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· 论著 ·

软式内镜活检阀清洗消毒标准流程建立与应用:一项多中心研究

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[摘要] 目的 调查江西省 3 家消化内镜中心活检阀清洗消毒现状,评估建立软式内镜活检阀标准化清洗消毒流程(SOP)的效果。方法 采用现场调查方法,记录 3 家消化内镜中心活检阀现行清洗消毒流程,设为对照组。基于国内外相关文献及生产厂家说明书,制定 SOP 并对清洗消毒人员进行专业培训,设为试验组。对两组活检阀进行采样,比较流程改进前后两组活检阀的消毒合格率、消毒前微生物阳性率、消毒后微生物负载量。结果 两组各采集 180 个活检阀(A、B、C 内镜中心各 60 个),现场调查显示 3 家内镜中心活检阀清洗消毒流程不一致。试验组消毒总合格率高于对照组(95.5% VS 83.3%),两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);试验组活检阀微生物总阳性率低于对照组(25.0% VS 57.2%),两组比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组活检阀消毒后菌落数负载量比较,差异具有统计学意义($Z = -6.47, P<0.05$)。结论 尽管软式内镜活检阀是小型附件,若清洗消毒不彻底,也可能成为潜在感染源。制定 SOP,有助于提高活检阀的清洗效果。目前内镜活检阀清洗消毒流程尚无统一标准,未来应不断探索和规范活检阀 SOP,以降低交叉感染风险。

[关键词] 软式内镜;活检阀;内镜附件;微生物检测;消毒质量**[中图分类号]** R187

Establishment and application of standard operational procedure for cleaning and disinfection of biopsy valves of flexible endoscope: a multi-center study

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[Abstract] **Objective** To investigate the current status of cleaning and disinfection of endoscopic biopsy valves in three digestive endoscopy centers in Jiangxi Province, and evaluate the effectiveness of establishing a standard operational procedure (SOP) of cleaning and disinfection for flexible endoscopic biopsy valves. **Methods** The cleaning and disinfection procedures of biopsy valves in three digestive endoscopy centers were recorded using on-site investigation method (the control group). Based on relevant literature and manufacturer manuals at home and abroad, SOP was established and cleaning and disinfection training for cleaning professional was provided (the trial group). Biopsy valve specimens from two groups were taken. The disinfection qualified rate, microbial positivity rate before disinfection, and microbial load after disinfection before and after procedure improvement were compared between two groups. **Results** A total of 180 biopsy valve specimens were taken from two groups (60 specimens from endoscopy centers A, B, and C each). On-site investigation showed that the cleaning and disinfection procedure for biopsy valves was inconsistent among the three endoscopy centers. The total qualified rate of disinfection in the trial group was higher than that in the control group (95.5% vs 83.3%), with statistically significant difference ($P<0.05$). The total microbe positive rate of biopsy valves from the trial group was lower than that from the control group

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(25.0% vs 57.2%), with statistically significant difference ($P < 0.05$). The difference in microbial load after disinfection between two groups of biopsy valves was statistically significant ($Z = -6.47$, $P < 0.05$). **Conclusion** Although being a tiny accessory, the flexible endoscopic biopsy valve can be a potential source of infection if not thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Developing SOP can help improve the cleaning effectiveness of biopsy valves. At present, there is no unified standards for the cleaning and disinfection procedure of endoscopic biopsy valves. In the future, standardization of the SOP for biopsy valves should be continuously explored, so as to reduce the risk of cross infection.

[Key words] flexible endoscope; biopsy valve; endoscopic accessory; microbial detection; disinfection quality

软式内镜活检阀作为内镜附件之一,位于内镜活检通道端口处,是内镜检查及治疗手术中各类器械进出活检通道的第一个接触点^[1]。内镜活检阀形状及结构复杂,包括阀主体、阀盖、环形凹槽,凹凸环形面等结构。在手工清洗过程中,清洗刷可能将阀外表面的微生物带入其内部的环形凹槽缝隙,导致感染性物质难以彻底清除。

一些欧洲国家认为未充分再处理的内镜阀可能成为感染源^[2-4]。2006 年,一项研究^[5]报道,活检阀是软式内镜污染的潜在来源,15 个活检阀中有 8 个(53.3%)检出某种形式的残留物或存在潜在污染风险,且证实这些残留物是蛋白质类物质。另一项 Nova 团队研究^[6]表明,在测试的 128 个内镜阀门中,有 77 个(60.2%)检出细菌、酵母菌、霉菌和细菌孢子。正确的手动清洁和消毒内镜阀门可能需要 30 个步骤以上,若跳过或忽略其中任何步骤,均可能导致交叉污染^[7-8]。尽管一些专业协会发布了关于内镜及附件正确再处理的指南^[9-11],但目前各国指南对软式内镜活检阀再处理的要求多为宏观,缺乏明确、规范且统一的具体流程细节。本研究对江西省 3 家内镜中心的活检阀清洗消毒现状进行调查,并采集标本进行实验室检测分析。基于所得数据,建立了标准化清洗消毒流程(standard operation procedure, SOP)并进行应用研究,旨在为软式内镜活检阀的清洗消毒工作提供参考。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究资料 调查江西省 3 家(A、B、C)消化内镜中心内镜活检阀的现行清洗消毒流程,查阅相关文献,制定 SOP 并对清洗消毒人员进行专业培训,清洗消毒后对活检阀进行微生物学评价。

1.2 仪器与消毒剂 超声波振荡器、恒温培养箱、

培养皿、哥伦比亚琼脂、无菌试管。酶洗液使用 3MTM 全能强效多酶清洗剂 70580 和高效碱性清洁剂;消毒剂包括邻苯二甲醛和过氧乙酸;另使用 DE 中和肉汤作为中和剂。

1.3 方法

1.3.1 采样方法 根据 GB 15982—2012^[12],将消毒后的活检阀放入含有 50 mL DE 肉汤的无菌试管中,充分振荡洗脱,收集全部洗脱液立即送检,并于 2 h 内进行培养。

1.3.2 微生物培养 取洗脱液 1.0 mL 加入无菌平皿中,倾注 15~20 mL 已熔化并冷却至 40~45℃ 的营养琼脂培养基,混匀;剩余洗脱液在无菌条件下用负压吸引器抽滤,将滤膜贴于已凝固的营养琼脂平板上。将上述平板置于(36.0 ± 1.0)℃ 恒温培养箱中培养 48 h,计数菌落数。

1.4 评价指标

1.4.1 消毒合格率 最大菌落形成单位(CFU)计数被作为内镜微生物学检测的质量标准,同样也可以应用于评估内镜阀门的质量监测^[13]。活检阀消毒合格率 = 合格活检阀数 / 检测活检阀数 × 100%,以菌落总数 < 20 CFU/个且无致病菌判定为合格^[14]。

1.4.2 微生物阳性率 按菌落总数 ≥ 1 CFU/个即为阳性,微生物阳性率 = 培养出菌落的活检阀数 / 采样活检阀总数 × 100%。

1.4.3 微生物负载量 根据文献^[13]标准,对微生物生长情况进行半定量评估,微生物计数表示为:无生长、极低负载(1~10 CFU/个)、低负载(11~100 CFU/个)、高负载(>100 CFU/个)。

1.5 统计学方法 应用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行数据分析。计量数据中非正态分布数据,组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 检验和 Kruskal-Wallis 检验;计数资料以例数(百分比)表示,组间比较采用 χ^2 检验,以 $P \leq 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 三家内镜中心新 SOP 依从情况 新 SOP 彩色流程图见图 1。

新 SOP 共设 11 项操作步骤,三家内镜中心在活检阀浸泡时间、自上而下擦拭阀表面、自上而下刷洗阀表面、贯通式刷洗阀孔、挤压排气、漂洗时间等 6 个操作环节中依从率均达 100%;其余 5 项操作环节依从率见表 1。

2.2 两组活检阀消毒合格情况 对照组活检阀总消毒合格率为 83.3% (150/180), 试验组为 95.5% (172/180), 两组比较差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 14.24$, $P < 0.001$)。试验组 A、C 内镜中心活检阀的消毒合格率均高于对照组(均 $P < 0.05$)。见表 2。

2.3 两组活检阀微生物阳性情况 对照组活检阀总阳性率为 57.2% (103/180), 试验组为 25.0% (45/180), 两组比较差异具有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 38.59$, $P < 0.001$)。试验组 3 家内镜中心活检阀微生物阳性率均低于对照组,差异均有统计学意义(均 $P < 0.05$)。见表 3。

表 1 三家内镜中心 5 项操作环节依从情况
Table 1 Compliance status of 5 SOP in three endoscopy centers

项目	A 内镜中心(<i>n</i> =60, 个)		B 内镜中心(<i>n</i> =60, 个)		C 内镜中心(<i>n</i> =60, 个)		合计(<i>n</i> =180) 依从率(%)
	是	否	是	否	是	否	
刷洗活检阀盖内部	57	3	55	5	54	6	92.2
刷洗阀内部环形凹槽	58	2	56	4	53	7	92.8
刷洗阀盖孔槽	56	4	60	0	54	6	94.4
刷洗阀底孔槽	54	6	56	4	57	3	92.8
超声波清洗时间>15 min	60	0	54	6	60	0	96.7

表 2 两组内镜活检阀清洗消毒微生物合格情况[% (个)]

Table 2 Microbial qualification status of cleaning and disinfection of two groups of endoscopic biopsy valves (% [No. of valves])

组别	A 内镜中心 (<i>n</i> =60)	B 内镜中心 (<i>n</i> =60)	C 内镜中心 (<i>n</i> =60)
试验组	95.0(57)	93.3(56)	98.3(59)
对照组	78.3(47)	83.3(50)	88.3(53)
χ^2	7.21	2.91	4.82
<i>P</i>	0.007	0.088	0.028

2.4 两组活检阀菌落数负载情况 两组活检阀消毒后菌落数分布比较,差异具有统计学意义 ($Z = -6.47$, $P < 0.05$)。见表 4。

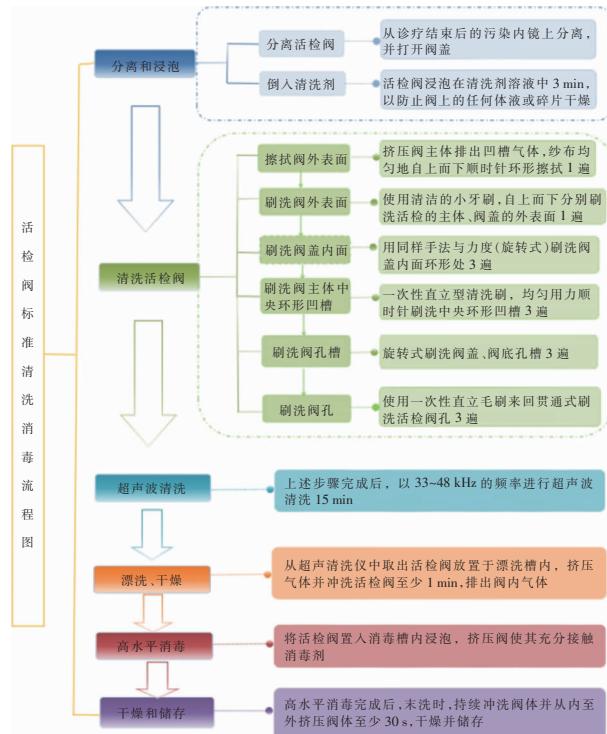


图 1 消化内镜中心内镜活检阀 SOP 图

Figure 1 SOP diagram of endoscopic biopsy valves in digestive endoscopy centers

表 3 两组内镜活检阀清洗消毒微生物阳性情况[% (个)]

Table 3 Microbial positive status of cleaning and disinfection of two groups of endoscopic biopsy valves (% [No. of valves])

组别	A 内镜中心 (<i>n</i> =60)	B 内镜中心 (<i>n</i> =60)	C 内镜中心 (<i>n</i> =60)
试验组	23.3(14)	30.0(18)	21.7(13)
对照组	56.7(34)	63.3(38)	51.7(31)
χ^2	13.89	13.39	11.63
<i>P</i>	0.001	<0.001	0.001

2.5 活检阀微生物检出菌种鉴定结果 两组标本共检出 20 种微生物,主要包括芽孢杆菌属、葡萄球

菌属以及杆菌属。此外,还检出 2 种致病菌,分别是

脑膜炎奈瑟球菌、刚果嗜皮菌。

表 4 两组内镜活检阀菌落数负载量情况(CFU/个)

Table 4 Colony load of two groups of endoscopic biopsy valves (CFU/valve)

组别	A 内镜中心(n=60)			B 内镜中心(n=60)			C 内镜中心(n=60)			P
	0~10	10~100	>100	0~10	10~100	>100	0~10	10~100	>100	
试验组	10	4	0	12	6	0	11	2	0	<0.001
对照组	19	14	1	14	22	2	23	7	1	<0.001

3 讨论

随着内镜在疾病诊治中的作用日益突出,其使用频率显著增加,但内镜相关感染传播风险也随之升高,这为内镜再处理带来了新挑战^[15-16]。研究表明,软式内镜清洗消毒不合格的主要原因是附件(如按钮和/或阀门部位残留黏液等)清洗不彻底。本研究调查显示,3 家内镜中心的清洗消毒人员对内镜阀门(不限于活检阀)的再处理重视度普遍不足,且各中心活检阀的清洗消毒步骤不统一。因此,制定 SOP 并加强清洗消毒人员的专业培训显得尤为关键。

清洗和消毒的充分性是影响内镜再处理效果的关键因素^[18]。一项全国胃肠道内镜检查感染控制实践调查^[19]显示,胃肠科护士报告,在所有导致内镜清洁消毒程序依从性差的原因中,缺乏明确的感染控制标准清洗消毒程序占 19%。

因此,本研究制定的 SOP 规范了操作流程,确保每个步骤得到严格执行。清洗按由外至内、由上至下的顺序进行,重点清洁易藏污纳垢部位,并采用浸泡消毒与挤压排气法,确保消毒剂充分接触所有表面。结果显示,活检阀消毒合格率提高至 95.5%,微生物阳性率降至 25.0%,高负载菌落数减少,表明该 SOP 能有效清除活检阀上的病原微生物,提升清洗消毒质量。

本研究实验组活检阀微生物总阳性率仍为 25.0%,主要归因于其复杂的结构设计:细菌及有机物(如血液、黏液、组织)易附着于缝隙和凹槽内,长期可形成生物膜^[20],导致即使采用 SOP,某些难以触及的部位仍可能清洁不彻底。内镜上残留的微生物是医院感染的重要原因^[21-22]。Guy 等^[23]报道,2014 年 4 月,2 例住院患者因使用受污染的支气管镜阀门而感染铜绿假单胞菌及嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌。本研究通过质谱仪分析检出微生物,共鉴定出 20 种

微生物,其中包括 2 种革兰阴性致病菌。目前无法确定这些微生物的来源,可能源于清洗不彻底或消毒后污染。未来研究可对活检阀上的微生物进行同源性分析,追溯其来源,以确定污染环节。

综上所述,制定 SOP 对提高活检阀的清洗效果至关重要。然而,由于其结构复杂,仍可能导致清洁死角及微生物残留。针对这一问题,未来需不断探索和优化标准化的清洗消毒流程,以提高活检阀的清洗消毒质量,降低交叉感染的风险。

利益冲突:所有作者均声明不存在利益冲突。

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