

フルオロキノロン系抗菌剤に対する耐性乳酸菌および酪酸菌製剤の感受性について

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Antimicrobial Susceptibility of Antibiotic-Resistant Lactic Acid Bacteria and Clostridium Butyricum Preparations to Fluoroquinolones

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ABSTRACT Antibiotic-resistant lactic acid bacteria (RLAB) and clostridium butyricum (CB) preparations are often used to improve symptoms resulting from antibiotic-induced changes in intestinal flora. However, though the resistance of these preparations to fluoroquinolones (FQs) has not been sufficiently studied, they are sometimes prescribed in combination with FQs under off-label use. The reason for this is thought to be that all RLAB and CB preparations are considered to be resistant to all antibiotic agents. In this study, we determined the minimal inhibitory concentrations of FQs with respect to strains isolated from five RLAB and one CB preparation using the microdilution method. Furthermore, the susceptibility to FQs of the strains isolated from the RLAB preparations was compared with that of strains isolated from conventional lactic acid preparations. The strains from most of the RLAB preparations and that from the CB preparation were found to be susceptible to FQs. There was also no difference in bacterial resistance between the RLAB and conventional lactic acid preparations. The concurrent use of RLAB and FQs under off-label use should therefore be avoided.

抄録 抗菌剤に起因する消化器症状の防止法の一つとして耐性乳酸菌(RLAB)製剤の併用があるが、フルオロキノロン系抗菌剤(FQ)には添付文書上の適用がない。そこで、市販のRLAB製剤と通常型乳酸菌製剤を用いて、FQに対する感受性を比較し検討した。試験には9種類のFQと1種類のセフェム系抗菌剤を用い、5種類のRLAB製剤と1種類の酪酸菌(CB)製剤に対するMIC値を測定した。その結果、大部分のRLAB製剤とCB製剤はFQに感受性であることが分かった。また、RLAB製剤と通常型乳酸菌製剤の間には耐性の差が認められなかった。この結果から、RLAB製剤とFQの適用外使用は避ける必要があると思われた。

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