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◇综述◇

艾滋病合并结核相关免疫重建炎症反应综合征的研究进展

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摘要 20世纪80年代以来,艾滋病(AIDS)在全球范围内蔓延,严重危害人类健康。结核病(TB)是艾滋病病人常见的一种机会性感染,同时也是导致病人死亡的重要原因之一。当病人同时感染人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)及结核分枝杆菌(MTB),两者可相互促进,使艾滋病病人病情变得更加复杂,并最终可能发展为艾滋病(AIDS)合并结核相关免疫重建炎症反应综合征(TB-IRIS)。目前针对这类疾病的研究不多,主要依赖临床医师的经验进行诊断和治疗。该文对AIDS合并TB-IRIS的发病机制及其疾病发生进展的关系进行分析,探讨如何更好地防治并发症,以期临床诊断、治疗和研究提供参考性意见。

关键词 获得性免疫缺陷综合征; 艾滋病相关机会致病菌感染; 结核病; 免疫重建; 诊治

Research progress of AIDS combined with tuberculosis-associated immune reconstitution inflammatory response syndrome

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Abstract Since the 1980s, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has spread around the world, seriously endangering human health. Tuberculosis (TB) is a common opportunistic infection in AIDS patients, and it is also one of the important causes of death. When patients are co-infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB), the two can promote each other, making the condition of AIDS patients more complicated, and eventually may develop into AIDS with tuberculosis associated immune reconstitution inflammatory response syndrome (TB-IRIS). At present, there are few studies on this kind of disease, which mainly rely on the experience of clinicians for diagnosis and treatment. Therefore, the article analyzes the pathogenesis of AIDS complicated with TB-IRIS and its relationship with disease progression, and discusses how to better prevent and treat complications, in order to provide reference for clinical diagnosis, treatment and research.

Keywords Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; AIDS-related opportunistic infection; Tuberculosis; Immune reconstitution; Diagnosis and treatment

艾滋病是人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV)侵入人体后,攻击CD4⁺T淋巴细胞,造成免疫系统受损而发生疾病的一类传染病,即获得性免疫缺陷综合征(acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, AIDS)。HIV感染人体可出现各种机会性感染,结核病(tuberculosis, TB)是目前HIV/AIDS病人中最多见的机会性感染之一^[1-3]。HIV感染是诱导结核分枝杆菌(mycobacterium tuberculosis, MTB)发展为结核病的重要原因,临床上以肺结核最为多见^[4-5]。近年来,结核病发病率呈不断上升趋势,据相关文献报道,HIV/AIDS病人出现TB的风险

是正常人20倍(预估区间17~30倍)^[6]。高效抗逆转录病毒治疗(highly active antiretroviral therapy, HAART)是目前有效控制HIV感染、延缓疾病进展及改善预后的主要手段,可以提高病人免疫力,降低病人合并结核病概率^[7]。对于已感染HIV合并MTB的病人而言,在开始抗结核治疗(anti-tuberculosis treatment, ATT)后,迅速选择HAART方案可有效减轻病人病症并降低其病死率^[8]。当临床医师启动HAART后,HIV被成功抑制,随着CD4⁺T淋巴细胞(以下简称CD4细胞)在数量和质量上的恢复,部分病人在治疗早期表现为临床症状加重,严重可危

及生命,这一现象被称为结核相关免疫重建炎症反应综合征(tuberculosis-associated immune reconstitution inflammatory response syndrome, TB-IRIS), TB-IRIS是HIV/MTB双重感染病人接受ATT及HAART期间最常发生的并发症之一^[9-10]。当病人出现TB-IRIS时,临床医师可能误认为治疗失败、出现新的感染等,造成治疗方向错误。因此,对于AIDS合并TB-IRIS的研究至关重要。现通过检索国内外有关文献,对AIDS合并TB-IRIS研究成果进行综述。

1 AIDS合并TB-IRIS概述

1.1 AIDS合并TB-IRIS分类 目前,AIDS合并TB-IRIS可分为两类^[11-14]:矛盾型TB-IRIS是指在启动HAART之前已证实MTB感染,ATT后临床症状开始缓解,随着HAART治疗不断深入,病人原有症状在临床上恶化,如脑膜炎、淋巴结化脓及其他体征发生新改变等,可并发全身性炎症。据统计,该类型疾病多发生于HAART治疗前3个月以内,其发生率为4%~54%,主要取决于病人群体、研究队列或对该并发症的识别率^[15-16]。暴露型TB-IRIS是指在启动HAART前并没发现MTB感染,随着HAART治疗后免疫重建出现活动性结核病表现,但该类型临床上不常见。

1.2 AIDS合并TB-IRIS临床表现 在HAART启动前,若病人CD4细胞计数<50个/微升,一般先进行ATT治疗,并在ATT治疗后的8周内启动HAART治疗^[17]。而一些病人在抗病毒治疗后,体内出现病毒学应答、HIV-RNA病毒载量下降,甚至出现临床恶化,具体表现为间断发热、盗汗、乏力、食欲不振、淋巴结肿大、脓肿形成、心动过速、体质量减轻、腹痛、腹泻、贫血、神经系统症状等^[18]。出现上述症状并非以下原因:药物毒性作用、不良反应、治疗失败、依从性差等。另外肺部也存在异常,如肺部浸润、肺功能显著下降和急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS)^[19]。因此,在临床工作中要密切观察病人临床症状变化。

1.3 相关血液成分变化 研究表明TB-IRIS病人中血红蛋白、红细胞压积和CD4细胞计数总体下降,反而血小板计数较高^[20-21],IRIS组C反应蛋白(CRP)及红细胞沉降率普遍升高^[22-23]。同时,Nosik等^[24]研究中IRIS病人的白细胞介素(IL)-6和CRP水平高于未发生IRIS病人,CRP与IL-6对于区分IRIS病人及随访病人有重要临床价值。Narendran等^[20]发现CRP与IL-6联合检测IRIS敏感度比单独CRP高12%。而Caian等^[25]研究结果表明TB-IRIS病人中sCD14、TNF- α 、IL-27、IFN- γ 、透明质酸、IL-6和IL-10

的含量均高于正常水平。与非TB-IRIS病人比较,TB-IRIS中表现为自发caspase-1/4/5+ASC斑点形成的单核细胞数量更多。另外,caspase-1/4/5+ASC-speck+单核细胞的数量与IL-1 β /IL-18血浆水平呈正相关^[26]。Rocco等^[27]发现晚期HIV/AIDS病人并发TB-IRIS是以噬血细胞性淋巴组织细胞增多症为主要表现,涉及IFN- γ 和无对抗的T细胞活化,从而引起以高铁蛋白血症为特征的严重炎症性疾病。血红蛋白、铁蛋白、CXCL-9及sCD25能够确定该高危人群并可能会提高TB-IRIS风险分层及治疗策略。综合当前的研究成果,及早和动态地监测血常规,炎症指标和免疫学变化等对鉴别HIV合并TB-IRIS具有重要借鉴作用。

1.4 相关影像学变化 HIV/AIDS合并TB-IRIS胸部影像表现复杂多变,不同病人表现为不同结核病症。一般HIV/AIDS合并TB的胸部影像学主要表现以下几个方面:双肺野散在分布的粟粒结节(血行播散型肺结核),肺门或纵隔出现肿大淋巴结(纵隔淋巴结结核),双肺野出现实变,条索影,磨玻璃密度影,支气管播散,空洞等(继发性肺结核)^[19,28-33]。因此,HIV/MTB双重感染的影像学特点不典型,尚需结合相关症状及其他相关辅助检查来判断是否为HIV/AIDS合并TB-IRIS。

2 AIDS合并TB-IRIS诊断

目前临床上对TB-IRIS诊断缺乏准确的生物学标志物、检查方法确诊,更多地依靠临床医师工作经验。临床医师对TB-IRIS认识上的差异可能导致诊断结果不一。多数临床医师诊断时常考虑如下因素:首先病人是HIV/AIDS群体,其次是启动HAART后CD4细胞计数增多,血浆HIV-1 RNA含量下降,再次是临床病情加重,出现短暂性炎症反应,最后排除疗效差,缺乏依从性,出现新的机会性感染和药物不良反应等,还需要3名以上的临床医师共同判断,只有3名医师的诊断结果一致,方可诊断HIV/AIDS病人合并TB-IRIS^[23,34]。

3 AIDS合并TB-IRIS发病机制

目前,对TB-IRIS发病机制的研究尚未完全阐明,据近年来学者们研究报道,发现TB-IRIS发病机制有如下几方面。

3.1 CD4⁺T淋巴细胞影响 TB-IRIS发病与CD4细胞关系密切,有学者提出其发生于免疫功能严重缺陷的病人。HAART开始早期,由于CD4⁺CD45RO⁺T细胞(记忆性T细胞)重新分布,经淋巴释放至外周血,外周血中CD4细胞数量增多,HIV繁殖受到抑制,外周血中CD4⁺CD45RO⁺T细胞计数升高,说明胸腺功能正在逐步恢复,由此可见之前免疫应答

的恢复,不是CD4⁺CD45RA⁺CD62L⁺幼稚T细胞增多,而是T细胞再分布所致^[35-36]。T细胞在向外周血中释放执行免疫功能时因其本身可能是缺陷细胞,从而导致免疫功能出现缺陷,继而发生TB-IRIS。在人体免疫系统重建过程中,CD4细胞计数不断升高,巨噬细胞和树突状细胞过度激活导致感染部位炎症小体衍生细胞因子,IL-1 β , IL-6和IL-18等促炎介质产生和释放增加及补体级联反应,即过多针对抗原产生组织特异性炎症免疫反应,并发免疫调节受阻^[14,26]。HIV-1感染导致iNKT细胞CD4细胞亚群减少,使iNKT细胞功能偏向细胞毒性^[37]。当启动HAART时,人体内的血浆HIV水平下降,抗原提呈细胞(APC)吞噬能力增加,引起过多炎症应答反应而导致细胞最终死亡^[38]。继而调节性T细胞随之活化、死亡,失去免疫应答调控,再加上先天淋巴细胞、IFN- γ ⁺CD4细胞参与,导致上述情况^[39]。

3.2 调节性T细胞影响 维持机体内环境稳定以调节性T细胞为主,有效地抑制CD4细胞,CD8⁺T淋巴细胞功能和限制微生物抗原过度免疫。在TB-IRIS病人中,极易产生Th0细胞和效应性T细胞来调节前炎症因子产生以及对细胞因子应答,故在HIV/AIDS病人体内调节性T细胞含量降低,调节免疫系统功能减弱,继而引起调节免疫系统缺陷,抗原特异性应答而发生炎症^[40]。

3.3 Th1与Th2失衡 机体HAART开始时可引起Th2向Th1应答转变。HAART开始之初,病人肠黏膜完整性、上皮微环境遭到破坏,继而导致微生物产物发生异位,而病人肠道作为微生物产物最主要集聚地,与其他器官相比,携带细菌较多。此时TLR-4被激发,继而机体发生慢性炎症,炎症因子不断升高,使炎症应答向Th1方向偏移,病人呈现炎症反应^[41-43]。

3.4 辅助性T细胞17(helper T cell 17, Th17)影响 Th17是一类辅助性T细胞,产生多种细胞因子如IL-17, IL-17F和IL-22,在持续性炎症应答中至关重要^[44-45]。在Th17细胞诱导下,炎症应答受中性粒细胞调控,显示以嗜中性粒细胞增多为特征,加之氧化应激介导NLRP3炎症小体的参与导致局部组织损伤和炎症反应放大^[46-48]。

3.5 病人自身免疫 HIV/AIDS病人体内高度活化的T细胞与表达PD-1的单核细胞互相作用,使单核细胞分泌IL-10而有效抑制T细胞功能^[49-50]。当HAART开始后,机体血浆病毒水平下降,PD-1/CD28相互作用减弱,IL-10水平下降,T细胞功能恢复,导致免疫应答紊乱并出现TB-IRIS^[39]。

3.6 病人自身基因 基因在免疫致病机制中起着

重要作用。de Sa等^[51]研究结果证实,基因HLA-B*41、KIR2DS2和KIR+HLA-C参与TB-IRIS发病过程。Ma等^[52]也证实ZNF基因与干扰素刺激基因之间相互作用的功能障碍,以及S100A8/S100A9更高表达在抗逆转录病毒治疗期间,基因可能在一部分HIV/AIDS病人中也参与TB-IRIS发病。另外编码白三烯A4羟化酶基因的多态性也可能在TB-IRIS的严重程度和持续时间中发挥作用^[53]。

4 AIDS合并TB-IRIS诱发因素

4.1 机会性感染特异性CD4⁺淋巴细胞的因素 Xue等^[54]在199例HIV/MTB病人中,发现45例(22.6%)出现矛盾型TB-IRIS,而HAART前CD4细胞计数<50个/微升发生TB-IRIS风险是CD4细胞计数>100个/微升的4.57倍[95%CI:(1.03, 20.24), $P=0.045$],在HAART后CD4细胞计数 ≥ 4 倍的病人发生TB-IRIS风险是<4倍的2.31倍[95%CI:(1.18, 4.53), $P=0.015$]。

4.2 存在临床活动性或潜伏性感染 Tieu等^[55]采用多因素logistic回归分析发现,病人患有肺外结核[OR=8.63, 95%CI:(1.99, 37.50), $P<0.05$]或播散性结核[OR=4.17, 95%CI:(1.03, 16.86), $P<0.05$]与TB-IRIS显著相关。

4.3 HIV病毒载量 Walker等^[56]发现HAART开始时HIV病毒载量呈迅速下降趋势可诱发病人发生TB-IRIS。

4.4 启动HAART时间 Chelkeba等^[57]分析结果表明,早期开始HAART治疗与TB-IRIS增加相关[RR=1.83, 95%CI:(1.24, 2.70), $P=0.002$; $I^2=74\%$, $P=0.001$],可增加TB-IRIS相关死亡率[RR=6.05, 95%CI:(1.06, 34.59), $P=0.040$; $I^2=0\%$, $P=0.780$]。与晚期HAART相比,早期HAART治疗与总体死亡率相关。这可能与存在较高抗原负荷有关。

4.5 维生素D缺乏 维生素D缺乏可能通过先天性和适应性免疫应答产生负面影响而导致HIV感染。Jimenez-Sousa等^[58]发现低维生素D水平会促进炎症和免疫系统激活,这可能会诱发HIV合并TB-IRIS。

4.6 HAART方案的选择 Gaillat等^[59]在调查法国1997—2017年所有新诊断结核病和未控制HIV感染病人的数据显示,使用整合酶抑制剂(INSTI)方案会诱发TB-IRIS。

5 AIDS合并TB-IRIS治疗

HIV/AIDS病人合并TB-IRIS后出现病情恶化,严重时甚至造成病人死亡,故临床医师必须对这类病人进行及时诊断并采取针对性措施以控制病情发展。目前在临床上,更多的是根据临床医师经验

进行处理。选择治疗的前提是能够精准地排除药物的相互作用、不良反应和新的机会性感染,确诊为HIV/AIDS合并TB-IRIS。

5.1 选择合适的药物 HIV/AIDS合并TB-IRIS是一种异常炎症反应,通常无需调整或中断ATT或HAART方案。Meintjes等^[43]发现表现为轻度TB-IRIS可使用非甾体抗炎药物,如布洛芬、萘普生和吡罗昔康等,而表现为严重反应(如复杂的肺部、心脏或神经系统症状)TB-IRIS应考虑给予全身性糖皮质激素。据相关文献报道,糖皮质激素可显著降低病人住院时间,更快改善临床症状、提高生活质量^[60]。多项随机、双盲、安慰剂对照试验中,预防性使用泼尼松能降低TB-IRIS的发生率^[61-64]。但需要注意的是糖皮质激素会导致HIV/AIDS病人出现感染恶化和死亡率增加的风险,需权衡利弊后使用^[10]。另外,Ketut等^[65]发现沙利度胺通过抑制肿瘤坏死因子 α 以发挥免疫调节和免疫重建作用,据统计在大约82%TB-IRIS病人中发挥疗效。同时,还发现抗生素吡喹酮(IPA)也可用于TB-IRIS治疗,其具有抗炎和抗氧化特性。人类重组白细胞介素-1受体拮抗剂(anakinra)也被用于HIV/AIDS相关TB中病情危重病人使用糖皮质激素替代治疗^[66]。Li等^[67]也发现他汀类药物也是很有前景预防治疗TB-IRIS的候选药物。总体而言,临床医师必须彻底评估以排除临床恶化的其他潜在原因后,根据每个TB-IRIS病人的个体情况选择合适的药物种类、剂量和使用时间。

5.2 ATT和HAART时间间隔 数据表明,在晚期HIV/AIDS病人中,CD4细胞计数 <50 个/微升,通过ATT治疗不久后启动HAART治疗,可以提前将大部分MTB消灭,最大限度地提高艾滋病合并结核病人的生活质量^[66,68]。对于CD4细胞计数较高病人,将HAART开始时间推迟至抗结核治疗不少于8周,可减少TB-IRIS发生及随后住院天数及费用^[69]。对于MTB感染HIV/AIDS病人中枢神经系统,HAART启动早,出现TB-IRIS风险高,该类病人启动HAART最佳时间尚不清楚,一般建议ATT治疗4~8周后启动HAART治疗。因此,临床医师需结合病人实际状况、自身治疗经验和学术研究加以分析,根据实际情况制定适宜间隔期。

5.3 给予病人鼓励和安慰 当HIV/AIDS病人合并TB-IRIS,出现淋巴结肿大、疼痛及其他炎性表现时,其炎性症状病程较短,可自然消退,临床医师需积极主动开导病人,帮助病人树立信心,用良好心态面对疾病^[35]。

6 总结与展望

TB-IRIS在HIV/MTB双重感染中较为多见,临床特点多样且不典型,故要求临床医师在临床中充分考虑其临床特点、实验室指标及影像学表现,根据病人实际情况做出针对性治疗措施,从而减少病死率。本研究对HIV/AIDS合并TB-IRIS的分类、临床表现、发病原理、诱发因素及治疗措施作了全面剖析,以期临床工作提供一些参考性建议。攻克艾滋病合并机会性感染并发症,未来还需从发病机制中寻找关键通路及致病基因等方面突破。

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