

DOI:10.13350/j.cjpb.250723

• 临床研究 •

肛肠疾病患者手术切口感染病原菌特点及耐药性分析

张晓霞¹, 罗娴^{2*}, 吴安定¹, 杜恒¹, 周易³

(1. 黄冈市中心医院胃肠外科, 湖北黄冈 438000; 2. 黄冈市中心医院医患办; 3. 黄冈市中心医院药剂科)

【摘要】 **目的** 分析肛肠疾病患者手术切口感染病原菌分布特点, 并探讨其对抗菌药物的敏感性, 以为临床合理用药提供依据。 **方法** 选取 122 例肛肠疾病手术并发切口感染患者, 采集患者切口分泌物进行病原菌培养和鉴定, 采用药敏试验分析菌株耐药性。 **结果** 共检出病原菌 122 株。革兰阴性菌检出 85 株, 其中大肠埃希菌 34 株 (占 27.87%), 肺炎克雷伯菌 19 株 (占 15.57%), 产气肠杆菌 15 株 (占 12.3%), 阴沟肠杆菌 7 株 (占 5.74%), 奇异变形杆菌 5 株 (占 4.10%), 产酸克雷伯菌 3 株 (占 2.46%), 铜绿假单胞菌 2 株 (占 1.64%)。革兰阳性菌检出 37 株, 其中表皮葡萄球菌 17 株 (占 13.93%), 金黄色葡萄球菌 9 株 (占 7.38%), 粪肠球菌 3 株 (占 2.46%), 路邓葡萄球菌 2 株 (占 1.64%), 化脓性链球菌 1 株 (占 0.82%)。肛周脓肿患者检出病原菌 53 株, 其中革兰阴性菌 36 株 (占 67.92%), 痔疮患者检出病原菌 37 株, 其中革兰阴性菌 25 株 (占 67.57%), 肛裂患者检出病原菌 18 株, 其中革兰阴性菌 14 株 (占 77.78%), 肛痿患者共检出病原菌 9 株, 其中革兰阴性菌 5 株 (占 55.56%), 肛乳头肥大患者共检出病原菌 3 株, 均为革兰阳性菌, 直肠息肉患者共检出病原菌 2 株, 均为革兰阴性菌。药敏试验结果显示, 革兰阴性菌对氨苄西林的耐药率最高为 89.41%, 对庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率分别为 61.18%、55.29%、50.59%, 对头孢哌酮/舒巴坦、美罗培南、亚胺培南、阿米卡星的耐药率分别为 10.59%、8.24%、4.71%、15.29%。革兰阳性菌对青霉素耐药率最高为 97.30%, 对红霉素、克林霉素、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、四环素的耐药率分别为 83.78%、75.68%、54.05%、51.35%、70.27%、72.97%, 未检出对万古霉素、利奈唑胺的耐药株。 **结论** 肛肠疾病手术并发切口感染患者感染菌种多样, 革兰阴性菌占比高, 主要为大肠埃希菌。检出病原菌对临床常用抗生素的耐药率普遍较高, 提示需优化抗生素使用策略, 加强耐药监测, 确保治疗效果。

【关键词】 肛肠疾病; 切口感染; 病原菌; 耐药性

【文献标识码】 A **【文章编号】** 1673-5234(2025)07-0933-04

[Journal of Pathogen Biology. 2025 Jul.; 20(07): 933-936.]

Analysis of the characteristics of pathogenic bacteria and drug resistance in surgical incision infections of patients with anorectal diseases

ZHANG Xiaoxia¹, LUO Xian², WU Anding¹, DU Heng¹, ZHOU Yi³ (1. Gastrointestinal Surgery, Huanggang Central Hospital, Huanggang 438000, Hubei, China; 2. Doctor-Patient Office, Huanggang Central Hospital; 3. Pharmacy Department, Huanggang Central Hospital) *

【Abstract】 **Objective** To analyze the distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria in surgical site infections of patients with anorectal diseases, and explore their sensitivity to antibacterial drugs, so as to provide a basis for rational clinical drug use. **Methods** 122 patients with anorectal diseases who developed surgical incision infections were selected. The incision secretions of these patients were collected for pathogenic bacteria culture and identification, and drug sensitivity tests were used to analyze the drug resistance of the strains. **Results** A total of 122 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected. 85 strains of Gram - negative bacteria were detected. Among them there were 34 strains of *Escherichia coli* (27.87%), 19 strains of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (15.57%), 15 strains of *Enterobacter aerogenes* (12.30%), 7 strains of *Enterobacter cloacae* (5.74%), 5 strains of *Proteus mirabilis* (4.10%), 3 strains of *Klebsiella oxytoca* (2.46%), and 2 strains of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (1.64%). strains of Gram - positive bacteria were detected. Among them there were 17 strains of *S. epidermidis* (13.93%), 9 strains of *S. aureus* (7.38%), 3 strains of *Enterococcus faecalis* (2.46%), 2 strains of *S. lugdunensis* (1.64%), and 1 strains of *S. pyogenes* (0.82%). A total of 53 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected in patients with perianal abscesses, among which there were 36 strains of Gram-negative bacteria (67.92%). In patients with hemorrhoids, a total of 37 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected, with 25 strains of Gram-negative bacteria (67.57%). In patients with anal fissures, 18 strains of pathogenic

* **【通信作者】** 罗娴, E-mail: luoxian_2011@163.com

【作者简介】 张晓霞 (1976-), 女, 湖北黄冈人, 硕士, 主管护师。研究方向: 胃肠肛肠疾病的护理, 造口护理, 肠内外营养管理。E-mail: zxx18986552835@126.com

bacteria were detected, and 14 strains were Gram-negative bacteria (77.78%). In patients with anal fistulas, 9 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected, and 5 strains were Gram-negative bacteria (55.56%). In patients with hypertrophied anal papillae, 3 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected, all of which were Gram-negative bacteria. In patients with rectal polyps, 2 strains of pathogenic bacteria were detected, and both were Gram-negative bacteria. The results of the drug-sensitivity test showed that among Gram-negative bacteria, the highest resistance rate was to ampicillin, which was 89.41%. The resistance rates to gentamicin, levofloxacin, and ciprofloxacin were 61.18%, 55.29%, and 50.59% respectively. The resistance rates to cefoperazone/sulbactam, meropenem, imipenem, and amikacin were 10.59%, 8.24%, 4.71%, and 15.29% respectively. Among Gram-positive bacteria, the highest resistance rate was to penicillin, which was 97.30%. The resistance rates to erythromycin, clindamycin, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, gentamicin, and tetracycline were 83.78%, 75.68%, 54.05%, 51.35%, 70.27%, and 72.97% respectively. No resistant strains to vancomycin and linezolid were detected. **Conclusion** Among patients with anorectal disease surgeries complicated by incision infections, there was a diverse range of infectious bacterial species. Gram-negative bacteria account for a high proportion, mainly *Escherichia coli*. The drug-resistance data showed that the resistance rates to commonly used clinical antibiotics were generally high. This indicated the need to optimize antibiotic use strategies, strengthen drug-resistance monitoring, and ensure treatment effectiveness.

【Keywords】 anorectal diseases; incision infection; pathogenic bacteria; drug resistance

随着社会经济的快速发展和人们生活方式的显著变化,近年来,肛肠疾病的发病率呈现出逐年上升的趋势,这些疾病已经成为临床医学中非常普遍的健康问题^[1-2]。肛肠疾病主要包括一系列与肛门和直肠相关的疾病,如肛周脓肿、痔疮以及肛裂等^[3]。这些疾病不仅影响患者的日常生活质量,还可能引发其他并发症。肛周区域本身通常处于一种带菌的状态,其中大多数细菌属于条件致病菌^[4]。这些条件致病菌的存在,对于肛肠手术后的切口愈合构成了相当大的挑战^[5]。由于这些细菌的存在,手术后的切口极易受到感染,从而给患者带来额外的痛苦和治疗上的困难。术后切口感染不仅延长了患者的住院时间,增加了医疗费用,还可能导致病情恶化,甚至危及生命^[6]。研究表明,合理使用抗生素,结合严格的手术消毒和术后护理,能有效降低切口感染率^[7]。随着抗菌药物的广泛使用和侵袭性治疗的普及,近年来病原菌的分布模式和耐药性谱系已经发生了显著的变化,在不同的时间段以及不同的地理区域,病原菌的分布和耐药情况存在较大的差异性^[8-9]。因此,深入了解本地区肛肠疾病术后切口感染的病原菌分布及其耐药性特征,对于制定科学合理的治疗方案至关重要。

本次研究通过分析 122 例本地区肛肠疾病术后切口感染患者的病原菌分布及其耐药性特征,发现革兰阴性菌和革兰阳性菌的耐药率均较高,提示临床需重视抗生素的合理选择与使用,以降低感染风险,提升治疗效果,结果报告如下。

对象与方法

1 研究对象

选取 122 例于黄冈中心医院行肛肠疾病手术并发

切口感染患者为本次研究对象。其中,男性 79 例,女性 43 例,年龄范围 20~70 岁,平均年龄(41.28±9.52)岁。纳入标准:①符合《现代肛肠科学》相关诊断标准,确诊为肛肠疾病;②于本院进行肛肠疾病手术治疗者;③手术切口感染符合《医院感染诊断标准(试行)》^[10];④术前未预防性使用抗菌药物治疗者。排除标准:①术前合并身体其他部位感染者;②合并糖尿病、甲状腺功能亢进症、免疫系统疾病者;③重要器官功能不全者;④术前有抗菌药物治疗史者。疾病类型:肛周脓肿 53 例,痔疮 37 例(内痔 12 例,混合痔 25 例),肛裂 18 例,肛瘘 9 例,肛乳头肥大 3 例,直肠息肉 2 例。

2 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

采用无菌棉拭子采集患者手术切口分泌物,首先对患者手术切口周围进行常规消毒处理,然后采用一次性无菌棉拭子轻柔擦拭切口分泌物,置于无菌试管中,立即送检。将采集标本接种于血琼脂平板和麦康凯平板,进行细菌培养,于 36℃ 恒温培养箱内,培养 24-48 h。采用全自动微生物分析系统(Vitek-2 Compact,法国梅里埃)进行菌种确认,并进行药敏试验,测定其对常见抗菌药物的敏感性。结果记录并统计分析,以评估病原菌分布及耐药性特征。所有操作严格遵循无菌原则,确保样本质量。

3 评价标准

①对比不同肛肠疾病患者术后并发手术切口感染的病原菌分布特点;②观察革兰阴性菌及革兰阳性菌对临床抗菌药物的耐药性。

结果

1 不同肛肠疾病手术切口感染病原菌分布特点

122例切口感染患者,共检出病原菌122株。革兰阴性菌共检出85株(69.67%,85/122),包括大肠埃希菌34株(27.87%,34/122),肺炎克雷伯菌19株(15.57%,19/122),产气肠杆菌15株(12.30%,15/122),阴沟肠杆菌7株(5.74%,7/122),奇异变形杆菌5株(4.10%,5/122),产酸克雷伯菌3株(2.46%,3/122),铜绿假单胞菌2株(1.64%,2/122)。革兰阳性菌共检出37株(30.33%,37/122),包括表皮葡萄球菌17株(13.93%,17/122),金黄色葡萄球菌9株(7.38%,9/122),粪肠球菌3株(2.46%,3/122),路邓葡萄球菌2株(1.64%,2/122),化脓性链球菌1株(0.82%,1/122)。肛周脓肿患者革兰阴性菌占67.92%(36/53),痔疮患者革兰阴性菌占67.57%(25/37),肛裂患者革兰阴性菌占77.78%(14/18),肛痿患者革兰阴性菌占55.56%(5/9),肛乳头肥大及直肠息肉患者均为革兰阴性菌。见表1。

表1 不同肛肠疾病手术切口感染病原菌分布特点(n,%)

Table 1 Distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria causing surgical incision infections in different anorectal diseases

疾病类型	肛周脓肿 (n=53)	痔疮 (n=37)	肛裂 (n=18)	肛痿 (n=9)	肛乳头肥大 (n=3)	直肠息肉 (n=2)
革兰阴性菌	36(67.92)	25(67.57)	14(77.78)	5(55.56)	3(100.00)	2(100.00)
大肠埃希菌	14(26.42)	11(29.73)	5(27.78)	2(22.22)	1(33.33)	1(50.00)
肺炎克雷伯菌	6(11.32)	6(16.22)	4(22.22)	1(11.11)	1(33.33)	1(50.00)
产气肠杆菌	6(11.32)	4(10.81)	3(16.67)	1(11.11)	1(33.33)	0(0.00)
阴沟肠杆菌	4(7.55)	1(2.70)	1(5.56)	1(11.11)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
奇异变形杆菌	3(5.66)	1(2.70)	1(5.56)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
产酸克雷伯菌	2(3.77)	1(2.70)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
铜绿假单胞菌	1(1.89)	1(2.70)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
革兰阳性菌	17(32.08)	12(32.43)	4(22.22)	4(44.44)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
表皮葡萄球菌	6(11.32)	7(18.92)	2(11.11)	2(22.22)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
金黄色葡萄球菌	5(9.43)	2(5.41)	1(5.56)	1(11.11)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
粪肠球菌	2(3.77)	1(2.70)	1(5.56)	1(11.11)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
溶血葡萄球菌	2(3.77)	1(2.70)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
路邓葡萄球菌	1(1.89)	1(2.70)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
化脓性链球菌	1(1.89)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)

2 革兰阴性菌耐药性分析

药敏结果显示,85株革兰阴性菌对氨苄西林的耐药率最高为89.41%(76/85),对庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率高于50%,分别为61.18%(52/85)、55.29%(47/85)、50.59%(43/85),对头孢呋辛、头孢他啶、头孢吡肟耐药率分别为48.24%(41/85)、38.82%(33/85)、34.12%(29/85)。对头孢哌酮/舒巴坦、美罗培南、亚胺培南、阿米卡星的敏感性较高,耐药率分别为10.59%(9/85)、8.24%(7/85)、4.71%(4/85)、15.29%(13/85)。

3 革兰阳性菌耐药性分析

药敏结果显示,37株革兰阳性菌对青霉素耐药率最高为97.30%(36/37),对红霉素、克林霉素、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、四环素的耐药率高于

50%,分别为83.78%(31/37)、75.68%(28/37)、54.05%(20/37)、51.35%(19/37)、70.27%(26/37)、72.97%(27/37),对复方新诺明耐药率35.14%(13/37),对利福平的药敏性较高,耐药率为13.51%(5/37),未检出对万古霉素、利奈唑胺的耐药株。

讨论

肛肠区域由于其独特的解剖位置和复杂的菌群环境,相较于身体的其他手术部位,其术后感染的风险相对较高^[11]。人体的肠道系统拥有着众多的褶皱黏膜以及密集的血管网络,这些构成了肠道的天然屏障。然而,在进行肛肠疾病手术治疗的过程中,这些屏障可能会局部遭到破坏,从而使得肠道内的细菌有机会穿越这些屏障,侵入人体,引发感染^[12]。特别是手术后的切口感染问题,更是增加了治疗难度和患者痛苦。切口感染的主要病原菌包括革兰阴性菌和革兰阳性菌,其耐药性特点对临床治疗提出了挑战^[13-14]。因此,通过深入分析感染菌种及其耐药谱,可以为制定更有效的防治策略提供科学依据,从而降低术后感染风险,提升患者康复率。

本次研究中,手术切口感染患者检出的病原菌主要为革兰阴性(69.67%),其中大肠埃希菌占比最高。不同肛肠疾病患者切口感染病原菌分布情况存在一定差异,但总体趋势相似。与张红艳等^[15]研究结果相近。大肠埃希菌作为常见致病菌,是术后切口感染的主要致病菌,其耐药性广泛,治疗难度大,需针对性用药以降低感染风险。葡萄球菌属是一类在医院感染中扮演着关键角色的病原菌,主要致病菌种包括金黄色葡萄球菌和表皮葡萄球菌。金黄色葡萄球菌通常通过分泌多种外毒素来引发疾病,而表皮葡萄球菌则主要通过通过各种医疗器械的表面形成生物膜,从而导致持续性的感染问题^[16]。

随着抗菌药物在临床上的广泛使用和普及,肛肠手术后出现的切口感染问题中,病原菌的耐药性正在经历着持续且显著的变化^[17]。这种变化导致了术后切口感染的治疗难度日益增加,给临床治疗带来了新的挑战。本次研究显示,革兰阴性菌对多种抗生素耐药性较高,如氨苄西林的耐药率高达89.41%,对庆大霉素、左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星的耐药率分别为61.18%、55.29%、50.59%,对头孢哌酮/舒巴坦、美罗培南、亚胺培南、阿米卡星的敏感性较高,耐药率分别为10.59%、8.24%、4.71%、15.29%。革兰阳性菌对青霉素耐药率高达97.30%,对红霉素、克林霉素、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、四环素的耐药率分别为83.78%、75.68%、54.05%、51.35%、70.27%、72.97%,对万古霉素、利奈唑胺未检出耐药株。研

究表明,合理选择抗生素并联合使用,能显著降低术后感染率^[18]。因此,临床医生在肛肠手术前后需高度重视抗生素的选择与应用,密切监测患者切口愈合情况,及时调整治疗方案,以最大限度减少感染风险,提升患者康复速度。定期监测病原菌耐药性变化,及时调整治疗方案,合理使用抗生素,结合围手术期精细化管理,持续监测耐药性动态,精准调整用药策略,是提升疗效、保障患者安全的关键环节。通过多学科协作,优化抗生素使用流程,确保用药精准有效,降低耐药菌产生。加强手术室消毒管理,严格执行无菌操作,减少感染源。定期培训医护人员,提升感染防控意识,形成全方位防护体系,确保患者术后安全。

【参考文献】

[1] Yuzuru, Tamaru Shiro O, Shinji T, et al. Endoscopic submucosal dissection for anorectal tumor with hemorrhoids close to the dentate line: a multicenter study of Hiroshima GI Endoscopy Study Group[J]. *Surgical Endoscopy*, 2016, 30(10): 4425-4431

[2] 路平, 李瑶, 南颖. 肛肠手术切口感染病原菌对喹诺酮类药物耐药性及机制分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2019, 14(9): 1076-1080.

[3] Grucela A, Gurland B, Kiran RP. Function outcomes and quality of life after anorectal surgery[J]. *Am Surg*, 2022, 78(9): 952-956.

[4] Yung EM, Abdallah FW, Todaro C, et al. Optimal local anesthetic regimen for saddle block in ambulatory anorectal surgery: an evidence-based systematic review[J]. *Reg Anesth Pain Med*, 2020, 45(9): 733-739.

[5] Kim W, Lee S, Seo JM. Vesicoureteral reflux increases the risk of urinary tract infection prior to corrective surgery in newborn males with anorectal malformation[J]. *Pediatr Surg Int*, 2020, 36(12): 1495-1500.

[6] Lawler J, Choynowski M, Bailey K, et al. Meta-analysis of the impact of postoperative infective complications on oncological outcomes in colorectal cancer surgery[J]. *BJS Open*, 2020, 4(5): 737-747.

[7] Alverdy JC, Hyoju SK, Weigerinck M, et al. The gut microbiome and the mechanism of surgical infection[J]. *Br J Surg*, 2022, 104

(2): 14-23.

[8] 张永州, 吕维玲, 寇洁健, 等. 2020-2021年医院感染病原菌分布及耐药性分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2022, 17(10): 1192-1198.

[9] Pasquali SK, He X, Jacobs ML, et al. Hospital variation in postoperative infection and outcome after congenital heart surgery[J]. *Ann Thorac Surg*, 2023, 96(2): 657-663.

[10] 中华人民共和国卫生部. 医院感染诊断标准(试行)[J]. *中华医学杂志*, 2001, 81(5): 314-320.

[11] Ramos, Vavala, Ocasio, et al. Optimizing screening for anorectal, pharyngeal, and urogenital Chlamydia trachomatis and Neisseria gonorrhoeae infection in At-risk adolescents and young adults in new Orleans, Louisiana and los angeles, California, United States[J]. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2021, 73(9): 1201-1209.

[12] Okuda K, Osjima Y, Satio K, et al. Midline extraperitoneal approach for bilateral widespread retroperitoneal abscess originating from anorectal infection[J]. *Int J Surg Case Rep*, 2016, 11(19): 4-7.

[13] Pathela P, Jamison K, Kornblum J, et al. Lymphogranuloma venereum: an increasingly common anorectal infection among men who have sex with men attending New York cith sexual health clinics[J]. *Sex Transm Dis*, 2019, 46(2): 14-17.

[14] Huebinger RM, Do DH, Carlson DL, et al. Bacterial adhesion inhibitor prevents infection in a rodent surgical incision model[J]. *Virulence*, 2020, 1(11): 695-706.

[15] 张红艳, 吴秋玲, 张宇星, 等. 肛肠疾病术后切口感染危险因素与肛周菌群及TLR4 mRNA对其预测价值[J]. *中华医院感染学杂志*, 2023, 33(19): 2958-2962.

[16] 孙士正, 孟媛媛, 张维娜, 等. 表皮葡萄球菌 SE1457 与 vraSR 突变株转接组测序比较分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2022, 17(11): 1241-1246.

[17] 陈静芸, 陈志成, 仲铃琳, 等. 某教学医院肛肠疾病术后感染的病原菌特征及其耐药性分析[J]. *中国抗生素杂志*, 2019, 44(10): 1220-1224.

[18] Nandivada P, Poylin V, Nagle D. Advances in the surgical management of inflammatory bowel disease[J]. *Curr Opin Gastroenterol*, 2022, 28(1): 47-51.

【收稿日期】 2025-02-08 【修回日期】 2025-05-04

(上接 932 页)

[12] Adamson PC, Klausner JD. Treating chlamydial infections in pregnancy and preventing adverse birth outcomes[J]. *Lancet Infect Dis*, 2018, 18(4): 368-369.

[13] Brabant G. Bacterial vaginosis and spontaneous preterm birth[J]. *J Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod (Paris)*, 2016, 45(10): 1247-1260.

[14] Isik G, Demirezen S, D nmez HG, et al. Bacterial vaginosis in association with spontaneous abortion and recurrent pregnancy losses[J]. *J Cytol*, 2020, 33(3): 135-140.

[15] 宋亚晶, 王平, 庞淑兰. 妊娠期糖尿病对母婴影响的分析[J]. *中国煤炭工业医学杂志*, 2021, 20(10): 1183-1187.

[16] 肇昕, 郭孝, 单小飞, 等. 妊娠期合并生殖道沙眼衣原体感染情况及不良妊娠结局分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2025, 20(2): 254-258.

[17] 翁科娜, 李璐, 张洁琼, 等. 妊娠期糖尿病合并生殖道感染危险因素及其免疫状态[J]. *中华医院感染学杂志*, 2021, 31(6): 910-914.

[18] 施晓明, 陈莹, 饶靖红. 妊娠期糖尿病孕妇妊娠晚期下生殖道感染与妊娠结局的关系分析[J]. *中国现代药物应用*, 2023, 17(13): 57-60.

【收稿日期】 2025-02-04 【修回日期】 2025-04-29