
近年来，人们对抗生素的使用比以往更加谨慎。这是因为有些细菌能对抗生素产生抗药性，使得杀死这些细菌变得尤为困难。一款新型抗生素似乎能像目前被广泛使用的其它抗生素一样阻止细菌的肆虐。这种抗生素可以附着在细菌赖以生存的铁元素上，从而诱使细菌将抗生素和铁元素一同吸收到其细胞内，然后被药物杀死。

Bacteria becoming **resistant to antibiotics** is making some infections incredibly difficult to treat, and new drugs are in scarce supply. Cefiderocol uses a new clever approach. It sticks to the mineral iron which bacteria need to **absorb** in order to survive. Once Cefiderocol is **smuggled** inside the **bacterial cell**, it kills it.

对抗生素产生抗药性的细菌让一些感染变得极难治疗，而且新药的供应也很稀缺。这款名叫“**Cefiderocol**”的药物用了一种巧妙的新方法。它附着在铁这种细菌需要通过吸收才能生存的矿物质上。一旦“**Cefiderocol**”潜入细菌的细胞内，它就会杀死细菌。

The antibiotic has been tested on nearly 450 people with either a **kidney or urinary tract infection**. Much larger trials are needed but the results reported in the Lancet **Infectious Diseases** journal show the new antibiotic appears to be as effective as current treatment.

这种抗生素已在近四百五十名肾脏或尿路感染患者身上进行了测试。虽然仍需更大规模的试验，但发表在《柳叶刀传染病》期刊上的研究结果显示，这款新形抗生素似乎与目前常用的治疗方法一样有效。

1. 词汇表

bacteria	细菌（复数）
resistant	对...有抵抗能力的
antibiotics	抗生素
absorb	吸收
smuggled	潜入
bacterial cell	细菌细胞
kidney	肾脏
urinary tract	尿路
infection	感染
infectious	（疾病）具传染性的

2. 阅读理解：请在读完上文后，回答下列问题。（答案见下页）

1. Why can some infections be difficult to kill?
2. How does Cefiderocol work?
3. True or False: *There has been no trialling of this drug at all.*
4. Is Cefiderocol as good at treating bacterial infections as current antibiotics?

3. 答案

1. Why can some infections be difficult to kill?

Some infections can be difficult to treat because bacteria can become resistant to antibiotics and new drugs are in scarce supply.

2. How does Cefiderocol work?

Cefiderocol sticks to iron, which gets absorbed into the bacterial cell. Once inside, it kills it.

3. True or False: *There has been no trialling of this drug at all.*

False. The antibiotic has been tested on nearly 450 people with either a kidney or urinary tract infection.

4. Is Cefiderocol as good at treating bacterial infections as current antibiotics?

The results reported in the *Lancet Infectious Diseases* journal show the new antibiotic appears to be as effective as current treatment.