

# 豬霍亂沙門氏菌與小鴨沙門氏菌攜帶Ceftriaxone抗藥基因質體之物理圖譜分析

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## 摘要

近年來臨床上抗藥性細菌大幅出現，尤其是對第三代頭孢菌素(cephalosporins)抗藥性腸內菌越來越多。篩選對第三代頭孢菌素抗藥之菌株，自林口長庚醫院受感染病人的檢體中分離出Salmonella enterica serotype Choleraesuis (SC72) 和Salmonella enterica serotype Anatum (SA323)，都攜帶ceftriaxone抗藥性之質體(分別為pSC72-1及pSA323-1)，這是台灣地區罕見具ceftriaxone抗藥性之沙門氏菌。針對兩質體進行聚合?鏈鎖反應及序列分析之研究，發現兩質體都帶有blaCTX-M-3抗藥基因，且抗藥基因是由transposon所攜帶。兩質體分別和Salmonella enterica serotype Typhimurium (LBNP4417) 及E. coli (HB101) 進行接合實驗，顯示有接合能力(conjugative)。進一步分析質體間之差異，pSC72-1大小約為74 kb，而pSA323-1大小約為82 kb，分別利用三種不同限制?，以單一或混合兩種限制?做切割，呈現限制?多樣性，再以限制?切割片段之差異性構築其物理圖譜。由南方墨點雜合法結果顯示兩質體除了攜帶同種抗藥基因之外，其相關性不高。由於臨床上分離出攜帶blaCTX-M-3抗藥基因的菌株多為E. coli 和Klebsiella pneumoniae，從林口長庚醫院受感染病人的檢體中分離出4株E. coli 及5株K. pneumoniae，由聚合?鏈鎖反應、序列分析及南方墨點雜合法的結果顯示其抗藥基因blaCTX-M-3位於質體上，也是由transposon所攜帶。利用接合實驗分離出具有接合能力的質體pKP104-1和pKP116-1，以限制?做切割，兩質體之限制?片段一致，和pSC72-1、pSA323-1的限制?片段比較，亦呈現限制?多樣性。由pKP104-1和pKP116-1限制?切割的結果顯示攜帶blaCTX-M-3抗藥基因之質體已經在K. pneumoniae菌株之間傳播。由已知nikA基因序列設計引子，進行聚合?鏈鎖反應及序列分析，其結果顯示除了HB101/323-1之質體(pSA323-1)外，其他臨床分離菌株質體的接合系統(conjugation system)都一樣。根據我們的了解，此研究應是台灣地區第一個構築S. Choleraesuis 和S. Anatum抗藥質體之物理圖譜。希望藉由此研究進一步了解其抗藥性及流行病學上的意義，並控制由 S. Choleraesuis 和S. Anatum所引起的感染。

關鍵詞：Salmonella enterica serotype Choleraesuis；Salmonella enterica serotype Anatum；抗藥基因；ceftriaxone；接合；物理圖譜

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