

157例感染性心内膜炎患者的病原菌构成及临床特点分析*

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【摘要】目的 总结分析感染性心内膜炎培养阳性病例的临床特点,为临床合理诊治提供依据。**方法** 收集2008年1月至2015年8月住院的符合Duke标准且培养阳性的157例感染性心内膜炎患者的临床资料进行回顾性分析。**结果** 157例患者平均发病年龄为40.85岁,101例(64.3%)存在各种基础心脏病,其中以先天性心脏病为主[44例(28.0%)],风湿性心脏病15例(9.6%)。临床表现以贫血(147例,93.6%)、发热(137例,87.3%)、心脏杂音(120例,76.4%)为主。12例(7.6%)经胸壁心脏超声(TTE)未发现赘生物而经食管心脏超声(TEE)发现赘生物。链球菌感染76例(48.4%)居首位(其中草绿色链球菌70例),其次为葡萄球菌感染33例(21.0%)(其中金黄色葡萄球菌18例,11.5%)。所有患者均给予抗菌药物治疗。85例(54.1%)患者接受了手术治疗,其中72例进行了换瓣手术。27例患者痊愈出院,88例患者显效,38例患者无效,4例患者死亡。其中手术组疗效优于非手术组($P<0.05$)。**结论** 感染性心内膜炎的特点包括发病年龄较往年增大,基础疾病以先天性心脏病为主,发热仍是主要的临床表现之一,草绿色链球菌是最常见的病原体。外科手术治疗可有效改善患者预后。

【关键词】 感染性心内膜炎 致病菌 超声心动图 外科治疗

Analysis of Pathogens and Clinical Characteristics in 157 Cases with Infective Endocarditis ZHAO Fei-fei¹, LU Yang¹, YE Hui¹, ZHONG Ce-jun¹, HUANG Liang², LÜ Xiao-ju^{1△}. 1. Center of Infectious Diseases, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610041, China; 2. Public Health Clinical Center of Chengdu, Chengdu 610011, China

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【Abstract】Objective To analyze the clinical characteristics of infective endocarditis (IE) in culture-positive patients, so as to provide the evidences for reasonable diagnosis and treatment of IE. **Methods** We performed a retrospective study of 157 culture-positive IE cases, which were diagnosed according to modified Duke criteria for IE from Jan. 2008 to Aug. 2015. **Results** The average age of 157 cases of IE was 40.85 years. One hundred and one patients (64.3%) had various underlying cardiac diseases, including congenital cardiovascular diseases in 44 cases and rheumatic heart diseases in 15 cases. The main clinical manifestations were anemia (147 cases, 93.6%), fever (137 cases, 87.3%) and heart murmur (120 cases, 76.4%). Vegetation was found in 12 cases (7.6%) with transesophageal echocardiography (TEE) but not with transthoracic echocardiography (TTE). Culture results showed the most common causative microorganisms were Streptococci (76 cases, 48.4%), with *Viridans streptococci* dominated in 70 cases, and Staphylococci (33 cases, 21.0%) (*Staphylococcus aureus* dominated in 18 cases). All patients were treated with antimicrobial agents. Eighty-five patients (54.1%) received surgical intervention, of which 72 cases received valve replacement. Twenty-seven patients were cured, 88 patients were markedly improved, 38 patients discontinued treatment, and 4 patients died. The therapeutic efficacy of operation group was better. **Conclusion** The clinical characteristics of IE included: the age of onset increased, congenital heart disease was the most underlying disease, and *Viridans streptococci* was the most popular causative microorganism. Surgical therapy can effectively improve the outcomes of IE patients.

【Key words】 Infective endocarditis Causative microorganism Echocardiography Surgical treatment

感染性心内膜炎(infective endocarditis, IE)是致病菌感染心脏内膜表面所致的严重感染性疾病,病情复杂、病死率高。近年来随着抗生素、免疫抑制剂的应用、创伤性心血管

检查的开展以及诊断和治疗技术的发展,IE流行病学、临床表现、病原菌构成及耐药情况已有所变化^[1-2]。如发病年龄比以前增大,病情更重,常有许多并发症。在许多高收入国家,毒力高的葡萄球菌已经取代青霉素敏感的链球菌成为最常见的致病菌。IE的培养阳性率低,给临床诊断和治疗带来困难,其病死率仍较高,面临的挑战比以前更大。本研究

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就我院2008年1月至2015年8月共8年收治的IE病例进行分析,分析IE的流行病学、临床表现及病原菌的变化,旨在为临床及时与合理的诊治提供参考。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象资料

收集我院2008年1月至2015年8月收治的524例临床诊断为“IE”的患者,其中157例患者为符合改良的Duke标准且经外周血、导管血或病理组织病原菌培养为阳性的确诊病例。患者均知情同意。

1.2 研究方法

本研究采用回顾性方法分析157例确诊IE患者的临床特点,包括流行病学、临床表现、辅助检查、治疗及转归等。

治疗结果按照4个等级评判,痊愈:临床症状缓解,血培养阴性,超声心动图显示赘生物变小或消失,抗菌药物疗程不低于4~6周(人工瓣膜心内膜炎不低于6~8周);显效:患者病情好转,但是血培养、超声结果等尚未完全恢复,抗菌药物疗程不足;无效:患者在进行治疗3d后,病情无改善,甚至出现加重现象;死亡^[3]。

1.3 统计学方法

通过配对设计的卡方检验(McNemar检验)比较两组间检出IE的敏感性,通过有序变量比较的秩和检验分析影响患者转归的因素。 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 流行病学结果

157例确诊IE患者包括男性102例(占65.0%),女性55例(占35%)。患者年龄1~78[平均(40.85 ± 15.66)岁。其中≤20岁者13例(8.3%),21~40岁66例(42.0%),41~60岁62例(39.5%),61~80岁16例(16.0%)。从发病至收住我院平均为72.7d,平均住院时间为32.1d。有7例为医院获得性感染。157例患者中,124例(79.0%)收住感染内科、心脏内科、心脏外科。

157例IE患者中无基础心脏病56例(35.7%)。101例(64.3%)存在各种基础心脏病,其中先天性心脏病(单一的先天性心脏病38例+联合先天性心脏病6例)共44例(28.0%),风湿性心脏病15例(9.6%),非风湿性瓣膜性心脏病23例(14.6%),心脏换瓣术后11例(7.0%)。先天性心脏病中最常见为主动脉瓣二叶畸形(19例,43.2%),6例存在≥2种先天性心脏畸形。见表1。

左心IE患者130例(82.8%),右心IE患者18例(11.5%),左右心均受累者为5例(3.2%),有4例(2.5%)心脏彩超未明确提示累及瓣膜。11例(7.0%)累及人工瓣膜(其中只有1例为生物瓣)。53例(33.8%)主动脉瓣受累,53例(33.8%)二尖瓣受累。见表2。

合并症:157例IE患者中,56例(35.7%)同时患有肺部感染,17例(10.8%)患有肝脏疾病,14例(8.9%)患有风湿免疫性疾病,12例(7.6%)患有肾脏疾病,11例(7.0%)患有

表1 IE 心脏基础疾病构成

Table 1 Distribution of underlying cardiac diseases in patients with IE

Underlying cardiac disease	Case (%)
Without underlying cardiac disease	56 (35.7)
Congenital cardiovascular disease	38 (24.2)
Congenital bicuspid aortic valve	19 (12.1)
Ventricular septal defect	7 (4.5)
Patent ductus arteriosus	8 (5.1)
Atrial septal defect	2 (1.3)
Aortic valve dysplasia	1 (0.6)
Mitral valve dysplasia	1 (0.6)
Rheumatic heart disease	15 (9.6)
Non-rheumatic valvular heart disease	23 (14.6)
Postoperation of cardiac valve replacement	11 (7.0)
Other cardia surgery	4 (2.5)
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	1 (0.6)
Cardiac implantable electronic device-related	3 (1.9)
Mixed congenital cardiovascular diseases	6 (3.8)
Total	157 (100)

高血压,11例(7.0%)患有糖尿病,9例(6.7%)患有其它部位如尿路、皮肤软组织等感染。易患感染危险因素中,1例患者因肾病综合征长期使用激素、1例患者因系统性红斑狼疮长期行激素治疗、1例患者因肾功能不全长期行腹膜透析、另1例因肾功能不全长期行血液透析。6例患者为静脉吸毒者。

表2 IE 累及瓣膜构成

Table 2 Distribution of valves involved in patients with IE

Valves involved	Case (%)
Left side of the heart	130 (82.8)
Mitral valve	53 (33.8)
Aortic valve	53 (33.8)
Mechanical mitral valve	4 (2.5)
Bioprosthetic mitral valve	1 (0.6)
Mechanical aortic valve	2 (1.3)
Bioprosthetic aortic valve	0 (0)
Both mitral valve and aortic valve	17 (10.8)
Right side of the heart	18 (11.5)
Tricuspid valve	14 (8.9)
Pulmonary valve	4 (2.5)

2.2 临床表现

临床表现以不同程度的贫血(147例,93.6%)、发热(137例,87.3%)、心脏杂音(120例,76.4%)为主。5例(3.2%)出现皮肤瘀斑。

并发症包括心脏局部损害16例(10.2%):瓣膜周围脓肿7例,心包炎1例,心肌脓肿1例,心律失常5例,假性动脉瘤2例;栓塞现象47例(29.9%),包括脑栓塞21例,脾脏栓塞10例,肢体动脉栓塞10例,肾栓塞2例,肺栓塞1例,其它部位栓塞3例;13例(8.3%)并发心力衰竭;2例(1.3%)并发其它部位脓肿。

2.3 辅助检查

157例患者均进行了超声心动图检查(表3)。其中154例(98.1%)行经胸壁超声(TTE)检查,133例(86.4%)发现赘生物、瓣膜穿孔或仅提示IE。157例患者中有35例

表 3 IE 超声心动图检查结果/例数(%)

Table 3 Results of echocardiography in patients with IE/case (%)

TTE	TEE			Total
	Suggesting IE	Not suggesting IE	Unexamined with TEE	
Suggesting IE	17 (10.8)	2 (1.3)	114 (72.6)	133 (84.7)
Not suggesting IE	12 (7.6)	1 (0.6)	8 (5.1)	21 (13.4)
Unexamined with TTE	2 (1.3)	1 (0.6)	0 (0)	3 (1.9)
Total	31 (15.7)	4 (2.5)	122 (77.7)	157 (100)

(22.3%)行经食管超声(TEE)检查,31例(88.6%)发现赘生物、瓣周漏或仅提示IE。12例(7.6%)TTE未提示IE而TEE提示IE,2例(1.3%)TTE提示IE而TEE未提示,1例(0.6%)TTE和TEE都未提示IE(表3)。通过配对设计的卡方检验(McNemar检验)比较TTE和TEE检出IE的敏感性,TEE的敏感性高于TTE($P=0.013$)。

157例患者只有20例(12.7%)抽取了2套4瓶血培养,其余137例(87.3%)患者仅抽取1套2瓶血培养或仅有1瓶需氧培养。本组中85例(54.1%)手术患者中有77例行切除组织培养,只有18例为培养阳性(组织培养阳性率为23.4%)。8例(5.1%)血培养阴性而组织培养阳性,10例(6.4%)血培养和组织培养均阳性,其中8例(5.1%)血培养和组织培养结果一致,2例(1.3%)结果不一致。不一致的病例中1例组织培养为凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌,血培养为草绿色链球菌;另1例组织培养为肠球菌属,血培养为草绿色链球菌。见表4。2例(1.3%)导管血培养阳性。抽取血培养时间大多在入院当天,平均为0.97 d。

表 4 IE 的致病菌构成

Table 4 Distribution of causative microorganisms in patients with IE

Microorganism	Case (%)
Streptococci	76 (48.4)
<i>Viridians streptococci</i>	70 (44.6)
Other streptococci	6 (3.8)
Staphylococci	33 (21.0)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	18 (11.5)
Coagulase-negative staphylococci	15 (9.6)
Enterococci	5 (3.2)
Other Gram-negative bacteria	12 (7.6)
<i>Globicatellasanguis</i>	7 (4.5)
<i>Corynebacterium</i> spp.	2 (1.3)
<i>Neisseria</i> spp.	2 (1.3)
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	1 (0.6)
Gram-negative bacteria	9 (5.7)
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	3 (1.9)
<i>Acinetobacter</i> spp.	2 (1.3)
<i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i>	1 (0.6)
<i>Klebsiella oxytoca</i>	1 (0.6)
<i>Haemophilus</i> spp.	1 (0.6)
<i>Brevundimonas vesicularis</i>	1 (0.6)
Fungi	7 (4.5)
<i>Candida parapsilosis</i>	3 (1.9)
<i>Candida albicans</i>	1 (0.6)
<i>Candida glabrata</i>	1 (0.6)
<i>Candida tropicalis</i>	1 (0.6)
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	1 (0.6)
Mixed infection	15 (9.6)

血培养阳性菌中最多为链球菌76例(48.4%)(其中草绿色链球菌70例),检出葡萄球菌33例(21.0%)(其中金黄色葡萄球菌18例,11.5%)、肠球菌5例(3.2%)、其它革兰阳性菌12例(7.6%)、革兰阴性菌9例(5.7%)、真菌7例(4.5%)、混合感染15例(9.6%)。

2.4 治疗

所有患者均给予抗菌药物治疗。85例(54.1%)患者接受了手术治疗,其中72例进行了换瓣手术。此72例中,69例置换为机械瓣,3例置换为生物瓣。其余13例只进行了瓣膜修复手术,未予换瓣。

2.5 转归

157例患者中27例(17.2%)患者痊愈出院,88例(56.1%)患者显效,38例(24.2%)患者治疗无效自动出院,4例(2.5%)患者死亡。通过有序变量比较的秩和检验分析影响结局的因素,手术组患者的疗效优于非手术组IE患者($P<0.05$)。见表5。

表 5 IE 患者的转归

Table 5 Factors that affected the outcomes of IE patients/case

Treatment	Cured	Effect	No-effect	Death	P
Operation	26	56	2	1	<0.05
Non-operation	1	32	36	3	

3 讨论

本组患者平均发病年龄为40.85岁,与近年来的文献报道相比,平均年龄有所增大^[4],这提示IE发病年龄谱在改变。本组资料显示风湿性心脏病仅占总病例的9.6%,与以往认为的风湿性心脏病为最常见的病因相比已有所不同^[5]。无心脏病基础患者在IE中的比例增高,本组中占35.7%,可能与各种侵入操作引起菌血症增多、人口老龄化致瓣膜退行性病变增多、诊断技术的提高等多种原因有关^[6]。

本组病例中发热仍然是IE患者最常见的表现形式之一,发热症状比例有一定的降低趋势。IE临床表现不典型可能与患者年龄大、抗生素预防治疗、免疫缺陷和致病菌为低毒力和非典型病原体有关^[7]。本组病例中未发热的患者,多因心累、气紧等心功能不全的症状,或因IE的并发症如脑血管栓塞而就诊。

TEE诊断IE的敏感性(90%~100%)高于TTE(70%~80%)^[8]。本组患者中有2例TEE未发现赘生物而通过TTE发现,可能是由于检查者的经验不足导致TEE的漏检。本组患者只有20例(12.7%)抽取了2套4瓶血培养,多数仅抽取了1套2瓶血培养或仅有1瓶需氧培养。欧

洲心脏病学会(the European Society of Cardiology, ESC)2015版IE管理指南中推荐在抗菌药物使用之前抽取3套6瓶血培养^[9],检出的阳性率和准确性更高^[10]。

本组患者血培养结果显示草绿色链球菌仍为IE最常见的病原体,异于欧美等高收入国家,这些国家最常见的病原体为金黄色葡萄球菌。且致病菌构成呈现多样化,非典型病原菌的比例增加。

本组病例中,手术组与非手术组相比疗效更好,这和文献报道的结果一致,早期手术有利于预防瓣叶的毁损、赘生物脱落以及栓塞。因此有严重心脏并发症或合理的抗菌药物治疗7~10 d后无效的患者应尽早考虑手术治疗^[11~12]。

本研究也有一定的局限性,仅选择了培养阳性的病例进行研究,未对培养阴性的IE病例进行分析。且该研究为单中心研究,不能准确体现IE的准确发病情况,尚需大规模的多中心研究来分析IE的变化,为临床诊治提供指导。

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