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• 调查研究 •

新乡地区1 282例女性泌尿生殖道支原体感染特征分析

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【摘要】目的 通过分析疑似为泌尿生殖道感染患者的泌尿生殖道标本,探析新乡地区女性泌尿生殖道支原体感染流行病学特点,以期为临床治疗提供参考意见。**方法** 选取2021-2023年本院检验科收到的1 282份来自妇产科、泌尿科送检的疑似为泌尿生殖道感染女性患者的泌尿生殖道标本。采用支原体培养鉴定药敏试剂盒进行解脲脲原体(*ureaplasma urealyticum*, Uu)和人型支原体(*mycoplasma hominis*, Mh)培养检测及药敏试验。对比分析不同年份、不同临床症状特点、不同年龄组患者支原体阳性率及不同年份检出的支原体对常用抗生素的耐药率。**结果** 2021-2023年共送检标本1 282份,支原体阳性率44.46%(570/1 282),456份为单纯Uu阳性(35.57%,456/1 282),14份为单纯Mh阳性(1.09%,14/1 282),100份为Uu和Mh混合感染阳性(7.80%,100/1 282)。2021-2023年,泌尿生殖道支原体总阳性率呈逐年下降趋势,Uu阳性率下降、Uu和Mh混合阳性率上升,差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。合并临床症状组患者共送检标本442份,支原体阳性率49.55%(219/442),176份为单纯Uu阳性(39.82%,176/442),5份为单纯Mh阳性(1.13%,5/442),38份为Uu和Mh混合感染(8.60%,38/442)。无症状组患者共送检标本840份,支原体阳性率41.79%(351/840),280份为单纯Uu阳性(33.33%,280/840),9份为单纯Mh阳性(1.07%,9/840),62份为Uu和Mh混合感染(7.38%,62/840)。合并临床症状组患者支原体总阳性率、Uu阳性率、Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率均高于无症状组患者,其中支原体总阳性率、Uu阳性率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。 < 20 岁患者支原体阳性率58.33%(7/12), $20 \sim 29$ 岁患者支原体阳性率50.29%(259/515), $30 \sim 39$ 岁患者支原体阳性率41.73%(212/508), $40 \sim 49$ 岁患者支原体阳性率40.23%(70/174), ≥ 50 岁患者支原体阳性率30.14%(22/73),不同年龄泌尿生殖道支原体阳性率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。单纯Uu阳性率在 $30 \sim 39$ 岁患者中最高,单纯Mh及Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率在 < 20 岁患者中最高。单纯Uu阳性率、单纯Mh阳性率及Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率在不同年龄患者中差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。2021-2023年间支原体对临床常见12种抗生素的耐药率变化具有一定差异性,对阿奇霉素、红霉素、甲砜霉素、克拉霉素、克林霉素、司帕沙星、左氧氟沙星的耐药率呈上升趋势。**结论** 新乡地区泌尿生殖道支原体感染阳性率呈逐年下降趋势,主要为Uu,其次为Uu与Mh混合感染。具有临床症状患者的支原体总阳性率、Uu阳性率显著高于无症状患者,不同年龄女性泌尿生殖道支原体阳性率不同。支原体对红霉素的耐药率较高,对交沙霉素、美满霉素、强力霉素的耐药率较低,临幊上可根据患者药敏试验结果进行针对性用药。

【关键词】 泌尿生殖道; 支原体; 耐药性**【文献标识码】** A**【文章编号】** 1673-5234(2024)11-1322-05

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Epidemiological analysis of 1 282 cases of female urogenital Mycoplasma infection in Xinxiang areaCAO Xianqin¹, MA Jianmin², ZHANG Xiaofei¹, CHEN Ran¹ (1. Xinxiang Central Hospital/The fourth Clinical College of Xinxiang Medical University, Xinxiang 453000, Henan, China; 2. Laboratory Department, Xinxiang Center for Disease Control and Prevention)*

【Abstract】 **Objective** By analyzing the urogenital specimens of patients suspected of having urogenital tract infections, this study explored the epidemiological characteristics of urogenital mycoplasma infections in women in Xinxiang area, with the expectation of providing reference opinions for clinical treatment. **Methods** From 2021 to 2023, 1 282 urogenital tract specimens from female patients suspected of having urogenital tract infections and sent for examination by the departments of obstetrics and gynecology and urology to the clinical laboratory of our hospital were selected. The culture and identification drug sensitivity kits for *Ureaplasma urealyticum* (Uu) and *Mycoplasma hominis* (Mh) were used for *Mycoplasma* culture detection and drug sensitivity tests. A comparative analysis was conducted on the positive rates of *Mycoplasma* in patients of different years, with different clinical symptom characteristics and in different age groups, as well as the resistance rates of *Mycoplasma* detected in different years to commonly used antibiotics. **Results** From 2021 to 2023, a total of 1 282 specimens were submitted for examination. The positive rate of *Mycoplasma* was 44.46% (570/1 282), 456 were positive for Uu alone (35.57%, 456/1 282), 14 were positive for Mh

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alone (1.09%, 14/1 282), and 100 were positive for mixed infection of Uu and Mh (7.80%, 100/1 282). From 2021 to 2023, the total positive rate of urogenital tract *Mycoplasma* showed a decreasing trend year by year. The positive rate of Uu decreased, and the positive rate of the mixed infection of Uu and Mh increased. The difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). A total of 442 specimens were submitted for examination from the patients in the combined clinical symptom group. The positive rate of *Mycoplasma* was 49.55% (219/442), 176 specimens were positive for Uu alone (39.82%, 176/442), 5 specimens were positive for Mh alone (1.13%, 5/442), and 38 specimens were co-infected with Uu and Mh (8.60%, 38/442). A total of 840 specimens were submitted for examination from the patients in the asymptomatic group. The positive rate of *Mycoplasma* was 41.79% (351/840), 280 specimens were positive for Uu alone (33.33%, 280/840), 9 specimens were positive for Mh alone (1.07%, 9/840), and 62 specimens were co-infected with Uu and Mh (7.38%, 62/840). The total positive rate of *Mycoplasma*, the positive rate of Uu, and the positive rate of co-infection of Uu and Mh in the combined clinical symptom group were all higher than those in the asymptomatic group. Among them, the differences in the total positive rate of *Mycoplasma* and the positive rate of Uu were statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The positive rate of *Mycoplasma* in patients under 20 years old was 58.33% (7/12), that in patients aged 20–29 years old was 50.29% (259/515), that in patients aged 30–39 years old was 41.73% (212/508), that in patients aged 40–49 years old was 40.23% (70/174), and that in patients over 50 years old was 30.14% (22/73). The difference in the positive rate of *Mycoplasma* in the urogenital tract among different ages was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The positive rate of Uu alone was the highest among patients aged 30–39. The positive rates of Mh alone and the mixed infection of Uu and Mh were the highest among patients under 20 years old. The differences in the positive rates of Uu alone, Mh alone, and the mixed infection of Uu and Mh among patients of different ages were all statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). During the period from 2021 to 2023, the resistance rates of *Mycoplasma* to 12 common clinical antibiotics showed certain differences. The resistance rates to azithromycin, erythromycin, thiamphenicol, clarithromycin, clindamycin, sparfloxacin and levofloxacin showed an upward trend. **Conclusion** The positive rate of urogenital tract *Mycoplasma* infection in Xinxiang area showed a decreasing trend year by year, mainly Uu, followed by the mixed infection of Uu and Mh. The total positive rate of *Mycoplasma* and the positive rate of Uu in patients with clinical symptoms were significantly higher than those in asymptomatic patients. There were differences in the positive rates of *Mycoplasma* in the urogenital tracts of women of different ages. The resistance rate of *Mycoplasma* to erythromycin was relatively high, while the resistance rates to josamycin, minocycline and doxycycline were relatively low. In clinical practice, targeted medication can be given based on the results of the patient's drug sensitivity test.

【Keywords】 urogenital tract; *Mycoplasma*; drug resistance

支原体是一类无细胞壁、具有高度多形性,可在无生命培养基上进行繁殖的最小原核微生物,其中肺炎支原体、解脲支原体(*Ureaplasma urealyticum*, Uu)和人型支原体(*Mycoplasma hominis*, Mh)与人类感染具有高度相关性^[1]。Uu 和 Mh 是人体生殖道常见病原体,感染后临床症状多样,与多种疾病存在相关性^[2]。男性患者感染支原体后,容易并发非淋菌性尿道炎、前列腺炎、附睾炎等疾病,女性患者感染后,不仅可以引发多种妇科疾病,还可通过胎盘上行感染,造成早产、先天畸形及新生儿肺炎等多种不良妊娠结局^[3-4]。大环内酯类及喹诺酮类作为治疗支原体感染的常用药物,随着全球范围大环内酯类及喹诺酮类药物的耐药菌株增加,临幊上针对支原体感染的治疗迎来较大的挑战^[5]。

本次研究通过分析 2021–2023 年本院检验科收到的 1 282 份来自妇产科、泌尿科送检的疑似为泌尿生殖道感染女性患者的泌尿生殖道标本,探析新乡地区女性泌尿生殖道支原体感染流行病学特点,以期为临

床治疗提供参考意见。

材料与方法

1 研究对象

选取 2021–2023 年新乡市中心医院检验科检测的 1 282 份来自妇产科、泌尿科送检的疑似为泌尿生殖道感染女性患者的泌尿生殖道标本。纳入标准:①积极配椈及治疗者;②未合并其他感染性疾病者。排除标准:①研究中自行退出,未完成整个研究者;②无法配椈医护人员进行研究者;③15 d 内曾服用抗生素;④合并其他内外科严重疾病者;⑤处于月经期或妊娠期;⑥合并支原体感染的治疗史;⑦合并生殖系统器质性病变者。

2 资料收集

收集送检的 1 282 份泌尿生殖道标本患者相关资料,包括年龄、临床症状特点、送检时间、检测结果、药敏试验结果等,对比不同年份、不同临床症状特点、不同年龄患者泌尿生殖道标本支原体阳性率。

3 标本采集

采集标本前憋尿2 h,对患者会阴处进行清洁消毒,采用窥阴器暴露患者宫颈,采用一次性无菌长拭子进入宫颈1~2 cm,旋转停留后取宫颈分泌物,置于无菌试管内送检。

4 支原体检测及药敏试验

采用郑州安图股份有限公司生产的支原体培养鉴定药敏试剂盒进行支原体培养检测及药敏试验。依据试剂盒操作说明书进行操作:取基础液及药敏试验板,取100 μL基础液加入空白对照孔;将采集标本加入剩余基础液中,盖紧盖子,充分摇晃均匀;将含有样本的基础液加入其余微孔中,同时轻轻振荡药敏试验板,使其完全溶解;最后所有微孔滴加1滴矿物油进行密封处理,盖上盖子;置于35~37 ℃培养箱内进行培养,于24 h后观察培养结果。对应的对照孔由黄色变成红色,则表示Uu和/Mh阳性;各对照孔未发生颜色改变,则表示支原体阴性;药敏试验板上的鉴定孔,如果显示阳性,则判定为该种菌阳性。每种抗生素均有低浓度、高浓度两个药物孔。同种抗生素的高浓度、低浓度对应的药物孔显示阳性,则判定为对本种抗生素耐药。

5 统计分析

采用SPSS统计学软件进行分析,对患者进行分组,对比不同分组患者支原体阳性率,组间对比采用 χ^2 检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1 不同年份泌尿生殖道支原体感染及阳性率对比

共纳入2021-2023年标本数1 282份,其中570份支原体培养结果为阳性,阳性率44.46%(570/1 282),456份为单纯Uu阳性,阳性率35.57%(456/1 282),14份为单纯Mh阳性,阳性率1.09%(14/1 282),100份为Uu和Mh混合感染,阳性率7.80%(100/1 282)。2021年送检标本382份,其中210份支原体培养结果为阳性,阳性率54.97%(210/382),188份为单纯Uu阳性,阳性率49.21%(188/382),4份为Mh阳性,阳性率1.05%(4/382),18份为Uu和Mh混合感染,阳性率4.71%(18/382)。2022年送检标本414份,其中183份支原体培养结果为阳性,阳性率44.20%(183/414),147份为单纯Uu阳性,阳性率35.51%(147/414),5份为Mh阳性,阳性率1.21%(5/414),31份为Uu和Mh混合感染,阳性率7.49%(31/414)。2023年送检标本486份,其中177份支原体培养结果为阳性,阳性率36.42%(177/486),121份为单纯Uu阳性,阳性率24.90%(121/486),5份为Mh阳性,阳性率1.03%(5/486),51份为Uu和Mh混合感染,阳性率10.49%(51/486)。2021-2023年,

泌尿生殖道支原体总阳性率呈逐年下降趋势,Uu阳性率下降,Uu和Mh混合阳性率上升,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表1。

表1 不同年份泌尿生殖道支原体感染及阳性率对比
Table 1 Comparison of urogenital tract mycoplasma infection and positive rates in different years

病原体 Pathogen	2021年(n=382)		2022年(n=414)		2023年(n=486)		χ^2	P
	阳性数 Positive number	阳性率 (%) Positive rate	阳性数 Positive number	阳性率 (%) Positive rate	阳性数 Positive number	阳性率 (%) Positive rate		
Uu	188	49.21	147	35.51	121	24.90	55.190	0.000
Mh	4	1.05	5	1.21	5	1.03	0.076	0.963
Uu+Mh	18	4.71	31	7.49	51	10.49	10.025	0.007
合计 Total	210	54.97	183	44.20	177	36.42	29.835	0.000

2 是否合并临床症状患者泌尿生殖道支原体感染及阳性率对比

按照患者是否合并白带异常、外阴瘙痒等临床症状将患者分为合并临床症状组(n=442)与无症状组(n=840)。合并临床症状组共送检标本442份,其中219份支原体培养结果为阳性,阳性率49.55%(219/442),176份为单纯Uu阳性,阳性率39.82%(176/442),5份为单纯Mh阳性,阳性率1.13%(5/442),38份为Uu和Mh混合感染,阳性率8.60%(38/442)。无症状组共送检标本840份,其中351份支原体培养结果为阳性,阳性率41.79%(351/840),280份为单纯Uu阳性,阳性率33.33%(280/840),9份为单纯Mh阳性,阳性率1.07%(9/840),62份为Uu和Mh混合感染,阳性率7.38%(62/840)。合并临床症状组支原体总阳性率、Uu阳性率、Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率均高于无症状组,其中支原体总阳性率、Uu阳性率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表2。

表2 是否合并临床症状患者泌尿生殖道支原体情况及阳性率对比
Table 2 Whether to combine the comparison of urogenital mycoplasma infection conditions and positive rates in patients with clinical symptoms

病原体 Pathogen	合并临床症状组 (n=442)		无症状组 (n=840)		χ^2	P
	阳性数 Positive number	阳性率 (%) Positive rate	阳性数 Positive number	阳性率 (%) Positive rate		
Uu	176	39.82	280	33.33	5.316	0.021
Mh	5	1.13	9	1.07	0.010	0.922
Uu+Mh	38	8.60	62	7.38	0.596	0.440
合计 Total	219	49.55	351	41.79	7.066	0.008

3 不同年龄泌尿生殖道支原体感染及阳性率对比

20岁以下患者支原体阳性率58.33%(7/12),20

~29岁患者支原体阳性率50.29%(259/515),30~39岁患者支原体阳性率41.73%(212/508),40~49岁患者支原体阳性率40.23%(70/174),≥50岁患者支原体阳性率30.14%(22/73),不同年龄泌尿生殖道支原体阳性率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。单纯Uu阳性率在30~39岁患者中最高,在≥50岁患者中最低,单纯Mh阳性率在20~29岁患者最高,在40~49岁患者最低,Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率在20~29岁患者中最高,在30~39岁患者最低。单纯Uu阳性率、单纯Mh阳性率及Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率在不同年龄患者中差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表3。

表3 不同年龄泌尿生殖道支原体感染及阳性率(%)对比
Table 3 Comparison of urogenital tract Mycoplasma infection and positive rates among different ages

年龄 Age	Uu		Mh		Uu+Mh		合计 Total	
	阳性数 Positive number	阳性率 Positive rate						
<20岁 (n=12)	2	16.67	2	16.67	3	25.00	7	58.33
20~29岁 (n=515)	189	36.70	4	0.78	66	12.82	259	50.29
30~39岁 (n=508)	198	38.98	4	0.79	10	1.97	212	41.73
40~49岁 (n=174)	57	32.76	1	0.57	12	6.90	70	40.23
≥50岁 (n=73)	10	13.70	3	4.11	9	12.33	22	30.14
χ^2	20.567		34.445		49.250		16.883	
P	0.000		0.000		0.000		0.000	

4 泌尿生殖道支原体耐药率变迁分析

2021~2023年间,支原体对阿奇霉素的耐药率分别为15.71%(33/210)、16.39%(30/183)、17.51%(31/177);对红霉素的耐药率分别为29.05%(61/210)、31.15%(57/183)、33.90%(60/177);对加替沙星的耐药率分别为2.38%(5/210)、3.28%(6/183)、3.39%(6/177);对甲砜霉素的耐药率分别为14.29%(30/210)、15.30%(28/183)、18.64%(33/177);对交沙霉素的耐药率分别为0.48%(1/210)、0.55%(1/183)、0.56%(1/177);对克拉霉素的耐药率分别为17.62%(37/210)、18.58%(34/183)、19.77%(35/177);对克林霉素的耐药率分别为16.67%(35/210)、14.21%(26/183)、21.47%(38/177);对罗红霉素的耐药率分别为14.29%(30/210)、14.75%(27/183)、15.25%(27/177);对美满霉素的耐药率分别为0.48%(1/210)、0.55%(1/183)、0.56%(1/177);对强力霉素的耐药率分别为0.95%(2/210)、1.09%(2/183)、0.56%(1/177);对司帕沙星的耐药率分别为27.62%(58/210)、28.42%(52/183)、29.94%(53/

177);对左氧氟沙星的耐药率分别为9.52%(20/210)、9.84%(18/183)、12.43%(22/177)。见表4。

表4 泌尿生殖道支原体耐药率变迁分析
Table 4 Analysis of the changes in drug resistance rates of urogenital Mycoplasma

抗生素 Antibiotic	2021年(n=210)		2022年(n=183)		2023年(n=177)	
	耐药株 Drug-resistant	耐药率 Drug resistance (%)	耐药株 Drug-resistant	耐药率 Drug resistance (%)	耐药株 Drug-resistant	耐药率 Drug resistance (%)
阿奇霉素 AZI 1/4	33	15.71	30	16.39	31	17.51
红霉素 ERY 2/8	61	29.05	57	31.15	60	33.90
加替沙星 GAT 1/4	5	2.38	6	3.28	6	3.39
甲砜霉素 THI 2/8	30	14.29	28	15.30	33	18.64
交沙霉素 JOS 2/8	1	0.48	1	0.55	1	0.56
克拉霉素 CLA 1/4	37	17.62	34	18.58	35	19.77
克林霉素 CLI 1/4	35	16.67	26	14.21	38	21.47
罗红霉素 ROX 1/4	30	14.29	27	14.75	27	15.25
美满霉素 MIN 2/8	1	0.48	1	0.55	1	0.56
强力霉素 DOX 4/8	2	0.95	2	1.09	1	0.56
司帕沙星 SPA 1/4	58	27.62	52	28.42	53	29.94
左氧氟沙星 LEV 1/4	20	9.52	18	9.84	22	12.43

讨 论

支原体为条件致病菌,Uu、Mh主要定植于人体泌尿生殖系统,可通过性接触及母婴传播,当机体免疫力低下或者生殖微环境发生改变时,容易引发支原体感染相关疾病^[6]。Uu、Mh可引发女性患者宫颈炎等多种妇科疾病,严重者还可导致不良妊娠结局的发生,Uu已被研究显示为男性患者非淋菌性尿道炎的主要病原体^[7-8]。本次研究中,2021~2023年,共送检标本数1282份,支原体阳性率44.46%,单纯Uu阳性率35.57%,单纯Mh阳性率1.09%,Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率7.80%。泌尿生殖道支原体总阳性率呈逐年下降趋势,Uu阳性率逐年下降,Uu和Mh混合阳性率逐年上升。与谈笑等^[9]研究结果相近。Uu单纯感染为泌尿生殖道支原体感染主要类型,Uu可通过其顶端结构附着于宿主靶细胞表面,分解产物使生殖道环境PH值增高,为其他病原菌提供入侵条件^[10]。

本次研究中,合并临床症状组患者支原体阳性率49.55%(219/442),主要为单纯Uu阳性(39.82%,176/442),无症状组患者支原体阳性率41.79%(351/840),主要为单纯Uu阳性(33.33%,280/840),合并临床症状组患者支原体总阳性率、Uu阳性率、Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率均高于无症状组患者,其中支原体总阳性率、Uu阳性率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。相关研究显示,支原体致病性受到宿主年龄、营养状况、生殖道生态微环境等多种因素影响^[11]。不同年龄分组患者单纯Uu阳性率、单纯Mh阳性率及Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率对比差异均有统计学意义

($P<0.05$)，20岁以下患者支原体阳性率最高，50岁以上患者支原体阳性率最低，单纯Uu阳性率在30~39岁患者中最高，单纯Mh阳性率、Uu和Mh混合感染阳性率在20岁以下患者中最高。性接触作为支原体感染的主要传播途径，20岁以下患者首次发生性行为年龄较小且未成年人对相关性知识不够了解，导致支原体感染率较高，因此，临幊上应加强对未成年人及中青年的性知识宣传教育^[12]。

支原体属于没有细胞壁结构的微生物，对作用于细胞壁合成的抗菌药物天然耐药，临幊上治疗支原体感染的抗生素药物主要为大环内酯类、喹诺酮类，随着耐药基因的突变导致大环内酯类及喹诺酮类药物的耐药株检出率逐年上升^[13]。本次研究中，2021~2023年间支原体对临幊常见12种抗生素的耐药率变化具有一定差异性，对阿奇霉素、红霉素、甲砜霉素、克拉霉素、克林霉素、司帕沙星、左氧氟沙星的耐药率呈上升趋势。对红霉素的耐药率较高，对交沙霉素、美满霉素、强力霉素的耐药率较低，临幊上可根据患者药敏试验结果进行针对性用药。红霉素作为第一代大环内酯类药物，耐药率高于第二代大环内酯类药物罗红霉素、克拉霉素，可能由于第二代大环内酯类药物具有更强的抗菌活性，可有效抑制支原体的活性^[14~15]。近些年来，支原体对喹诺酮类药物的敏感性呈下降趋势，可能由于支原体ParC、tetM等相关基因的突变，导致喹诺酮药物作用的靶酶发生改变及不规范使用药物相关。

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