合并革兰阴性菌血流感染与合并革兰阳性菌血流感染患者血清IL-6、IL-10水平。

5 统计分析

采用SPSS 26.0对所得数据进行统计学分析,运用 t 检验或卡方检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结果

1 原发感染部位分布特点

63例合并血流感染患者中,31例原发感染部位为泌尿系统(49.21%,31/63),12例原发感染部位为呼吸系统(19.05%,12/63),9例原发感染部位为消化系统(14.29%,9/63),5例原发感染部位为皮肤软组织(7.94%,5/63),颅内、导管相关性感染、原发病灶不明各2例(3.17%,2/63)。24例男性患者中,原发感染部位为泌尿系统、呼吸系统、消化系统的占比分别为33.33%、25%、16.67%。39例女性患者中,原发感染部位为泌尿系统、呼吸系统、消化系统的占比分别为58.97%、15.38%、12.82%。不同性别患者,原发感染部位为泌尿系统的构成比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),呼吸系统、消化系统、皮肤软组织、颅内、导管相关性感染、原发病灶不明构成比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。见表1。

表1 不同性别患者原发感染部位分布特点对比
Table 1 Comparison of distribution characteristics of primary infection sites in patients of different genders

| 原发感染部位 Primary infection site | 男性患者(n=24) Male patients | | 女性患者(n=39) Female patients | | χ^2 | P |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|----------|-------|
| | 病例数 No. | 构成比 Ratio (%) | 病例数 No. | 构成比 Ratio (%) | | |
| 泌尿系统 | 8 | 33.33 | 23 | 58.97 | 3.908 | 0.048 |
| 呼吸系统 | 6 | 25.00 | 6 | 15.38 | 0.891 | 0.345 |
| 消化系统 | 4 | 16.67 | 5 | 12.82 | 0.179 | 0.672 |
| 皮肤软组织 | 3 | 12.50 | 2 | 5.13 | 1.105 | 0.293 |
| 颅内 | 1 | 4.17 | 1 | 2.56 | 0.124 | 0.725 |
| 导管相关性感染 | 1 | 4.17 | 1 | 2.56 | 0.124 | 0.725 |
| 原发病灶不明 | 1 | 4.17 | 1 | 2.56 | 0.124 | 0.725 |

2 病原菌分布特点

63例血流感染患者,共检出病原菌63株。革兰阴性菌共40株,占比63.49%(40/63),包括大肠埃希菌19株(30.16%,19/63),肺炎克雷伯菌9株(14.29%,9/63),铜绿假单胞菌6株(9.52%,6/63),鲍曼不动杆菌4株(6.35%,4/63),奇异变形杆菌1株(1.59%,1/63),阴沟肠杆菌1株(1.59%,1/63)。革兰阳性菌共22株,占比34.92%(22/63),包括金黄色葡萄球菌11株(17.46%,11/63),凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌5株(7.94%,5/63),粪肠球菌3株(4.76%,3/63),屎肠球菌1株(1.59%,1/63),肺炎链球菌1株(1.59%,1/63),草绿色链球菌1株(1.59%,1/63)。真菌共1株,占比1.59%(1/63),为白色假丝酵母菌。

63例非糖尿病血流感染患者,共检出病原菌63株,其中革兰阴性菌占比58.73%(37/63),革兰阳性菌占比38.1%(24/63),真菌占比3.17%(2/63)。两组患者病原菌分布情况对比发现,金黄色葡萄球菌构成比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、铜绿假单胞菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、奇异变形杆菌、阴沟肠杆菌、凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌、粪肠球菌、屎肠球菌、肺炎链球菌、草绿色链球菌、白色假丝酵母菌构成比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

表2 糖尿病与非糖尿病合并血流感染患者病原菌分布特点对比
Table 2 Comparison of pathogenic bacteria distribution between diabetes and non diabetes patients with blood flow infection

| 病原菌 Pathogenic bacteria | 糖尿病组 (n=63) Diabetes group | | 非糖尿病组 (n=63) Non diabetes group | | χ^2 | P |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-------|
| | 株数 No. | 构成比 Ratio (%) | 株数 No. | 构成比 Ratio (%) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 大肠埃希菌 | 19 | 30.16 | 17 | 26.98 | 0.156 | 0.693 |
| 肺炎克雷伯菌 | 9 | 14.29 | 10 | 15.87 | 0.062 | 0.803 |
| 铜绿假单胞菌 | 6 | 9.52 | 5 | 7.94 | 0.100 | 0.752 |
| 鲍曼不动杆菌 | 4 | 6.35 | 1 | 1.59 | 1.874 | 0.171 |
| 奇异变形杆菌 | 1 | 1.59 | 2 | 3.17 | 0.341 | 0.559 |
| 阴沟肠杆菌 | 1 | 1.59 | 2 | 3.17 | 0.341 | 0.559 |
| 革兰阳性菌 | 22 | 34.92 | 24 | 38.10 | 0.137 | 0.711 |
| 金黄色葡萄球菌 | 11 | 17.46 | 3 | 4.76 | 5.143 | 0.023 |
| 凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌 | 5 | 7.94 | 10 | 15.87 | 1.892 | 0.169 |
| 粪肠球菌 | 3 | 4.76 | 4 | 6.35 | 0.151 | 0.697 |
| 屎肠球菌 | 1 | 1.59 | 3 | 4.76 | 1.033 | 0.310 |
| 肺炎链球菌 | 1 | 1.59 | 2 | 3.17 | 0.341 | 0.559 |
| 草绿色链球菌 | 1 | 1.59 | 2 | 3.17 | 0.341 | 0.559 |
| 真菌 | 1 | 1.59 | 2 | 3.17 | 0.341 | 0.559 |
| 白色假丝酵母菌 | 1 | 1.59 | 2 | 3.17 | 0.341 | 0.559 |

3 耐药性分析

3.1 革兰阴性菌耐药性分析 2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者共检出40株革兰阴性菌,药敏试验结果显示:对左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星、庆大霉素的耐药率高于50%,对亚胺培南、美罗培南、阿米卡星的耐药率低于20%。非糖尿病组共检出37株革兰阴性菌,药敏试验结果显示:对左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素的耐药率高于50%,对哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、头孢吡肟、亚胺培南、美罗培南、阿米卡星的耐药率低于20%。两组患者,革兰阴性菌对头孢他啶、头孢吡肟、阿米卡星的耐药率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),对其他抗菌药物的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表3。

3.2 革兰阳性菌耐药性分析 2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者共检出22株革兰阳性菌,药敏试验结果显示:对青霉素、红霉素、克林霉素、庆大霉素、环丙沙星、复方新诺明的耐药率高于50%,未产生对万古霉素、

替考拉宁的耐药株。非糖尿病组患者共检出24株革兰阳性菌,药敏试验结果显示:对青霉素、红霉素、克林霉素的耐药率高于50%,未产生对万古霉素、替考拉宁的耐药株。两组患者,革兰阳性菌对不同抗菌药物的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表4。

表3 不同分组患者革兰阴性菌耐药率对比
Table 3 Comparison of Gram negative bacterial resistance rates among patients in different groups

| 抗菌药物 Antibiotics | 糖尿病组 (n=40) Diabetes group | | 非糖尿病组 (n=37) Non diabetes group | | χ^2 | P |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|
| | 耐药 株数 No. | 耐药率 Rate (%) | 耐药 株数 No. | 耐药率 Rate (%) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 头孢他啶 | 18 | 45.00 | 8 | 21.62 | 4.697 | 0.030 |
| 头孢吡肟 | 16 | 40.00 | 6 | 16.22 | 5.328 | 0.021 |
| 左氧氟沙星 | 24 | 60.00 | 19 | 51.35 | 0.583 | 0.445 |
| 环丙沙星 | 21 | 52.50 | 17 | 45.95 | 0.330 | 0.565 |
| 亚胺培南 | 4 | 10.00 | 1 | 2.70 | 1.686 | 0.194 |
| 美罗培南 | 6 | 15.00 | 3 | 8.11 | 0.884 | 0.347 |
| 庆大霉素 | 25 | 62.50 | 22 | 59.46 | 0.075 | 0.785 |
| 妥布霉素 | 10 | 25.00 | 8 | 21.62 | 0.122 | 0.726 |
| 阿米卡星 | 8 | 20.00 | 1 | 2.70 | 5.571 | 0.018 |

表4 不同分组患者革兰阳性菌耐药率对比
Table 4 Comparison of resistance rates of Gram positive bacteria in patients of different groups

| 抗菌药物 Antibiotics | 糖尿病组 (n=22) Diabetes group | | 非糖尿病组 (n=24) Non diabetes group | | χ^2 | P |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|-------|
| | 耐药 株数 No. | 耐药率 Rate (%) | 耐药 株数 No. | 耐药率 Rate (%) | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 红霉素 | 17 | 77.27 | 16 | 66.67 | 0.637 | 0.425 |
| 克林霉素 | 15 | 68.18 | 14 | 58.33 | 0.478 | 0.489 |
| 庆大霉素 | 12 | 54.55 | 11 | 45.83 | 0.348 | 0.555 |
| 环丙沙星 | 11 | 50.00 | 10 | 41.67 | 0.321 | 0.571 |
| 莫西沙星 | 5 | 22.73 | 5 | 20.83 | 0.024 | 0.876 |
| 复方新诺明 | 13 | 59.09 | 10 | 41.67 | 1.394 | 0.238 |
| 四环素 | 9 | 40.91 | 8 | 33.33 | 0.283 | 0.595 |

4 不同病原菌分组患者血清IL-6、IL-10水平对比

2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,革兰阴性菌感染患者血清IL-6水平为(285.77±132.08)pg/mL,革兰阳性菌感染患者血清IL-6水平为(33.71±24.57)pg/mL,差异有统计学意义($t = 11.707, P < 0.05$);革兰阴性菌感染患者血清IL-10水平为(20.94±11.1)pg/mL,革兰阳性菌感染患者血清IL-10水平为(5.20±5.38)pg/mL,差异有统计学意义($t = 7.505, P < 0.05$)。

讨论

本次研究中,63例血流感染患者,主要原发感染

部位为泌尿系统,女性患者原发感染部位为泌尿系统占比更高,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。出现这种差异的原因,可能与女性患者中自主神经损伤的发生比例显著高于男性患者有关^[10]。自主神经系统的损伤可能导致泌尿系统的功能障碍,从而增加了感染的风险。此外,女性的生理结构特点也可能是一个重要因素,因为女性的泌尿道相对较短,且与肛门的距离较近,这使得细菌更容易通过尿道口进入膀胱,从而引发感染。因此,女性2型糖尿病患者在日常生活中需要更加注意个人卫生,以降低泌尿系统感染的风险。

本次研究中,在63例2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,共分离出63株病原菌。感染病原菌种类繁多,革兰阴性菌以大肠埃希菌为主要类型,革兰阳性菌以金黄色葡萄球菌为主要类型。在63例非糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,革兰阴性菌占58.73%,革兰阳性菌占38.1%,真菌占3.17%。对比两组患者,仅金黄色葡萄球菌的构成比差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),其他病原菌构成比差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。与鲍强等^[11]研究结果相近。由此可见,糖尿病合并血流感染患者中,病原菌种类及比例与普通血流感染患者存在一定差异。此外,糖尿病患者的自主神经损伤及生理结构特点,使得其在抗感染治疗上面临更为严峻的挑战。本次研究发现,2型糖尿病合并血流感染与非糖尿病组患者革兰阴性菌对头孢他啶、头孢吡肟、阿米卡星的耐药率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),对其他抗菌药物的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$),两组患者革兰阳性菌对不同抗菌药物的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。这表明2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者在抗菌治疗上需更加谨慎,针对革兰阴性菌感染,特别是对头孢他啶等药物的选用要慎重^[12]。同时,这也提示临床医生在治疗糖尿病合并血流感染时,应充分考虑患者的病理生理特点,制定更为个体化的治疗方案,以期提高治疗效果,降低感染复发率。

将2型糖尿病合并血流感染患者按照感染病原菌种类分组,研究发现,革兰阴性菌感染患者血清IL-6、IL-10显著高于革兰阳性菌感染患者,反映了革兰阴性菌感染更易引发炎症反应。与徐君等^[13]研究结果一致。这进一步说明了糖尿病患者在应对感染时,机体炎症反应的调控可能更为复杂。革兰阴性菌的内毒素是IL-6产生、释放的有效诱导剂,而IL-6的升高又可进一步促进糖尿病患者的炎症反应,形成恶性循环^[14-15]。因此,对于2型糖尿病合并血流感染的患者,及时有效的抗感染治疗显得尤为重要。此外,这一发现亦提示我们,在糖尿病患者的抗菌治疗中,应更加注

重监测和调控患者的炎症状态,及时调整治疗方案,以减轻炎症对机体的进一步损伤。同时,强化预防措施,提高患者的自我管理能力和自我管理能力,是降低感染风险、改善预后的关键。

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