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中国 ST11 耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌耐药分子机制研究进展*

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摘要:序列型 11(ST11)耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌(CRKP)携带 bla 产肺炎克雷伯菌碳青霉烯酶-2 已广泛分布于世界各地,在中国也频频有文献报道。因为缺乏治疗选择,这些耐多药微生物对几乎所有可用的抗菌药物均具有耐药性,并引起与高发病率和病死率相关的严重感染。在中国,CRKP 的大部分传播可归因于产生肺炎克雷伯菌碳青霉烯酶的生物体,其中大部分是由 ST11 克隆产生的。了解耐药性的分子进化机制及 ST11 CRKP 在中国的流行情况将有助于控制和预防耐药细菌的出现和暴发。

关键词:耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌; 序列型 11; 耐药机制

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Research progress on the molecular mechanism of drug resistance in carbapenem-resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* ST11 in China*

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Abstract: Sequence type 11 (ST11) carbapenem-resistant *klebsiella pneumoniae* (CRKP) carrying bla-producing *klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemase-2 has been widely distributed in the world, and it also been frequently reported in China. In the absence of treatment options, these multidrug-resistant organisms are resistant to almost all available antimicrobial drugs and cause severe infections associated with high morbidity and mortality. Much of the spread of CRKP in China can be attributed to organisms producing *klebsiella pneumoniae* carbapenemases, most of which are produced by the ST11 clone. Understanding the molecular evolution mechanism of drug resistance and the prevalence of ST11 CRKP in China will help to control and prevent the emergence and outbreak of drug-resistant bacteria.

Key words: carbapenem-resistant *klebsiella pneumoniae*; sequence type 11; drug resistance mechanism

序列型 11(ST11)耐碳青霉烯类肺炎克雷伯菌(CRKP)是亚洲,尤其是中国的高度优势克隆^[1],几乎可以对所有常用的临床抗菌药物产生耐药性^[2],导致缺乏治疗选择。在抗菌药物使用不当的情况下肺炎克雷伯菌通过从头突变及获取质粒和可转移遗传元件不断积累抗菌药物抗性基因,导致出现具有“超级抵抗组”的极端耐药(XDR)菌株^[3],给临床治疗带来了巨大的压力。因此,随着全球抗菌药物耐药性的不断进展,迫切需要进一步探索 CRKP 的耐药机制。现将 ST11 CRKP 在中国的耐药机制阐述如下。

1 碳青霉烯类药物耐药性

中国常见的 ST11 CRKP 碳青霉烯酶编码基因包括 bla 产肺炎克雷伯菌碳青霉烯酶(KPC)-2、blaVIM、blaNDM-1、blaIMP 和 blaOXA。有研究对中国 9 个城市 13 家医院的 95 株 CRKP 分离株进行

了分析,根据多位点序列分型、聚合酶链反应(PCR)扩增和 DNA 测序提出了中国 KPC 的肺炎克雷伯菌分离株的分子流行病学主要包括:(1)blaKPC-2 是中国常见的 ST11 CRKP 碳青霉烯酶基因;(2)获得了 7 种序列类型,包括 ST11、ST15、ST23、ST349、ST351、ST438 和 ST439;(3) ST11 可能是产 KPC 的肺炎克雷伯菌的另一个主要克隆^[4]。由此推测一些 ST(如 ST11 和 ST258)将是捕获质粒的良好定殖者。有研究表明,blaVIM 也是中国常见的 ST11 CRKP 碳青霉烯酶基因^[5]。分别于 2015、2018、2020 年逐渐更新了各种 bla,增加了 blaNDM-1、blaIMP 和 blaOXA^[6-8]。

临床研究发现,blaKPC 的遗传环境以 Tn3-Tn4401 复合物为特征^[9-10]。一种新型的遗传环境 KPC-2 来自质粒 pKP048 的基因包含基于 Tn3 的转座子和部分 Tn4401 片段的集成结构,基因顺序为

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Tn3-转座酶、Tn3-resolvase、ISKpn8、blaKPC-2 和类似 ISKpn6 的元素。此外, Tn1721 样转座子是 blaKPC-2 基因在中国有效传播的主要原因^[10]。另外 2 种类型的 blaKPC-2 遗传结构包括 Tn1721-blaKPC-2-Tn3 和 Tn1721-blaKPC-2-ΔTn3-IS26, 分别携带在 IncX 和 IncF II 质粒中。携带 Tn1721-bla 的不同 IncF II 样质粒 KPC-2 似乎在不同的肺炎克雷伯菌 ST11 亚型之间相互交换和相互转移^[11]。有研究采用多位点序列分型、移动遗传元件和脉冲场凝胶电泳等分析鉴定肺炎克雷伯菌 ST11 亚型, 利用电穿孔实验和全基因组测序揭示了 Tn1721 和 IncFI II 质粒介导的水平转移似乎是驱动 ST11 CRKP 菌株分子多样化的重要因素^[12]。

在关于 blaNDM-1 遗传环境的最新研究中, ZHANG 等^[13]收集 2013—2018 年中国某三级医院肺炎克雷伯菌菌株作为研究对象, 分析了所有可用的 NDM-1 相关序列发现, 上、下游 blaNDM-1 基因通常含有转座子——Tn3 或插入的序列片段, 推测 blaNDM-1 通过质粒转位和长期保存获得。值得注意的是在中国的临床菌株中越来越多的 ST11 肺炎克雷伯菌联合生产 KPC-2 和 NDM-1^[14]。

有研究从医院获得了 145 株疑似肺炎克雷伯菌菌株, 通过脉冲场凝胶电泳验证与碳青霉烯类化合物外膜蛋白(OmpK35 和 OmpK36)相关的耐药性, 结果显示, 62% CRKP 分离物丢失 OmpK36, 33% 分离株丢失 OmpK35, 表明 OmpK36/OmpK35 基因缺失对碳青霉烯类耐药性具有很大的影响^[15]。OmpK36/OmpK35 基因的破坏导致中国 ST11 CRKP 孔蛋白表达的显著丧失, 进而导致碳青霉烯类药物敏感性降低。OmpK35/OmpK36 缺乏似乎对碳青霉烯类耐药性几乎没有影响或仅为次要的因素。

2 β-内酰胺类药物耐药性

除碳青霉烯酶外, 还有多种超广谱 β-内酰胺酶(ESBLs) 基因, 如 blaCTX-M、blaSHV、blaTEM 和 AmpC 头孢菌素酶基因。中国高频率的 ST11 肺炎克雷伯菌菌株含有 2~3 个 ESBLs 编码基因(blaCTX-M、blaSHV 和 blaTEM)。有研究从 19 家医院收集了 930 株表型明确的碳青霉烯类耐药肠杆菌分离株进行基因型表征, 在肺炎克雷伯菌分离株中发现了 blaSHV、blaCTX 和 blaTEM 的扩展谱 ESBLs 基因的不同组合, blaCTM-M-14/15、blaSHV-11/12 和 blaTEM-1 是常见的 ESBLs 基因型^[16]。

3 喹诺酮类药物耐药性

肺炎克雷伯菌对喹诺酮类药物耐药的机制包括不透水性、活性外流、靶标修饰和抗菌药物中和^[17]。有研究对 40 株 CRKP 进行了分析, 根据 PCR 和 DNA 测序方法、多位点序列分型和脉冲场凝胶电泳

结果提出了中国 ST11 CRKP 常见的喹诺酮耐药机制, 主要包括 qnrS、qnrB、oqxA、oqxB、oqxAB 和 aac(6′)-Ib-cr 的存在, 以及 gyrA(S83I 和 D87G)和 parC(S80I)基因突变^[18-19], 但该结论只针对所研究的 40 株 CRKP, 由于样本量小, 未经严格的临床论证, 其准确性有待进一步探讨。

4 氨基糖苷类药物耐药性

肺炎克雷伯菌对氨基糖苷类药物的耐药机制包括通透性降低、外排泵活性增加、酶修饰和干扰氨基糖苷类结合的 30S 核糖体亚基的修饰^[20]。中国 ST11 CRKP 菌株常见的氨基糖苷类抗性基因包括 armA、rmtB、rmtC(编码 16S rRNA 甲基化酶)和 aac(3′)-I a、aac(6′)-I b、aac(3′)-II a、aac(3′)-II d、ant(2′)-I a、ant(3′)-I a 和 aph(3′)-I a(编码氨基糖苷修饰酶)。LIAO 等^[20]从中国一家三级医院收集了 39 株碳青霉烯类耐药性高毒性肺炎克雷伯菌(CR-hvKP)分离株用于研究 16S rRNA 甲基酶基因的携带情况, 最常检测到的 16S rRNA 甲基酶基因为 armA, 其次为 rmtB, 并且 armA 和 rmtB 共存。还有研究发现, armA 和 rmtB 通常与临床分离株中同一分离株中的 ESBLs 基因共存, 并与自传合共轭质粒上的 ESBLs 基因共同转移到受体, 在同时含有 armA 和 rmtB 的分离株中 armA 基因位于染色体上, rmtB 基因位于质粒上, 水平基因转移和克隆扩散是 rmtB 和 armA 基因播散的原因^[21]。

5 磷霉素耐药性

中国常见的 ST11 CRKP 磷霉素酶基因包括 fosA、fosA3 和 foskp96。有研究从中国某高校医院获得了 97 株肺炎克雷伯菌菌株(KPC-KP), 其中 57 株(58.76%)对磷霉素耐药, 其中 44 株(45.36%)含有 fosA3, 1 株含有 fosA^[22]。此外, 针对 2012—2013 年台湾地区 16 家医院 642 株 CRKP 临床分离株的研究发现, 台湾地区共有 36.45%(234/642)的 CRKP 分离株对磷霉素耐药, 在 234 株耐磷霉素的 CRKP 分离株中 62 株有磷霉素酶(35 株 fosA3 阳性和 27 株 foskp96 阳性)^[23]。

6 甲氧苄啶耐药性

在中国 ST11 CRKP 菌株中已报道的甲氧苄啶抗性基因包括 sul1、sul2、dfrA1、dfrA12、dfrA15、dfrA17、dfrA25 和 dfrA27^[24-25]。另外, 针对 2015—2017 年中国东部 CRKP 感染的病例对照研究发现, 与非 ST11 CRKP 分离株比较, ST11 CRKP 分离株对甲氧苄啶/磺胺甲噁唑的耐药率较低^[26]。

7 替加环素耐药性

替加环素是推荐用于产 KPC 肺炎克雷伯菌引起的严重感染的抗菌药物之一。耐替加环素的肺炎克雷伯菌在中国被发现^[27]。长期单药治疗可能导致较

高的替加环素耐药风险。目前,中国 ST11 肺炎克雷伯菌的替加环素耐药机制仍未完全阐明,迄今已发现以下机制:(1)编码抗性-结节-细胞分裂家族(RND)外排泵 AcrA 的基因过表达,其具有全局转录调节因子(如 ramA 和 ramR)^[28]。(2)tet(A)基因变异的携带,针对来自 8 家三级医院的 202 例重症监护病房患者的 55 株非重复 CRKP 菌株遗传和表型特征研究发现,除替加环素和头孢他啶/阿维巴坦外大多数 CRKP 菌株对多种抗菌药物耐药,其中 32 株菌株含有 tet(A)基因变异,其可降低菌株对替加环素的敏感性^[29-31]。对 1 例感染了产 KPC 的肺炎克雷伯菌的 59 岁男性患者的研究表明,rpsJ 基因的变异可导致产 KPC 的肺炎克雷伯菌感染患者对替加环素耐药^[32]。有研究利用全基因组测序证实了质粒介导的替加环素耐药机制,即 6 489 bp RND 外排泵(tmxCD1-to-prJ1 泵)^[33]。

8 黏菌素耐药性

中国 ST11 CRKP 主要的黏菌素耐药机制包括 MgrB、PmrB 和 PhoQ 的氨基酸变化,质粒载体的移动,黏菌素抗性基因(mcr-8.1 和 mcr-8.2)的获得等^[33-36]。

9 头孢他啶/阿维巴坦耐药性

在中国、美国和其他欧洲国家头孢他啶/阿维巴坦用于 CRKP 菌株感染的治疗已被证实非常有效地提高了治愈率和存活率^[37-38]。有研究测试了头孢他啶/阿维巴坦和其他抗菌药物对 65 种高毒性肺炎克雷伯菌(CR-hvKp)分离株的体外活性,结果显示,头孢他啶/阿维巴坦在体外对 CR-hvKp 分离株具有高活性^[39]。同时这一结论在 WEI 等^[40]的研究中也得到了验证。因此,头孢他啶/阿维巴坦是治疗 ST11 CRKP 分离株的合理选择。然而有研究表明,ST11 CRKP 临床分离株中头孢他啶/阿维巴坦易感性降低是由高头孢他啶水解活性和 OmpK35 孔蛋白缺乏引起的^[41]。

综上所述,ST11 是中国 CRKP 的主要克隆,其检出率速度呈增长趋势。ST11 CRKP 可对几乎所有常用抗菌药物耐药,如碳青霉烯类、 β -内酰胺类、喹诺酮类、氨基糖苷类、磷霉素、甲氧苄啶、替加环素、黏菌素,甚至头孢他啶/阿维巴坦。临床 ST11 菌株中的碳青霉烯类耐药性主要由 KPC-2、NDM-1 和 OXA-48 碳青霉烯酶介导,这些酶由不同的质粒编码。了解其抗菌药物耐药的分子机制可以帮助临床医生进一步深入探讨感染防治策略。然而,要了解如何控制碳青霉烯类药物在中国 ST11 CRKP 中的抗性还需要进行更多的研究。

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老年慢性心力衰竭患者生活质量影响因素研究进展*

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摘 要:我国人口老龄化社会的日渐发展及老年慢性心力衰竭患者逐渐增加, 老年慢性心力衰竭患者的生活质量问题成为当前社会面临的严峻公共医疗问题, 已成为医疗方案中评价其疗效和预后的重要指标。老年患者所处的家庭环境与社会环境、生活方式及医疗服务方式等对其生活质量具有重要影响。通过养成良好生活方式、改善躯体症状, 增加自我管理及家庭成员支持能力, 保持良好的心理及情绪状态, 延伸医疗服务方式等, 可以提高患者生活质量。因而对老年患者实施综合管理是治疗心力衰竭的有效方法, 是当前医疗方式转变的可行方案。

关键词:老年人; 慢性心力衰竭; 生活质量

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Research progress on influencing factors of life quality in elderly patients with chronic heart failure*

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Abstract: With the development of aging society and the increasing number of elderly patients with chronic heart failure in China, the life quality of elderly patients with chronic heart failure has become a serious public medical problem facing the current society. The quality of life has become an important index to evaluate the efficacy and prognosis in medical programs. The family and social environment, life style and medical service mode of the elderly patients have important effects on the life quality. The life quality of patients can be improved by developing a good lifestyle, improving physical symptoms, increasing self-management and family support ability, maintaining a good psychological and emotional state and extending medical services. Therefore, the implementation of comprehensive management for elderly patients with chronic heart failure is

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