

南昌地区淋球菌对抗生素的耐药性及质粒谱分析

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【摘要】 目的 了解南昌地区淋病患者感染的淋球菌对抗生素的耐药状况,探讨质粒在介导淋球菌耐药中的作用。方法 采用纸片法分析 69 株淋球菌对头孢噻肟、头孢曲松、头孢他啶、青霉素、壮观霉素、环丙沙星的敏感性;头孢硝基噻吩显色法测定 β -内酰胺酶;碱裂解法提取淋球菌菌株质粒,琼脂糖凝胶电泳法分析质粒谱型。结果

对青霉素、环丙沙星、壮观霉素耐药的菌株分别为 39 株(39/69, 56.52%)、67 株(67/69, 97.10%)、1 株(1/69, 1.45%),头孢噻肟、头孢曲松、头孢他啶未发现耐药株。 β -内酰胺酶阳性菌株为 35 株(35/69, 50.72%)。检出质粒菌株 37 株(37/69, 53.62%),质粒谱型共 5 型,以 39.5 Kb 和 39.5 Kb+42.5 Kb 型为主。结论 青霉素、环丙沙星的耐药率较高,在本地区已不适宜作为治疗淋病的药物,头孢噻肟、头孢曲松、头孢他啶的敏感性较高,可作为本地区治疗淋病的首选药物,壮观霉素已出现耐药株应引起重视。质粒的介导在淋球菌耐药性的形成中起着重要的作用。

【关键词】 淋球菌; 碱裂解法; 耐药质粒

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Analysis on antibiotic resistance and plasmid profiles of Neisseria gonorrhoeae in Nanchang area XIE Da-ze¹, ZHAN Xue-jun¹, TAO Xue-hua², WANG Jun³, SHU Xiang-rong⁴, YANG Shu-hua¹, XU Yan-ping¹, TAN Li-wei¹. 1. Department of Detection Center, Jiangxi Provincial Institute of Medical Sciences, Nanchang, Jiangxi 330006, China; 2. Nanchang Sixth People's Hospital, Nanchang, Jiangxi 330003, China; 3. Guangdong Provincial People's Hospital, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510080, China; 4. Jiangxi Provincial Maternal and Child Health Care Hospital, Nanchang, Jiangxi 330006, China

【Abstract】 Objective To survey the antibiotic resistance and the role of plasmid-on mediating resistance of *Neisseria gonorrhoeae* (*N. gonorrhoeae*) in Nanchang area. Methods The disk diffusion method was used to determine the resistance of six antibiotics including cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime, penicillin, spectinomycin and ciprofloxacin to *N. gonorrhoeae*. Penicillinase-producing *N. gonorrhoeae* (PPNG) was determined by using the Nitrocefin-disk method. Extraction and analysis of the plasmids in 69 *N. gonorrhoeae* were determined by alkaline-lysis and sepharose electrophoresis technic. Results The strains of 39 (39/69, 56.52%), 67 (67/69, 97.10%) and 1 (1/69, 1.45%) were found to be resistant to penicillin, ciprofloxacin and spectinomycin, respectively. No strains were found to be resistant to cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime. There were 35 (50.72%) strains of PPNG among 69 *N. gonorrhoeae*. 37 strains of *N. gonorrhoeae* harbourde plasmids and the detected percentage accounting for 53.62%. A total of five types of plasmids were detected. The plasmid profiles types of 39.5 Kb(24.63%) and 39.5 Kb+42.5 Kb (13.04%) were prominent. Conclusion Resistance rate of penicillin and ciprofloxacin is higher than others. In Nanchang region, penicillin and ciprofloxacin have been inappropriate as a treatment for gonorrhea drug. Susceptibility of cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, ceftazidime is high and can be used as the first choice for treatment of gonorrhea drugs in this region. Clinical doctors need to pay more attention to spectinomycin because resistant strain has been detected. Plasmid plays an important role in formation of resistance in *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.

【Key words】 neisseria gonorrhoeae; alkaline-lysis method; resistance plasmid

淋病奈瑟菌(*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*)是引起最常见的性传播疾病——淋病的病原体,全球每年新增发病例超过 6 000 万。由于抗生素的广泛使用和细菌的变异等原因,使淋球菌的耐药性逐年增加。淋球菌产生的耐药性机制与以质粒介导的耐药以及染色体基因突变等有关。作者从南昌地区的部分淋病患者标本中分离、培养、鉴定了 69 株淋球菌菌株;应用纸片法分析了淋球菌对 6 种抗生素的敏感性;碱裂解法提取淋球菌

质粒,琼脂糖凝胶电泳法分析质粒谱型。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试剂与仪器 淋球菌基础培养基:GC 琼脂(Oxiod, 英国);APINH 鉴定试纸条(法国梅里埃公司);头孢噻肟、头孢他啶、头孢曲松、青霉素、壮观霉素、环丙沙星药敏试纸(北京天坛生物技术开发公司);碱裂解液Ⅰ(葡萄糖, Tris-Cl, EDTA), 碱裂解液Ⅱ(0.2N NaOH, 1% SDS), 碱裂解液Ⅲ(pH4.8 mol/L

