

行扩增反应,1 h 内完成反应,耗时短,操作简便,可实现反应及检测一步完成,适合现场快速检测及基层医院、小型实验室推广应用。

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(收稿日期: 2012-08-09)

细菌自动鉴定仪 3 例布鲁氏菌误鉴定及文献复习*

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摘要:目的 探讨 VITEK2 Compact 微生物自动鉴定仪对布鲁氏菌误鉴定的原因及局限性。方法 2 例无明显诱因发热患者血培养分离菌株, 1 例左胫骨病变患者骨髓培养分离株。采用 VITEK2 Compact 细菌鉴定系统、形态学、传统手工生化方法对分离株进行鉴定。采用 PCR 扩增 16S rRNA 基因并测序, 对所测得的核酸序列进行同源性比对分析。结果 3 株缓慢生长的革兰阴性短小杆菌, 使用 VITEK2 Compact 鉴定仪 GN 鉴定卡首次鉴定为支气管败血鲍特菌(1 例)及人苍白杆菌(2 例)。基于 16S rRNA 基因序列分析表明, 菌株与马耳他布鲁菌或人苍白杆菌核酸匹配度高达 100%, 完全排除支气管败血鲍特菌的可能, 结合动力试验阴性, 排除人苍白杆菌的可能。将保存的菌株用 VITEK2 Compact 鉴定仪 GN 鉴定卡复检, 结果为马耳他布鲁氏菌。复习文献, 发现使用一些商业的细菌鉴定系统产生布鲁氏菌被错误鉴定的案例时有发生。布鲁氏菌可被误鉴定为苯丙酮酸莫拉菌(以前为苯丙酮酸冷杆菌)或解脲寡源杆菌(API 20NE 系统, 法国生物梅里埃, Marcy-I'Etoile, France, 人苍白杆菌(API 20NE 系统, 快速 NF Plus 系统, Innovative Diagnostic Systems Inc., Atlanta, USA), 流感嗜血杆菌生物 IV 型, 莫拉菌属(MicroScan panels Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc., West Sacramento, CA, USA), 动物溃疡伯格菌(MicroScan Walk-Away system using MicroScan NegCombo Type 44 panel)。结论 16S rRNA 基因序分析是鉴定临床缓慢生长的革兰阴性杆菌的有效手段, 微生物自动鉴定仪鉴定缓慢生长细菌(如布鲁氏菌)有明显局限性, 对布鲁氏菌病等传染病的临床治疗及流行病学调查可产生误导。建议细菌鉴定系统生产厂家应该完善其数据库中专家系统, 当细菌鉴定系统报告为人苍白杆菌、解脲寡源杆菌、苯丙酮酸莫拉菌、支气管败血鲍特菌、动物溃疡伯格菌、莫拉菌属或流感嗜血杆菌生物 IV 型等少见菌种时, 应该在鉴定仪器专家系统中提示需与布鲁氏菌鉴别, 有效预防布鲁氏菌引起的实验室获得性感染。有关上述非常见菌感染的文章中若仅有常规细菌鉴定而无分子生物学鉴定的案例, 建议慎重报道。

关键词: 布鲁氏菌属; 细菌自动鉴定仪器; 误鉴定

DOI: 10. 3969/j. issn. 1673-4130. 2012. 20. 024

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1673-4130(2012)20-2491-04

3 misidentification cases of Brucella species by automated microbial identification system and literature review*

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the reason and limitations of 3 misidentification cases of Brucella species by VTEK2 Compact microbial identification system. **Methods** Strains were isolated from blood culture of two patients suffering from fever without

* 基金项目: 辽宁省科技攻关计划资助项目(2011225021)。 △ 通讯作者, E-mail: mengdongya@hotmail.com。

apparent causes and one from bone marrow culture of a patient having left tibial lesion. The strains were identified through VITEK2 Compact microbial identification system, morphological methods and routine manual biochemical methods. 16S rRNA gene was amplified through PCR and sequenced. The resulting nucleic acid sequences were homologically compared. **Results** Three slowly growing strains of gram negative curvobacterium were isolated, which were initially identified as *Bordetella bronchiseptica* (1 case) and *Ochrobactrum anthropi* (2 cases) through VITEK2 Compact microbial identification system and GN identification card. 16S rRNA gene sequencing results showed 100% matching with *Brucella melitensis* or *Ochrobactrum anthropi*, which completely excluded the possibility of *Bordetella bronchiseptica*. Negative result of motility test excluded *Ochrobactrum anthropi*. Re-identification of preserved strain through VITEK 2 Compact microbial identification system and GN identification card showed *Brucella melitensis*. Reviewing literatures, we found that misidentifications of *Brucella* species using some commercial bacterial identification systems have occurred in the past. *Brucella* species has been misidentified as *Moraxella phenylpyruvica*, *Ochrobacterium anthropi*, *Haemophilus influenzae* biotype IV and *Moraxella* species. **Conclusion** 16S rRNA gene sequencing method could be an efficient means of clinically identifying slowly growing gram negative bacilli. Automated microbial identification system might have obvious limitations in identifying slowly growing bacteria such as *Brucella melitensis*. Misidentification could mislead clinical therapy and epidemiological investigation of such infectious disease as Brucellosis. It could be suggested that the microbial identification system manufacturers improve the expert system and notice to discriminate with *Brucella* species when the above-mentioned strains were identified so as to effectively prevent lab-acquired infection caused by *Brucella* species. Articles lacking molecular biological diagnostic methods to identify the above-mentioned rare pathogens should be reported deliberately.

Key words: *Brucella*; automated microbial identification system; misidentification

布鲁氏菌是人畜共患病病原体,也是潜在的生物恐怖战剂,国内将由其所导致的感染归为法定 2 类传染病。布鲁氏菌感染在世界范围内都有流行,我国多数地区也都有不同程度的流行。多种原因可导致临床实验室对布鲁氏菌误鉴定。首先,布鲁氏菌感染在一些地区较为罕见,这会导致临床及微生物实验室工作者缺乏相关经验。其次,不同的细菌鉴定系统正确识别布鲁氏菌的能力有差异,可误导技术人员。此外,布鲁氏菌感染常表现为慢性或不典型的临床症状,因此,培养物可能在不同时间送到不同实验室,导致临床经常误鉴定布鲁氏菌^[1-2]。准确、快速地识别布鲁氏菌能保证患者及时获得相应的治疗,并采取适当的公共卫生措施,防止疫情扩散和避免实验室获得性感染。2011 年至今,本实验室发现 3 株布鲁氏菌被 VITEK 细菌自动鉴定仪误鉴定为支气管败血鲍特菌及人苍白杆菌,下面详细分析误鉴定原因,结合文献复习,探讨如何提高临床诊断准确性。

1 材料与与方法

1.1 菌株来源 2011~2012 年沈阳军区总医院无明显诱因发热患者血培养分离菌株 2 株、左胫骨病变患者骨髓培养分离菌株 1 株。

1.2 仪器与试剂 法国生物梅里埃 VITEK2 Compact 自动鉴定仪,GN 鉴定卡(批号:241191140)。大连宝生物工程有限公 16S rRNA 试剂盒(TakaRa 16S rDNA Bacterial Identification PCR Kit,批号: BK701)。美国罗氏 480 PCR 扩增仪, BD9240 自动血培养仪及配套血培养瓶。

1.3 菌株分离鉴定 取血培养阳性瓶分三区划线接种于 5% 羊血琼脂平板,35℃ 孵育箱恒温培养。每天观察平板生长状况及菌落形态。对分离菌株进行革兰染色,严格按照 VITEK2 Compact 自动鉴定仪 GN 鉴定卡说明书进行操作,上机鉴定。根据美国《临床微生物学(第 7 版)》相关内容指导,补充相应的手工鉴定。

1.4 16S rRNA 检测及测序 16S rRNA 基因扩增严格按照试剂盒说明书进行,扩增产物送交大连宝生物工程公司测序。

2 结果

2.1 3 株分离菌株初步鉴定 2 例无明显诱因发热患者血培养及 1 例骨髓培养分离菌株均为在羊血琼脂平板上呈细小菌落生长,氧化酶阳性,革兰染色呈红色短小杆菌。初次使用 VITEK2 Compact GN 卡鉴定:1 株为支气管败血鲍特菌,2 株为人苍白杆菌。被鉴定为支气管败血鲍特菌的患者入院时曾抽血进行布氏杆菌血清学实验检测,患者血清布鲁氏菌抗体阴性(滴度小于 1:8),鉴于该例患者临床表现有脾大,丙氨酸氨基转移酶轻度升高、较为典型的波浪热、白细胞计数中淋巴细胞比例显著升高等布鲁氏菌病的症状,故提示临床“可能为支气管败血鲍特菌,结果待确认”,并对该菌株进行了 16S rRNA PCR 扩增、测序。

2.2 16S rRNA 基因检测 PCR 扩增该菌株 16S rRNA 全序列,测序结果与 Pubmed NCBI/BLAST 数据库进行比对分析,结果提示,该序列与 *Brucella* spp 中 *Brucella abortus* ACBJ01000075.1、*Brucella melitensis* ACEM01000005.1、*Brucella microti* NC_013118.1 等布鲁氏菌属中多个菌种,及人苍白杆菌(ATCC 49188 NC_009668.1)序列一致性最高(Query coverage 100%;Max ident 99)。菌株动力试验阴性,可排除人苍白杆菌,明确“支气管败血鲍特菌”为错误鉴定。待患者出院前复查血清布鲁氏菌抗体滴度,已升高到 1:16,支持布鲁氏菌的鉴定结果。此结果提示自动细菌鉴定仪结果不可靠。将保存的 2 株被 VITEK 自动鉴定仪鉴定为人苍白杆菌的菌株复苏,进行 16S rRNA PCR 扩增、测序,所测序列与 Pubmed NCBI/BLAST 数据库进行比对分析,结果同第 1 株,与布鲁氏菌属中多个菌种或人苍白杆菌同源性最好,菌株动力试验阴性,可排除人苍白杆菌。

2.3 菌株 2 次重复鉴定过程对比分析 鉴于 16S rRNA 鉴定结果与自动细菌鉴定仪结果不一致,将保存菌株复苏后再次用 VITEK2 Compact 自动鉴定仪 GN 鉴定卡进行鉴定。虽然 3 株菌鉴定编码不一致,但结果均提示为马耳他布鲁氏菌。前后两次鉴定详细内容见表 1。

表 1 VITEK2 Compact 自动鉴定仪对 3 株临床菌株两次鉴定结果比较

项目	血培养初次分离菌株	保存菌株二次鉴定	血培养初次分离菌株(2)	保存菌株二次鉴定	保存菌株二次鉴定
鉴定菌种	<i>Bordetella bronchiseptica</i> (99%)	<i>Bruc. melitensis</i> (92%)	<i>Ochrolac anthspi</i> (99%)	<i>Bruc. melitensis</i> (99%)	<i>Bruc. melitensis</i> (95%)
鉴定代码	0000001300500000	1000001300701001	0000001300701001	0000001300001001	1000001300101001
鉴定时间	6 h	8 h	5.25 h	6.0 h	6.0 h
阳性项目	23 ProA 29 TyrA 31 Ure 40 ILATK* 42 SUC*	02 APPA* 23 ProA 29 TyrA* 31 Ure 40 ILATK* 41 Aglu* 42 SUC* 46 GlyA*	23 ProA 29 TyrA 31 Ure 40 ILATK* 41 Aglu* 42 SUC* 46 GlyA* 62 Ellm	23 ProA 29 TyrA 31 Ure 46 GlyA* 62 Ellm	02 APPA 23 ProA 29 TyrA 31 Ure 40 ILATK* 46 GlyA* 62 Ellm

*:第二次增加或减少的阳性反应结果; APPA:丙氨酸-苯丙氨酸-脯氨酸芳胺酶; ProA: L-脯氨酸芳胺酶; TyrA: 络氨酸芳胺酶; Ure: 尿素酶; ILATK 乳酸盐产碱; Aglu: α 葡萄糖; SUC: 琥珀酸盐产碱; GlyA: 氨基乙酸芳胺酶; Ellm: ELLMAN。

3 讨 论

鉴定错误的原因:两次鉴定过程中的数据表明,在鉴定为马耳他布鲁氏菌中阳性生化反应最多的 1 例共有 9 种生化反应,其他几个实验只不过是这 9 个阳性反应中的其中几项的组合,就是同样鉴定为布鲁氏菌的 3 次实验,阳性反应项目数也不一致。张磊等^[3]用 VITEK2 Compact GN 鉴定卡重复对 1 株玫瑰假单胞菌鉴定 3 次,其生化编码分别为 000001302501001 (5.25 h)、000001301501000 (7.25 h)、000001301501001 (10.25 h),分别提示为皮氏罗斯顿菌(可信度 99%)、支气管炎鲍特菌(可信度 97%),以及可能为鲁非不动杆菌与支气管败血鲍特菌的低鉴定度细菌。加拿大 Panagopoulos 等^[4]报道,4 年中蒙特利尔 4 例儿童血培养分离的霍氏鲍特菌,最初由于 API 20E、NE 不能给出良好鉴定,用 VITEK2 细菌自动鉴定仪鉴定为洛非不动杆菌(99% probability, excellent identification confidence level)。

结合上述文献报道,分析本次误鉴定原因可能有:血培养分离原代培养细菌和冻存传代菌株生长速度等特性差异,导致某些生化反应速度差异,从而出现错误鉴定结果,2 次生化结果阳性数量存在差异可部分支持这个推断;另一原因是在于的 VITEK2 鉴定仪 GN 卡使用的样品量较少,加样、结果读数都易受到影响。最重要的是自动细菌鉴定仪未固定时间判定最终结果,这一点是造成结果差异的主要原因,只要已检测到的生化反应组合模式与数据库中某种细菌编码一致就会自动终止鉴定,给出结果,对于生长较为缓慢及生化反应模式相近的细菌种类,误鉴定概率较高。

复习文献,发现使用一些商业的细菌鉴定系统鉴定产生布鲁氏菌被错误鉴定的案例时有发生。布鲁氏菌可被误鉴定为苯丙酮酸莫拉菌(以前为苯丙酮酸冷杆菌)或解脲寡源杆菌(API 20NE 系统,法国生物梅里埃, Marcy-I' Etoile, France)^[5-6],人苍白杆菌(API 20NE 系统^[7],快速 NF Plus 系统, Innovative Diagnostic Systems Inc., Atlanta, USA)^[8-9],流感嗜血杆菌生物 IV 型,莫拉菌属(MicroScan panels Siemens Healthcare Diagnostics Inc., West Sacramento, CA, USA)^[7],动物溃疡伯格菌(MicroScan Walk-Away system using MicroScan NegCombo Type 44 panel with a 64% probability)^[10],木糖氧化产碱菌和施氏假单胞菌(Remel system, with a 99% probability)^[9]等。

文献报道,大约有四分之一的实验室获得性细菌性感染是由布鲁氏菌造成^[11-12]。布鲁氏菌通过气溶胶途径的感染剂量

为 10~100 个菌体^[13]。几起案例都是由于操作者没有穿防护服,未戴手套、口罩等引起的^[13-14]。虽然这些病例感染的确切机制未经证实,按照有关组织的建议,布鲁氏菌的培养等操作应按照 3 级生物安全实验操作完成,但前提是实验室必须首先怀疑是布鲁氏菌,才有可能采取符合这些措施的操作。但临床实际运行中较为困难,比如本文中来自于关节病变患者的培养物,外科医生只是在给患者施行关节修复手术过程中,发现关节腔有感染灶,临时采集标本培养,况且与布鲁氏菌表型类似的小的革兰阴性菌也有许多种,在看不到临床患者的微生物实验室更为被动。故建议细菌鉴定系统生产厂家应该完善其数据库中专家系统,当细菌鉴定系统报告为人苍白杆菌、解脲寡源杆菌、苯丙酮酸莫拉菌、支气管败血鲍特菌、动物溃疡伯格菌、莫拉菌属或流感嗜血杆菌生物 IV 型等少见菌种时,应该在鉴定仪器专家系统中提示需与布鲁氏菌鉴别,使微生物实验室工作人员采用更加有效的防护措施预防布鲁氏菌引起的实验室获得性感染。

再对近年来报道的支气管败血鲍特菌、人苍白杆菌等感染病例复习。Wernli 等^[15]报道了对 8 个支气管败血鲍特菌感染病例的评估。除 1 例外,所有的病例都有比较明显的基础性疾病,包括 4 例严重的肺部疾病患者,2 例 AIDS 患者和 1 例自身免疫性中性粒细胞减少症患者。其中 7 例标本均来自呼吸道,只有 1 例来自于孕妇的胎盘,为无症状携带者,在剖腹产时取样分离出支气管败血鲍特菌,且可以排除实验室污染。众所周知,布鲁氏菌是动物流产(胎盘感染所致)的主要病原菌,而该例患者分离菌株的鉴定并未经分子生物学方法鉴定,可高度怀疑为布鲁氏菌误鉴定。最新一篇人苍白杆菌罕见致肺炎的病例报道中,对于病原菌的鉴定仅仅使用了西门子自动鉴定仪及 API 20NE,并未对菌株进行分子鉴定^[16]。建议此类文章增加对菌株使用分子生物学方法鉴定的内容,可使菌株鉴定准确性大大增强,从而提高临床诊断准确性。

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(收稿日期:2012-08-09)

• 临床微生物学与检验论著(全军检验大会优秀论文) •

2011 年度本院临床 SA 感染分布及耐药性分析

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摘要:目的 调查 2011 年度该院临床金黄色葡萄球菌(SA)和耐甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)感染分布情况及其对常用抗菌药物的耐药率,为控制院内感染和临床合理使用抗菌药物提供依据。方法 对该院 2011 年度检出的 SA 和 MRSA 药敏结果回顾性分析。结果 2011 年度共检出 SA 146 株(其中 MRSA 29 株),菌株主要来源样本为痰液 49 株(33.56%),脓液 37 株(25.34%),泌尿生殖道分泌物 11 株(7.53%),其他样本 49 株(33.56%)。菌株分布前三位的科室是神经外科 36 株(24.66%)、创伤外科 24 株(16.44%)、呼吸消化科 17 株(11.64%)。分离出的 146 株 SA 对万古霉素、利奈唑胺全部敏感,其中 MRSA 对红霉素、克林霉素、四环素和环丙沙星呈现较高的耐药率,达 70%以上;MRSA 对各种抗菌药物的耐药率均明显高于甲氧西林敏感金黄色葡萄球菌(MSSA)并呈现多重耐药。结论 SA 临床感染分布和耐药率的分析能够为控制医院内 MRSA 的感染与流行及指导临床合理用药提供科学的理论依据。

关键词:葡萄球菌,金黄色; 甲氧西林; 抗药性,细菌

DOI:10.3969/j.issn.1673-4130.2012.20.025

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1673-4130(2012)20-2494-03

Study on the hospital staphylococcus aureus clinical distribution and drug resistance in 2011

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the 2011 hospital Staphylococcus aureus(SA) and methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus(MRSA) clinical distribution and the resistance to commonly used antimicrobial rate for the control of nosocomial infection and clinical rational use of antimicrobial agents provide a basis. **Methods** SA and MRSA drug sensitivity results of 2011 in this hospital were retrospectively analyzed. **Results** One year have been isolated SA 146 strain, mainly from sputum of 49 strains(33.56%), pus 37 strains(25.34%), urinary and genital tract secretions of 11 strains(7.53%). Strain distribution three department is the Department of Neurosurgery 36 strains(24.66%), 24 strains(16.44%) trauma surgery, respiratory digestive department 17 strains(11.64%). Among 29 strains of MRSA(19.8%). Isolation of 146 strains of SA to vancomycin, linezolid all sensitive to erythromycin, clindamycin, which MRSA, tetracycline and ciprofloxacin showed higher resistance rates, more than 70%. MRSA on a variety of antibiotic resistance rates were significantly higher than that in MSSA and multiple resistance. **Conclusion** Based on the SA clinical

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