

痰热清注射液对重症肺炎患者的耐药菌感染率改善作用

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摘要: **目的** 分析痰热清注射液辅助治疗重症肺炎的耐药菌感染率改善作用。**方法** 选取2018年1月—2020年9月淮南朝阳医院收治的105例重症肺炎患者作为研究对象, 将患者按照治疗方法分为对照组($n=51$)和观察组($n=54$)。对照组给予对症基础治疗, 观察组在对照组的基础上静脉滴注痰热清注射液, 10 mL加入到500 mL 5%葡萄糖注射液, 1次/d。疗程2周。观察两组患者的临床疗效, 比较两组患者的耐药菌检出类型及检出率、耐药病原菌总清除率。**结果** 治疗后, 观察组患者总有效率为90.74%, 显著高于对照组的76.47%, 差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者检出耐药菌类型主要以铜绿假单胞菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、金黄色葡萄球菌4种菌株为主, 对照组和观察组检出率分别为68.63%、42.59%, 两组比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。治疗后, 观察组耐药病原菌总清除率为82.61%, 显著高于对照组54.81%, 差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 在重症肺炎患者中多数患者为革兰阴性菌耐药菌感染, 而在常规西医对症、抗菌治疗基础上加用痰热清注射液能显著提高临床疗效和耐药病原菌总清除率, 降低治疗过程中患者耐药菌检出率, 值得临床推广。

关键词: 痰热清注射液; 重症肺炎; 耐药菌类型; 耐药菌类型检出率; 耐药病原菌总清除率

中图分类号: R974 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1674-6376(2021)02-0381-04

DOI: 10.7501/j.issn.1674-6376.2021.02.019

Effect of Tanreqing Injection on infection rate of drug-resistant bacteria in patients with severe pneumonia

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Abstract: **Objective** To analyze the clinical efficacy of Tanreqing Injection on infection rate of drug-resistant bacteria in patients with severe pneumonia. **Methods** A total of 105 patients with severe pneumonia admitted to Huainan Chaoyang Hospital from January 2018 to September 2020 were selected as the research subjects, and the patients were divided into control group ($n=51$) and observation group ($n=54$) according to treatment methods. Patients in the control group was given symptomatic basic treatment, and the observation group were iv administered with Tanreqing Injection intravenously on the basis of the control group, 10 mL was added to 500 mL 5% Glucose injection, once daily. The treatment course was 2 weeks. The clinical efficacy of two groups was observed, and the detection types and detection rates of drug-resistant bacteria, and the total clearance rate of drug-resistant pathogens in two groups were compared. **Results** After treatment, the total effective rate of observation group was 90.74%, which was significantly higher than 76.47% of control group, and the difference was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The types of drug-resistant bacteria detected in two groups were mainly pseudomonas aeruginosa, acinetobacter baumannii, klebsiella pneumonia, and staphylococcus aureus, and the detection rates of control group and observation group were 68.63% and 42.59%, respectively, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). After treatment, the total clearance rate of drug-resistant pathogens in the observation group was 82.61%, significantly higher than 54.81% in the control group, with statistical significance ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion** The majority of patients with severe pneumonia are infected by Gram-negative bacteria resistant bacteria, while the addition of Tanreqing Injection on the basis of conventional western medicine symptomatic and antibacterial treatment can significantly improve the clinical efficacy and the total clearance rate of drug-resistant pathogens, and reduce the detection rate of drug-resistant bacteria in patients

收稿日期: 2020-12-02

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during treatment, which is worthy of clinical promotion.

Key words: Tanreqing injection; severe pneumonia; types of drug-resistant bacteria; detection rate of drug-resistant bacteria; total clearance rate of drug-resistant pathogens

抗生素对感染性疾病的治疗发挥了巨大作用,但由于抗生素的大量应用、新抗生素产品的不断减少以及细菌对抗生素的不断适应,多重耐药菌(MDR)的出现使得感染类疾病的治疗受到严重桎梏^[1-2]。世界卫生组织已将世界范围内的耐药菌现状列为国际性重大公共卫生事件。抗菌药物研究有着周期长、难度大、研究成本高等方面的困难,因此代替以及补充治疗方案是目前亟待解决的问题^[3]。中药具有多成分、多靶点、多途径的作用特点,已成为补充治疗相关感染性问题的优选之策^[3-4]。痰热清注射液是黄芩、熊胆粉等中药提取物组成的中药注射液,有显著的广谱抗菌作用,是治疗耐药菌感染性疾病的优选中药制剂^[5]。本研究对近年来淮南朝阳医院重症肺炎患者耐药率进行回顾性分析,并研究加用痰热清注射液后对耐药菌感染患者的疗效及清除率。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2018年1月—2020年9月淮南朝阳医院收治的105例重症肺炎患者作为研究对象,其中男性52例,女性53例;年龄54~78岁,平均年龄(63.67±9.68)岁;病程5~19 d、平均病程(14.76±7.18)d。

1.2 诊断和检测标准

诊断标准:符合《中国急诊重症肺炎临床实践专家共识》中的诊断标准^[6];治疗标准遵循《中国成人医院获得性肺炎与呼吸机相关性肺炎诊断和治疗指南(2018年版)》^[7];菌种鉴定遵循《全国临床检验操作规程》^[8];抗菌药物敏感性试验遵循美国临床及实验室标准化协会固定CLSI M100S^[9];对照菌株采用卫生部临检中心质控菌株。

1.3 治疗方案

对照组按照诊疗标准采用常规西医常规抗菌药物及抗感染治疗及其他对症基础治疗,如吸氧、电解质调节、退热等;观察组在对照组的治疗方案基础上静脉滴注痰热清注射液(上海凯宝药业有限公司,国药准字Z20030054,规格:10 mL/支;代表性批号:20171277、20181117、20190676),10 mL加入到500 mL 5%葡萄糖注射液,1次/d。疗程2周。

1.4 疗效评价标准^[6,10]

显效:临床症状基本消失、影像学检查感染灶

基本吸收;有效:指临床症状有所改善、影像学检查感染灶减小;无效:指临床症状及影像学检查结果无改善伸至恶化者。

总有效率=(显效+有效)/总例数

1.5 观察指标

收集两组患者痰标本进行细菌培养并分析两组患者耐药菌类型:清晨用清水漱口3次后,弃第1口痰,留第2口,置无菌器皿,送检,采用全自动细菌鉴定/药敏分析仪进行细菌培养和药敏试验鉴别标准如1.2所述。比较两组病原菌清除率,清除:治疗后来自原感染部位的标本未培养出原感染的病原体;未清除:治疗后,来自原感染部位的标本中仍然培养出原感染的病原体。

1.6 统计学方法

采用SPSS 25.0软件进行统计学分析,计量资料以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,治疗前后采用配对 t 检验,组间比较采用 t 检验;计数资料以百分比表示,进行 χ^2 检验。

2 结果

2.1 基线资料

患者按照入院诊断治疗标准分为对照组($n=51$)和观察组($n=54$)。对照组男性24例,女性27例;平均年龄(64.31±6.24);病程7~19 d,平均病程(13.53±5.01)d。观察组男性28例,女性26例;平均年龄(65.12±7.85);病程5~19 d,平均病程(12.53±7.01)d。两组一般资料比较差异无统计学意义,具有可比性。

2.2 两组临床疗效对比

治疗后,观察组患者总有效率为90.74%,显著高于对照组的76.47%,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),见表1。

表1 两组患者临床疗效对比

Table 1 Comparison of clinical efficacy between two groups

组别	n/例	显效/例	有效/例	无效/例	总有效率/%
对照	51	27	12	12	76.47
观察	54	36	13	5	90.74*

与对照组比较:* $P<0.05$

* $P<0.05$ vs control group

2.3 两组患者耐药菌检出类型及检出率对比

治疗后,两组患者检出耐药菌类型主要以铜绿假单胞菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、金黄色葡

萄球菌4种菌株为主,对照组和观察组检出率分别为68.63%、42.59%,两组比较差异具有统计学意义($P<0.01$),见表2。

表2 两组患者耐药菌类型及检出率对比

Table 2 Comparison of types of drug-resistant bacteria and detection rate between two groups

组别	n/例	铜绿假单胞菌/株	鲍曼不动杆菌/株	肺炎克雷伯菌/株	金黄色葡萄球菌/株	检出率/%
对照	51	16	9	8	2	68.63
观察	54	10	6	5	2	42.59**

与对照组比较:** $P<0.01$

** $P<0.01$ vs control group

表3 两组耐药病原菌清除率比较

Table 3 Comparison of clearance rates of drug-resistant pathogens between two groups

组别	n/株	清除/株	未清除/株	清除率/%
对照	35	18	17	51.43
观察	23	19	4	82.61**

与对照组比较:** $P<0.01$

** $P<0.01$ vs control group

3 讨论

细菌耐药性已成为主要的公共卫生问题^[11]。抗生素耐药性是指细菌进化出一种能够绕过药物靶点的生存机制^[12]。近年来,关于耐药菌的频繁出现,而新抗生素的开发却没有增加^[13]。耐药细菌的产生是一种广泛的公共卫生紧急情况,它限制了治疗选择,对细菌感染性疾病患者和医生带来重大的挑战^[14]。

研究发现,对于重症肺炎患者感染的耐药菌主要为铜绿假单胞菌、鲍曼不动杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌等革兰阴性菌。革兰阴性细菌的内外膜之间夹有薄的肽聚糖细胞壁,这不同于具有厚肽聚糖细胞壁的革兰阳性细菌^[15]。归因于抗生素使用的选择性压力,在过去的20年中,革兰阴性细菌的耐药性显著增加。这种耐药性的提高对患者,临床医生和医疗保健系统的影响不言而喻。此外,革兰阴性细菌感染中的抗生素耐药性与死亡率增加和医疗保健费用密切相关^[16]。

中药治疗感染性疾病有独特的优势,其多成分、多靶点、多途径的特点,不易产生耐药性,是补充、替代治疗的新型抗感染药物的重要来源。痰热清注射液是黄芩、熊胆粉等中药提取物制备的中药制剂。组方中药具有显著的清热解毒、祛瘀化痰功效^[17-19];现代药理学研究显示痰热清注射液具有显著抗菌抗炎,免疫调节作用等,在抗耐药菌感染性

2.4 两组耐药病原菌清除率比较

治疗后,观察组耐药病原菌总清除率为82.61%,显著高于对照组54.81%($P<0.01$),见表3。

疾病中有着显著的疗效^[20]。

本研究发现,在重症肺炎患者中多数患者为革兰阴性菌耐药菌感染,而在常规西医对症、抗菌治疗基础上加用痰热清注射液能显著提高临床疗效和耐药病原菌总清除率,降低治疗过程中患者耐药菌检出率,值得临床推广。

利益冲突 所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突

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[责任编辑 高 源]