

#### DOI:10.7524/j.issn.0254-6108.2021102405

张焕军, 王席席, 李轶. 水体中抗生素污染现状及其对氮转化过程的影响研究进展[J]. 环境化学, 2022, 41(4): 1168-1181. ZHANG Huanjun, WANG Xixi, LI Yi. Progress in current pollution status of antibiotics and their influences on the nitrogen transformation in water[J]. Environmental Chemistry, 2022, 41 (4): 1168-1181.

# 水体中抗生素污染现状及其对氮转化过程的影响研究进展\*

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**摘 要** 近年来,抗生素引起的环境污染和生态风险备受关注.作为抗生素最重要的归宿地之一,自然 水体中的抗生素污染日益加剧.逐渐累积的抗生素给水生生态系统带来风险,并会改变微生物群落的结 构和功能,已成为水体中物质循环过程的重要影响因子.该文总结了我国河流和湖泊中抗生素的污染现 状及其对水生生态系统产生的风险,综述了抗生素对水体中微生物群落以及硝化、反硝化和厌氧氨氧化 等氮转化过程的影响.我国主要河流和湖泊中均有抗生素检出,类型包括磺胺类、四环素类、喹诺酮类 和大环内酯类等,不同水体中抗生素的污染类型及浓度差异显著.目前,有关抗生素给水生生态系统造成 的生态风险和对微生物群落的影响研究较多,而抗生素抗性基因在水环境中的传播扩散机制还需要更全 面和深入的探索.抗生素可以通过改变氮循环功能微生物、酶活性和功能基因等影响水体中氮转化过程. 对反硝化过程主要表现为抑制作用,对硝化过程的影响与其浓度和类型有关,而对厌氧氨氧化和硝酸盐 异化还原为铵过程的影响研究相对匮乏.后续研究中还应探索水动力,盐度,水深和氧化还原梯度等典 型水环境条件下,氮转化过程对抗生素的响应,为全面揭示抗生素对水体氮转化过程的影响提供依据. **关键词** 抗生素,水体,生态风险,微生物群落,氮转化过程.

# Progress in current pollution status of antibiotics and their influences on the nitrogen transformation in water

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**Abstract** In recent years, the environmental contamination and ecological risk caused by antibiotics have attracted much attention. As one of the main sinks of antibiotics, the pollution of antibiotics in natural waters has been aggravating. The accumulation of antibiotics brings high risk to the aquatic ecosystem, affecting the structure and function of the microbial community, and it has become an important influencing factor for nutrient cycle in aquatic ecosystem. This paper reviewed the current pollution status of antibiotics in rivers and lakes in China and their risks to aquatic ecosystem. The effects of antibiotics on microbial community, nitrification, denitrification and anaerobic ammonium oxidation (Anammox) in waters were further systematically summarized. Antibiotics were detected in almost all major rivers and lakes in China. The main types of antibiotics include sulfonamides, tetracyclines, quinolones and macrolides. The differences in pollution type and concentration of

<sup>2021</sup>年10月24日收稿(Received: October 24, 2021).

<sup>\*</sup> 国家自然科学基金(52070071)和中央高校基本科研业务费(B200202104)资助.

**Supported by** the National Natural Science Foundation of China (52070071) and the Fundamental Research Funds for the Central Universities (B200202104).

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antibiotics among rivers and lakes were significant. Previous researches mainly focused on the ecological risks of antibiotics to aquatic ecosystems and their effects on microbial communities, while the dissemination mechanism of antibiotic resistance genes in aquatic environment needs more comprehensive and in-depth exploration. Generally, antibiotics could affect the nitrogen transformation in water by changing functional microorganisms, enzyme activity and functional genes related to nitrogen cycle. According to existing researches, antibiotics mainly inhibit the denitrification process, but their effects on nitrification were related to concentration and type. However, the effects of antibiotics on Anammox and dissimilatory nitrate reduction to ammonium (DNRA) have been rarely reported. Furthermore, the responses of nitrogen transformation to antibiotics under typical water environment conditions such as hydrodynamic force, salinity, water depth and redox gradient, should be explored to comprehensively reveal the effects of antibiotics on nitrogen transformation in waters.

Keywords antibiotics, water, ecological risk, microbial community, nitrogen transformation.

自 20 世纪青霉素问世以来,各类抗生素不仅作为主要的抗感染药物广泛用于人和动物的疾病防治,还作为重要的生长促进剂应用于畜禽及水产养殖业<sup>[2]</sup>.进入人和动物体内的抗生素不能被完全吸收和代谢,大部分以原形或活性代谢产物的形式通过粪便和尿液直接排入环境或进入污水处理厂,而目前污水处理工艺并不能将抗生素完全去除,造成了抗生素在环境中的不断累积<sup>[3-4]</sup>.我国是世界上最大的抗生素生产国和消费国<sup>[5]</sup>.据估算,2013年我国抗生素总使用量约为 16.2 万吨,人均使用量大约是英美等发达国家的 6 倍,因此,抗生素带来的环境污染可能更为严重<sup>[6]</sup>.

作为抗生素最重要的归宿地之一,自然水体中的抗生素污染问题已引起人们广泛关注.研究指出, 河流和湖泊面临的抗生素污染风险比海洋和地下水更大<sup>[7]</sup>.但是,目前对于我国主要河流和湖泊中抗 生素的污染现状还缺乏详细的梳理.水体中的抗生素不仅会对水生生物产生直接毒害作用,还会改变 微生物群落的结构和功能,并促进抗生素抗性基因(antibiotic resistance genes, ARGs)的产生和传播,从 而对人类健康与生态系统的稳定性产生巨大威胁<sup>[8-9]</sup>.抗生素对水体中微生物群落结构和功能的影响, 还会干扰微生物驱动的氮循环过程,已经成为水体富营养化和温室气体排放的重要影响因素<sup>[10-11]</sup>.

本文在梳理我国河流和湖泊中抗生素污染现状的基础上,进一步总结了抗生素对水生生态系统造成的生态风险,综述了抗生素对水体微生物群落以及氮转化过程的影响,最后提出了抗生素污染对水 生生态系统影响的研究展望,以期加强人们对水体中抗生素污染的认识.

# 1 水体中抗生素的污染现状(Status of antibiotic contamination in water)

# 1.1 河流中的抗生素

河流作为地球淡水资源的重要组成部分,是工业用水和饮用水的主要来源之一,其水质不仅关系 到河流生态系统的稳定,还将直接影响工农业生产和人体健康.近年来,各大流域水体中不断被检测到 较高浓度抗生素的存在,检出的类型主要有磺胺类、四环素类、喹诺酮类和大环内酯类等.目前,关注 较多是辽河、海河、长江和珠江流域,不同流域水体中抗生素的污染类型及浓度差异显著<sup>[12-26]</sup>(表1和 表 2).根据已有报道,在上覆水中,松花江和淮河流域的主要抗生素污染类型是磺胺类,黄河流域以四 环素类和喹诺酮类为主.在辽河、海河、长江和珠江流域中,四类抗生素均有较高浓度.其中,辽河流域 中大环内酯类是最主要的抗生素污染物,其次是喹诺酮类和磺胺类;海河流域中喹诺酮类浓度最高,其 次是磺胺类和大环内酯类;长江流域以磺胺类和喹诺酮类为主要污染类型,而在珠江流域中,喹诺酮 类、四环素类和大环内酯类的检出浓度显著高于磺胺类.比较不同流域上覆水中抗生素总浓度可知, 淮河流域污染程度最低,其次是松花江、黄河、长江、海河和珠江流域,辽河流域污染程度最高.

Tab	<b>Table 1</b> The concentrations of antibiotics in the overlying water of major river basins in $China(ng \cdot L^{-1})$											
抗生素	松花江	™辽河	<sup>M</sup> 海河	黄河	淮河	长江	™珠江					
Antibiotics	Songhua River	<sup>M</sup> Liaohe River	<sup>™</sup> Haihe River	Yellow River	Huaihe River	Yangtze River	<sup>M</sup> Pearl River					
磺胺类												
磺胺甲恶唑	2.1—73.1	670.3	64.1	ND—56.0	2.6—11.0	0.43—37.6	138.0					
磺胺嘧啶	ND—13.9	_	184.0	—	0.002-0.66	ND—18.0	18.7					
磺胺二甲嘧啶		15.9	—		ND—1.7	0.24—218.0						
四环素类												
四环素	_	39.0	16.1	3.7—64.9	ND—1.7	ND—13.1	349.7					
土霉素	_	188.5	ND	4.6-83.5	ND—3.9	ND-0.97	359.4					
金霉素	_	25.1	21.9	_	—	ND-0.95	33.0					
喹诺酮类												
诺氟沙星	ND-2.4	256.0	188.0	17.1—79.0	—	ND—136.0	54.2					
氧氟沙星	0.01-1.8	632.5	374.0	1.5—23.4	_	ND—15.8	703.4					
恩诺沙星	ND-1.1	70.4	184.0	2.7—20.9	—	ND-0.89	ND					
大环内酯类												
红霉素	ND-7.3	_	4.6	4.5-23.3	_	ND-7.3	70.2					
脱水红霉素	_	2834.4	_	ND—102.0	_	ND—121.0	301.0					
罗红霉素	_	741.0	235.0	0.2—14.1	_	ND-1.8	366.0					
参考文献	[12 - 13]	[14 - 15]	[16 - 17]	[18 - 19]	[20]	[21 - 22]	[23 - 24]					

表1 中国主要流域上覆水中抗生素的浓度(ng·L<sup>-1</sup>)

 参考文献
 [12-13]
 [14-15]
 [16-17]
 [18-19]
 [20]

 注: "M"表示水体中抗生素浓度的最大值; "ND"表示未检出或低于检测限; "—"表示无数据(下同).

Note: "M" means maximum concentration of antibiotics in water; "ND" means not detected or below the detection limit; "---" means no data (the same below).

<b>Table 2</b> The concentrations of antibiotics in sediment of major river basins in $China(ng \cdot g^{-1})$											
抗生素	™松花江	辽河	<sup>M</sup> 海河	黄河	淮河	长江	™珠江				
Antibiotics	<sup>M</sup> Songhua River	Liaohe River	<sup>M</sup> Haihe River	Yellow River	Huaihe River	Yangtze River	<sup>M</sup> Pearl River				
磺胺类											
磺胺甲恶唑	ND	ND-2.6	_	—	ND-0.12	0.14-2.0	ND				
磺胺嘧啶	—	—	1.2	—	ND-0.055	ND-0.57	ND				
磺胺二甲嘧啶	—	ND-1.0	5.7	_	0.057—0.22	ND—3.2	3.2				
四环素类											
四环素	_	ND8.0	135.0	3.2—26.8	0.012—1.8	ND-7.1	206.0				
土霉素	_	ND—384.6	422.0	1.2—11.5 ND		0.16-0.93	99.0				
金霉素	_	ND—12.3	10.9	_	—	ND-0.95	23.2				
喹诺酮类											
诺氟沙星	10.4	ND—52.5	5770.0	4.5—104.8	_	0.15—20.5	444.0				
氧氟沙星	10.0	ND—51.4	635.0	5.1—49.7	_	0.29—84.2	157.0				
恩诺沙星	15.1	ND—25.7	_	1.4—29.5	—	0.31—1.4	1.4				
大环内脂类											
红霉素	63.8	ND—175.4	_	0.95—5.4	_	_	62.4				
脱水红霉素	_	_	67.7	_	_	ND-14.0	97.3				
罗红霉素	_	ND—229.3	11.7	0.87—3.7	—	ND—13.5	141.0				
参考文献	[13]	[25]	[26]	[18]	[20]	[21 - 22]	[23 – 24]				

表 2 中国主要流域沉积物中抗生素的浓度(ng·g<sup>-1</sup>)

各流域沉积物中的抗生素污染类型与其上覆水中不尽相同.其中,松花江、海河、黄河和长江流域 以喹诺酮类为主要污染类型,辽河以四环素类和大环内酯类为主要污染类型,而珠江流域的沉积物中 四环素类、喹诺酮类和大环内酯类的检出浓度都处于较高水平.就污染程度而言,海河流域沉积物中 抗生素总浓度最高,其次是辽河和珠江流域,淮河流域沉积物中抗生素总浓度最低.造成同流域上覆水 与沉积物中抗生素主要污染类型不同的原因可能与抗生素本身性质以及沉积物对它们的吸附能力存 在差异有关.张晶晶等<sup>[27]</sup>研究表明,东部平原湖区和蒙新湖区沉积物中四环素类和喹诺酮类抗生素的 浓度明显高于上覆水,这与沉积物对两类抗生素的强吸附性有关,其中四环素类抗生素可利用阳离子 吸附架桥作用对沉积物中的有机质产生较高亲和力<sup>[28-29]</sup>.喹诺酮类抗生素与阳离子具有很强的螯合作 用,延缓了它们在沉积物中的降解过程,导致其在沉积物中的浓度较高<sup>[30]</sup>.而不同流域中抗生素分布的 差异可能源于区域经济、生产方式和环境条件等原因<sup>[31]</sup>.

#### 1.2 湖泊中的抗生素

湖泊作为重要的污水受纳水体和水产养殖基地,比其他地表水体更容易受到抗生素的污染<sup>[32-3]</sup>. 目前有关我国湖泊抗生素污染的研究主要集中在东部湖区<sup>[34-51]</sup>(表3和表4).在上覆水中,太湖、巢湖、洞庭湖、南四湖和淀山湖的主要污染类型为磺胺类,洪湖则是以四环素类抗生素污染为主,白洋淀 中喹诺酮类和磺胺类浓度都较高.7个湖泊中,洞庭湖抗生素污染程度相对最低,其次是南四湖、巢 湖、太湖、淀山湖、白洋淀,洪湖污染程度最高.在沉积物中,太湖、洞庭湖和洪湖主要的污染类型为四 环素类,其次是磺胺类,白洋淀和南四湖主要的污染类型是喹诺酮类,淀山湖以磺胺类为主,而巢湖沉 积物中抗生素污染关注较少.从污染程度来看,依然是洪湖沉积物中抗生素总浓度最高,其次是白洋 淀、太湖、洞庭湖、南四湖和淀山湖,巢湖污染程度最低.洪湖作为湖北省最大的淡水湖,周围存在大 量的畜禽养殖基地,自身也被用作大型的水产养殖基地(约占湖泊总面积的40%),可能是导致其抗生 素污染比其他湖泊严重的重要原因<sup>[52]</sup>.

]	<b>Table 3</b> The concentrations of antibiotics in the overlying water of typical lakes in $China(ng \cdot L^{-1})$											
抗生素	太湖	巢湖	洞庭湖	洪湖	白洋淀	南四湖	淀山湖					
Antibiotics	Taihu Lake	Chaohu Lake	Dongting Lake	Honghu Lake	Baiyang Lake	Nansi Lake	Dianshan Lake					
磺胺类												
磺胺甲恶唑	0.06—490.6	ND—171.6	ND-47.4	ND—254.9	0.71—452.0	ND—62.0	0646.0					
磺胺嘧啶	0.07—15.0	ND—54.7	ND—61.3	ND—322.5	ND-642.0	ND—139.0	ND—211.0					
磺胺二甲嘧啶	0.02—12.8	ND—214.0	ND—14.9	ND—172.4	0.14—47.7	ND—39.0	ND-408.0					
四环素类												
四环素	0.13—69.0	ND—17.8	ND—21.5	ND—965.7	ND—27.5	ND—126.0	0.19—11.6					
土霉素	0.10—11.7	ND-4.9	ND	ND—2199.5	ND—156.0	ND—5.9	0.01—187.2					
金霉素	0.13—91.7	ND-4.0	ND—6.5	ND—828.9	ND—25.3	ND—3.2	0.01—58.6					
喹诺酮类												
诺氟沙星	0.06—31.3	ND-80.6	ND—1.7	—	1.2—123.0	ND—74.8	0.07—229.2					
氧氟沙星	0.07—57.8	1.2—182.7	ND-0.53	ND—105.1	0.06—1000.0	ND—50.0	ND—25.0					
恩诺沙星	3.3—52.7	ND-82.7	ND-4.6	_	ND—182.0	ND-0.94	0.13—22.8					
大环内酯类												
红霉素	0.07—272.3	ND—136.2	—	ND	—	ND—29.9	ND-564.7					
脱水红霉素	_	—	_	_	0.18—273.0	ND—16.0	_					
罗红霉素	0.03—60.2	ND	_	ND	0.14—526.0	ND—89.0	ND—116.0					
参考文献	[34 - 35]	[36 - 38]	[39 - 40]	[37,41]	[30,42]	[43 - 44]	[37,45]					

表3 中国典型湖泊上覆水中抗生素的浓度(ng·L<sup>-1</sup>)

	Table 4			es in sediment of	typical lakes in		
抗生素	太湖	巢湖	洞庭湖	洪湖	白洋淀	南四湖	淀山湖
Antibiotics	Taihu Lake	Chaohu Lake	Dongting Lake	Honghu Lake	Baiyang Lake	Nansi Lake	Dianshan Lake
磺胺类							
磺胺甲恶唑	ND-49.3	ND-0.5	ND—115.4	ND—505.5	ND—7.9	ND-20.6	ND—99.2
磺胺嘧啶	ND—8.6	_	ND—38.7	10.7—1553.4	ND-2.1	ND—11.2	ND-2.2
磺胺二甲嘧啶	ND—99.8	—	ND—15.4	ND—57.5	ND—6.9	ND	ND—5.8
四环素类							
四环素	ND—112.2	—	ND-84.4	604.2—5750.3	4.8—93.4	ND-4.4	ND-0.2
土霉素	ND—196.7	—	ND-42.8	11.6—152.6	4.3—35.4	ND—7.9	ND-0.1
金霉素	0.013—4.3	—	ND—83.5	113.0—1053.6	—	ND-4.3	ND—7.4
喹诺酮类							
诺氟沙星	ND—28.4	—	ND	—	49.4—1140.0	ND-47.1	ND
氧氟沙星	ND—52.8	—	ND	ND—34.3	ND—362.0	ND—39.4	ND-0.5
恩诺沙星	_	—	ND-4.3	_	ND—13.0	ND—207.2	ND—88.6
大环内脂类							
红霉素	ND-5.6	0.1-0.45	_	—	ND-3.0	_	ND
脱水红霉素	ND—120.3	—	_	_	_	ND-1.1	_
罗红霉素	ND-45.2	1.8—10.1	—	_	ND—302.0	ND-5.8	0.10-0.45
参考文献	[34,46 - 47]	[48]	[39,49]	[49 - 50]	[30,42,51]	[43]	[45]

表 4	中国典型湖泊沉积物中抗生素的浓度(ng·g <sup>-1</sup> )
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# 2 水体中抗生素的生态风险(Ecological risk of antibiotics in water)

#### 2.1 地表水中抗生素的生态风险

除了对抗生素浓度水平的调查外,研究者们还关注了抗生素对水生生态系统造成的生态风险.目前,水中抗生素的风险评估多采用美国食品药品监督管理局和欧洲药品评估机构引入的药品环境风险评估指南(ERA)中的风险熵(RQ)来确定生态风险等级<sup>[32]</sup>.若 0.01≤RQ<0.1 为低风险; 0.1≤RQ<1.0 为中风险; RQ≥1.0 为高风险. 计算公式为<sup>[53]</sup>:

$$RQ = \frac{MEC}{PNEC}$$
(1)

$$PNEC = \frac{\min(NOEC \setminus LOEC \setminus IC_{50} \setminus LC_{50} \setminus EC_{50})}{AF}$$
(2)

式中, RQ 为风险熵, 无量纲; MEC 为污染物实际浓度, ng·L<sup>-1</sup>; PNEC 为预测无效应浓度, ng·L<sup>-1</sup>; NOEC 为最大无影响浓度, LOEC 为最低有影响浓度, IC<sub>50</sub> 为半抑制浓度, LC<sub>50</sub> 为半致死浓度, EC<sub>50</sub> 为半数效 应浓度, ng·L<sup>-1</sup>; AF 为评价因子, 具体取值见表 5.

Table 5         Values of assessment factors <sup>[54]</sup>	
可用数据	AF
Available data	Assessment factor
至少1种营养水平短期测定L(E)C50	1000
一种水生无脊椎动物或鱼类长期测定NOEC	100
在2个营养水平上进行2次长期测定NOEC	50
在3个营养水平上进行3次长期测定	10

表 5 评价因子取值<sup>[54]</sup>

Table 4

利用以上公式,很多研究对我国典型区域地表水中的抗生素生态风险进行了评估(表 6).Lei等<sup>[16]</sup> 计算了 15种抗生素在海河流域中的风险水平,发现阿莫西林、脱水红霉素、氧氟沙星、诺氟沙星和恩 诺沙星的 RQ>1,对藻类表现出高生态风险.在渭河西安段中,环丙沙星、氧氟沙星、磺胺甲恶唑对敏 感性水生生物具有较高生态风险<sup>[51]</sup>.刘昔等<sup>[56]</sup>对我国 5个典型区域丰水期地表水中 8种抗生素进行生 态风险评估,发现磺胺甲恶唑在长江三角洲和巢湖流域中 RQ 均大于 1,是上述地区主要的生态风险因 子,而在江汉平原、珠江三角洲和黄河三角洲流域,红霉素是主要的抗生素污染物, RQ 分别为 19.075、 1、1.165,表现出高生态风险.武旭跃等<sup>[57]</sup>评估了太湖贡湖湾 16种抗生素的生态风险,发现土霉素、诺 氟沙星、氧氟沙星、环丙沙星和恩诺沙星的 RQ>1,具有高生态风险.在大通湖中,磺胺甲恶唑和环丙 沙星是主要的风险因子, RQ 均大于 1,对藻类造成高生态风险<sup>[58]</sup>.

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抗生素 Antibiotics	测试物种 Test species	海河 Haihe River	渭河 Weihe River	长江三角 洲 Yangtze River Delta	汉江平原 Han River plain	珠江三角洲 Pearl River Delta	黄河三角洲 Yellow River Delta	巢湖 Chaohu Lake	太湖 Taihu Lake	大通湖 Datong Lake	<sup>s</sup> 骆马湖 <sup>s</sup> Luoma Lake	<sup>s</sup> 太湖 <sup>s</sup> Taihu Lake	<sup>s</sup> 汉江 <sup>s</sup> Hanjiang River
磺胺类													
磺胺甲恶 唑	藻类	_	10.9	7.987	0.197	0.120	_	2.653	0.259	1.89	11800	1.04	_
磺胺甲基 嘧啶	藻类			0.109	0.014	0.005	0.003	_				_	
四环素类													
四环素	藻类	_	_	0.009	0.331	0.014	0.116	0.017	0.559	0.0017	_	_	>0.1
土霉素	藻类	_	0.197	0.461	0.364	_	0.491		4.54	0.0035	_	_	>0.1
喹诺酮类													
诺氟沙星	藻类	11.8	_	0.002	0.084	0.076	0.049	_	_	_	_	_	_
	细菌	_	0.526		_	_	_	_	2.61	_	_	_	
氧氟沙星	藻类	17.8	7.89	_	0.094	0.007	0.003	0.019	41.9	0	3.52	_	>1
环丙沙星	藻类	0.017	3.66	_	_	—	_	_	135	1	_	_	>0.1
恩诺沙星	藻类	3.76	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	0.77	_	_	0.01-1
	细菌	_	_	_	_	_	_		7.95	_	_	_	_
大环内脂 类													
红霉素	藻类	_	_	0.195	19.075	1	1.165	_	_	_	_	_	_
脱水红霉 素	藻类	11.4	_	—	_	—	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
克拉霉素	藻类	2.35	_	0.006	0.045	—	0.119	—	_	_	_	—	_
阿奇霉素	藻类	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	_	1.32	_
<i>β</i> -内酰胺 类													
阿莫西林	藻类	32.2	_	_	—	—	—	_		_	—	—	_
参考文献		[ <mark>16</mark> ]	[55]	[56]	[56]	[56]	[56]	[56]	[57]	[58]	[ <mark>59</mark> ]	[ <mark>60</mark> ]	[ <mark>61</mark> ]

**表 6** 我国典型区域地表水体中抗生素的风险熵(RQ) **Table 6** Risk quotients (RQ) of antibiotics in surface water in typical regions of China

注: "S"表示沉积物中抗生素的风险评价. Note: "S" means the risk assessment of antibiotics in sediment.

# 2.2 沉积物中抗生素的生态风险

沉积物作为另一种抗生素蓄积的重要环境介质,其抗生素生态风险评估也引起了很多学者的关注. 进行沉积物中抗生素风险评估时,往往先将其转化为孔隙水中浓度,再进行风险评估.转化公式如下<sup>[59]</sup>:

$$C_{\text{pore water}} = C_{\text{sediment}} / (K_{\text{oc}} \times f_{\text{oc}})$$
(3)

$$K_{\rm oc} = K_{\rm p} / f_{\rm oc} \tag{4}$$

$$K_{\rm p} = C_{\rm sediment} / C_{\rm water} \tag{5}$$

式中,  $C_{\text{pore water}}$ 为孔隙水中抗生素的浓度,  $\operatorname{ng}\cdot\operatorname{L}^{-1}$ ;  $C_{\text{sediment}}$ 为沉积物中抗生素的浓度,  $\operatorname{ng}\cdot\operatorname{g}^{-1}$ ;  $K_{\text{oc}}$ 为有机碳标准化分配系数,  $\operatorname{L}\cdot\operatorname{kg}^{-1}$ ;  $f_{\text{oc}}$ 为沉积物中有机碳浓度, %;  $C_{\text{water}}$ 为水中抗生素浓度,  $\operatorname{ng}\cdot\operatorname{L}^{-1}$ ;  $K_{\text{p}}$ 为沉积物-水分配系数.

在骆马湖表层沉积物中,氧氟沙星和磺胺甲恶唑的 RQ>1,对水生生物有高生态风险<sup>[59]</sup>.张盼伟等<sup>[60]</sup> 发现太湖表层沉积物中的阿奇霉素、磺胺甲恶唑对藻类存在高生态风险威胁.Hu等<sup>[61]</sup>评估了汉江不同季节和不同区域沉积物中13种抗生素的生态风险,发现在夏季和冬季,氧氟沙星 RQ>1的比例分别为93.6%和95.7%,对水生生物表现出高生态风险(表 6).

2.3 水体中抗生素叠加的生态风险

在实际水体中,通常多种抗生素同时存在,它们的生态毒理效应和环境危害程度会产生叠加效应. 目前多种抗生素的联合毒性风险熵(RQ<sub>sum</sub>)一般采用简单叠加模型计算<sup>[62]</sup>:

$$RQ_{sum} = \sum RQ_i \tag{6}$$

式中, RQ<sub>sum</sub>为联合毒性风险熵, 无量纲; RQ<sub>i</sub>为第 i 种抗生素的 RQ 值, 无量纲.

在评估肇庆星湖中 8 种抗生素的风险水平时,谢春生等<sup>[62]</sup> 发现枯水期上覆水中抗生素的 RQ<sub>sum</sub> 为 0.1—1,而丰水期 RQ<sub>sum</sub> 均大于 2,将对生态系统产生较严重危害.在洪湖上覆水中,磺胺嘧啶和四 环素是构成高混合生态风险的主要因子,占每个样点 RQ<sub>sum</sub> 的比例分别为 67%—96% 和 1%—13%<sup>[41]</sup>.封丽等<sup>[63]</sup> 通过评价三峡库区主要水域中 28 种抗生素的生态风险,发现 7 条河流上覆水中抗生素 RQ<sub>sum</sub> 由高到低依次为濑溪河>琼江>綦江>碧溪河>嘉陵江>长江>乌江,其中,濑溪河 RQ<sub>sum</sub> 高达 5.532,琼 江、綦江、碧溪河和嘉陵江的 RQ<sub>sum</sub> 均处于 1—2 之间,均表现出高生态风险,长江的 RQ<sub>sum</sub> 为 0.605,属于中等风险,乌江的 RQ<sub>sum</sub> 为 0.013,为低等风险.在汉江不同区域沉积物中,夏季和冬季 RQ<sub>sum</sub>>1 的比例分别为 95.7% 和 100%,抗生素叠加对水生生物造成的危害可能比单一抗生素更大<sup>[61]</sup>.

由此可见,水体中不断累积的抗生素已经给水生生态系统造成了不同程度的生态风险,其中,磺胺 类和喹诺酮类是大多数水生生态系统中主要的风险贡献因子,这可能与它们在畜禽和水产养殖中大量 使用有关.另外,水体中存在的多种抗生素之间存在协同、拮抗和加和作用<sup>[64]</sup>,导致多种抗生素引起的 叠加风险与将单一抗生素风险简单加和的结果可能存在差异,但是目前相关研究较少,需进一步探索.

# 3 抗生素对水体中微生物群落和氮转化过程的影响(Effects of antibiotics on microbial communities and nitrogen transformation in water)

3.1 抗生素对水体中微生物群落的影响

微生物作为水生生态系统中物质循环与能量流动的重要驱动者,其对抗生素的响应也是研究热点之一<sup>[63]</sup>.抗生素能直接杀死水体中某些微生物或抑制其生长,从而改变微生物的种类、数量以及群落结构功能,还可以使微生物群落产生抗性,破坏生态系统的平衡<sup>[66]</sup>.Xiong等<sup>[67]</sup>研究表明,磺胺类抗生素的大量使用导致鱼塘沉积物中磺胺类抗性菌株—不动杆菌的丰度最高,达35%.申立娜等<sup>[68]</sup>分析了白洋淀沉积物中喹诺酮类抗生素与微生物群落结构和多样性的关系,发现抗生素污染会显著降低微生物群落丰度和多样性.Zou等<sup>[69]</sup>通过宏基因组测序发现土霉素显著增加了池塘沉积物中变形菌和厚壁菌的丰度,而降低了放线菌的丰度.含有阿奇霉素的废水排入河流后,沉积物中厚壁菌和拟杆菌丰度显著增加,且营养盐与抗生素会共同影响沉积物中微生物群落结构<sup>[70]</sup>.左氧氟沙星和土霉素污染显著增加了城市河流上覆水中变形菌门丰度,降低了拟杆菌门丰度,而真核微生物群落结构无显著变化<sup>[71]</sup>.

水体中的抗生素还会诱导产生耐药菌或 ARGs. Luo 等<sup>[72]</sup>研究了海河中磺胺类抗生素与 ARGs 产 生的相关性,发现河流中 2 种磺胺类 ARGs(*sull* 和 *sul2*)的相对丰度和磺胺类抗生素的浓度呈正相关. 在黄浦江中,磺胺类 ARGs(*sull* 和 *sul2*)和四环素类 ARGs(*tetA、tetB、tetC、tetG、tetM、tetO、tetW、tetX*)的相对丰度分别与磺胺类和四环素抗生素浓度呈正相关<sup>[73]</sup>.同样,抚仙湖中大环内脂类 ARGs (*ermB*)的相对丰度与大环内脂类抗生素总浓度也呈显著正相关<sup>[74]</sup>. ARGs 可以通过垂直基因转移(vertical gene transfer, VGT)和水平基因转移(horizontal gene transfer, HGT)在不同的环境介质中传播和扩散. VGT 主要是指遗传物质在亲、子代之间的传递,传播范围有限. HGT 主要借助整合子、质粒、转座子 和噬菌体等可移动遗传元件,包括接合转移、转导和转化3种方式,是ARGs在环境中传播的最主要 途径.并且,HGT打破了物种间遗传方式的传播界限,会导致ARGs在不同微生物中蔓延,而一旦 ARGs转移到人类致病菌中,将给人类健康带来巨大的风险<sup>[75]</sup>.水环境作为ARGs传播的重要介质,其 庞大的ARGs库,会为水环境中的人类致病菌及条件致病菌提供大量获得ARGs的机会.Pu等<sup>[76]</sup>发现 在1—100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>的Cd<sup>2+</sup>和纳米Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>共同作用下,恶臭假单孢杆菌KT2442携带的多抗性质粒 RP4可以向厦门西林湾上覆水中的土著菌转移,导致赫氏埃希菌、黏质沙雷氏菌和肺炎克雷伯氏菌等 人类致病菌或条件致病菌产生多种耐药性.一旦获得多重耐药的赫氏埃希菌、黏质沙雷氏菌等水源性 传播致病菌感染人体,其治疗将会非常困难,会严重威胁人类健康.

另外,由于 ARGs 的 HGT 是在开放的自然环境中进行的,在这个过程中,很多环境因素都能影响 ARGs 的 HGT<sup>[77]</sup>. Huang 等<sup>[78]</sup> 发现,酸性条件有利于四环素 ARGs 的 HGT, 而碱性条件则会抑制转移过 程的进行. Nagachinta 和 Chen<sup>[79]</sup> 研究了不同温度条件下 ARGs 的接合转移过程,发现接合转移发生在 17—37 ℃ 之间,低于该温度则检测不到接合子.另有许多研究证实,水环境中的离子液体、重金属和 有机化合物可以对 ARGs 的接合转移有不同程度的促进作用,其中主要的促进机制有:细菌细胞产生 大量的活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS),激发了细菌氧化-抗氧化系统反应,进而影响细胞膜状态,造成细胞膜损伤,提高了细胞膜通透性;在分子水平上,影响了与接合转移过程相关的调控基因和整体 调控基因的表达<sup>[80-83]</sup>. 除了接合转移,转化和转导也是 ARGs 在水环境中 HGT 的重要途径. 但是与接 合转移相比,目前有关环境因素对转导和转化这两种途径影响的研究相对匮乏.

3.2 抗生素对水体中氮转化过程的影响

抗生素对水体中微生物功能产生了不容忽视的影响,逐渐成为水生生态系统中物质循环过程的重要影响因子<sup>[84]</sup>. 氮循环是全球生物地球化学循环的重要组成部分,已有大量研究表明,水体中不断累积的抗生素对硝化、反硝化和厌氧氨氧化(anaerobic ammonium oxidation, Anammox)等过程都产生了不同程度的影响<sup>[85-87]</sup>.

## 3.2.1 抗生素对水体硝化过程的影响

硝化作用是唯一能把氨氮转化为硝酸盐,为反硝化除氮提供底物的自然过程,是水生生态系统中 氮循环过程的重要组成部分.硝化过程一般分为两个步骤,第一步是氨氮被氧化为亚硝酸盐氮,被称为 氨氧化过程,该过程主要由氨氧化细菌(ammonia-oxidizing bacteria, AOB)和氨氧化古菌(ammoniaoxidizing archaea, AOA)两大菌群主导,是硝化过程的限速步骤,在湖泊沉积物、湿地、农田等环境中广 泛存在<sup>[88]</sup>.第二步是亚硝酸盐氮被氧化为硝酸盐氮,该过程受到的关注度远少于氨氧化过程,造成这一 现象的原因一方面可能是氨氧化被认为是硝化作用的限速步骤,另一方面可能与亚硝酸盐氧化菌难以 分离培养的特性有关<sup>[89]</sup>.

目前有关抗生素对硝化过程的影响研究也主要集中在氨氧化过程. 张敏等<sup>[85]</sup>研究了氯霉素、恩诺 沙星和磺胺嘧啶 3 种抗生素对淡水池塘沉积物中硝化过程的影响,结果表明,氯霉素对硝化过程的抑 制作用呈剂量依赖性: 50—100 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>的氯霉素对氨氧化过程抑制作用不显著,但 200—500 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> 的氯霉素显著抑制了氨氧化过程. 恩诺沙星(50—400 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>)和磺胺嘧啶(100—500 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>)对氨氧 化过程有显著抑制作用,且无剂量依赖性. 氯霉素(≤500 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>)和恩诺沙星(≤400 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>)未对 AOB 和 AOA 生长产生显著影响,磺胺嘧啶(≤500 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>)对 AOA 生长无显著影响,但对 AOB 生长有显著 抑制作用,由此推测抗生素可能是通过减弱 AOA 和 AOB 转录活性或改变氨氧化微生物的群落结构 抑制了硝化过程. 此外,抗生素也可通过改变 AOB 与 AOA 的比例来影响硝化过程<sup>[90]</sup>. Tong 等<sup>[91]</sup>研究 发现, 0.1—1000 μg·L<sup>-1</sup> 的氧氟沙星增加了人工湿地沉积物中 AOA 的丰度,但是降低了 AOB 的丰度, 最终使氨氧化速率增加. 在 100 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 的硫酸链霉素和青霉素作用下,渤海滨海湿地中氨氧化速率分 别降低了 61.2%—84.0%和 50.0%—74.5%,其中 AOB 丰度显著降低且群落结构发生显著变化,而 AOA 丰度和群落结构无显著变化<sup>[92]</sup>. 在抗生素作用下,AOA 比 AOB 更耐药,原因可能在于,与真细菌 不同,古菌细胞壁仅含蛋白质和多糖,不含肽聚糖骨架<sup>[93]</sup>.

### 3.2.2 抗生素对水体反硝化过程的影响

反硝化作用是微生物以有机物为碳源及电子供体,将硝酸盐还原成气态氮化物的过程,主要包括

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以下反应:  $NO_3^- \rightarrow NO_2^- \rightarrow NO \rightarrow N_2O \rightarrow N_2^{[94]}$ . 分別由硝酸盐还原酶(nitrate reductase, NAR)、亚硝酸盐还原 酶(nitrite reductase, NIR, 是反硝化过程的限速酶)、氧化氮还原酶(nitric oxide reductase, NOR)和氧化亚 氮还原酶(nitrous oxide reductase, NOS, 衡量反硝化过程是否完全)等进行催化, 相应编码基因分别为 *nar*、 *nir、nor、nos* 等. 反硝化作为水生生态系统中氮素去除的主要途径, 对改善水体生态环境具有重要意义, 因此一直备受关注.

抗生素对水体反硝化过程的影响主要体现在抑制硝酸盐还原速率,也有部分研究表明对 N<sub>2</sub>O 的 生成有促进作用,而对亚硝酸盐还原速率的抑制作用较少<sup>[86,95-96]</sup>. Hou 等<sup>[86]</sup> 通过研究抗生素对河口盐 沼沉积物中反硝化作用的影响,发现 5—100 μg·L<sup>-1</sup> 磺胺二甲嘧啶显著抑制了反硝化速率并增加了 N<sub>2</sub>O 的 排放. Yin 等<sup>[95]</sup> 发现 0.01—10 μg·L<sup>-1</sup> 甲砜霉素显著抑制了河口沉积物中 N<sub>2</sub> 生成,而促进了亚硝酸盐 和 N<sub>2</sub>O 的累积. 朱晓萌等<sup>[96]</sup> 研究南明河贵阳城区段沉积物中残留抗生素对沉积物反硝化潜势的影响 时发现,诺氟沙星((537.13±212.69) ng·g<sup>-1</sup>)可以通过抑制编码 *nirS* 细菌主导的亚硝酸盐还原阶段来抑 制沉积物中的反硝化潜势. 在水生生态系统中,一般多种抗生素同时存在,不同抗生素之间可能有联合 效应,共同干扰反硝化过程中 N<sub>2</sub>O 的释放和硝酸盐的还原<sup>[97-98]</sup>. Yin 等<sup>[11]</sup> 研究了磺胺类、氯霉素类、四 环素类、大环内酯类和喹诺酮类 5 类抗生素对河口沉积物反硝化作用的影响,发现不同类型抗生素的 添加均抑制了反硝化速率,其中,土霉素(5.13—22.5 ng·L<sup>-1</sup>)的抑制作用最明显,并且多种抗生素具有 协同抑制作用;不同类型的抗生素对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放速率有增加和抑制两种不同影响,但多种抗生素叠加最 大程度的增加了 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放速率.

另外,很多学者进一步探讨了抗生素抑制反硝化过程的潜在机制.Zou 等<sup>[69]</sup>研究 1 μg·L<sup>-1</sup>的土霉素对池塘沉积物中反硝化作用的影响时发现,土霉素的添加显著改变了微生物群落结构,同时降低了 *nirK*和 nosZ 基因的丰度.进一步通过功能注释表明,土霉素添加显著降低了沉积物中微生物"蛋白质 代谢"相关功能基因以及 NAR、NIR 和 NOS 的丰度,却增加了 NOR 的丰度.邓璐等<sup>[99]</sup>指出 1—100 μg·L<sup>-1</sup> 的洛美沙星影响反硝化作用主要在于抑制微生物的生长和 NAR 的活性,进而作用于 NO<sub>3</sub>-N 还原至 NO<sub>2</sub>-N 的过程.Underwood 等<sup>[100]</sup>的研究表明,1—50 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>的磺胺甲恶唑可以通过影响微生物生长和群落 组成来抑制硝酸盐还原的能力.环境浓度的磺胺二甲嘧啶(50 μg·L<sup>-1</sup>)会降低池塘沉积物中的放线菌、 硝化螺旋菌和厚壁菌的相对丰度,最终降低硝酸盐和 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原量<sup>[101]</sup>.抗生素也可以通过抑制反硝化细 菌的生长和繁殖进而影响反硝化过程<sup>[102-103]</sup>.

3.2.3 抗生素对厌氧氨氧化和硝酸盐异化还原为铵过程的影响

除了硝化和反硝化过程外, Anammox 和硝酸盐异化还原成铵(dissimilatory nitrate reduction to ammonium, DNRA)同样是重要的氮转化过程. Anammox 是以铵作为电子供体, 以亚硝酸盐作为唯一的电子受体, 在缺氧环境中生成氮气或同时生成硝酸盐副产物<sup>[94]</sup>. DNRA 作为水环境中硝态氮的另一种移除途径, 能够将硝酸盐中的氮还原为氨保留在生态系统中, 对含氮化合物的氧化与还原过程起着重要的连接作用<sup>[104]</sup>. 然而, 目前有关抗生素对 Anammox 过程的影响研究较少. Xu 等<sup>[87]</sup>研究了不同添加浓度的磺胺甲恶唑对高原河流雅鲁藏布江沉积物中 Anammox 的影响, 发现在 1—100 µg·L<sup>-1</sup> 的浓度范围内, Anammox 速率随磺胺甲恶唑浓度的升高而降低, 呈剂量依赖性, 作用途径主要是通过抑制硝酸盐还原菌生长, 但是相关机制尚不清晰. Shan 等<sup>[104]</sup>发现在稻田土壤中, 0.6—6000 µg·kg<sup>-1</sup> 的四环素和磺胺二甲嘧啶能显著抑制硝酸盐还原菌的生长, 进而降低了反硝化、Anammox 和 DNRA 的速率, 并改变了反硝化、Anammox 以及 DNRA 对硝酸盐还原的贡献比例. 但是, 关于抗生素对水体中 DNRA 过程的影响及其机制还未见报道.

由此可见,水体中不断累积的抗生素已经给硝化、反硝化和厌氧氨氧化过程产生了不同程度的影响.其中,抗生素对氨氧化过程的影响与抗生素浓度和类型密切相关,而且已有研究主要集中于单一抗 生素,多种抗生素对水体硝化过程的叠加效应还不明确.抗生素主要通过影响微生物生长、酶活性和 功能基因等途径对反硝化过程产生抑制作用.而抗生素对 Anammox 和 DNRA 过程的影响,目前研究 相对匮乏.水环境中抗生素的浓度主要处于 ng 水平,而已有研究中抗生素设置浓度集中在 μg 和 mg 的 级别,未来在研究中,还需关注环境浓度的抗生素对水体氮转化过程的影响.

# 4 总结与展望(Conclusion and prospect)

抗生素普遍存在于我国河流和湖泊中,被检出的类型主要有磺胺类、四环素类、喹诺酮类和大环 内酯类等,不同水体中抗生素浓度和种类存在显著差异.不断累积的抗生素已经给我国自然水体造成 了不同程度的生态风险,但是对于多种抗生素叠加的生态风险还需深入探索.抗生素会影响水体中微 生物群落结构,还会诱导产生耐药性菌和 ARGs, ARGs 在水环境介质中的传播和扩散可导致人类致病 菌或条件致病菌耐药,给人类健康造成严重威胁.抗生素是干扰水体氮转化过程的重要因子,主要通过 改变氮循环功能微生物、酶活性和功能基因影响氮转化过程,但目前的研究主要集中在抗生素对硝化 和反硝化过程的影响.综上,未来的相关研究应该加强以下几个方面:

(1)加强水体中抗生素的叠加生态风险评估,同时注重长期毒理数据的积累和分析,并完善抗生素 叠加风险评估依据.

(2)目前关于 ARGs 的水平转移研究主要集中在接合转移途径,而对于水环境中 ARGs 通过转化 和转导这两种途径进行的水平转移还需要更全面和深入的探索.

(3)Anammox 和 DNRA 是水体中氮转化过程的重要组成部分,而关于抗生素对 Anammox 和 DNRA 的影响及其机制研究还有待加强.另外,由于不同类型的水体环境特征迥异,抗生素对不同水体中氮转 化过程造成的影响也势必存在差异.关于不同类型水体中典型环境因子,如,水动力,盐度,水深和氧化 还原梯度等条件下抗生素对水体氮转化过程的影响也需要深入探索.

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