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鲍曼不动杆菌肺部感染的临床特点及耐药性分析 FREE

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Clinical characteristics and drug resistance of *Acinetobacter baumannii* pulmonary infection FREE

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[摘要](#)[图/表](#)[参考文献](#)[相关文章 \(15\)](#)全文: [PDF \(835 KB\)](#) [HTML \(1 KB\)](#)输出: [BibTeX](#) | [EndNote \(RIS\)](#)**摘要**

目的分析和总结鲍曼不动杆菌肺部感染的临床特点及耐药规律。方法对2006年6月—2008年6月间住院的65例鲍曼不动杆菌肺部感染患者临床资料进行分析。结果鲍曼不动杆菌肺部感染在综合重症监护病房 (ICU, 41.54%)、神经内科监护病房 (29.23%)、神经外科监护病房 (10.77%)、呼吸内科 (10.77%) 较常见;对多种抗菌药物的耐药率 > 70%; 感染患者大多为年老体弱、基础疾病多、住院时间长且接受各种侵入性操作、感染前反复使用2种以上抗菌药物者;部分病例合并其他病原菌感染,以铜绿假单胞菌 (34.55%) 及嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌 (20.00%) 较多。结论鲍曼不动杆菌肺部感染患者病情重,对抗菌药物耐药率高,掌握其临床特点、感染分布及耐药规律,对临床预防与治疗尤为重要。

关键词 : 鲍曼不动杆菌; 肺部感染; 抗药性; 微生物; 抗菌药物
Abstract :

Objective To analyze the clinical characteristics and drug resistance of *Acinetobacter baumannii* (*A.baumannii*) pulmonary infection. Methods Clinical data of 65 cases of *A.baumannii* pulmonary infections in a hospital from June, 2006 to June, 2008 were analyzed. Results The incidence rate of *A.baumannii* infections were high in general intensive care unit (ICU, 41.54%), neurological ICU (29.23%), neurosurgical ICU (10.77%), and respiratory department (10.77%); Resistant rates to many kinds of antimicrobial agents were >70%. The infected patients were almost aged, with many underlying diseases, with long hospitalization time and various invasive treatment, as well as receiving at least 2 kinds of antimicrobial agents before developing infection; some patients complicated with infections caused by the other pathogens, most were *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (34.55%) and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* (20.00%) infections. Conclusion Patients with *A.baumannii* infections are in serious condition, antimicrobial resistance is high, realization of the clinical characteristics, infection distribution and drug resistance pattern are important to prevent and treat infections.

Key words : *A. baumannii* pulmonary infection drug resistance, microbial antimicrobial agents

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