

前景。

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• 综述 •

多重耐药的鲍曼不动杆菌的致病性的研究进展^{*}

王厚照 综述, 张玲 审校

(厦门大学附属成功医院/解放军第 174 医院检验科, 福建厦门 361003)

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由鲍曼不动杆菌引发的感染已经成为了现代卫生系统的一个严峻的挑战。这种细菌具有极强的获取耐药基因的能力, 但是其引发临床感染的机制十分复杂。鲍曼不动杆菌多重耐药机制已经为人所熟知, 但是其致病性和潜在的毒理性的研究

还刚刚起步。在这篇文章中, 研究者对鲍曼不动杆菌的致病性进行综述。

1 鲍曼不动杆菌

鲍曼不动杆菌是一类革兰阴性杆菌的非发酵菌, 属于卡他

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莫拉菌属,最近几年引起越来越多人的关注,最早由 Beijerinck 于 1911 年发现^[1]。不动杆菌家族已经拓展到 32 种,它们中绝大多数属于环境寄生菌,并不会引发人类感染。在过去的 10 多年时间里,多重耐药的鲍曼不动杆菌引起世界性的临床关注^[2]。这类病原菌引发各种类型严重的感染(呼吸系统感染、血流感染、皮肤和软组织感染、假肢感染),在重症监护室经常引起暴发流行。随着鲍曼不动杆菌在世界上越来越多的地方分离出来,这类细菌已经成为了最常见的医院感染细菌。我们就鲍曼不动杆菌的致病性机制进行如下综述。

2 鲍曼不动杆菌感染机制

鲍曼不动杆菌感染形成及发展并非仅通过已知的产生可扩散的毒物或细胞溶素进行,而目前相关的毒力因子研究相对较少。通过对鲍曼不动杆菌(包括耐药菌和敏感菌)和环境中存在的不动杆菌进行纤毛生源论、铁摄入及代谢等方面基因比较研究发现,细菌群体行为调控机制及 IV 型代谢系统构成该类微生物的毒力成分^[3]。Smith 等^[4]使用带有细菌毒力的线虫模型并从鲍曼不动杆菌转座子突变体库中筛选潜在毒力因子,发现该模型中“乙醇刺激毒力”有 16 种必不可少的基因。这表明在鲍曼不动杆菌中可能存在一些新的基因,这些基因在哺乳动物的致病因素中有着重要的影响。

鲍曼不动杆菌容易粘附在生物和非生物表面,并形成生物膜^[5-7]。这也是许多细菌共有的致病机制,可促进修复材料进入生物体、导致耐药性产生并且逃避于生物体免疫系统作用之外。生物膜的形成涉及到各种各样的途径,受群体感应和大量的双组分监管系统的控制^[8]。Pili 和菌毛是重要的初始粘合力,然后产生构成生物膜重要成分的胞外多糖,能抑制嗜中性粒细胞的活性并有助于血清抗性的产生。例如一定的外膜蛋白作用叠加,能形成显著量的生物膜^[9],在已经发现的 PER-1 的 β -内酰胺酶中也有类似关联的生物膜形成^[5],而环丙沙星耐药性和生物膜构成之间有负相关关系^[10]。

最近有许多鲍曼不动杆菌与上皮细胞之间的相互影响的相关研究陆续报道^[11],鲍曼不动杆菌容易附着在支气管上皮细胞上^[12],其黏附后能进一步侵入和促进真核细胞的死亡^[13],在 OmpA(OMP36)蛋白的作用下,通过转移线粒体和细胞核来导致真核细胞死亡^[14-15]。纯化的 OmpA 诱导 Th1 细胞介导的免疫反应,通过 Toll 样受体(TLR)2 介导的信号通路,调节诱导型一氧化氮合酶(iNOS)^[16-17]发生作用。

获取和利用资源,如铁是鲍曼不动杆菌能够在机体和环境中生存的一个重要因素。鲍曼不动杆菌分泌的多种分子参与铁的吸收,包括嗜铁素,也产生了高铁血红素利用系统^[18];即使在同一爆发时间内分离的细菌,其获得和利用铁元素的能力也是不一样的^[19]。鲍曼不动杆菌对铁结合蛋白结合引发机体的特异性免疫活动这一现象,可以从已经恢复的人体内的恢复期血清中找到证据^[20],具体的作用机制还不是很清楚,但至少表明,在体内感染的过程中这些铁载体存在。

鲍曼不动杆菌脂多糖(LPS)诱发炎症以及败血症的发展关键分子已经发现了。LPS 已被证明是一种在人的单核细胞中通过依赖 TLR-2 和 TLR-4 刺激途径的有效促炎性细胞,纯化的 LPS 刺激炎症是通过 TLR-4 信号途径杀死全细胞,而非纯化的 LPS 提取物需要借助 TLR-2 和 TLR-4 发挥作用。虽然 TLR-2 与膜脂蛋白(如 OmpA)到哪种情况下会诱发体外刺

激不是特别清楚^[21],但是鲍曼不动杆菌在人单核细胞中的炎症反应刺激能力对感染的发病有着重要意义。

3 临床影响

虽然鲍曼不动杆菌可以引起人体各个器官的感染,而感染程度表现为从无症状携带到引发严重的菌血症等,但其整体带来的何种临床影响和引发的病死率目前还没有一个统一的定论^[22-24]。已有很多的研究试图发现鲍曼不动杆菌对于感染发生发展的影响,但最后的研究结果与人们的预期存在着较大的差距。鲍曼不动杆菌感染导致死亡的感染机制还没有得到共识的原因可能是发病机理复杂,很难区分定植和感染,而且研究的方法之间也有很大的异质性(例如前瞻性与回顾性),对照组不相匹配。准确的将细菌鉴定到种,对于判定引发医院感染的细菌的种类也是很重要的。许多以往的研究只是将细菌确定到不动杆菌属,而通常在医院引发感染爆发流行的是不动杆菌属下的某种细菌,如鲍曼不动杆菌^[25-28]。多重耐药菌株的出现,对临床感染治疗带来了巨大的挑战,研究发现碳青霉烯类药物耐药的菌株的感染恢复效果往往不佳^[29],但经验性更换抗菌药物进行治疗希望保留抗菌药物在体内的活性是不可取的,这种做法只会筛选出大量的耐药细菌^[30]。种种迹象表明,单纯的鲍曼不动杆菌感染只会加重感染的发生,而不是一个引发感染导致疾病的原因。目前缺少足够的资料证明鲍曼不动杆菌感染导致死亡,大多数研究表明鲍曼不动杆菌感染会增加住院治疗期间病死率,特别是在重症监护室,尤其是使用机械通气之后,鲍曼不动杆菌容易寄生在呼吸机中,其引发的感染延长住院时间,提高治疗费用^[31]。研究表明机体情况较差的患者更容易受到鲍曼不动杆菌的感染,愈后情况差^[32]。

4 结 论

虽然过去十年内鲍曼不动杆菌感染的指数在上升,但是许多问题仍然没有答案。因细菌本身的毒性强度和抵抗力的显著升高,而对感染危险人群的具体情况和严重感染的发病机制仍然知之甚少。虽然有证据显示患者的治疗效果与延长住院和通风的持续时间有关,但是讨论的结果往往是归因于多重耐药细菌传染提高病死率。有效治疗方案的缺乏是一个令人担忧的问题,虽然联合用药的使用带来一定的治疗效果,但是新药的开发和研制依然是治疗这类细菌感染的最有效手段。

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