

本研究分离的 *B. gladioli* 对阿米卡星、庆大霉素、四环素、米诺环素、复方新诺明、环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、亚胺培南、美罗培南、头孢吡肟、哌拉西林、哌拉西林/他唑巴坦和头孢哌酮/舒巴坦高度敏感,对氯霉素低度耐药,对头孢他啶、氨曲南高度耐药。阿米卡星和庆大霉素为氨基糖苷类抗菌药物,可引起听力减退、耳鸣或耳部饱满感等耳毒性反应;四环素和米诺环素为四环素类抗生素,可引起牙齿永久性变色、牙釉质发育不良,并抑制骨骼的发育生长;复方新诺明为磺胺类抗菌药,可与胆红素竞争在血浆蛋白上的结合,增加核黄疸的发生危险;环丙沙星和左氧氟沙星为喹诺酮类抗菌药物,可抑制软骨的生长。上述药物对儿童的不良反应大、安全性差,因此不能作为治疗儿童 *B. gladioli* 感染的常规用药。亚胺培南、美罗培南和头孢吡肟均属特殊使用级抗菌药物,具有广泛、强大的抗菌效果,在非限制使用类或限制使用类抗菌药物无法控制感染时方可考虑使用,不能作为首选。哌拉西林是一种抗假单胞菌类青霉素,对假单胞菌属具有较高的抗菌活性;头孢哌酮为第3代广谱半合成头孢菌素,能对抗多种 β -内酰胺酶的降解作用,抗菌谱广,对革兰阳性菌和阴性菌均有作用,这2种药物都复合了 β -内酰胺酶的抑制剂,可进一步提高其抗菌活性,并且对儿童安全性高、不良反应少。根据本研究结果并结合临床和既往研究^[11-13],哌拉西林/他唑巴坦和头孢哌酮/舒巴坦可作为 *B. gladioli* 血流感染的经验性首选治疗药物。

综上所述,感染 *B. gladioli* 的患者常为年龄小、免疫力低下、抵抗力差的儿童,血培养结果及CRP水平、PCT水平和WBC计数可作为疾病转归的判断指标,哌拉西林/他唑巴坦、头孢哌酮/舒巴坦是治疗儿童感染 *B. gladioli* 的首选药物。本研究的不足之处在于 *B. gladioli* 的体外药敏试验结果是依据铜绿假单胞菌的药敏折点标准制定的,没有单独的 *B. gladioli* 药敏分组和折点标准,这也是下一步的研究方向。

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