

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2014.12.034

内蒙古地区临床危重患者三种常见感染细菌耐药基因的检测及耐药性分析

潘小萍¹ 王晓磊² 梁建林¹ 李卓奇¹ 郭楠楠¹

(1 内蒙古自治区人民医院检验科 内蒙古 呼和浩特 010017; 2 南方医科大学南方医院检验科 广东 广州 510515)

摘要 目的:探讨内蒙古地区临床危重患者常见感染细菌耐药基因的检测及耐药性相关因素,以便临床合理运用抗菌药物,为病原菌感染的预防和控制提供依据。**方法:**选取2010年1月至2013年1月在我院重症监护室治疗的病例中检测出的215株细菌为研究对象,运用相关的检测手段分析细菌的耐药性和耐药基因情况。**结果:**经过临床的检测后得出大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌分别为85株、55株和75株,其中产ESBLs大肠埃希菌54株,非产ESBLs大肠埃希菌31株;产ESBLs肺炎克雷伯菌15株,非产ESBLs肺炎克雷伯菌40株。大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌对美罗培南、亚胺培南的敏感性最高,且在产与非产ESBLs菌株耐药上比较有差异性($P < 0.05$);产与非产ESBLs菌株耐药基因检测方面比较无明显差异性($P > 0.05$)。**结论:**大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌均存在多重耐药情况,且耐药与喹诺酮耐药机制有一定的相关性。

关键词:危重患者;感染;细菌耐药性;基因检测

中图分类号:R446,R969.3 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2014)12-2331-04

Inner Mongolia Region Clinical Critically Ill Patients with Common Infection Bacteria Resistant Gene Detection and Resistance Analysis of Related Factors

PAN Xiao-ping¹, WANG Xiao-lei², LIANG Jian-lin¹, LI Zhuo-qi¹, GUO Nan-nan¹

(1 The clinical laboratory, The people's hospital of Inner Mongolia, huhhot, Inner Mongolia, 010017, China;

2 The clinical laboratory, Nanfang hospital of Nanfang Medical university, Guangzhou, Guangdong, 510515, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical common in Inner Mongolia in critical patients infected with the bacteria resistant gene detection and resistance related factors, in order to clinical rational use of antimicrobial agents for pathogen infection provides the basis for the prevention and control. **Methods:** we chose from March 2011 to March 2012 in our hospital medicine in treatment of 159 patients and the data were retrospectively analyzed, the common infection of bacteria to carry on the analysis, using the related detection means to the analysis of bacterial resistance situation. **Results:** The number of *Escherichia coli*, *klebsiella pneumoniae* "bacteria, bowman's acinetobacter were 85, 55, 75, The number of ESBLs *Escherichia coli* was 54, Non-ESBLs *Escherichia coli* was 31, The number of ESBLs *klebsiella pneumoniae* "bacteria, was 15, Non-ESBLs *klebsiella pneumoniae* "bacteria, was 40. *Escherichia coli*, *klebsiella pneumoniae* "bacteria, bowman's acinetobacter to meropenem, imine culture south the highest sensitivity, and in the production and the producing ESBLs strains resistant some differences, $P < 0.05$, there is statistical significance; Production and the producing ESBLs strains resistant gene detection were no significant difference, $P > 0.05$, no statistical significance. **Conclusion:** *Escherichia coli*, *klebsiella pneumoniae* bacteria, bowman's acinetobacter there were multiple drug resistance, and resistance to quinolones mechanisms of resistance to have certain relevance.

Key words: Critically ill patients; Infections; Bacterial resistance; Genetic testing

Chinese Library Classification: R446,R969.3 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2014)12-2331-04

前言

目前随着抗生素的广泛运用,耐药性已经是一个非常普遍的医疗安全问题,这其中的耐药性最常见的是大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌,而原因是由于超广谱 β -内酰胺酶(ESBLs)引起肠杆菌科对第三代头孢菌素类发生耐药情况。大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌及鲍曼不动杆菌均为革兰阴性菌,ESBLs尤其在肺炎克雷伯菌和大肠埃希菌最为多见,ESBLs由

质粒介导,易在同种属甚至不同种属细菌间传递,造成对多种抗菌。细菌对喹诺酮类药物产生耐药的机制可有多种,其中主要的有如下3种:(1)编码DNA旋转酶(由 $gyrA$ 和 $gyrB$ 基因编码)和拓扑异构酶I(由 $parC$ 和 $parE$ 基因编码)的基因发生突变。(2)膜的通透性降低。(3)主动外排系统功能增强。药物的耐药编码靶酶基因会造成 $gyrA/BA$, $parC/E$ 内的点突变,且在 $gyrA$ 和 $parC$ 基因内有一个称为热点的氟喹诺酮耐药决定区^[1,2]。本研究就我院危重患者产ESBLs大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌分离菌株为研究对象,进行耐药分析和基因分析,以便为临床提供依据。

作者简介:潘小萍(1976-),医学学士,主管检验师,主要从事检验免疫临床工作,E-mail:798242742@qq.com,电话,18247135005

(收稿日期:2013-10-23 接受日期:2013-11-21)

1 材料与方法

1.1 临床资料

选取 2010 年 1 月至 2013 年 1 月在我院重症监护室治疗的病例中检测出的 215 株细菌为研究对象,运用相关的检测手段分析细菌的耐药性和耐药基因情况。

1.2 方法

全部的试剂由杭州毫豪生物科技有限公司提供,采用 9121 血培养仪检测,运用美国强生公司生产的全自动细菌和药敏系统进行检测。先进行的是菌株和药敏试验,所有的分离菌株均予以 BD100 倍的全自动微生物分析仪鉴定接种,质控菌株肺炎克雷伯菌采用的是 ESBLs 产生株,药敏试验试验的是 K-B 纸片扩散法,操作按照说明书的步骤规范进行,结果判定采用的是 NCCLS 标准判定,纸片由美国强生公司提供。然后进行的是对产 ESBLs 的确定,操作步骤是先将分离菌株接种置于 M-H 平板的 35℃ 恒温箱内保存过夜,挑选单个菌落制成浓度为 1×10^8 CFU/ml 的细菌悬液,用无菌的棉签取菌液涂在 M-H 板上,放置 15 min 后贴抗菌药敏纸片,选择的抗菌药

物有阿莫西林 / 克拉维酸,头孢曲松、头孢他啶、氨曲南、头孢噻肟,以第 1 种抗菌药物置于平板中心,其他的围绕四周而设,间距为 2 cm,35℃ 恒温箱内保存过夜次日观察临床结果(以外周纸片中有 1 个纸片与阿莫西林 / 克拉维酸的抑菌圈扩大或抑菌带扩大则表明此菌产 ESBLs)。最后进行的是对耐药基因的检测,分别挑取分离菌株的纯培养细菌菌落置于 0.5 mL 的离心管内,加入 200 mL 的蒸馏水,其中含有 200 ng/ml 的蛋白酶 K,在 56℃ 的水浴 2 h 后再用 100℃ 水浴 10 min,以 1500 r/min 离心 30 秒,吸取最长层的清液进入另外一个离心管中进行 PCR 模板, -20℃ 冰箱备用, *gyrA* 和 *parC* 均是由同一个公司提供的合成产物,靶基因 PCR 扩增体系为 25 μ L,内容含以下几个:缓冲液 10 μ L,上下游引物 0.4 μ mol/L, *taq* DNA 聚合酶 1.0 U, dNTPs 0.2 mm, DNA 的模板为 3 μ L, PCR 专用水加至 25 μ L,温度保持在 56℃,扩增产物在 2% 的琼脂糖凝胶电泳,凝胶成像仪下观察结果^[9],相关的检出结果见表 1。

1.3 统计学处理

采用 PPMS 软件进行分析,计量资料采用卡方检验,计数资料采用 χ^2 检验,且以 $P < 0.05$ 为有统计学意义。

表 1 喹诺酮类抗菌药物耐药基因 PCR 引物序列

Table 1 The 4-quinolones resistance bacterium of gene sequences of PCR primers

基因名称 Gene	引物序列(5'-3') Sequences	产物长度 Lengh
<i>EC-gyrA-A</i>	P1:AAATCTGCCCCGTGTCGTTGGT	347
<i>EC-gyrA-B</i>	P2:GCCATACCTACGCGCATACC	
<i>EC-parC-C</i>	P3:AAACCTGTTTCAGCGCCGCATT	
<i>EC-parC-D</i>	P4:AAAGTTGTCTTGCCATTCAC	323

2 结果

2.1 病原菌的检测情况分析

经过临床的检测后得出大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌分别为 85 株、55 株和 75 株,其中产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌 54 株,非产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌 31 株;产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌 15 株,非产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌 40 株。

2.2 ESBLs 菌株的耐药性情况分析

从以下的表格中看出,以大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌的耐药性情况进行分析,产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌对美罗培南、亚胺培南敏感性高,这与鲍氏不动杆菌中对于亚胺培南、美罗培南的敏感性最高是一致的;除此之外,产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌较非产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌耐药性严重,敏感菌比率较低;产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌对阿米卡星、哌拉西林 / 三唑巴坦对于产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌耐药性低,而左氧氟沙星、环丙沙星两者则耐药性高,两者之间比较有明显的差异性, $P < 0.05$, 具有统计学意义。详见表 2 和表 3。

2.3 参麦注射液对白血病化疗后骨髓抑制剂感染情况的影响

结果显示观察组患者中性粒细胞 $ANC < 0.5 \times 10^9/L$ 持续的时间明显少于对照组, $P < 0.05$, 观察组患者发生感染的比例明显低于对照组, $P < 0.05$ 差异显著,见表 4。

2.4 产与非产 ESBLs 菌株耐药基因检测情况分析

就耐药基因检测结果看,共检测出大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌耐药基因分别为 65 株、50 株和 69 株,大肠埃希菌和鲍氏不动杆菌耐药基因检测例数一致,比较无差异性 ($P > 0.05$),见表 5;关于大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌产与非产 ESBLs 菌株耐药基因检测见下表,从表格中看出,两者之间在产与非产 ESBLs 菌株耐药基因上无明显差异性, $P > 0.05$, 无统计学意义。见表 4。

3 讨论

从本次的研究结果可看出,产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌亚胺培南、美罗培南的敏感性最高,哌拉西林 / 三唑巴坦敏感性也较良好,故在临床运用药物时可首选亚胺培南、美罗培南,而从表 2 可得出,产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌比产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌对氨基糖苷类药物阿米卡星的敏感率高,左氧氟沙星则对产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌的敏感性高,另外从表 3 中看出,鲍氏不动杆菌分离菌株有多种耐药情况,这与耐药作用机制是分不开的,如与青霉素结合蛋白的改变、外膜通透性的降低、修饰酶的产生及外排,质粒的水平传播等作用机制有关^[10],所以我们在临床上要定期连续规范监测,以便更好的掌握医院内感染的病原菌情况,并及时选择敏感的抗生素运用,以便降低医院感染率。

表 2 ESBLs 菌株的耐药性情况分析[(例)%]
Table 2 Analysis of drug resistance in ESBLs strains

antibacterials	大肠埃希菌(88) <i>Escherichia coli</i>		肺炎克雷伯菌(55) <i>klebsiella pneumoniae bacteria</i>	
	产 ESBLs(54)	非产 ESBLs(31)	产 ESBLs(54)	非产 ESBLs(31)
	ESBLs	Non-ESBLs	ESBLs	Non-ESBLs
Meropenem	(1)1.8	(0)0	(0)0	(0)0
imipenem	(0)0	(0)0	(0)0	(0)0
cefepime	(53)98.1	(19)61.3	(7)46.7	(11)27.5
Chloramphenicol	(54)100	(21)67.7	(9)60.0	(10)25.0
cefuroxime	(54)100	(23)74.1	(9)60.0	(9)22.5
cefotaxime	(54)100	(17)54.8	(13)86.7	(8)20.0
ampicillin	(51)94.4	(16)51.6	(12)80.0	(5)12.5
/sulbactam	(46)85.1	(11)35.4	(10)85.1	(14)35.0
Gentamicin	(42)77.8	(14)45.1	(12)80.0	(11)27.5
Levofloxacin	(49)90.7	(21)67.7	(6)40.0	(7)17.5
ciprofloxacin	(48)88.9	(2)6.5	(5)33.3	(5)12.5
amoxicillin/clavulanic acid	(34)63.0	(5)16.1	(11)73.3	(6)15.0
amikacin	(7)12.9	(2)6.4	(13)86.7	(7)17.5
piperacillin/Tazobactam	(6)11.1	(1)3.2	(13)86.7	(17)42.5

表 3 鲍氏不动杆菌对药物的敏感性情况分析[(例)%]
Table 3 *Acinetobacter baumannii* isolates on drug sensitivity analysis [(cases)%]

antibacterials	drug fast	medium	sensitive
Meropenem	(8)10.7	(13)17.3	(54)72.0
imipenem	(5)6.6	(11)14.7	(59)78.7
cefepime	(49)65.3	(3)4.0	(23)30.7
Chloramphenicol	(54)72.0	(11)14.7	(10)13.3
cefuroxime	(61)81.3	(5)6.7	(9)12.0
cefotaxime	(58)77.3	(5)6.7	(12)16.0
ampicillin	(51)68.0	(12)16.0	(12)16.0
/sulbactam	(46)61.3	(10)13.3	(19)25.4
Gentamicin	(52)69.3	(11)14.7	(12)16.0
Levofloxacin	(49)65.3	(6)8.0	(20)27.7
ciprofloxacin	(48)64.0	(10)13.3	(17)22.7
amoxicillin/clavulanic acid	(71)94.7	(4)5.3	(0)0
amikacin	(53)70.7	(9)12.0	(13)17.3
piperacillin/Tazobactam	(38)50.7	(21)28.0	(16)21.3

表 4 产与非产 ESBLs 菌株耐药基因检测情况分析[(例)]
Table 4 Producing and non-producing strains of ESBLs resistance gene detection and analysis of [(cases)%]

drug fast gene	Escherichia coli, (65)		P 值	klebsiella pneumoniae bacteria(50)		P
	ESBLs(37)	Non-ESBLs(28)		ESBLs(18)	Non-ESBLs(32)	
ParC	14(37.8)	10(35.7)	p>0.05	7(38.9)	12(37.5)	P>0.05
GyrA	4(10.8)	3(10.7)	p>0.05	2(11.1)	4(12.5)	P>0.05

另外,我们从表格中看出,3种药物的耐药性均比较严重,大肠埃希菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、鲍氏不动杆菌的轻重顺序比较明显,对左氧氟沙星和环丙沙星的耐药性均达到了50%以上,这可显示出临床上病原菌对于喹诺酮类抗生素的耐药性强,因

此在临床运用时就需要及时进行病原学检查以便对症用药^[9]。本文所得结果与刘明霞结果变化规律相同^[1],但具体数值有所差异,分析其主要原因与两组研究地域差异,医生治疗经验与习惯和病患种类差异所致。

表 5 产与非产 ESBLs 菌株耐药基因检测情况分析[(例)%]

Table 5 Producing and non-producing strains of ESBLs resistance gene detection and analysis of [(cases)%]

drug fast gene	Escherichia coli, (65)		P 值	Klebsiella pneumoniae bacteria(50)		P
	ESBLs(37)	Non-ESBLs(28)		ESBLs(39)	Non-ESBLs(30)	
ParC	14(37.8)	10(35.7)	p>0.05	14(35.9)	10(33.3)	p>0.05
GyrA	4(10.8)	3(10.7)	p>0.05	4(10.2)	3(10.0)	p>0.05

另外, 我们对于 gyrA/BA, parC/E 的耐药基因检测的经验看, 越大医院则耐药基因越高, 这可能与临床医生的用药以及疾病的类型等有关^[6], 就基因检出情况看, ParC 较 GyrA 的耐药基因检测率高, 比较有差异性, 这显示出大肠埃希菌的喹诺酮基因耐药可能与 ParC 基因携带有关^[7]。

综上所述, 产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌在临床运用药物时可首选亚胺培南、美罗培南; 产 ESBLs 大肠埃希菌对氨基糖苷类药物阿米卡星的敏感率高, 左氧氟沙星则对产 ESBLs 肺炎克雷伯菌的敏感性高; 鲍氏不动杆菌在临床的工作中要充分认识多耐药性和高耐药情况的发生, 要加强对于耐药菌和耐药基因的检测, 研究耐药基因的发展规律并对症处理。

参考文献(References)

- [1] 刘明霞. 危重患者常见感染细菌耐药性和耐药基因的检测及分析[J]. 检验医学与临床, 2011, 08(15): 1908-1909
Liu Ming-xia. Detection and analysis of drug resistance of bacteria infection and drug resistance genes common in critically ill patients[J]. Clinical medicine, 2011, 08(15): 1908-1909
- [2] 张晓丽, 张吉生, 斗章, 等. 产超广谱 β -内酰胺酶细菌耐药性基因型分析[J]. 微生物学杂志, 2010, 30(1): 51-55
Zhang Xiao-li, Zhang Ji-sheng, Dou Zhang, et al. Extended-spectrum β -lactamase antimicrobial resistance genotype analysis [J]. Journal of Microbiology, 2010, 30(1): 51-55
- [3] 陈代杰. 细菌耐药性-21 世纪全球关注的热点 [J]. 世界临床药物, 2010, 31(11): 702-703, 708
Chen Dai-jie. Bacterial resistance-twenty-first Century global attention[J]. world clinical drugs, 2010, 31(11): 702-703, 708
- [4] 蒋燕群, 李俐, 钱燕斐, 等. 大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌外排泵转录水平与耐药的关系[J]. 检验医学, 2011, 26(1): 51-55
Jiang Yan-qun, Li Li, Qian Yan-fei, et al. The relationship between Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae efflux pump transcription level and resistance[J]. laboratory medicine, 2011, 26(1): 51-55
- [5] 付英梅, 张凤民, 张文莉, 等. 产超广谱 β -内酰胺酶大肠埃希菌和肺炎克雷伯菌 I 类整合子及其与 ESBLs 基因关系的研究[J]. 中华医院感染学杂志, 2007, 17(3): 241-245
Fu Ying-mei, Zhang Feng-min, Zhang Wen-li, et al. Extended-spectrum beta-lactamases in Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae integron and its relationship with ESBLs gene[J]. The journal of Chinese hospital Infection, 2007, 17(3): 241-245
- [6] Roy S, Gained R, Chellani H, et al. Neonatal septicaemia caused by diverse clones of Klebsiella pneumoniae & Escherichia coli harbouring blaCTX-M-15[J]. Indian J Med Res, 2013, 137(4): 791-799
- [7] Shahid M, Sobia F, Singh A, et al. Concurrent occurrence of blaampC families and blaCTX-M genogroups and association with mobile ge-

netic elements ISEcp1, IS26, ISCR1, and sul1-type class 1 integrons in Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates originating from India[J]. J Clin Microbiol, 2012, 50(5): 1779-1782

- [8] Shin SY, Kwon KC, Park JW, et al. Characteristics of aac(6')-Ib-cr gene in extended-spectrum beta-lactamase-producing Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae isolated from Chungnam area[J]. Korean J Lab Med, 2009, 29(6): 541-550
- [9] Abbassi MS, Torres C, Achour W, et al. Genetic characterisation of CTX-M-15-producing Klebsiella pneumoniae and Escherichia coli strains isolated from stem cell transplant patients in Tunisia [J]. Int J Antimicrob Agents, 2008, 32(4): 308-314
- [10] Navon-Venezia S, Chmelnitsky I, et al. Dissemination of the CTX-M-25 family beta-lactamases among Klebsiella pneumoniae, Escherichia coli and Enterobacter cloacae and identification of the novel enzyme CTX-M-41 in Proteus mirabilis in Israel [J]. J Antimicrob Chemother, 2010, 62(2): 289-295
- [11] Aschbacher R, Doumith M, Livermore DM, et al. Linkage of acquired quinolone resistance (qnrS1) and metallo-beta-lactamase (blaVIM-1) genes in multiple species of Enterobacteriaceae from Bolzano, Italy[J]. J Antimicrob Chemother, 2012, 61(3): 515-523
- [12] Psychogiou M, Tassios PT, Avlami A, et al. Ongoing epidemic of blaVIM-1-positive Klebsiella pneumoniae in Athens, Greece: a prospective survey[J]. J Antimicrob Chemother, 2012, 61(1): 59-63
- [13] Tato M, Coque TM, Ruf z-Garbajosa P, et al. Complex clonal and plasmid epidemiology in the first outbreak of Enterobacteriaceae infection involving VIM-1 metallo-beta-lactamase in Spain: toward endemicity?[J]. Clin Infect Dis, 2007, 45(9): 1171-1178
- [14] Vo AT, van Duijken E, Fluit AC, et al. Characteristics of extended-spectrum cephalosporin-resistant Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae isolates from horses [J]. Vet Microbiol, 2011, 24(3-4): 248-255
- [15] Chen YT, Shu HY, Li LH, et al. Complete nucleotide sequence of pK245, a 98-kilobase plasmid conferring quinolone resistance and extended-spectrum-beta-lactamase activity in a clinical Klebsiella pneumoniae isolate [J]. Antimicrob Agents Chemother, 2006, 50(11): 3861-3866
- [16] Rodriguez-Martinez JM, Poirel L, Perter M, et al. Plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance in Australia[J]. Microb Drug Resist, 2011, 12(2): 99-102
- [17] Corkill JE, Anson JJ, Hart CA, et al. High prevalence of the plasmid-mediated quinolone resistance determinant qnrA in multidrug-resistant Enterobacteriaceae from blood cultures in Liverpool, UK [J]. J Antimicrob Chemother, 2005, 56(6): 1115-1117

- 2004, 62(8): 1426-1428
- [11] 张秀莉, 徐凯, 李绍东, 等. 不同体位颈椎 MRI 对平山病的影像诊断[J]. 临床放射学杂志, 2009, 28(6): 837-840
- Zhang Xiu-li, Xu Kai, Li Shao-dong, et al. Different Positions Cervical MRI Diagnosis of Hirayama Disease[J]. Journal of clinical radiology, 2009, 28(6): 837-840
- [12] 刘丽, 黄旭升. 平山病发病机制的研究进展[J]. 中华神经医学杂志, 2006, 5(4): 428-430
- Liu Li, Huang Xu-sheng. Research Progress in Pathogenesis of the Hirayama Disease[J]. Chinese Journal of Neuromedicine, 2006, 5(4): 428-430
- [13] Schroder R, Keller E, Schmidt S, et al. MRI findings in Hirayama's disease: flexion-induced cervical myelopathy or intrinsic motor neuron disease[J]. Neurol, 1999, 246(11): 1069-1074
- [14] Konno S, Goto S, Murakami M, et al. Juvenile amyotrophy of the distal upper extremity: pathologic findings of the dura mater and surgical management[J]. Spine, 1997, 22(5): 486-492
- [15] 韩绍军, 张爱莲, 郭行高, 等. 平山病屈颈位磁共振扫描技术研究[J]. 西北国防医学杂志, 2007, 28(5): 346-348
- Han Shao-jun, Zhang Ai-lian, Guo Xing-gao, et al. MR scans of Hirayama Disease by neck-flexion position [J]. Medical Journal of National Defending Forces in Northwest China, 2007, 28(5): 346-348
- [16] Oguro K, Kita M, Mori Y, et al. A case of Hirayama Disease[J]. Brain Dev, 2008, 30(2): 151-154
- [17] 陈小荣, 李银官, 林建华, 等. 平山病的颈部 MRI 表现 [J]. 中国医学影像学杂志, 2010, 18(6): 561-564
- Chen Xiao-rong, Li Yin-guan, Lin Jian-hua, et al. Features of MRI in the Hirayama Disease [J]. Chinese Journal of Medical Imaging, 2010, 18(6): 561-564
- [18] 马巧稚, 马毅, 董玉茹, 等. 平山病自然位和屈颈位典型 MR 表现[J]. 磁共振成像, 2012, 3(2): 141-143
- Ma Qiao-zhi, Ma Yi, Dong Yu-ru, et al. The Hirayama disease's MRI features under the conventional position and flexion position [J]. Chinese Journal of Magnetic Resonance Imaging, 2012, 3 (2): 141-143
- [19] 吴光耀, 周国锋, 庞浩鹏, 等. 平山病颈椎自然位和过屈位 MRI 及临床特征探讨[J]. 武汉大学学报(医学版), 2010, 31(3): 339-342
- Wu Guang-yao, Zhou Guo-feng, Pang Hao-peng, et al. Cervical Vertebra MRI and Clinical Features of Hirayama Disease[J]. Medical Journal of Wuhan University, 2010, 31(3): 339-342
- [20] 张洁, 戴敏方. 平山病的 MRI 检查及诊断[J]. 中国医药指南, 2010, 30(8): 193-195
- Zhang Jie, Daoi Min-fang. MRI Inspection and Diagnosis of Hirayama Disease[J]. Guide of China Medicine, 2010, 30(8): 193-195
- [21] 董悦, 王宏, 董玉茹, 等. 平山病磁共振成像诊断价值[J]. 中国急救复苏与灾害医学杂志, 2012, 7(11): 1028-1030
- Dong Yue, Wang Hong, Dong Yu-ru, et al. Natural position and flexion-extension MRI diagnostic value in Hirayama disease[J]. China Journal of Emergency Resuscitation and Disaster Medicine, 2012, 7 (11): 1028-1030

(上接第 2334 页)

- [18] Wachino J, Doi Y, Yamane K, et al. Nosocomial spread of cef-tazidime-resistant Klebsiella pneumoniae strains producing a novel class a beta-lactamase, GES-3, in a neonatal intensive care unit in Japan[J]. Antimicrob Agents Chemother, 2012, 48(6): 1960-1967
- [19] Vourli S, Giakkoupi P, Miriagou V, et al. Novel GES/IBC extended-spectrum beta-lactamase variants with carbapenemase activity in clinical enterobacteria [J]. FEMS Microbiol Lett, 2004, 234 (2): 209-213
- [20] Ray S, Gaind R, Chellani H, et al. Neonatal clones of Klebsiella pneumoniae & Escherichia coli harbouring blaCTX-M-15[J]. Indian J Med Res, 2013, 137(4): 234-236