

# 耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌耐药机制及治疗策略

袁喆<sup>1,2</sup>, 钱克莉<sup>2</sup>, 王忠杰<sup>2</sup>

1. 重庆医科大学附属第一医院 感染科·重庆市传染病寄生虫病学重点实验室(重庆400016);

2. 重庆医科大学附属第一医院 感染管理科(重庆400016)

**【摘要】**随着碳青霉烯类抗菌药物的广泛使用,耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌(carbapenem resistant klebsiella pneumoniae, CRKP)已成为全球公共卫生的“紧急”优先事项。CRKP所致的感染与高死亡率相关,是医院感染的重要病原体。CRKP主要的耐药机制是碳青霉烯酶的产生,临床可用的有效抗菌药物有限,目前部分新型抗菌药物对CRKP有较高的活性及安全性。本文对CRKP的耐药机制、新型抗菌药物的应用进行评述,以供临床参考与借鉴。

**【关键词】**肺炎克雷伯菌;碳青霉烯耐药;耐药机制

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## Drug resistance mechanism and future treatment strategy of carbapenem resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

YUAN Zhe<sup>1,2</sup>, QIAN Keli<sup>2</sup>, WANG Zhongjie<sup>2</sup>

1. Department of Infectious Diseases, The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400016, China; 2. Department of Infection Control, The First Affiliated Hospital of Chongqing Medical University, Chongqing 400016, China

**【Abstract】** With the widespread use of carbapenem antibiotics, carbapenem resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (CRKP) has become an "urgent" global public health priority. CRKP infections are associated with high mortality and CRKP is an important pathogen of nosocomial infections. The main drug resistance mechanism of CRKP is the production of carbapenemase, and the effective antibiotics available in clinic are limited. At present, some new antibiotics show high activity and safety against CRKP. In this paper, the mechanism of drug resistance and new antimicrobial agents of CRKP were reviewed for clinical reference.

**【Key words】** *Klebsiella pneumoniae*; Carbapenem resistance; Drug resistance mechanism



**专家简介:**袁喆,教授、主任医师、硕士研究生导师,重庆医科大学附属第一医院医院感染管理科科长,中国医院协会医院感染管理专委会委员,中华预防医学会感染控制专委会委员,中华医学会结核病分会感染控制专委会常务委员,重庆市医院管理学会医院感染专委会副主任委员,重庆市预防医学会感染控制专委会副主任委员。主持或参与多项国家及省部级科研课题。发表论文50余篇,参编医学专著4部。从事感染性

疾病医、教、研工作30余年及医院感染管理工作10余年。在传染病防控、疑难重症感染的治疗、不明原因发热诊断、抗菌药物合理使用及多重耐药菌感染防控等方面具有丰富的临床和管理经验。E-mail: yuanzhe-1030@163.com

耐碳青霉烯肠杆菌科细菌(carbapenem resistant Enterobacteriaceae, CRE)被美国疾病控制与预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC)和世界卫生组织(World Health Organization, WHO)列为最“紧急”和“关键优先”的公共卫生威胁之一<sup>[1]</sup>。耐碳青

霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌(carbapenem resistant *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, CRKP)是造成全球疾病负担急剧增加的最常见的CRE<sup>[2]</sup>。1997年MACKENZIE等首次发现CRKP<sup>[3]</sup>,此后CRKP迅速在全球广泛传播<sup>[4]</sup>。来自中国抗微生物药物监测网(China Antimicrobial Surveillance Network, CHINET)的数据显示,2009年肺炎克雷伯菌对亚胺培南和美罗培南的耐药率分别为4.9%和4.8%<sup>[5]</sup>,而在2022年达到20.4%和21.9%,13年时间耐药率增加约4倍。来自欧洲疾病预防和控制中心(European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control, ECDC)的数据显示欧洲的状况也不容乐观,尤其是希腊、意大利和罗马尼亚<sup>[6]</sup>。在意大利,由CRKP引起的血液感染30d死亡率达到41.6%<sup>[7]</sup>。在美国纽约,CRKP感染患者的住院死亡率为48%,显著高于碳青霉烯类抗菌药物敏感肺炎克雷伯菌感染患者<sup>[8]</sup>。可以说CRKP已成为重要的医院病原体,其引起的严重感

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**并列第一作者:**钱克莉, E-mail: qiankeli86@163.com

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染与高死亡率相关<sup>[9-11]</sup>。

目前对广泛耐药(extensively drug-resistant, XDR)表型CRKP的最佳治疗策略仍不确定<sup>[12-13]</sup>。黏菌素、氨基糖苷类、磷霉素和替加环素是近几十年来治疗CRE感染的最常用手段<sup>[14-15]</sup>。然而,由于疗效差和毒性问题,以及耐药率的惊人增加,临床疗效并不太理想<sup>[16-17]</sup>。为应对新治疗方案的迫切需求,一些新型抗菌药物已被批准用于临床<sup>[18-19]</sup>。

## 1 碳青霉烯酶耐药机制

肺炎克雷伯菌碳青霉烯类耐药性涉及多种机制,包括碳青霉烯酶产生、外膜蛋白(outermembraneproteins, OMPs)表达减少或缺失、头孢菌素酶(AmpC)/广谱 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶(extended-spectrum $\beta$ -lactamases, ESBLs)过表达、外排泵作用增强、整合子和质粒介导的耐药等<sup>[20]</sup>,其中碳青霉烯酶产生是最重要的机制<sup>[21]</sup>。根据 Ambler 分类,碳青霉烯酶可分为 A、B 和 D 三类<sup>[20]</sup>。A、D 类为丝氨酸 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶, B 类为金属锌 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶(metallo- $\beta$ -tactamase, MBL)。

A 类酶主要包括 KPC、IMI, KPC 型酶不受克拉维酸或他唑巴坦抑制,可被新型 DBO 和硼酸抑制剂有效抑制<sup>[22]</sup>。KPC-2 和 KPC-3 仍然是最常见的类型, KPC-Kp 高患病率的国家包括美国、欧洲(意大利、希腊、英国)和中国,以及中东(以色列)和南美洲(巴西、哥伦比亚)的一些国家<sup>[23-25]</sup>。2016-2017 年美国一项前瞻性研究 CRACKLE-2 发现 bla<sub>KPC-2</sub> 和 bla<sub>KPC-3</sub> 是最常见的碳青霉烯酶基因,分别见于 51% 和 41% 的病例<sup>[26]</sup>。2015 年中国 CRE 监测网报告显示, KPC-2 最普遍(77%)<sup>[27]</sup>。

B 类碳青霉烯酶主要包括 NDM、VIM 和 IMP 等<sup>[28]</sup>。能水解大多数 $\beta$ -内酰胺类,包括碳青霉烯类,但不能水解氨基曲南<sup>[22]</sup>。产 IMP 肺炎克雷伯菌主要分布在日本、泰国、菲律宾和澳大利亚<sup>[29]</sup>。产 VIM 肺炎克雷伯菌主要分布在欧洲,特别是希腊、西班牙、匈牙利、罗马尼亚、英国和意大利;然而,中国台湾、埃及、沙特阿拉伯和南非也报告了病例<sup>[30]</sup>。在欧洲,比利时、丹麦、法国、罗马尼亚、波兰、土耳其和希腊报告了 NDM 的区域或区域间传播<sup>[31]</sup>。NDM-1 是东南亚和印度部分地区最常见的碳青霉烯酶<sup>[32]</sup>。

D 类酶家族中,只有一小部分具有碳青霉烯酶的功能作用,主要是 OXA-23 和 OXA-40,以及在肺炎克雷伯菌中流行逐渐增多的 OXA-48<sup>[28]</sup>。OXA 碳青霉烯酶通常对青霉素类具有水解活性, $\beta$ -内酰胺酶抑制剂(除阿维巴坦外)对 OXA 碳青霉烯酶的抑制作用较差<sup>[22]</sup>。产 OXA-48 菌株主要流行于土耳其, OXA-48-like 型 CRKP 传播地区包括中东、亚洲和南美<sup>[23]</sup>。在部分欧洲国家如德国、意大利、法国等也发现了产 OXA-48 菌株流行<sup>[24]</sup>。

## 2 新型抗菌药物的应用

### 2.1 头孢他啶-阿维巴坦

阿维巴坦是一种新型的 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶抑制剂,与第三代头孢菌素头孢他啶联合使用,在体外对肠杆菌和铜绿假单胞菌产生的多种 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶有活性,包括 A 类酶(ESBLs 和 KPC)、C 类(AmpC)和 D 类酶(OXA-48)。然而,它对 MBL、鲍曼不动杆菌和厌氧菌没有体外活性<sup>[33]</sup>。对 2015-2017 年全球收集的 959 株碳青霉烯酶阳性但 MBL 阴性的肺炎克雷伯菌的体外活性研究表明头孢他啶-阿维巴坦(Ceftazidime-avibactam, CAZ-AVI)是最有效的活性药物,药敏率为 99.8%<sup>[34]</sup>。2014-2016 年希腊 CRKP 的流行病学及耐药表型分析结果显示,头孢他啶-阿维巴坦的敏感性最高(99.6%),庆大霉素(61.9%)和粘菌素(59.6%)次之,磷霉素(58.4%)和替加环素(51.5%)再次之。CAZ-AVI 已被 FDA 及 EMA 批准用于治疗成人复杂腹腔感染(complicated intra-abdominal infection, cIAI)、成人和 3 个月以上儿童肾盂肾炎(cUTI)及包括呼吸机相关肺炎在内的成人医院获得性肺炎<sup>[35-36]</sup>。

在 CAZ-AVI 研发阶段,共完成 5 项 III 期临床试验,包括 cUTI、cIAI 和医院获得性肺炎/呼吸机相关肺炎的治疗,最终获得了这些适应症的批准<sup>[37-40]</sup>。在现实世界中,关于 CAZ-AVI 治疗 CRKP 上市后的临床研究表明,其较传统抗菌药物临床治愈率高、死亡率更低<sup>[41-45]</sup>。CAZ-AVI 治疗 KPC-KP 或 OXA-48-KP 感染的前瞻性研究显示,其临床治愈率(第 14 d)为 81.1%, 28 d 死亡率为 20%;分层分析发现 CAZ-AVI 治疗 KPC-KP 菌血症患者的死亡率显著低于其他抗菌药物组(18% VS 41%);Cox 比例风险模型显示使用 CAZ-AVI 治疗是唯一生存的独立预测因子<sup>[45]</sup>。另一项迄今为止最大的关于 CAZ-AVI 治疗 KPC-KP 菌株感染的队列研究显示,577 名 KPC-KP 感染的成年患者[其中 68.7%(n=397)患者为血流感染]中感染后 30 d 全因死亡率为 25%(146/577)。CAZ-AVI 单药治疗与 CAZ-AVI 联合治疗死亡率无显著差异(26.1% VS 25.0%, P=0.79)。在多变量分析中,死亡率与感染性休克(P=0.002)、中性粒细胞减少、INCREMENT 评分 $\geq 8$ 、合并下呼吸道感染、因肾功能调整 CAZ-AVI 剂量正相关,而延长输注 CAZ-AVI 的时间(持续时间 $> 3$  h)与死亡率负相关<sup>[46]</sup>。

CAZ-AVI 最常见的不良反应包括超敏反应,表现为严重皮肤过敏、胃肠道不适、由艰难梭菌引起的相关腹泻和 Coombs 直接试验阳性反应等<sup>[35-37]</sup>。须指出的是,肾功能不全会导致 CAZ-AVI 药物清除率降低。已观察到在肾功能不全患者中原剂量使用 CAZ-AVI 可出现神经系统后遗症,包括震颤、肌阵挛、非惊厥性癫

痫持续状态、惊厥、脑病和昏迷<sup>[35-36]</sup>。因此,建议在肾功能不全时使用CAZ-AVI需根据肌酐清除率调整剂量。

## 2.2 亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦

瑞来巴坦是一种非 $\beta$ -内酰胺、双环DBO,结构上与阿维巴坦相关<sup>[47]</sup>。亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦(Impipenem-cilastatin-relebactam)对A类、C类 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶(包括KPC酶)均有活性,但对B类和D类碳青霉烯酶没有体外活性。研究证实其在体外对通过孔蛋白丢失与AmpC表达结合产生不渗透性而表现出碳青霉烯抗性的铜绿假单胞菌,以及对AmpC产生和OprD孔蛋白丢失的亚胺培南不敏感的铜绿假单胞菌均具有活性<sup>[48]</sup>。最近几项针对亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦对革兰氏阴性菌活性的研究表明,在大多数(67%至100%)亚胺培南非敏感肠杆菌中添加瑞来巴坦后,亚胺培南MIC降低到敏感范围(1 mg/L)<sup>[49-50]</sup>。瑞来巴坦可显著降低亚胺培南对产ESBLs(MIC<sub>2</sub>-16倍)和KPC碳青霉烯酶(MIC降低32-128倍)肠杆菌分离株的活性<sup>[47]</sup>。亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦对2015-2016年希腊医院分离的295株KPC-Kp菌株的体外敏感性为98%,而对OXA-48产生株的敏感性仅为10.5%<sup>[51]</sup>。

亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦于2019年由FDA批准用于治疗成年患者敏感革兰氏阴性菌感染所致cUTI和cIAI<sup>[52]</sup>。EMA批准亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦可用于治疗以下成人患者:①医院获得性肺炎,包括呼吸机相关肺炎;②明确与医院获得性肺炎/呼吸机相关肺炎有关或怀疑与其有关的菌血症;③治疗方案有限的成人需氧革兰氏阴性菌感染<sup>[53]</sup>。RESTORE-IMI 1是一项Ⅲ期、多中心、双盲试验,纳入47例感染亚胺培南不敏感革兰氏阴性病原体的患者,对比亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦与粘菌素+亚胺培南的疗效。亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦组71%的患者与粘菌素+亚胺培南组70%的患者总体反应良好(90% CI:-27.5~21.4),28 d临床反应良好率分别为71%和40%(90% CI:1.3~51.5),28 d死亡率分别为10%和30%(90% CI:-46.4~6.7)。粘菌素组肾毒性(56%)比亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦组(10%)明显增加( $P=0.002$ )<sup>[54]</sup>。亚胺培南西司他汀-瑞来巴坦最常见的不良事件是过敏反应,中枢神经系统事件(包括亚胺培南引起的癫痫发作和肌颤),胃肠道事件(包括腹泻、恶心、呕吐、丙氨酸和天冬氨酸转氨酶升高)。在合并用药方面,与丙戊酸制剂同时使用可能降低丙戊酸浓度而导致癫痫发作;不建议与更昔洛韦同时使用,因可能导致全身性癫痫发作的风险增加<sup>[52-55]</sup>。

## 2.3 氨曲南-阿维巴坦

氨曲南对MBLs(VIM、NDM、IMP)的水解具有固有稳定性,故氨曲南-阿维巴坦(Aztreonam-avibactam, ATM-AVI)对产ESBLs、KPC、AmpC、OXA-48或MBL

$\beta$ -内酰胺酶肠杆菌具有体外活性<sup>[48,56]</sup>。体外研究显示,ATM-AVI对产MBL的肺炎克雷伯菌(MIC $\leq$ 0.5 mg/L)有活性<sup>[57]</sup>。一项2a期、开放标签、多中心研究纳入了34例cIAI患者,其中61%为大肠杆菌、9%为肺炎克雷伯菌,在肌酐清除率 $>50$  mL/min的患者中,每6 h给药一次,负荷剂量500/167 mg(输注30 min)和1500/500 mg(输注3 h)维持剂量,临床治愈率为58.8%(20/34),微生物根除率为60.9%(14/23);最常见的不良反应是肝酶升高和腹泻<sup>[58]</sup>。此外,关于产碳青霉烯酶肠杆菌,一项旨在评估ATM-AVI治疗由产MBL的革兰氏阴性菌所致严重感染的有效性、安全性和耐受性的随机Ⅲ期临床研究正在进行中。

由于对产MBL的菌株缺乏有效治疗方法,在目前的临床实践中采用联合氨曲南与头孢他啶-阿维巴坦治疗产MBL革兰氏阴性杆菌(MBL-GNB)所致严重感染,有较好的效果<sup>[59]</sup>。一项纳入102例产MBL肠杆菌感染菌血症患者(82例为产NDM菌株,20例产NDM菌株)的前瞻性观察研究,氨曲南与头孢他啶-阿维巴坦联合使用疗效优于其他抗菌药物。本研究中的对照组抗菌药物是由医生根据体外药敏结果选择至少一种敏感抗菌药物(包括粘菌素、磷霉素、替加环素和氨基糖苷等)。倾向评分分析显示,实验组30 d死亡率较低(HR 0.37, 95% CI:0.13~0.74,  $P=0.01$ ),第14 d临床失败率较低。总体而言,氨曲南加头孢他啶-阿维巴坦治疗的患者30 d死亡率为19%,对照组为44%<sup>[60]</sup>。

## 2.4 头孢吡肟-齐达巴坦

齐达巴坦是一种 $\beta$ -内酰胺增强剂,除可抑制 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶活性外,还能与 $\beta$ -内酰胺协同结合到PBP<sub>s</sub>上。齐达巴坦与头孢吡肟这两种 $\beta$ -内酰胺类抗生素分别靶向PBP<sub>2</sub>和PBP<sub>3</sub>/PBP<sub>2</sub>,可增强细胞对多种 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶水解的抑制活性和稳定性。头孢吡肟-齐达巴坦(Cefepime-zidebactam)对肠杆菌和铜绿假单胞菌产生多种的 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶包括ESBLs、KPCs、AmpC和部分D类酶具有较强的抑制活性<sup>[61]</sup>。研究显示,其对MBL菌株的活性是由互补的PBP结合作用而非内在的MBL抑制作用<sup>[62]</sup>。研究人员采用CLSI肉汤微量稀释法测定了2014-2016年从全球49个国家收集的1385株耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌、耐多药铜绿假单胞菌(耐碳青霉烯类)等对头孢吡肟-齐达巴坦的体外敏感性进行检测,发现头孢吡肟-齐达巴坦在 $\leq 8$  mg/L(头孢吡肟-齐达巴坦临时敏感MIC断点)时抑制98.5%的耐碳青霉烯肠杆菌( $n=1018$ )。对于MBL阳性肠杆菌亚群( $n=214$ ),头孢吡肟-齐达巴坦在 $\leq 8$   $\mu$ g/mL时对94.9%的分离菌有抑制作用;对94.8%的头孢他啶-阿维巴坦耐药肠杆菌也具有抑制作用<sup>[63]</sup>。

## 2.5 美罗培南-那库巴坦

那库巴坦是一种独特的DBO,除可抑制A类和C

类 $\beta$ 内酰胺酶外,对许多革兰氏阴性病原体的PBP<sub>s</sub>也可发挥直接抗菌作用,并具有 $\beta$ -内酰胺增强活性<sup>[48]</sup>。已证实那库巴坦与美罗培南联合对A类、C类和部分D类 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶,以及缺乏孔蛋白的ESBLs和产AmpC的肠杆菌和铜绿假单胞菌菌株均具有活性<sup>[64]</sup>。在一项针对44株含有bla<sub>KPC-2</sub>或bla<sub>KPC-3</sub> $\beta$ -内酰胺酶的耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌体外研究中,那库巴坦可有效恢复这些菌株对美罗培南的敏感性<sup>[65]</sup>。同样,8 mg/L和4 mg/L的美罗培南-那库巴坦(Meropenem-nacubactam)分别对127/157株(80.9%)MBL阳性克雷伯菌有抑制作用,而单独使用那库巴坦仅对40株(25.5%)有抑制作用<sup>[66]</sup>。美罗培南-那库巴坦在健康志愿者中表现出线性药代动力学,并且通常耐受性良好,最常见的不良事件是静脉注射相关的并发症和头痛。关于健康志愿者的安全性、耐受性和药代动力学,包括那库巴坦和美罗培南肺内浓度的测定,已经完成了两项I期临床试验<sup>[67]</sup>。

## 2.6 美罗培南-法硼巴坦

法硼巴坦是一种环硼酸基 $\beta$ -内酰胺酶抑制剂,对A类碳青霉烯酶(如KPC)有活性,但对MBL(如NDM, VIM和IMP)或D类碳青霉烯酶(如OXA-48)没有体外活性<sup>[68]</sup>。多项研究评估了美罗培南-法硼巴坦(Meropenem-vaborbactam)对携带KPC菌株的抗菌活性<sup>[69-74]</sup>,其对头孢他啶-阿维巴坦耐药的KPC菌株依然保持抗菌活性<sup>[75]</sup>。美罗培南-法硼巴坦的耐药性与OmpK36、OmpK35孔蛋白突变以及AcrAB-TolC外排系统表达增加相关<sup>[69-72]</sup>。美罗培南-法硼巴坦已被FDA批准用于治疗敏感肠杆菌所致cUTIs和肾盂肾炎<sup>[76]</sup>;EMA亦批准其用于治疗cUTI(包括肾盂肾炎)、复杂性腹腔内感染和医院获得性肺炎(包括呼吸机相关性肺炎),以及治疗方案有限的成人需氧革兰氏阴性菌感染<sup>[77]</sup>。

III期临床试验TANGO-I是一项多中心、随机、双盲、主动对照试验,其证实了美罗培南-法硼巴坦治疗成人cUTI的疗效和安全性<sup>[78]</sup>。随后的TANGO-II进一步比较了美罗培南-法硼巴坦与最佳可用疗法(best available therapy, BAT)治疗CRE感染的疗效和安全性,试验所纳入的CRE 63.4%为KPC-Kp,结果表明美罗培南-法硼巴坦临床治愈率更高(65.6% VS 33.3%)、28 d全因死亡率更低(15.6% VS 33.3%)<sup>[79]</sup>。ACKLEY等回顾性研究了131例CRE感染患者(绝大多数为产KPC-KP)的结局,其中105例使用头孢他啶-阿维巴坦治疗,26例使用美罗培南-法硼巴坦治疗,结果发现临床成功率和30 d死亡率无显著差异<sup>[80]</sup>。另一项研究表明,美罗培南-法硼巴坦对头孢他啶-阿维巴坦耐药的CRKP仍有活性<sup>[81]</sup>。美罗培南-法硼巴坦最常见的不良反应是超敏反应或过敏反应、癫痫发作、头痛和其他中

枢神经系统不良反应、静脉炎和输液部位反应,以及由艰难梭菌引起的相关性腹泻。必须强调的是,美罗培南与丙戊酸合用降低了丙戊酸的血清浓度,可能增加癫痫发作的风险<sup>[76-79]</sup>。

## 2.7 头孢德罗

头孢德罗(Cefiderocol)是一种新型的铁载体头孢菌素类抗菌药物,可与细胞外游离铁形成复合物,通过细菌铁转运蛋白经外膜转运至细菌胞内。其主要作用机制是通过结合青霉素结合蛋白和抑制肽聚糖合成来抑制细胞壁合成<sup>[82]</sup>。头孢德罗在体外对多种革兰氏阴性肠杆菌(包括大肠杆菌、克雷伯氏菌等,以及非发酵生物如不动杆菌、假单胞菌、伯克霍尔德氏菌和嗜麦芽窄养单胞菌)有抗菌活性<sup>[83]</sup>。头孢德罗对包括KPC、OXA等在内的所有类型碳青霉烯酶都表现出高稳定性,对MBL也表现出高稳定性,因此其对大部分革兰氏阴性菌具有独特的广谱活性。但对需氧革兰氏阳性菌和厌氧菌无抗菌活性<sup>[84]</sup>。

在2014-2016年开展的全球性体外研究显示,头孢德罗对耐碳青霉烯类肠杆菌( $n = 1\ 022$ )MICs范围为0.004 ~ 32 mg/L,其中97.0%(991/1 022)的菌株MICs为4 mg/L<sup>[85]</sup>。头孢德罗在体外对除NDM酶外的所有碳青霉烯耐药菌株均具有80%至100%的活性(在2 mg/L下抑制41.0%,在4 mg/L下抑制72.1%),而MIC升高与ESBLs或AmpC产生无关<sup>[86]</sup>。头孢德罗具有线性药代动力学,主要通过肾脏排泄,半衰期为2 ~ 3 h<sup>[87]</sup>。2019年,FDA批准头孢德罗用于治疗包括肾盂肾炎在内的cUTI,2020年批准用于治疗医院获得性肺炎和呼吸机相关肺炎<sup>[88]</sup>;并于2020年获得EMA批准用于治疗选择有限的成人需氧革兰氏阴性菌感染<sup>[89]</sup>。

## 2.8 依拉环素

依拉环素是一种合成的氟环素抗菌药物,结构与替加环素类似。依拉环素不受四环素类抗菌药物的耐药机制如外排泵和核糖体保护等影响<sup>[90]</sup>。在体外,依拉环素覆盖临床常见革兰氏阴性菌、革兰氏阳性菌、厌氧菌及部分非典型病原菌;且对多种MDRO如耐碳青霉烯肠杆菌(CRE)、耐万古霉素肠球菌(VRE)、甲氧西林金黄色葡萄球菌(MRSA)等均有抗菌活性;但其对铜绿假单胞菌和伯克霍尔德氏菌无体外活性<sup>[91]</sup>。与替加环素相比,依拉环素在体外的活效更强,对革兰氏阳性球菌的效力为2至4倍,对革兰氏阴性杆菌的效力为2至8倍<sup>[92]</sup>。

一项I期研究表明,依拉环素具有穿透肺组织的能力,其在上皮内膜液和肺泡巨噬细胞中的浓度分别比血浆高6倍和50倍<sup>[93]</sup>。依拉环素已成功完成治疗cIAI的临床试验<sup>[94]</sup>,获美国FDA<sup>[95]</sup>和EMA<sup>[96]</sup>批准用于cIAI。其最常见的不良反应有胃肠道不适(如恶心和呕吐)、胰腺炎、由艰难梭菌引起的相关腹泻、过敏反应、输液

部位反应,以及牙齿变色和骨骼生长抑制<sup>[94-95]</sup>。目前,尚缺乏依拉环素用于耐碳青霉烯肺炎克雷伯菌感染的临床研究报告,但其对耐多药病原菌的强大抗菌活性显示其可能是潜在的利器,需进一步研究。

### 3 小结

新型 $\beta$ -内酰胺/ $\beta$ -内酰胺酶抑制剂药物与常规抗菌药物如多粘菌素、替加环素和氨基糖苷类药物相比,临床疗效更好,毒性更小,耐药屏障更高。因此,这些药物正逐渐成为治疗CRKP所致严重感染的骨干药物。针对CRKP感染的治疗策略,应根据分离菌株碳青霉烯酶分型、药敏、感染部位和药物PK/PD特征等选择合理的抗感染治疗方案,同时应注意避免过度使用或不当使用新型抗菌药物,以防止对CRKP的耐药产生。

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