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• 临床研究 •

膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染病原菌分布及术后护理效果分析^{*}

邓婕婕,金长辉^{**}

(遵义医科大学第三附属医院(遵义市第一人民医院),贵州遵义 563000)

【摘要】 目的 分析膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者病原菌分布特点及术后护理效果。方法 选取75例于本院接受治疗的膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染者为研究对象,同时选取同期75例术后未感染患者为未感染组。感染患者采集切口深部分泌物标本,病原菌培养、分离,鉴定病原菌,K-B纸片琼脂扩散法进行药敏试验。感染组与未感染组患者于术后一周,采集静脉血,采用酶联免疫吸附法测定血清中白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、降钙素原(PCT)水平。将感染者随机分为两组,常规护理组患者采取常规骨科围手术期护理,优质护理组患者在常规护理基础上实施优质护理。对两组患者采用视觉模拟评分法(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评估患者疼痛程度,制作满意度问卷调查表,调查患者对护理的满意程度。结果 75例膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者中,72例患者为单一病原菌感染,3例患者为两种病原菌混合感染,共培养分离病原菌78株。革兰阳性菌54株(69.23%,54/78),主要为金黄色葡萄球菌(29.49%,23/78)、表皮葡萄球菌(17.95%,14/78)。革兰阴性菌21株(26.92%,21/78),主要为大肠埃希菌(10.26%,8/78)、铜绿假单胞菌(6.41%,5/78)。真菌3株(3.85%,3/78),主要为白色假丝酵母菌(2.56%,2/78)。革兰阳性菌对青霉素、苯唑西林、氨苄西林、红霉素、克林霉素、环丙沙星、庆大霉素的耐药率较高,分别为98.15%、92.59%、88.89%、83.33%、62.96%、59.26%和55.56%,对加替沙星的耐药率较低,为27.78%,未产生对万古霉素、替考拉宁的耐药株。革兰阴性菌对环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、妥布霉素的耐药率较高,分别52.38%、61.90%、66.67%和57.14%,对头孢吡肟、亚胺培南、美罗培南、加替沙星、阿米卡星的耐药率较低,分别为23.81%、9.52%、14.29%、28.57%和4.76%。感染组血清IL-6为(23.12±2.93)pg/mL,TNF- α 为(3.26±0.75)ng/mL,PCT为(5.36±1.11)ng/mL,各项指标均高于未感染组(均P<0.05)。优质护理组VAS评分和护理满意度分别为(3.18±1.39)分和94.74%(36/38),常规护理组为(5.22±1.23)和75.68%(28/37),差异有统计学意义(均P<0.05)。结论 膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者病原菌主要为革兰阳性菌,以金黄色葡萄球菌、表皮葡萄球菌为主,切口感染患者血清炎性指标水平显著升高。对术后患者采用优质护理方式,可以减轻患者疼痛感,提升患者护理满意度,对患者预后效果具有重要意义。

【关键词】 膝关节骨性关节炎;关节置换术;切口感染;护理效果

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Distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria in patients with incision infection after knee osteoarthritis joint replacement surgery and analysis of postoperative nursing effects

DENG Jiejie, JIN Changhui (The Third Affiliated Hospital of Zunyi Medical University (Zunyi First People's Hospital), Zunyi 563000, Guizhou, China)^{***}

【Abstract】 Objective To analyze the distribution characteristics of pathogenic bacteria in patients with incision infection after knee osteoarthritis joint replacement surgery and the postoperative nursing effect. Methods 75 patients with incision infection after knee osteoarthritis joint replacement surgery who received treatment in our hospital were selected as the research subjects, while 75 patients without infection after knee osteoarthritis joint replacement surgery during the same period were selected as the uninfected group. For patients with postoperative incision infection, samples of deep secretion from the incision were collected and inoculated onto different culture media for pathogen cultivation and isolation. The pathogen was identified by a fully automated microbiological analyzer, and drug sensitivity tests were conducted by K-B paper agar diffusion method. One week after surgery, venous blood was collected from patients in the infected and uninfected groups, and serum levels of interleukin-6 (IL-6) and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), and

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** 【通讯作者】 金长辉,E-mail:543923501@qq.com

【作者简介】 邓婕婕(1978-),女,贵州遵义人,本科,主管护师,研究方向:手术器械无菌应用。E-mail:longpq80814@163.com

Procalcitonin (PCT) were measured by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay. The infected individuals were randomly divided into two groups. The routine care group received routine orthopedic perioperative care, while the high-quality care group received high-quality care on the basis of routine care. Visual Analog Scale (VAS) was used to evaluate the pain level of two groups of patients, and a satisfaction questionnaire was created to investigate their satisfaction with nursing care.

Results Out of 75 patients with incision infection after knee osteoarthritis joint replacement surgery, 72 patients were infected with a single pathogen, and 3 patients were infected with a mixture of two pathogens. A total of 78 strains of pathogens were cultured and isolated. 54 strains (69.23%, 54/78) of Gram positive bacteria, mainly *Staphylococcus aureus* (29.49%, 23/78) and *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (17.95%, 14/78). 21 strains (26.92%, 21/78) of Gram negative bacteria, mainly *Escherichia coli* (10.26%, 8/78) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (6.41%, 5/78). Three fungal strains (3.85%, 3/78), mainly *Candida albicans* (2.56%, 2/78). The drug sensitivity test results of Gram positive bacteria showed that the resistance rates to penicillin, oxacillin, ampicillin, erythromycin, clindamycin, ciprofloxacin, and gentamicin were relatively high, 98.15%, 92.59%, 88.89%, 83.33%, 62.96%, 59.26%, and 55.56%, respectively. The resistance rate to gatifloxacin was relatively low, at 27.78%, and no resistant strains to vancomycin or teicoplanin were found. The results of Gram negative bacterial susceptibility tests showed that the resistance rates to ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, gentamicin, and tobramycin were higher, 52.38%, 61.90%, 66.67%, and 57.14%, respectively. The resistance rates to cefepime, imipenem, meropenem, gatifloxacin, and amikacin were lower, 23.81%, 9.52%, 14.29%, 28.57%, and 4.76%, respectively. The serum IL-6, TNF- α , and PCT in the infection group was (23.12±2.93) pg/mL, (3.26±0.75) ng/mL, and (5.36±1.11) ng/mL. All indicators were higher than those of the uninfected group, and the difference was statistically significant (*all P*<0.05). The VAS score and nursing satisfaction of the high-quality nursing group were (3.18±1.39) points and 94.74% (36/38), respectively, while those of the routine nursing group were (5.22±1.23) and 75.68% (28/37), with statistically significant differences (*all P*<0.05).

Conclusion The main pathogenic bacteria in patients with postoperative incision infection of knee osteoarthritis after joint replacement surgery were Gram positive bacteria, mainly *S. aureus* and *S. epidermidis*. The serum inflammatory index levels in patients with incision infection were significantly increased. Adopting high-quality nursing methods for postoperative patients can alleviate their pain, improve their nursing satisfaction, and have significant implications for their prognosis.

【Key words】 Knee osteoarthritis; Joint replacement surgery; Incision infection; Nursing effectiveness

膝关节骨性关节炎(Knee osteoarthritis, KOA)是老年人常见疾病之一,以引起膝关节软骨的损伤为主要特征,并波及关节软骨和膝下的骨、滑膜、周围软组织,临床症状主要表现为关节痛、肿胀、活动受限、关节畸形等^[1]。人工关节置换术作为新型矫形手术,主要是根据人体关节的形态、构造、功能采用金属、高分子聚乙烯、陶瓷等材料制成人工关节假体,通过外科技术植入人体体内,代替患者关节功能^[2-3]。人工关节置换术可以有效切除患者病变关节、缓解患者疼痛、矫正关节畸形,对改善患者膝关节活动功能、提高患者日常生活和工作质量具有重要意义^[4]。随着材料学、生物力学的快速发展,术中操作技术、关节置换术围手术期处理、术后康复锻炼等技术的不断完善,人工置换术在临幊上广泛开展^[5]。切口感染作为关节置换术后常见并发症之一,可延长患者住院时间、增加住院费用,严重切口感染可发展为假体周围感染、脓毒症等,甚至导致患者死亡,对患者的生理和心理带来严重负担^[6]。

本次研究通过分析75例于本院接受治疗的膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者的临床资料,探析膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者病原菌分布特点及术后护理效果,结果现报道如下。

材料与方法

1 研究对象

选取75例于遵义市第一人民医院接受治疗的膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者为本次研究对象。女性患者48例,男性患者27例。年龄28~75(56.72±15.43)岁。纳入标准:①单侧发病的膝关节骨性关节炎患者;②符合人工关节置换术的手术指征,第一次接受人工关节置换术;③患者临床资料完整,对本次研究知情同意,并签署知情同意书;④术后切口感染患者符合切口感染相关诊断标准^[7]。排除标准:①开放性损伤者;②合并精神疾病者;③合并其他感染性疾病者;④合并自身免疫性疾病者;⑤合并心、肺、肾等重要器官器质性病变者;⑥合并恶性肿瘤或血液系统疾病者。选取同期75例膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后未感染患者为未感染组。

2 病原菌鉴定及药敏试验

当患者切口出现热痛、红肿、切口溢脓等,考虑为术后切口感染。遵照《全国临床检验操作规程(第4版)》相关要求,严格无菌条件下,使用无菌生理盐水对切口表面渗出物进行两次清洁,然后使用抽吸或将一次性无菌棉拭子深入切口内部,紧贴切口底部或壁取

样,采集患者切口深部分泌物1~2 mL,置于一次性无菌试管内,于2 h内送检。将采集标本接种于麦康凯培养基、哥伦比亚血琼脂培养基上,恒温环境下培养24~48 h,观察是否有细菌生长,对培养所得病原菌进一步进行提纯、培养、分离,采用全自动微生物分析仪(VITEK 2 Compact,法国梅里埃)进行病原菌鉴定。采用K-B纸片琼脂扩散法进行药敏试验,试验结果参照美国临床和实验室标准化协会(CLSI)2021版《抗菌药物敏感试验操作标准》进行判读。

3 血清炎性指标水平检测

感染组与未感染组患者于术后一周,晨起空腹状态下,采集静脉血3~5 mL,置于含有抗凝剂的真空采血管中。3 000 r/min(离心半径10 cm)离心10 min后,取上清液。使用Biorad1680酶标仪,采用酶联免疫吸附法测定血清中白细胞介素-6(IL-6)、肿瘤坏死因子- α (TNF- α)、降钙素原(PCT)水平,试剂盒由上海酶联生物科技有限公司提供,整个过程严格依照说明书进行操作。

4 术后不同护理方式

将75例膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者进行数字编号,随机分为两组,两组患者的一般资料差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。常规护理组患者采取常规骨科围手术期护理,包括给予常规心理护理、监测生命体征,结合患者病情给予止痛药物。优质护理组患者在常规护理基础上实施优质护理,包括如下内容:患者进行单间病房护理,定期消毒病床及相关设施、定时通风换气、及时清理卫生;依照科学食谱,指导患者科学饮食,少食多餐、规律饮食,禁止油腻、刺激性食物;指导患者开展康复锻炼,指导家属学习按摩,帮助患者恢复。

5 观察指标

对两组患者采用视觉模拟评分法(Visual Analogue Scale, VAS)评估患者疼痛程度,在纸上面画一条10 cm的横线,横线一端为0,表示“完全无痛”,另一端为10,表示剧烈疼痛,让病人根据自我感觉在横线上划一记号,表示疼痛的程度,评分越高表示疼痛程度越剧烈。制作满意度问卷调查表,由医护人员交给患者进行填写,满意程度分为非常满意、基本满意、不满意。满意度=(非常满意+基本满意)/总人数×100%。

6 统计分析

采用SPSS 26.0对本次研究数据进行统计分析,包括病原菌分布情况、耐药性、血清炎性指标水平、护理效果等,计数资料采用例(%)表示,组间对比采用 χ^2 检验,计量资料采用“ $\bar{x}\pm s$ ”表示,组间对比采用t检验, $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

结 果

1 病原菌分布特点

75例膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者中,72例患者为单一病原菌感染(96%,72/75),3例患者为两种病原菌混合感染(4%,3/75),共培养分离病原菌78株。革兰阳性菌54株(69.23%,54/78),其中金黄色葡萄球菌23株(29.49%,23/78),表皮葡萄球菌14株(17.95%,14/78),凝固酶阴性葡萄球菌9株(11.54%,9/78),粪肠球菌5株(6.41%,5/78),溶血性链球菌2株(2.56%,2/78),屎肠球菌1株(1.28%,1/78)。革兰阴性菌21株(26.92%,21/78),其中大肠埃希菌8株(10.26%,8/78),铜绿假单胞菌5株(6.41%,5/78),鲍曼不动杆菌4株(5.13%,4/78),肺炎克雷伯菌2株(2.56%,2/78),产气肠杆菌2株(2.56%,2/78)。真菌3株(3.85%,3/78),其中白色假丝酵母菌2株(2.56%,2/78),光滑假丝酵母菌1株(1.28%,1/78)。

2 病原菌耐药性分析

2.1 革兰阳性菌耐药性分析 对54株革兰阳性菌进行药敏试验,结果显示,对青霉素、苯唑西林、氨苄西林、红霉素、克林霉素、环丙沙星、庆大霉素的耐药率高于50%,对加替沙星耐药率较低,未对万古霉素、替考拉宁产生耐药性。见表1。

表1 革兰阳性菌耐药性分析($n=54$)
Table 1 Analysis of drug resistance of gram positive bacteria

抗菌药物 Antibiotics	耐药株数 Drug resistant strains	耐药率(%) Drug resistance rate
青霉素	53	98.15
苯唑西林	50	92.59
氨苄西林	48	88.89
红霉素	45	83.33
克林霉素	34	62.96
环丙沙星	32	59.26
左氧氟沙星	23	42.59
加替沙星	15	27.78
万古霉素	0	0.00
替考拉宁	0	0.00
庆大霉素	30	55.56

2.2 革兰阴性菌耐药性分析 对21株革兰阴性菌进行药敏试验,结果显示,对环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、妥布霉素的耐药率高于50%,对头孢吡肟、亚胺培南、美罗培南、加替沙星、阿米卡星的耐药率低于30%。见表2。

3 两组患者血清炎性指标水平对比

感染组患者的血清IL-6为(23.12±2.93)pg/mL,TNF- α 为(3.26±0.75)ng/mL,PCT为(5.36±1.11)ng/mL,未感染组患者的血清IL-6为(17.91±2.39)pg/mL,TNF- α 为(1.97±0.51)ng/mL,PCT为

(2.87 ± 0.34) ng/mL, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)。见表3。

表 2 革兰阴性菌耐药性分析($n=21$)
Table 2 Analysis of drug resistance of gram negative bacteria

抗菌药物	耐药株数	耐药率(%)
Antibiotics	Drug resistant strains	Drug resistance rate
头孢他啶	7	33.33
头孢吡肟	5	23.81
亚胺培南	2	9.52
美罗培南	3	14.29
环丙沙星	11	52.38
左氧氟沙星	13	61.90
加替沙星	6	28.57
阿米卡星	1	4.76
庆大霉素	14	66.67
妥布霉素	12	57.14

表 3 两组患者血清炎性指标水平对比
Table 3 Comparison of serum inflammatory index levels between two groups of patients

组别 Group	感染组 (n=75)		未感染组 (n=75)		t	P
	Infection group	Non infected group				
IL-6(pg/mL)	23.12±2.93	17.91±2.39	11.945	0.000		
TNF-α(ng/mL)	3.26±0.75	1.97±0.51	12.308	0.000		
PCT(ng/mL)	5.36±1.11	2.87±0.34	40.940	0.000		

4 术后手术室护理效果对比

优质护理组患者的VAS评分为(3.18±1.39)分,常规护理组患者的VAS评分为(5.22±1.23)分,对比差异具有统计学意义($t = -6.697, P = 0.000$)。优质护理组患者中,34例患者非常满意,2例患者基本满意,2例患者不满意,护理满意度为94.74%(36/38)。常规护理组患者中,24例患者非常满意,4例患者基本满意,9例患者不满意,护理满意度为75.68%(28/37)。两组患者护理满意度对比差异具有统计意义($\chi^2 = 5.442, P = 0.020$)。

讨 论

本次研究中75例膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者中,72例患者为单一病原菌感染,3例患者为两种病原菌混合感染,共培养分离病原菌78株。69.23%为革兰阳性菌,主要为金黄色葡萄球菌、表皮葡萄球菌,26.92%为革兰阴性菌,主要为大肠埃希菌、铜绿假单胞菌,3.85%为真菌,主要为白色假丝酵母菌。何其濂等^[8]研究发现,切口感染的病原菌中革兰阳性菌占总比的56.7%,以金黄色葡萄球菌为主,革兰阴性菌占总比的36.7%,以铜绿假单胞菌为主,其他还有真菌类(6.6%)。与本次研究结果相近。膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术患者年龄偏大,机体免疫能力降低,机体免疫系统对外界病原菌的识别能力和抵抗能力下降,病原菌容易入侵,引发感染^[9]。

本次研究中,革兰阳性菌对青霉素、苯唑西林、氨苄西林、红霉素、克林霉素、环丙沙星、庆大霉素的耐药率较高,对加替沙星的耐药率较低,未产生对万古霉素、替考拉宁的耐药株。革兰阴性菌对环丙沙星、左氧氟沙星、庆大霉素、妥布霉素的耐药率较高,对头孢吡肟、亚胺培南、美罗培南、加替沙星、阿米卡星的耐药率较低。临幊上针对术后切口感染患者主要采用抗菌药物治疗,但抗菌药物的不合理使用导致病原菌耐药性明显升高,为临幊治疗带来较大困难^[10-12]。

本次研究于患者术后一周,采集感染组与未感染组患者静脉血,检测血清炎性指标水平,感染组患者的血清IL-6、TNF-α、PCT水平均高于未感染组患者,与张成宝等^[13]研究结果相近。IL-6与TNF-α作为机体免疫调节剂炎症反应中的重要介质,可促进中性粒细胞的黏附和激活,其血清水平可作为反应机体炎症水平、机体感染程度的相关指标^[14]。有关研究发现,PCT在判断机体早期细菌感染方面具有较高敏感性,PCT水平与外科术后切口感染情况密切相关^[15]。

本次研究将患者分为两组,分别进行常规护理与优质护理,优质护理组患者的VAS评分为(3.18±1.39)分,常规护理组患者的VAS评分为(5.22±1.23)分,优质护理组患者护理满意度为94.74%,常规护理组患者护理满意度为75.68%,与陈红等^[16]研究结果相近。术后并发切口感染会加重骨关节损伤,影响手术效果,病情严重者甚至截肢治疗,良好的优质护理可以减轻关节置换术后患者的疼痛情况,提高患者的生活质量^[17]。

综上所述,膝关节骨性关节炎关节置换术后切口感染患者病原菌主要为革兰阳性菌,对临床常见抗菌药物具有较高耐药性,切口感染患者血清炎性指标水平显著升高。对术后患者采用优质护理方式,可减轻患者疼痛感,提升护理满意度,促进关节功能的恢复。

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