

· 临床研究 ·

## 慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作患者复种菌感染相关因素分析

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**【摘要】** 目的 分析慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作(AECOPD)患者复种菌感染的相关因素。方法 回顾性收集2014年6月至2018年12月贵州医科大学第三附属医院呼吸内科收治的AECOPD患者1622例,采集患者深部痰标本分离培养,并分为非复种菌感染组与复种菌感染组,对其进行复种菌感染相关因素分析。采用SPSS 20.0统计软件对数据进行处理。组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用多因素logistic回归法分析影响AECOPD患者复种菌感染的独立危险因素。结果 非复种菌感染组与复种菌感染组患者分别占89.89%(1458/1622)与10.11%(164/1622)。与非复种菌感染组比较,复种菌感染组患者年龄 $\geq 70$ 岁、吸烟史 $\geq 10$ 年、发病年限 $\geq 5$ 年、并发症、糖皮质激素使用频率 $\geq 5$ 次/年、3个月内糖皮质激素使用时间 $\geq 7$ d、3个月内使用抗菌药物种数 $\geq 3$ 种、3个月内联用抗菌药物 $\geq 3$ 种、血糖 $\geq 11.1$  mmol/L比例显著升高,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。多因素logistic回归模型分析显示,3个月内联用抗菌药物 $\geq 3$ 种( $OR = 1.874$ , 95%  $CI$  1.276~2.751;  $P = 0.001$ )、吸烟史 $\geq 10$ 年( $OR = 1.525$ , 95%  $CI$  1.037~2.241;  $P = 0.032$ )、并发症( $OR = 1.899$ , 95%  $CI$  1.276~2.827;  $P = 0.002$ )、3个月内糖皮质激素使用时间 $\geq 7$ d( $OR = 2.053$ , 95%  $CI$  1.375~3.064;  $P < 0.001$ )、年龄 $\geq 70$ 岁( $OR = 2.098$ , 95%  $CI$  1.445~3.045;  $P < 0.001$ )等为AECOPD复种菌感染的独立危险因素。结论 高龄、基础疾病多、长期吸烟、盲目大范围联合使用抗菌药物及长时间使用糖皮质激素可能是AECOPD复种菌感染的主要原因。

**【关键词】** 慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作;复种菌;影响因素

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## Relevant factors of multiple bacterial infections in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To analyze the related factors of multiple bacterial infections in patients with acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (AECOPD). **Methods** A total of 1622 AECOPD patients admitted in our Department of Respiratory Medicine from June 2014 to December 2018 were enrolled and retrospectively analyzed. According to the results of culture of deep sputum specimens, they were divided into non-multiple bacterial infection group and multiple bacterial infection group. The related factors of multiple bacterial infections were analyzed. SPSS statistics 20.0 was used to process the data. Chi-square test was employed for comparison between groups. Multivariate logistic regression was applied to analyze the independent risk factors for multiple bacterial infections in these AECOPD patients. **Results** The non-multiple bacterial infection group accounted for 89.89% (1458/1622), while the multiple bacterial infection group for 10.11% (164/1622) of the patients. Compared with the non-multiple bacterial infection group, the another group had larger percentage of those over 70 years old, history of smoking  $\geq 10$  years, disease course longer than 5 years, complications, frequency of glucocorticoid use  $\geq 5$  times/year, glucocorticoid use time within 3 months  $\geq 7$ d, number of anti-bacterial drugs used within 3 months  $\geq 3$ , number of combined antibiotics within 3 months  $\geq 3$ , and blood glucose  $\geq 11.1$  mmol/L (all  $P < 0.05$ ). Multivariate logistic regression model analysis showed that the combination of antibiotics within 3 months  $\geq 3$  ( $OR = 1.874$ , 95%  $CI$  1.276~2.751;  $P = 0.001$ ), smoking history  $\geq 10$  years ( $OR = 1.525$ , 95%  $CI$  1.037~2.241;  $P = 0.032$ ), complications ( $OR = 1.899$ , 95%  $CI$  1.276~2.827;  $P = 0.002$ ), glucocorticoid use time within 3 months  $\geq 7$ d ( $OR = 2.053$ , 95%  $CI$

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1.375-3.064;  $P < 0.001$ ) and age  $\geq 70$  years ( $OR = 2.098$ , 95%  $CI$  1.445-3.045;  $P < 0.001$ ) were independent risk factors for multiple bacterial infections in AECOPD. **Conclusion** Older age, multiple basic diseases, long-term smoking, blind use of antibiotics and long-term use of glucocorticoids may be the main causes of multiple bacterial infections in AECOPD patients.

**【Key words】** acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; multiple cropping bacteria; influencing factors

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慢性阻塞性肺疾病(chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD)是临床常见的呼吸系统疾病之一,具有较高的死亡率和致残率<sup>[1]</sup>。而慢性阻塞性肺疾病急性发作(acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, AECOPD)是COPD患者致残与死亡的重要原因<sup>[2]</sup>,其中细菌感染与否又是影响AECOPD患者病情进展与治疗效果的关键<sup>[3]</sup>。细菌感染的AECOPD患者多表现为病情反复发作,若感染类型为多种病原菌混合感染,则又增加了治疗难度,同时影响了治疗效果与预后<sup>[4]</sup>。本研究着重分析影响AECOPD患者复种细菌与非复种细菌感染的相关因素,为临床预防AECOPD多种细菌感染的发生提供理论参考。

## 1 对象与方法

### 1.1 研究对象

回顾性调查2014年6月至2018年12月贵州医科大学第三附属医院呼吸内科收治并进行深部痰标本细菌培养的AECOPD患者1622例,其中男性1094例,女性528例,年龄(70.6±6.6)岁。AECOPD按中华医学会呼吸病学分会《慢性阻塞性肺疾病诊治指南(2013版)》进行诊断<sup>[5]</sup>。根据深部痰感染细菌的种数将患者分为非复种菌感染组和复种菌感染组。非复种菌感染组:深部痰细菌培养连续2次及以上分离出1种相同病原菌或未分离出病原菌患者1458例,男性976例,女性482例,年龄(70.4±6.6)岁。复种菌感染组:深部痰细菌培养连续2次及以上分离出2种或以上相同病原菌患者164例,男性118例,女性46例,年龄(72.81±6.14)岁。复种菌感染率达10.11%(164/1622)。

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 收集临床资料 记录患者年龄、性别、吸烟史、发病年限、急性发作持续时间、糖尿病、并发症、糖皮质激素使用频率及时间、抗菌药物使用频率及持续时间、更换抗菌药物种数、联用抗菌药物、血浆白蛋白、血糖、送检痰标本分离培养检出的病原菌种类。

1.2.2 痰标本采集方法 痰标本采集时间为患者入院后抗菌药物使用前,清晨先刷牙,清水漱口3次

后,自然咳痰法用力咳出呼吸道深部的痰液,吐至无菌瓶内立即盖紧盖子送检,实验室接到送检标本后,立即涂片进行革兰氏染色检查,低倍显微镜下观察。合格标本为每低倍视野中鳞状上皮细胞 $< 10$ 个、白细胞 $> 25$ 个,或鳞状上皮细胞与白细胞比例 $< 1:2.5$ ,否则为不合格标本,给予重新采集。对于自然咳痰法采集痰标本有困难患者改为支气管镜检查并采用防污染样本毛刷采集痰标本,置无菌瓶内立即盖紧盖子送检。

### 1.3 统计学处理

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件对数据进行处理。计数资料用例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。采用多因素logistic回归法分析影响AECOPD患者复种菌感染的独立危险因素。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 影响AECOPD复种菌感染的单因素分析

与非复种菌感染组比较,复种菌感染组患者年龄 $\geq 70$ 岁、吸烟史 $\geq 10$ 年、COPD病程 $\geq 5$ 年、并发症、血糖 $\geq 11.1$  mmol/L、糖皮质激素使用频率 $\geq 5$ 次/年、3个月内糖皮质激素使用持续时间 $\geq 7$  d、3个月内更换抗菌药物种数 $\geq 3$ 种及3个月内联用抗菌药物 $\geq 3$ 种的比例均显著升高,差异有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ ;表1)。

### 2.2 影响AECOPD患者复种菌感染的独立危险因素的logistic回归分析

将具有统计学意义的单因素带入logistic模型进行多因素回归分析显示,3个月内联用抗菌药物 $\geq 3$ 种、3个月内糖皮质激素使用时间 $\geq 7$  d、吸烟史 $\geq 10$ 年、并发症、年龄 $\geq 70$ 岁为AECOPD患者发生复种菌感染的独立危险因素( $P < 0.05$ ;表2)。

## 3 讨论

随着老龄化进程与环境污染加重,COPD发病率呈逐年上升趋势<sup>[6]</sup>,而AECOPD患者呼吸道常合并混合性感染<sup>[7]</sup>,且不少AECOPD患者可分离出两种及以上感染病原菌。本研究结果显示,AECOPD

表1 AECOPD 复种菌感染单因素分析

Table 1 Single factor analysis of AECOPD multiple cropping bacterial infection

Item	Multiple bacterial infection	Non-multiple bacterial infection	P value
	group (n = 164)	group (n = 1 458)	
Age ≥ 70 years [n (%)]	122 (74.39)	831 (57.00)	<0.001
Gender (male/female, n)	118/46	976/482	0.194
Smoking history ≥ 10 years [n (%)]	48 (29.27)	305 (20.92)	0.014
Course of COPD ≥ 5 years [n (%)]	131 (79.88)	1 047 (71.81)	0.028
Duration of AECOPD ≥ 15 d [n (%)]	66 (40.24)	521 (35.73)	0.254
Diabetes [n (%)]	38 (23.17)	299 (20.51)	0.425
Complication [n (%)]	41 (25.00)	209 (14.33)	<0.001
Plasma albumin < 30 g/L [n (%)]	35 (21.34)	254 (17.42)	0.214
Blood glucose ≥ 11.1 mmol/L [n (%)]	38 (23.17)	244 (16.74)	0.039
Glucocorticoid use frequency ≥ 5 times/year [n (%)]	39 (23.78)	242 (16.60)	0.021
Treatment before 3 months [n (%)]			
Glucocorticoid use duration ≥ 7 d	44 (26.83)	324 (22.22)	0.128
Antibacterial use duration ≥ 7 d	81 (49.39)	648 (44.44)	0.227
Number of antibacterial drugs replacement ≥ 3	141 (85.98)	1 174 (80.52)	0.091
Combination of antibacterial drugs ≥ 3	51 (31.10)	385 (26.41)	0.199
Treatment within 3 months [n (%)]			
Glucocorticoid use duration ≥ 7 d	41 (25.00)	208 (14.27)	<0.001
Antibacterial use frequency ≥ 5 times/year	55 (33.54)	407 (27.91)	0.130
Antibacterial duration ≥ 7 d	68 (41.46)	510 (34.98)	0.100
Number of antibacterial drugs replacement ≥ 3	56 (34.15)	385 (26.41)	0.035
Combination of antibacterial drugs ≥ 3	45 (27.44)	243 (16.67)	0.001

COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; AECOPD: acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

表2 AECOPD 患者复种菌感染影响因素的 logistic 回归分析

Table 2 Logistic regression analysis of influencing factors for multiple cropping bacterial infection in AECOPD patients

Factor	B	SE	Wald $\chi^2$	P	OR (95% CI)
Age ≥ 70 years	0.741	0.190	15.180	<0.001	2.098 (1.445-3.045)
Smoking history ≥ 10 years	0.422	0.196	4.608	0.032	1.525 (1.037-2.241)
Complication	0.642	0.203	9.986	0.002	1.899 (1.276-2.827)
Glucocorticoid use time ≥ 7 d within 3 months	0.719	0.204	12.388	<0.001	2.053 (1.375-3.064)
Combination of antibacterial drugs ≥ 3 within 3 months	0.628	0.196	10.279	0.001	1.874 (1.276-2.751)

AECOPD: acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

分离出两种及以上感染病原菌例数达 10.11%。因复种病原菌感染可直接影响 AECOPD 患者治疗难度与预后<sup>[8,9]</sup>,临床上应引起重视。

本研究单因素分析结果显示,AECOPD 复种菌感染组年龄 ≥ 70 岁及吸烟史 ≥ 10 年的患者比例显著高于非复种菌感染组,考虑可能与高龄患者免疫功能下降、病原菌易感染上升有关<sup>[10]</sup>,而长期吸烟患者早期肺功能下降,气体交换受阻,极易引起不同种细菌的感染。另外本研究中还发现,复种菌感染组患者发病年限 ≥ 5 年、并发症、糖皮质激素使用频率 ≥ 5 次/年、3 个月内糖皮质激素使用时间 ≥ 7 d、3 个月内使用抗菌药物种数 ≥ 3 种、3 个月内联用抗菌药物 ≥ 3 种比例均显著高于非复种菌感染组。考虑病程长的患者肺功能损害较为严重,排痰功能下降,痰液淤积,有利于复数菌感染;且随着病情加重,

肺换气功能下降,肺动脉高压可并发肺源性心脏病与肺性脑病等并发症,后者又可加重肺水肿,导致肺功能进一步受损,从而增加肺部复种菌感染。再者,小剂量和短疗程使用糖皮质激素确实可以改善患者肺功能与低氧血症,但使用频率过高或使用时间过长可使患者免疫功能受抑制,易造成病原菌感染增加<sup>[11]</sup>;而且不合理地长期应用抗菌药物,尤其是反复多次更换抗菌药物与联合使用抗菌药物,不但可诱导感染的病原菌产生耐药基因<sup>[12]</sup>,使其耐药性上升,而且会发生菌群失调<sup>[13]</sup>,使耐药性较高的铜绿假单胞菌与嗜麦芽窄食假单胞菌感染率升高,甚至产生真菌等二重感染<sup>[2]</sup>。除此之外,本研究中还分析得出血糖 ≥ 11.1 mmol/L 也是 AECOPD 复种菌感染的危险因素 ( $P < 0.05$ )。分析认为合并糖尿病尤其是血糖控制不佳患者其本身的免疫功能已经受

损,这无疑就会增加病原菌的多重感染风险<sup>[14]</sup>。将有统计学意义的因素纳入 logistic 回归模型分析后发现,年龄 $\geq 70$ 岁、吸烟史 $\geq 10$ 年、并发症、3个月内联用抗菌药物 $\geq 3$ 种及糖皮质激素使用时间 $\geq 7$ d等确实为 AECOPD 复种菌感染的独立危险因素。因此,临床上需重点关注高龄及存在 COPD 并发症的患者,对有吸烟史的患者需告知其及早戒烟,同时减少糖皮质激素使用时间及盲目大范围联合使用抗菌药物。

综上,AECOPD 复种菌感染与多种因素有关。在 AECOPD 患者住院或就诊期间临床医师需积极控制复种菌感染危险因素,重视高龄与伴有并发症患者,加强戒烟健康知识宣教,提高抗菌药物使用前微生物标本送检率,早期有针对性选用敏感抗菌药物,减少不合理盲目地联合使用抗菌药物,缩短患者住院时间,同时避免长期使用糖皮质激素,从而降低 AECOPD 复种菌感染,提高治疗效果。

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