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• 临床研究 •

不同年龄段慢性胃炎患儿幽门螺旋杆菌感染情况及临床特征分析^{*}

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【摘要】 目的 探析不同年龄段慢性胃炎患儿幽门螺杆菌感染情况、临床特征及耐药性。方法 选取138例于本院就诊的慢性胃炎患儿为本次研究对象。对所有患儿进行¹³C-尿素呼吸试验,采集幽门螺杆菌阳性者患儿胃黏膜样本,进行体外药物敏感检测。结果 138例慢性胃炎患儿中,幽门螺杆菌阳性率为39.86%(55/138)。 \leqslant 6岁慢性胃炎患儿38例,幽门螺杆菌阳性率为34.21%(13/38)。6~12岁慢性胃炎患儿61例,幽门螺杆菌阳性率为39.34%(24/61)。 $>$ 12岁慢性胃炎患儿39例,幽门螺杆菌阳性率为46.15%(18/39)。不同年龄段慢性胃炎患儿幽门螺杆菌阳性率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。幽门螺杆菌阳性组患儿中,男性患儿37例,女性患儿18例,44例患儿病程一年以上,16例伴腹痛、恶心呕吐,41例为慢性非萎缩性胃炎,27例CRP检查结果不正常。幽门螺杆菌阴性组患儿中,男性患儿47例,女性患儿36例,73例患儿病程一年以上,6例伴恶心呕吐,65例为慢性非萎缩性胃炎,37例CRP检查结果正常。两组患儿的性别、病程、慢性非萎缩性胃炎、CRP检查结果差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$),腹痛、恶心呕吐患儿占比差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。55株幽门螺杆菌对克拉霉素、甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率为21.82%(12/55)、50.91%(28/55)和1.82%(1/55)。 \leqslant 6岁患儿对克拉霉素和甲硝唑的耐药率为7.69%(1/13)和38.46%(5/13),未产生对阿莫西林的耐药株。6~12岁患儿对克拉霉素、甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率为12.50%(3/24)、45.83%(11/24)和4.17%(1/24)。 $>$ 12岁患儿对克拉霉素和甲硝唑的耐药率为44.44%(8/18)和66.67%(12/18),未产生对阿莫西林的耐药株。不同年龄段患儿幽门螺杆菌对克拉霉素的耐药率差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$),对甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。男性患儿对克拉霉素、甲硝唑和阿莫西林的耐药率为18.92%(7/37)、54.05%(20/37)和2.70%(1/37)。女性患儿对克拉霉素和甲硝唑的耐药率为27.78%(5/18)和44.44%(8/18),未产生对阿莫西林的耐药株。不同性别患儿幽门螺杆菌阳性标本对克拉霉素、甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结论 慢性胃炎患儿随着年龄增长,幽门螺杆菌的阳性率随着升高。幽门螺杆菌对甲硝唑的耐药率较高,对阿莫西林耐药率较低,不同年龄段患儿幽门螺杆菌培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率有差异。

【关键词】 慢性胃炎;腹痛;幽门螺杆菌;临床特征;耐药性

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Analysis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection and clinical characteristics in children with chronic gastritis in different age groups

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【Abstract】 **Objective** To explore the infection status, clinical characteristics, and drug resistance of *Helicobacter pylori* in children with chronic gastritis in different age groups. **Methods** 138 children with chronic gastritis who visited our hospital were selected as the subjects of this study. The ¹³C urea breath test were performed on all pediatric patients, and gastric mucosal samples were collected from *H. pylori* positive patients, then drug sensitivity testing were conducted in vitro. **Results** Among 138 children with chronic gastritis, the positive rate of *H. pylori* was 39.86% (55/138). 38 cases of children aged under 6-year-old with chronic gastritis had a positive rate of 34.21% (13/38) for *H. pylori*. 61 cases of children aged 6-12 with chronic gastritis had a positive rate of 39.34% (24/61) for *H. pylori*. 39 cases of children aged over 12-year-old with chronic gastritis had a positive rate of 46.15% (18/39) for *H. pylori*. There was no statistically significant difference in the positive rate of *H. pylori* among children with chronic gastritis in different age groups ($P>0.05$). Among the children in the *H. pylori* positive group, there were 37 male patients, 18

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female patients, 44 patients with a disease course of more than one year, 16 patients with stomachache, nausea and vomiting, 41 patients with chronic non atrophic gastritis, and 27 patients with abnormal CRP test results. Among the negative group of *H. pylori* patients, there were 47 male patients and 36 female patients. 73 patients with a disease course of more than one year, 6 patients with nausea and vomiting, 65 patients with chronic non atrophic gastritis, and 37 patients with abnormal CRP test results. There was no statistically significant difference in gender, disease duration, chronic non atrophic gastritis, and CRP test results between the two groups of children ($P > 0.05$), while the proportion of children with nausea and vomiting showed a statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$). The resistance rates of 55 strains of *H. pylori* to clarithromycin, metronidazole, and amoxicillin were 21. 82% (12/55), 50. 91% (28/55), and 1. 82% (1/55), respectively. The resistance rate of *H. pylori* culture positive specimens in children under 6 years old to clarithromycin was 7. 69% (1/13), the resistance rate to metronidazole was 38. 46% (5/13). No strains resistant to amoxicillin were developed. The resistance rate of *H. pylori* culture positive specimens in children aged 6-12 to clarithromycin was 12. 50% (3/24), metronidazole was 45. 83% (11/24), and amoxicillin was 4. 17% (1/24). The resistance rate of *H. pylori* culture positive specimens in above 12-year-old children to clarithromycin was 44. 44% (8/18), the resistance rate to metronidazole was 66. 67% (12/18). No strains resistant to amoxicillin were developed. There was a statistically significant difference in the resistance rate to clarithromycin among positive specimens of *H. pylori* culture in children of different age groups ($P < 0.05$), while there was no statistically significant difference in the resistance rate to metronidazole and amoxicillin ($P > 0.05$). The resistance rates of male pediatric patients to clarithromycin, metronidazole, and amoxicillin were 18. 92% (7/37), 54. 05% (20/37), and 2. 70% (1/37). The resistance rates of female pediatric patients to clarithromycin and metronidazole were 27. 78% (5/18) and 44. 44% (8/18), respectively, and no strains resistant to amoxicillin were developed. There was no statistically significant difference in the drug resistance rates of clarithromycin, metronidazole, and amoxicillin among positive specimens of *H. pylori* in children of different genders ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** The positive rate of *H. pylori* increases with age in children with chronic gastritis. The resistance rate of *H. pylori* to metronidazole was relatively high, while the resistance rate to amoxicillin was relatively low. The resistance rate to clarithromycin varied among positive specimens of *H. pylori* culture in children of different ages.

【Keywords】 chronic gastritis; stomachache; *Helicobacter pylori*; clinical features; drug resistance

慢性胃炎是儿童消化系统的主要疾病之一,以胃黏膜非特异性慢性炎症为典型病理变化,临床表现包括恶心呕吐、腹痛、食欲减退、餐后饱胀、反酸等,发病率呈逐年上升趋势,对儿童生长发育造成严重影响^[1]。慢性胃炎是由多种病因引起的胃黏膜慢性炎症或萎缩性病变,临床研究发现幽门螺杆菌感染是慢性胃炎的主要发病原因^[2]。幽门螺杆菌(*Helicobacter pylori*, Hp)是可以定植于胃黏膜上皮细胞表面的细菌,可利用其细胞毒素相关基因产物穿透胃上皮细胞引起感染,与多种胃部疾病相关^[3-5]。目前,临床根除 Hp 感染的主要手段包括使用克拉霉素、阿莫西林、甲硝唑、四环素的抗生素治疗,但随着耐药率的逐年升高,其根除率不够理想^[6-7]。我国存在儿童 Hp 感染率高、再感染风险未知等情况,因此,分析慢性胃炎患儿的 Hp 感染及耐药特点,对预防和治疗 Hp 感染具有重要意义。

材料与方法

1 研究对象

选取 138 例于河北省儿童医院就诊的慢性胃炎患儿为本次研究对象。年龄 5~15(12. 03±4. 22)岁。男性患儿 84 例,女性患儿 54 例。纳入标准:①年龄 0

~18 岁;②经胃镜检查确诊为慢性胃炎患儿,符合《小儿慢性胃炎、消化性溃疡胃镜诊断标准》中关于儿童慢性胃炎的相关诊断标准^[8];③临床资料完整。排除标准:①合并精神类疾病者,依从性差,无法配合研究者;②合并凝血功能障碍者;③近 1 个月内接受过抗幽门螺杆菌治疗者;④在本研究前 6 个月内参加过其它临床试验者;⑤合并其他系统的严重疾病者;⑥对治疗药物过敏者;⑦最近 15 d 内口服过抑酸剂或抗生素药物者。

2 ¹³C-尿素呼吸试验

进行检查前,嘱患儿禁食、禁水超过 4 h。指导患儿进行正常呼吸,然后憋气 10 s 以上,一口气将口内气体吹进集气袋至气袋鼓满后停止吹气,立即盖紧集气袋。指导患儿吞服尿素¹³C 胶囊 1 粒后,保持静坐 30 min,期间禁食水且禁止进行剧烈活动。按照收集第一袋气体的方法收集服药 30 min 后的第二袋气体。将两个集气袋插入¹³C 尿素自动检测仪相应检测口,进行检测。检测值 DOB≥4. 0 表示 Hp 阳性,DOB<4. 0 表示结果为阴性。

3 标本采集

所有患儿入院后实施胃镜检查,在胃检过程中,采

用一次性活检钳采集部位为胃窦小弯距幽门5 cm内的胃黏膜样本,将采集标本迅速置于含有保存液的专用管中保存,于干冰冷冻保存的条件下送检,进一步进行Hp的分离、培养及药敏试验。

4 幽门螺杆菌体外药物敏感检测

将采集到的胃黏膜标本采用全自动研磨仪充分研磨后,将其接种于哥伦比亚血琼脂平板上,于35 °C、湿度>95%的微氧环境中培养5~7 d,观察菌落生长情况。经革兰染色、镜检、触酶等,鉴定为Hp后进行分纯、增殖培养。采用琼脂稀释法检测 Hp 菌株对四种抗菌药物的耐药性。Hp 菌株增殖培养至第三代后,采用接种环挑选饱满菌落溶于无菌生理盐水中,制备成2.0麦氏浓度菌悬液。吸取菌悬液接种5%脱纤维绵羊血的抗生素平皿上,待干燥后,于37 °C三气培养箱、微需氧环境中培养3 d后观察结果,参照美国临床和实验室标准协会(Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, CLSI)及欧洲抗菌药物敏感性试验委员会制定的标准进行判定^[9],克拉霉素>0.5 mg/mL,甲硝唑>8 mg/mL,阿莫西林>0.125 mg/mL。选取幽门螺杆菌 ATCC 43504(NCTC 11637)标准菌株作为质控菌株。

5 统计分析

采用统计学软件SPSS 26.0对本次研究数据进行分析处理,根据患儿年龄、性别分组,统计不同分组患儿的Hp的阳性率、耐药率,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 不同年龄段慢性胃炎患儿幽门螺杆菌感染情况

138例慢性胃炎患儿中,55例Hp培养阳性,阳性率为39.86%(55/138)。 $\leqslant 6$ 岁慢性胃炎患儿38例,其中13例Hp培养阳性,阳性率为34.21%(13/38)。6~12岁慢性胃炎患儿61例,其中24例Hp培养阳性,阳性率为39.34%(24/61)。 >12 岁慢性胃炎患儿39例,其中18例Hp培养阳性,阳性率为46.15%(18/39)。不同年龄段慢性胃炎患儿幽门螺杆菌阳性率差异无统计学意义($\chi^2 = 1.157, P = 0.561$)。

2 幽门螺杆菌阳性患儿临床特征

Hp阳性组患儿中,男性患儿37例,女性患儿18例,Hp阴性组患儿中,男性患儿47例,女性患儿36例,两组患儿性别差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。Hp阳性组患儿中,44例患儿病程一年以上,Hp阴性组患儿中,73例患儿病程一年以上,两组患儿病程差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。Hp阳性患儿组中,16例伴腹痛、恶心呕吐,Hp阴性患儿组中,6例伴腹痛、恶心呕吐,两组患儿差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。Hp阳

性组患儿中,41例为慢性非萎缩性胃炎,Hp阴性组患儿中,65例为慢性非萎缩性胃炎,两组患儿差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。Hp阳性组患儿中,27例CRP检查结果不正常,Hp阴性组患儿中,37例CRP检查结果不正常,两组患儿差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

3 幽门螺杆菌对常见抗菌药物的耐药性分析

55株Hp中,12株对克拉霉素耐药,耐药率为21.82%(12/55),28株对甲硝唑耐药,耐药率为50.91%(28/55),耐药率为30.91%(17/55),1株对阿莫西林耐药,耐药率为1.82%(1/55)。

表1 幽门螺杆菌阳性患儿临床特征
Table 1 Clinical characteristics of *H. pylori* positive children

Clinical Features	Hp 阳性组 (n=55)		Hp 阴性组 (n=83)		χ^2	P
	Hp positive group	Hp negative group	Hp positive group	Hp negative group		
性别	男	37	47		1.574	0.210
	女	18	36			
病程(d)	$\leqslant 365$	44	73		1.621	0.203
	> 365	11	10			
伴腹痛、恶心呕吐	无	39	77		11.798	0.001
	有	16	6			
慢性非萎缩性胃炎	否	14	18		0.264	0.608
	是	41	65			
CRP 检查结果正常	否	27	37		0.271	0.603
	是	28	46			

4 不同年龄段幽门螺杆菌对常见抗菌药物的耐药性分析

$\leqslant 6$ 岁患儿Hp培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率为7.69%(1/13),对甲硝唑的耐药率为38.46%(5/13),未产生对阿莫西林的耐药株。6~12岁患儿Hp培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率为12.50%(3/24),对甲硝唑的耐药率为45.83%(11/24),对阿莫西林的耐药率为4.17%(1/24)。 >12 岁患儿Hp培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率为44.44%(8/18),对甲硝唑的耐药率为66.67%(12/18),未产生对阿莫西林的耐药株。不同年龄段患儿Hp培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),对甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表2。

5 不同性别幽门螺杆菌对常见抗菌药物的耐药性分析

男性患儿Hp培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率为18.92%(7/37),对甲硝唑的耐药率为54.05%(20/37),对阿莫西林的耐药率为2.70%(1/37)。女性患儿Hp培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率为27.78%(5/18),对甲硝唑的耐药率为44.44%(8/18),未产生对阿莫西林的耐药株。不同性别患儿Hp培养阳性标本对克拉霉素、甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。见表3。

表2 不同年龄段幽门螺杆菌对常见抗菌药物的耐药性
Table 2 Resistance of *H. pylori* to common antibiotics in different age groups

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	不同年龄 Different ages						χ^2	P		
	≤ 6 岁(n=13) ≤ 6 years old		6~12岁(n=24) 6~12 years old		>12岁(n=18) >12 years old					
	耐药株 Drug resistant strain	耐药率 Drug resistance rate	耐药株 Drug resistant strain	耐药率 Drug resistance rate	耐药株 Drug resistant strain	耐药率 Drug resistance rate				
克拉霉素	1	7.69	3	12.50	8	44.44	8.145	0.017		
甲硝唑	5	38.46	11	45.83	12	66.67	2.842	0.242		
阿莫西林	0	0.00	1	4.17	0	0.00	1.316	0.518		

表3 不同性别幽门螺杆菌对常见抗菌药物的耐药性分析
Table 3 Analysis of drug resistance of *H. pylori* of different genders to common antibiotics

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	男性(n=37) Male		女性(n=18) Female		χ^2	P
	耐药株 Drug resistant strain	耐药率 Drug resistance rate	耐药株 Drug resistant strain	耐药率 Drug resistance rate		
	耐药株 Drug resistant strain	耐药率 Drug resistance rate	耐药株 Drug resistant strain	耐药率 Drug resistance rate		
克拉霉素	7	18.92	5	27.78	0.557	0.455
甲硝唑	20	54.05	8	44.44	0.447	0.504
阿莫西林	1	2.70	0	0.00	0.496	0.482

讨 论

儿童期是 Hp 最初感染的危险期,发展中国家儿童的感染率高于发达国家,2021 年 WGO 报告显示,我国 5 岁以下儿童 Hp 感染率为 5% 左右,6~10 岁感染率为 10% 左右,11~17 岁感染率为 20% 左右^[10]。本次研究中,138 例慢性胃炎患儿 Hp 阳性率为 39.86%,≤6 岁慢性胃炎患儿阳性率为 34.21%,6~12 岁慢性胃炎患儿阳性率为 39.34%,>12 岁慢性胃炎患儿阳性率为 46.15%,随着患儿年龄的增长,Hp 阳性率随着升高。周丹丽等^[11]研究发现,无锡地区>12 岁患儿 Hp 阳性率明显高于≤12 岁患儿。与本次研究结果一致。

本次研究中,Hp 阳性组患儿与 Hp 阴性组患儿的性别、病程、慢性非萎缩性胃炎、CRP 检查结果对比差异无统计学意义,Hp 阳性组患儿发生腹痛、恶心呕吐临床症状的占比高于 Hp 阴性组患儿。Hp 感染是儿童慢性胃炎等疾病发生的重要诱因之一,对儿童的生长发育、健康成长具有重要影响,因此控制儿童 Hp 感染具有重要意义^[12]。

近年来随着抗菌药物的广泛使用,Hp 耐药率问题逐年加重,根据 Hp 耐药性改进治疗方案对治疗儿童 Hp 感染意义重大^[13~15]。本次研究中,Hp 对克拉霉素的耐药率为 21.82%,对甲硝唑的耐药率为 50.91%,对阿莫西林的耐药率为 1.82%。不同年龄段患儿 Hp 培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率有差

异,对甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率无差异。不同性别 Hp 对克拉霉素、甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率有差异。与李春玲等^[16]研究结果相近。克拉霉素为 15 环的半合成新大环内酯类抗生素,是最常用于治疗 Hp 的抗生素之一。大环内酯类药物作为儿童呼吸系统感染的治疗的常用药物,研究发现既往使用过大环内酯类药物的患儿对克拉霉素的耐药风险显著升高,降低了对 Hp 的根除率^[17]。

综上所述,不同年龄段慢性胃炎患儿的 Hp 感染率不同,随着患儿年龄增长,Hp 阳性率随着升高。Hp 阳性患儿更容易出现腹痛、恶心呕吐的临床症状。Hp 对甲硝唑的耐药率较高,对阿莫西林耐药率较低。不同年龄段患儿 Hp 培养阳性标本对克拉霉素的耐药率具有差异性,不同性别患儿 Hp 培养阳性标本对克拉霉素、甲硝唑、阿莫西林的耐药率对比差异无统计学意义。临幊上应根据抗菌药物药敏试验结果制定个性化治疗方案,合理使用抗菌药物,同时可通过深入探索多种非抗生素治疗方法,提高 Hp 的根除率。

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DNA复制,但使用后安全性较低^[15-16]。骨科手术主要为侵入性术式,术后切口感染发生率较高,一旦发生感染会增加术后恢复难度、延长恢复时间,同时容易并发其他严重并发症。因此,针对骨科术后患者进行预防性护理干预具有重要意义。护理人员可以通过对患者进行术后并发症及相关预防措施的知识普及进行预防性心理干预,同时提供有效的心理疏导,帮助患者建立自信心。结合患者的创伤部位、创伤类型、年龄情况、基础疾病等自身情况,对患者进行分级预防基础护理,针对存在术后可能发生感染的患者可以预防性使用抗菌药物。

综上所述,骨科术后并发切口感染患者病原菌以革兰阳性菌为主,主要为金黄色葡萄球菌、表皮葡萄球菌。头孢呋辛钠对切口感染患者血清炎症因子水平的影响优于左氧氟沙星,可以有效改善机体炎症反应,促进患者术后恢复。

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