

论著
耐甲氧西林葡萄球菌及异质性万古霉素中介的检测与分析 FREE

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摘要:

方法 选择住院感染患者标本分离的葡萄球菌, 采用BDPhoenix 100 微生物自动分析系统进行鉴定及药敏试验, 并以头孢西丁纸片扩散法检测MRS, 肉汤稀释法测定无菌体液及分泌物标本分离的41株MRS对万古霉素的敏感性; 脑心浸液琼脂诱导异质性万古霉素中介株, 进一步用E test试条检测万古霉素敏感性。结果 239株葡萄球菌中有160株MRS, 痰液、脓液、血液及胸腹腔积液标本是其主要来源, 耐甲氧西林的金黄色葡萄球菌和凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌均呈多重耐药性, 但对利奈唑胺、呋喃妥因敏感率为100.00%, 未发现对万古霉素高度耐药株。患者无菌体液及分泌物 h VIS检出率为14.63% (6/41), 其中金黄色葡萄球菌的分离率为7.14% (1/14), 血浆凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌分离率为18.52% (5/27)。结论 准确检测出MRS和h VIS, 对临床有效控制感染极为重要。

关键词: 葡萄球菌属; MRS; MRSA; MRCNS; 异质性万古霉素中介葡萄球菌; 抗药性 微生物; 万古霉素

Detection and analysis on methicillin resistant Staphylococcus and heterogeneous vancomycin intermediate Staphylococcus FREE

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the infection with methicillin resistant Staphylococcus (MRS) and isolation rate of heterogeneous vancomycin intermediate Staphylococcus (h VIS) in hospitalized patients .Methods Staphylococcus strains isolated from samples of infected inpatients were selected, bacteria were identified and performed antimicrobial susceptibility test by BDPhoenix 100 microbial auto analysis system, MRS were detected by ceftiofloxacin disk diffusion method, 41 strains of MRS isolated from aseptic body fluids and secretions were selected for detecting the susceptibility to vancomycin by the broth dilution; The h VIS strains induced on the brain heart infusion (BHI) agar plate were studied by E test method to investigate their sensitivity to vancomycin.Results There were 160 strains of MRS in 239 isolated Staphylococcus strains. MRS were mainly isolated from patients' sputum, pus, blood, pleural effusion, and hydrops abdominis . Both methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) and coagulase negative Staphylococcus (CNS) were multidrug resistant, but the sensitive rates to linezolid and furadantin were 100.00%, no highly vancomycin resistant strains was found. The detection rate of h VIS in aseptic body fluid and secretion was 14.63%(6/41), the isolation rate of Staphylococcus aureus and CNS was 7.14%(1/14) and 18.52 % (5/27) respectively . Conclusion Accurate detection of MRS and h VIS is important to control clinical infection efficiently .

Keywords: Staphylococcus spp MRS;MRSA;MRCNS heterogeneous vancomycin intermediate Staphylococcus drug resistance, microbial vancomycin

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