

# GNB 与 GPB 所致血流感染中 PCT 变化水平的研究

何松 邓秀碧 罗勇 戴文真 王良玉  
重庆医科大学附属璧山医院 重庆 402760

**【摘要】**目的: 评估procalcitonin(PCT)在鉴别gram-negative bacteria(GNB)和gram-positive bacteria(GPB)血流感染中的诊断准确性,并确定PCT水平与病原体类型的关系。方法: 收集2020年1月至2021年12月血培养(BC)阳性血流感染患者临床及实验室数据。比较PCT水平与GNB和GPB血流感染的关系。结果: GPB组PCT水平为2.35(0.97-10.61)ng/ml,GNB组PCT水平为15.59(3.1±53.64)ng/ml, $P<0.05$ ,差异具有统计学意义。在GNB和GPB感染患者的ROC曲线下,AUC为0.741,95%CI为0.688-0.794, $P<0.05$ ,敏感性为79.6%,特异性为54.4%。GNB感染患者中,大肠杆菌、肺炎克雷伯菌、铜绿假单胞菌和变形杆菌的PCT水平无显著差异。GPB感染患者中,金黄色葡萄球菌、表皮葡萄球菌、人链球菌、肠球菌和肺炎链球菌的PCT水平无显著差异。结论: 根据PCT水平可以经验性地鉴别GNB和GPB感染。

**【关键词】** 革兰阴性菌; 革兰阳性菌; 血流感染; 降钙素原

## Study of the Change Level of PCT in Bloodstream Infection Caused by GNB and GPB

Song He Xiubi Deng Yong Luo Wenzhen Dai Liangyu Wang

Bishan Hospital Affiliated to Chongqing Medical University Chongqing 402760

**Abstract:** Objective: To evaluate the diagnostic accuracy of procalcitonin (PCT) in differentiating gram-negative bacteria (GNB) and gram-positive bacteria (GPB) bloodstream infections, and to determine Relationship between PCT levels and pathogen types. Methods: The clinical and laboratory data of patients with blood culture (BC) positive bloodstream infection from January 2020 to December 2021 were collected. To compare the relationship between PCT levels and GNB and GPB bloodstream infections. Results: The level of PCT in 98 cases of GPB group was 2.35 (0.97-10.61) ng/ml, and the level of PCT in 340 cases of GNB group was 15.59 (3.1±53.64) ng/ml,  $P<0.05$ , the difference was statistically significant. Under the ROC curve of infection in the GNB and GPB groups, the AUC was 0.741, the 95% CI was 0.688-0.794,  $P<0.05$ , the sensitivity was 79.6%, and the specificity was 54.4%. There was no significant difference in the level of PCT caused by GNB among Escherichia coli, Acinetobacter baumannii, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Proteus mirabilis. There was no significant difference in PCT levels caused by GPB among Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Staphylococcus human subsp., Enterococcus and Streptococcus pneumoniae. Conclusion: GNB and GPB infections can be distinguished empirically according to the PCT value.

**Keywords:** Positive bacteria; Negative bacteria; Bloodstream infection; Procalcitonin

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