

DOI:10.13350/j.cjpb.250708

• 论著 •

医院碳青霉烯类抗菌药物临床应用情况 及用药合理性分析*

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【摘要】 目的 探讨医院碳青霉烯类抗菌药物的使用现状, 分析其用药合理性, 以为临床合理用药提供参考。

方法 回顾性分析本院临床使用碳青霉烯类抗菌药物治疗的住院患者临床资料 478 份, 分析碳青霉烯类抗菌药物应用的适应症、科室分布情况、病原菌检出情况, 同时评估碳青霉烯类抗菌药物临床应用的合理性。 **结果** 478 例使用碳青霉烯类抗菌药物治疗患者中, 329 例注射用美罗培南治疗, 149 例注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠治疗。368 例患者适应症为肺部感染, 23 例适应症为腹腔感染, 26 例适应症为泌尿感染, 17 例适应症为血流感染, 12 例适应症为烧伤, 10 例适应症为脓毒症, 7 例适应症为中枢神经系统感染, 7 例适应症为不明原因发热, 4 例适应症为胸腔脓肿, 4 例适应症为脑出血。注射用美罗培南的主要适应症为肺部感染、泌尿感染、烧伤, 注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠的主要适应症为肺部感染、腹腔感染、泌尿感染。478 例患者中, 呼吸与危重症医学科占比 39.96%, 重症医学科占比 25.73%, 肝胆外科、胃肠外科占比 6.69%, 神经内科病区占比 5.65%, 急诊重症监护病房占比 4.18%, 泌尿外科病区占比 3.56%, 神经外科病区占比 3.14%, 消化内分泌科占比 2.72%, 老年病科占比 2.09%, 神经外科病区占比 1.88%, 儿科病区占比 1.46%, 骨科病区占比 1.26%, 胸外科占比 1.05%, 康复科病区占比 0.63%。注射用美罗培南患者主要来源于呼吸与危重症医学科、重症医学科、急诊重症监护病房, 注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠患者主要来源于呼吸与危重症医学科、重症医学科、肝胆外科、胃肠外科。478 例患者中, 454 例使用抗菌药物治疗前进行病原学检测, 送检率为 94.98%, 病原菌阳性率为 54.63% (248/454)。共检出病原菌 248 株, 其中肺炎克雷伯菌 93 株, 大肠埃希菌 52 株, 鲍曼不动杆菌 30 株, 铜绿假单胞菌 26 株, 阴沟肠杆菌 15 株, 奇异变形杆菌 10 株, 溶血不动杆菌 7 株, 嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌 7 株, 产气肠杆菌 5 株, 粘质沙雷菌 3 株。478 例患者中, 452 例符合适应症用药原则 (94.56%), 471 例符合药品种选择原则 (98.54%), 467 例用药剂量合理 (97.7%), 468 例联合用药合理 (97.91%), 454 例使用前有送检病原学检查 (94.98%), 478 例由高级职称医师开具处方 (100%), 381 例有专家会诊记录 (79.71%)。 **结论** 本院碳青霉烯类抗菌药物患者适应症主要为肺部感染, 患者主要来源呼吸与危重症医学科和重症医学科。药物使用前病原菌检测率高, 病原菌阳性检出率高于 50%, 主要为肺炎克雷伯菌和大肠埃希菌。合理用药比例高, 体现了药物使用的规范性和安全性。

【关键词】 碳青霉烯类; 抗菌药物; 用药合理性

【文献标识码】 A **【文章编号】** 1673-5234(2025)07-0866-05

[*Journal of Pathogen Biology*. 2025 Jul.; 20(07):866-870.]

Analysis on the clinical application and rationality of carbapenem antibacterial drugs in a certain hospital

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【Abstract】 **Objective** The current usage status of carbapenem antibacterial drugs in a certain hospital were explored, and the rationality of their medication use was analyzed, with the expectation of providing references for the rational clinical medication. **Methods** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data of 478 inpatients who were treated with carbapenem antibacterial drugs in our hospital. The indications for the application of carbapenem antibacterial drugs, the distribution among different departments, and the detection of pathogenic bacteria were analyzed. Meanwhile, the rationality of the clinical application of carbapenem antibacterial drugs was evaluated. **Results** Among the 478 patients treated with carbapenem antibacterial drugs, 329 were treated with meropenem for injection, and 149 were treated with imipenem/cilastatin sodium for injection. The indications for 368 patients were pulmonary infections, for 23 patients were abdominal infections, for 26 patients were urinary tract infections, for 17 patients were bloodstream infections, for 12

* **【基金项目】** 邢台市重点研发计划自筹项目 (No. 2023ZC067)。

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patients were burns, for 10 patients were sepsis, for 7 patients were central nervous system infections, for 7 patients were fever of unknown origin, for 4 patients were thoracic abscesses, and for 4 patients were cerebral hemorrhage. The main indications for meropenem for injection were pulmonary infections, urinary tract infections and burns, while the main indications for imipenem/cilastatin sodium for injection were pulmonary infections, abdominal infections and urinary tract infections. Among the 478 patients, the Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine accounted for 39.96%, the Department of Critical Care Medicine accounted for 25.73%, the General Surgery Ward accounted for 6.69%, the Neurology Ward accounted for 5.65%, the Emergency Intensive Care Unit accounted for 4.18%, the Urology Ward accounted for 3.56%, the Neurosurgery Ward accounted for 3.14%, the Hematology and Oncology Department accounted for 2.72%, the Geriatrics Department accounted for 2.09%, the Neurosurgery Ward accounted for 1.88%, the Pediatrics Ward accounted for 1.46%, the Orthopedics Ward accounted for 1.26%, the Thoracic Surgery Department accounted for 1.05%, and the Infectious Diseases Ward accounted for 0.63%. Patients treated with meropenem for injection were mainly from the Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, the Department of Critical Care Medicine and the Emergency Intensive Care Unit. Patients treated with imipenem/cilastatin sodium for injection were mainly from the Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, the Department of Critical Care Medicine and the General Surgery Ward. Among the 478 patients, 454 patients underwent etiological tests before receiving antibacterial drug treatment. The submission rate was 94.98%, and the positive rate of pathogenic bacteria was 54.63% (248/454). A total of 248 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected, including 93 strains of *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, 52 strains of *Escherichia coli*, 30 strains of *Acinetobacter baumannii*, 26 strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 15 strains of *Enterobacter cloacae*, 10 strains of *Proteus mirabilis*, 7 strains of *Acinetobacter haemolyticus*, 7 strains of *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, 5 strains of *Enterobacter aerogenes*, and 3 strains of *Serratia marcescens*. Among the 478 patients, 452 cases complied with the medication principle of indications (94.56%), 471 cases conformed to the principle of drug variety selection (98.54%), 467 cases had reasonable medication dosages (97.7%), 468 cases had reasonable combined medication (97.91%), 454 cases had submitted specimens for etiological examinations before use (94.98%), prescriptions for all 478 cases were issued by physicians with senior professional titles (100%), and 381 cases had records of expert consultations (79.71%).

Conclusion The main indications for patients using carbapenem antibacterial drugs in our hospital were pulmonary infections. The main sources of patients were the Department of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine and the Department of Critical Care Medicine. The detection rate of pathogenic bacteria before drug use was high, and the positive detection rate of pathogenic bacteria was higher than 50%. The main ones were *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and *Escherichia coli*. The proportion of rational drug use was high, which reflects the standardization and safety of drug use.

【Keywords】 carbapenems; antibacterial drugs; rationality of drug use

碳青霉烯类抗菌药物, 是一类特殊的非典型 β -内酰胺类抗生素, 其化学结构与传统的青霉素类药物中的青霉环结构有着相似之处^[1]。这些药物因其广泛的抗菌谱、快速的杀菌能力、极高的 β -内酰胺酶稳定性以及不易被细菌产生的酶水解的特性, 而被广泛应用于临床抗感染治疗中^[2]。此外, 碳青霉烯类药物相较于其他类型的抗生素, 其不良反应相对较少, 因此在治疗各种细菌感染, 尤其是多重耐药菌感染时, 它们扮演着至关重要的角色^[3-4]。然而, 碳青霉烯类药物的广泛应用也引发了耐药性问题。近年来, 与碳青霉烯类抗菌药物相关的耐药性问题以及不合理用药现象已经引起了国内外医学界和公共卫生领域的广泛关注和重视^[5-6]。其耐药机制复杂多样, 包括产酶、膜通透性改变等, 导致临床治疗难度增加^[7-8]。合理用药策略的制定和执行, 对于延缓耐药性发展、提高治疗效果至关重要。临床应严格遵循用药指南, 加强病原学检测, 确保药物使用的精准性和有效性。

材料与方法

1 资料来源

通过医院信息系统(HIS), 回顾性调查邢台中心医院临床使用碳青霉烯类抗菌药物治疗的住院患者临床资料 478 份。478 例患者中, 男性 260 例, 女性 218 例, 年龄 18~79 岁, 平均年龄(62.73±7.85)岁。纳入标准: ①年龄≥18 岁; ②本院住院患者; ③病历资料完整; ④于入院治疗期间使用碳青霉烯类抗菌药物治疗, 包括注射用美罗培南(规格 0.5 g, 瀚晖制药有限公司生产, 国药准字 H20030331)和注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠(规格 1.0, 含亚胺培南 0.5 g, Merck Sharp & Dohme Corp 生产, 国药准字 J20130123)。排除标准: ①合并多重非细菌病原体感染者; ②合并严重肝肾功能障碍者; ③合并恶性肿瘤者; ④不宜采用碳青霉烯类抗菌药物治疗者。

2 资料收集

回顾性分析患者病例资料, 包括性别、年龄、住院

天数、感染部位、住院科室、病原学检查结果、药物使用情况等,分析评价碳青霉烯类抗菌药物的使用合理性,确保数据真实完整。

3 合理性分析

依照《碳青霉烯类抗菌药物临床应用评价细则》^[9]对 478 份病例进行用药合理性评估,合理性评价指标包括适应症、药物选择、给药剂量方案、病原学及处方开具与会诊。合理率=(合理用药病例数/总病例数)×100%。

4 统计处理

采用 SPSS 25.0 软件进行数据处理,计数资料以百分比表示。

结 果

1 碳青霉烯类抗菌药物应用适应症情况

478 例使用碳青霉烯类抗菌药物治疗患者中,329 例注射用美罗培南治疗(68.83%,329/478),149 例注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠治疗(31.17%,149/478)。368 例患者适应症为肺部感染(76.99%,368/478),23 例适应症为腹腔感染(4.81%,23/478),26 例适应症为泌尿感染(5.44%,26/478),17 例适应症为血流感染(3.56%,17/478),12 例适应症为烧伤(2.51%,12/478),10 例适应症为脓毒症(2.09%,10/478),7 例适应症为中枢神经系统感染(1.46%,7/478),7 例适应症为不明原因发热(1.46%,7/478),4 例适应症为胸腔脓肿(0.84%,4/478),4 例适应症为脑出血(0.84%,4/478)。注射用美罗培南的主要适应症为肺部感染、泌尿感染、烧伤,占比分别为 84.5%、4.26%、2.74%,注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠的主要适应症为肺部感染、腹腔感染、泌尿感染,占比分别为 60.4%、11.41%、8.05%。见表 1。

表 1 碳青霉烯类抗菌药物应用适应症
Table 1 Indications for the application of carbapenem antibacterial drugs

适应症	注射用美罗培南		注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠	
	病例数	构成比(%)	病例数	构成比(%)
肺部感染	278	84.50	90	60.40
腹腔感染	6	1.82	17	11.41
泌尿感染	14	4.26	12	8.05
血流感染	7	2.13	10	6.71
烧伤	9	2.74	3	2.01
脓毒症	3	0.91	7	4.70
中枢神经系统感染	2	0.61	5	3.36
不明原因发热	5	1.52	2	1.34
胸腔脓肿	2	0.61	2	1.34
脑出血	3	0.91	1	0.67
合计	329	100.00	149	100.00

2 碳青霉烯类抗菌药物使用患者科室分布情况

478 例患者中,191 例为呼吸与危重症医学科

(39.96%,191/478),123 例为重症医学科(25.73%,123/478),32 例为肝胆外科、胃肠外科(6.69%,32/478),27 例为神经内科病区(5.65%,27/478),20 例为急诊重症监护病房(4.18%,20/478),17 例为泌尿外科病区(3.56%,17/478),15 例为神经外科病区(3.14%,15/478),13 例为消化内分泌科(2.72%,13/478),10 例为老年病科(2.09%,10/478),9 例为神经外科病区(1.88%,9/478),7 例为儿科病区(1.46%,7/478),6 例为骨科病区(1.26%,6/478),5 例为胸外科(1.05%,5/478),3 例为康复科病区(0.63%,3/478)。注射用美罗培南患者主要来源于呼吸与危重症医学科、重症医学科、急诊重症监护病房,占比分别为 41.64%、22.8%、5.47%。注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠患者主要来源于呼吸与危重症医学科、重症医学科、肝胆外科、胃肠外科,占比分别为 36.24%、32.21%、10.07%。见表 2。

表 2 碳青霉烯类抗菌药物使用患者科室分布情况
Table 2 Distribution of patients using carbapenem antibacterial drugs among different departments

科室	注射用美罗培南 (n=329)		注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠 (n=149)	
	病例数	构成比(%)	病例数	构成比(%)
呼吸与危重症医学科	137	41.64	54	36.24
重症医学科	75	22.80	48	32.21
肝胆外科、胃肠外科	17	5.17	15	10.07
神经内科病区	17	5.17	10	6.71
急诊重症监护病房	18	5.47	2	1.34
泌尿外科病区	15	4.56	2	1.34
神经外科病区	13	3.95	2	1.34
消化内分泌科	11	3.34	2	1.34
老年病科	8	2.43	2	1.34
神经外科病区	7	2.13	2	1.34
儿科病区	4	1.22	3	2.01
骨科病区	4	1.22	2	1.34
胸外科	2	0.61	3	2.01
康复科病区	1	0.30	2	1.34

3 病原菌检出情况

478 例患者中,454 例使用抗菌药物治疗前进行病原学检测,送检率为 94.98%(454/478),248 例患者送检标本检出病原菌,阳性率为 54.63%(248/454),均为单一病原菌感染。共检出病原菌 248 株,其中肺炎克雷伯菌 93 株(37.5%,93/248),大肠埃希菌 52 株(20.97%,52/248),鲍曼不动杆菌 30 株(12.1%,30/248),铜绿假单胞菌 26 株(10.48%,26/248),阴沟肠杆菌 15 株(6.05%,15/248),奇异变形杆菌 10 株(4.03%,10/248),溶血不动杆菌 7 株(2.82%,7/248),嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌 7 株(2.82%,7/248),产气肠杆菌 5 株(2.02%,5/248),粘质沙雷菌 3 株(1.21%,3/248)。

4 碳青霉烯类抗菌药物临床应用合理性分析

478例患者中,452例符合适应症用药原则(94.56%,452/478);471例符合药物品种选择原则(98.54%,471/478);467例用药剂量合理(97.7%,467/478),468例联合用药合理(97.91%,468/478);454例使用前有送检病原学检查(94.98%,454/478);478例由高级职称医师开具处方(100%,478/478),381例有专家会诊记录(79.71%,381/478)。注射用美罗培南患者中,由高级职称医师开具处方、符合药物品种选择原则及联合用药的合理率较高,分别为100%、98.18%、97.87%。注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠患者中,由高级职称医师开具处方、符合药物品种选择原则、用药剂量合理的合理率较高,分别为100%、99.33%、98.66%。见表3。

表3 碳青霉烯类抗菌药物临床应用合理性分析
Table 3 Analysis on the rationality of the clinical application of carbapenem antibacterial drugs

项目	指标	注射用美罗培南 (n=329)		注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠 (n=149)	
		病例数	构成比(%)	病例数	构成比(%)
适应症	符合适应症用药原则	313	95.14	139	93.29
药物品种	符合药物品种选择原则	323	98.18	148	99.33
给药方案	用药剂量合理	320	97.26	147	98.66
	联合用药合理	322	97.87	146	97.99
病原学	使用前有送检病原学检查	314	95.44	140	93.96
处方开具及会诊	由高级职称医师开具处方	329	100.00	149	100.00
	有专家会诊记录	263	79.94	118	79.19

讨论

碳青霉烯类抗菌药物已成为目前临床上广泛应用于治疗危重感染或初始抗菌药物治疗失败的复杂感染的常用抗菌药物之一,因其强大的抗菌谱和良好的临床效果而备受青睐^[10-11]。尽管碳青霉烯类抗菌药物在临床治疗中扮演着重要的角色,但它们也存在一些显著的缺陷和限制。碳青霉烯类药物可能引起中枢神经毒性、肾毒性、肠胃反应。更令人担忧的是,随着这些药物的广泛使用,耐碳青霉烯类抗菌药物的菌种也在不断出现,这导致了耐药菌株的增加,这些耐药菌株的出现给临床治疗带来了巨大的挑战^[12]。医院作为使用抗菌药物的主要场所,扮演着至关重要的角色。它不仅是合理应用抗菌药物、提高其疗效和降低不良反应的关键所在,而且在降低细菌耐药性的发生方面也起着决定性作用^[13]。特别是对于碳青霉烯类抗菌药物的合理使用,这一点显得尤为重要,因为它们的应用已经成为衡量医院整体用药水平的重要标准。

本次研究中,478例使用碳青霉烯类抗菌药物治疗患者,适应症主要为肺部感染、腹腔感染和泌尿系统感染。注射用美罗培南的主要适应症为肺部感染、泌尿感染、烧伤,注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠的主要

适应症为肺部感染、腹腔感染、泌尿感染。478例患者中,主要来自于呼吸与危重症医学科和重症医学科。注射用美罗培南患者主要来源于呼吸与危重症医学科、重症医学科、急诊重症监护病房,注射用亚胺培南/西司他丁钠患者主要来源于呼吸与危重症医学科、重症医学科、肝胆外科、胃肠外科。与魏兴蕊等^[14]结果相似。本研究的患者分布也显示出碳青霉烯类药物在重症科室的广泛应用,显示其在临床治疗中的重要性。

本次研究中,478例患者使用抗菌药物治疗前病原学送检率为94.98%,病原菌阳性率为54.63%,共检出病原菌248株。病原菌主要为肺炎克雷伯菌、大肠埃希菌和鲍曼不动杆菌,这些菌种对碳青霉烯类药物的敏感性各异,提示临床需精准选择药物。通过药敏试验指导用药,有助于提高治疗效果,减少耐药菌株的产生,保障患者安全。肺炎克雷伯菌是临床感染中常见的条件致病菌之一,容易在患者的呼吸道和肠道内定植^[15]。肺炎克雷伯菌可引起尿路感染、血流感染、肺部感染、伤口感染、腹膜感染以及脑膜感染等多种类型的感染,特别是在重症监护室、新生儿科和泌尿科等特定的医疗环境中,流行情况尤为显著^[16]。在当前的医疗实践中,随着广谱抗菌素的普遍应用,特别是β-内酰胺类和氨基糖苷类抗生素的广泛使用,对碳青霉烯类抗生素产生耐药性的肺炎克雷伯菌的检出率正在逐渐上升^[17]。此外,大肠埃希菌和鲍曼不动杆菌也是医院感染的重要病原菌,其耐药性问题不容忽视。

本次研究中,478例患者中,94.56%符合适应症用药原则,98.54%符合药物品种选择原则,97.7%用药剂量合理,97.91%联合用药合理,94.98%使用前有送检病原学检查,100%由高级职称医师开具处方,79.71%有专家会诊记录。这些数据表明,临床用药规范性和合理性较高,但仍需加强耐药监测和个体化治疗,以进一步提升疗效和安全性。专家会诊在耐药菌防控中发挥关键作用,通过多学科协作,优化治疗方案,可以确保药物使用的精准性和有效性,降低耐药风险^[18]。通过对病例的分析,可以发现合理使用碳青霉烯类药物不仅能有效控制感染,还能显著降低耐药菌株的产生。然而,仍有部分病例存在用药不当的情况,提示临床需进一步加强用药指导和监测,以确保患者的安全和治疗效果。合理使用碳青霉烯类抗菌药物对控制感染至关重要。医院需加强用药监管,确保药物疗效,减少副作用。针对耐药性问题,应推广耐药菌监测,优化治疗方案,降低耐药菌株传播风险。通过多学科协作,提升抗菌药物管理水平,保障患者安全。

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