

河南省某县获得性免疫缺陷综合征患者 二线抗病毒疗效及耐药变异分析

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【摘要】目的 了解我国河南省尉氏县部分获得性免疫缺陷综合征(AIDS)患者在更换二线抗病毒治疗方案后的疗效及耐药情况,并分析可能影响二线方案疗效的相关因素。**方法** 对65例AIDS患者在换药前、二线方案治疗6个月、治疗12个月时分别进行随访调查,并分别行CD4⁺ T细胞、病毒载量及耐药情况检测。**结果** 队列中65例AIDS患者,经二线方案治疗12个月后,CD4⁺ T细胞的均值与基线相比显著升高($t = -2.417$, $P = 0.017$),病毒载量均值显著降低($t = 2.343$, $P = 0.021$),病毒载量 < 400 拷贝/ml患者由换药前的6.2%上升至62.3% ($\chi^2 = 42.704$, $P < 0.001$)。换药前患者交叉耐药和多药耐药严重,二线方案治疗12个月后,检出耐药患者比例由换药前78.5% (51/65) 下降为11.3% (6/53); 更换二线方案治疗前后均未检测到蛋白酶抑制剂(PI)耐药患者。换药前患者CD4⁺ T < 100个/ μ l和HIV-1 RNA > 10 000 拷贝/ml与治疗前后病毒载量未能有效抑制相关($OR = 5.14$, 95%CI: 0.99~26.71; $OR = 3.36$, 95%CI: 0.66~17.21)。**结论** 二线抗病毒方案疗效显著。更换二线方案前后均未发现PI耐药,但检出大量蛋白酶抑制剂次要变异,应对更换二线抗病毒治疗方案患者进行长期的耐药监测。

【关键词】 获得性免疫缺陷综合征; 高效抗逆转录病毒治疗; 耐药; 二线治疗方案

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【Abstract】Objective To investigate the efficacy and drug resistance of patients with acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in Weishi County of Henan province after the change of second-line antiviral therapy, and to analyze the factors which affect the efficacy of second-line therapy. **Methods** Total of 65 patients with AIDS were followed up before treatment change, 6 months and 12 months after second-line antiviral therapy. The CD4⁺ T cell counts, viral load and genotypic resistance testing were detected, respectively. **Results** Among the cohort of 65 patients with AIDS, treatment for 12 months after the second-line, the mean CD4⁺ T cell significantly increased compared with the baseline ($t = -2.417$, $P = 0.017$), the mean viral load decreased significantly ($t = 2.343$, $P = 0.021$), and patients of viral load < 400 copies/ml increased from 6.2% to 62.3% ($\chi^2 = 42.704$, $P < 0.001$). Cross resistance and multi-drug resistance were severe in patients with baseline. After 12 months of second-line treatment, the proportion of resistant patients was decreased from 78.5% (51/65) to 11.3% (6/53); protease inhibitor (PI) resistant patients weren't detected before and after treatment with second-line regimens. Before the change of dressing, patients with CD4⁺ T < 100 cells/ μ l and HIV-1 RNA > 10 000 copies/ml were significantly related to virologic failure ($OR = 5.14$, 95%CI = 0.99-26.71; $OR = 3.36$, 95%CI = 0.66-17.21). **Conclusions** The

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second-line antiretroviral therapy was effective. PI drug resistance wasn't found before and after the second-line regimens was replaced. However, a large number of minor protease inhibitors mutations were detected. Long-term resistance surveillance should be carried out in patients with second-line antiretroviral therapy.

【Key words】 Acquired immune deficiency syndrome; Highly active antiretroviral therapy; Drug resistance; Second-line therapy

获得性免疫缺陷综合征(acquired immune deficiency syndrome, AIDS)是由人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV)感染引起的一种传染病,尚无法治愈。高效抗逆转录病毒治疗(highly active antiretroviral therapy, HAART)是目前治疗AIDS最为有效的方法^[1-2]。但HIV的高变异特性和抗逆转录病毒药物的选择压力导致HIV耐药迅速产生,耐药变异成为影响抗病毒疗效的最主要原因^[3-4]。我国于2003年开始施行大规模免费抗病毒治疗,随着HAART治疗时间的延长,患者不可避免地发生耐药,耐药率也逐年增加。2007年王艳等^[5]研究显示,107例患者于治疗6个月、12个月、18个月和24个月时,耐药率分别为19.0%、35.8%、41.7%和48.2%。日趋升高的耐药率使现有抗病毒方案疗效下降,更换二线抗病毒治疗方案已成为当务之急^[6]。国外已有研究报道显示,更换治疗方案前后,不同地区人群的疗效并不一致。为探讨我国患者更换二线抗病毒治疗方案后其疗效如何,一线方案治疗失败后耐药变异的累积是否会影响二线抗病毒治疗方案的效果,二线治疗方案应用后,是否会很快出现新的耐药变异等问题,本研究对我国河南省尉氏县更换二线方案治疗的AIDS患者进行前瞻性队列随访研究,现报道如下。

资料和方法

一、研究对象

我国河南省尉氏县于2009年8月招募65例AIDS患者,所有患者均签署了知情同意书。二线抗病毒治疗方案均使用WHO推荐的拉米夫定(3TC)+替诺福韦酯(TDF)和诺匹那韦+利托那韦(克力芝, LPV/r)^[7],于治疗6个月、12个月后分别进行随访调查,并进行CD4⁺ T细胞、病毒载量及耐药检测。以EDTA-3K抗凝管采集HIV-1/AIDS感染者外周静脉血,于24 h内测定抗凝血的CD4⁺ T细胞数,离心抗凝血分离血浆,分装后-80℃冻存用于测定病

毒载量和耐药检测。

二、方法

1. CD4⁺ T细胞计数检测: CD4⁺ T细胞计数采用FACSCALIBUR流式细胞仪(BECTON DICKINSON, 美国)检测。

2. 病毒载量测定: 病毒载量检测采用Roche公司COBAS AmpliPrep/COBAS TaqMan自动载量仪。

3. 耐药变异分析: 耐药变异分析用QIAamp Viral RNA提取试剂盒(QIAGEN Inc, 美国),于140 μl血浆中提取HIV-1 RNA。使用One-step RNA PCR Kit (AMV) (大连宝生物工程有限公司)试剂盒,于4 h内扩增HIV-1基因的蛋白酶和逆转录酶片段(1 300 bp),产物包括整个蛋白酶片段和逆转录酶的前300个氨基酸。PCR扩增阳性片段经1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳与标准Marker位置比较正确后(图1),PCR产物送北京博迈德科技发展有限公司测序部。标准DNA Marker购于大连宝生物工程有限公司。

4. 序列分析: 使用Sequencher 4.10.1及NTI advance 9软件包组件Contig express对序列进行编辑、拼接和校正。登录美国斯坦福大学HIV耐药数据库(网址: <http://hivdb.stanford.edu>)在线进行HIV耐药突变情况和耐药性分析。

三、统计学处理

采用SPSS 15.0软件进行统计分析,均值采用 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示,各组比较采用 χ^2 检验和Fisher确切概率检验;使用Logistic回归分析二线方案治疗12个月时影响病毒学抑制未达到HIV RNA < 400 拷贝/ml

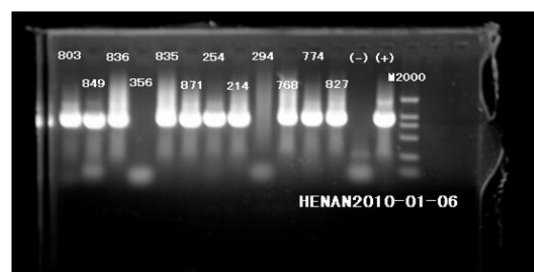


图1 标本与Marker位置比较图

相关因素,以比值比(OR)及其95%CI表示关系的相对强度,治疗后病毒载量<400拷贝/ml认为达到病毒学抑制,载量均值以对数(\log_{10})形式进行分析;以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

结 果

一、患者换药前基本资料及换药后随访

本研究共65例患者,其中男性43例(61.2%),女性22例(32.8%),平均年龄为45岁(32~60岁)。队列中共51例患者(78.5%)检出耐药,未发现蛋白酶抑制剂(protease inhibitor, PI)耐药患者。32例(49.2%)患者 $CD4^+$ T细胞<200个/ μ l,45例(69.3%)患者病毒载量 $\geq 10\,000$ 拷贝/ml,详见表1。

换药前65例患者一线方案平均治疗时间为54.8(13~73)个月。使用最多的一线方案为AZT+DDI+NVP(52例,78.8%)。二线方案治疗开始后,入组患者服药依从性均>90%。二线方案治疗6个月时,随访到52例患者,12个月时随访到53例患者。

二、更换治疗方案后患者的治疗情况

经二线方案治疗12个月后,患者 $CD4^+$ T细

胞均值与治疗前相比显著升高($t = -2.417$ 、 $P = 0.017$),病毒载量均值显著降低($t = 2.343$ 、 $P = 0.021$); $CD4^+$ T ≥ 200 个/ μ l和病毒载量<400拷贝/ml例数均显著增加($\chi^2 = 6.389$ 、 $P = 0.011$, $\chi^2 = 42.704$ 、 $P < 0.001$),见表2和图2~3。

三、更换治疗方案后患者的耐药情况

本研究65例患者中换药前51例(78.5%)检出耐药,且患者药物交叉耐药和多药耐药严重。二线方案治疗6个月、12个月时,检出耐药患者分别占23.1%(12/52)和11.3%(6/53);更换二线方案治疗前后均未发现PI耐药患者。

四、更换治疗方案后影响患者疗效的相关因素

二线方案治疗12个月后,队列中30.2%(16/53)患者病毒载量未能控制在400拷贝/ml以下。单变量分析发现,换药前患者 $CD4^+$ T<100个/ μ l和HIV-1 RNA>10 000拷贝/ml,与治疗前后病毒载量未能有效抑制相关(OR=5.14, 95%CI: 0.99~26.71; OR=3.36, 95%CI: 0.66~17.21)。女性患者病毒学抑制失败风险为男性患者的1.19倍(95%CI: 0.34~4.18),年龄>45岁是病毒学抑制失败的危险因素(OR=2.11, 95%CI: 0.64~6.95),二线方案仅更换1个NRTI药物的患者病毒未被有效抑制的风险要高于更换了2个NRTI药物的患者,而应用一线抗病毒治疗方案时间>3年并未影响二线方案的疗效,详见表3。

表1 65例研究对象换药前的基本临床资料

变量	例数
性别 [例 (%)]	
男	43 (61.2)
女	22 (32.8)
$CD4^+$ T细胞计数 [例 (%)]	
<200个/ μ l	32 (49.2)
≥ 200 个/ μ l、<350个/ μ l	25 (38.5)
≥ 350 个/ μ l	8 (12.3)
$CD4^+$ T细胞计数均值 ($\bar{x} \pm s$)	212.00 \pm 137.056
病毒载量 (拷贝/ml)	
<400拷贝/ml	4 (6.2)
≥ 400 拷贝/ml、<10 000拷贝/ml	16 (34.6)
$\geq 10\,000$ 拷贝/ml	45 (69.2)
病毒载量均值 (log)	4.51 \pm 1.076
耐药患者 [例 (%)]	51 (78.5)
PI	0 (0.0)
NRTI	43 (66.2)
NNRTI	51 (78.5)
获得序列	62 (95.4)

注:PI:蛋白酶抑制剂, NRTI:核苷类逆转录酶抑制剂, NNRTI:非核苷类逆转录酶抑制剂

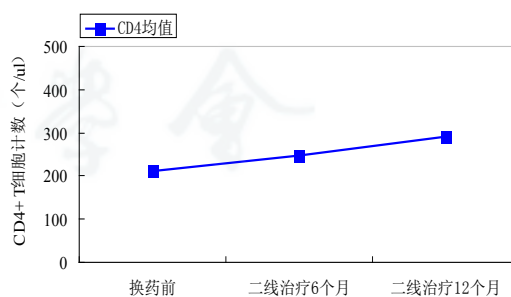


图2 入组65例患者 $CD4^+$ T细胞计数均值

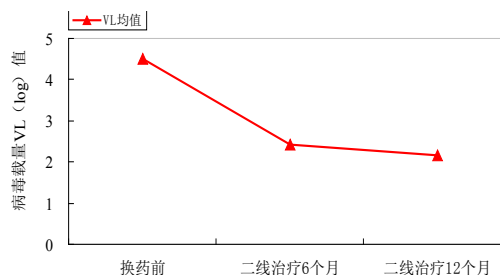


图3 入组65例患者的病毒载量

表2 二线方案治疗后 65 例患者 CD4⁺T 细胞计数和病毒载量

组别	CD4 ⁺ T细胞均值 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, 个/ μ l)	CD4 ⁺ T细胞计数 [例 (%)]		病毒载量均值 ($\bar{x} \pm s$, log)	病毒载量 [例 (%)]	
		< 200个/ μ l	\geq 200个/ μ l		< 400拷贝/ml	\geq 400拷贝/ml
治疗前	212.00 \pm 137.06	32 (49.2)	33 (50.8)	4.51 \pm 1.08	4 (6.2)	61 (93.8)
6个月	247.89 \pm 142.78	18 (34.6)	26 (50.0)	2.43 \pm 1.42	35 (67.3)	17 (32.7)
12个月	291.65 \pm 142.76	14 (26.4)	39 (73.6)	2.17 \pm 1.61	33 (62.3)	20 (37.7)
^a 统计量	$t = -1.185$	$\chi^2 = 0.732$		$t = 6.780$	$\chi^2 = 48.617$	
^a P值	0.239	> 0.050		< 0.001	< 0.001	
^b 统计量	$t = -2.417$	$\chi^2 = 6.389$		$t = 2.343$	$\chi^2 = 42.704$	
^b P值	0.017	0.011		0.021	< 0.001	

注: ^a: 治疗后 6 个月 vs. 治疗前, ^b: 治疗后 12 个月 vs. 治疗前

表3 Logistic 回归分析 53 例患者经二线方案治疗 12 个月
后未到达病毒学抑制相关因素

相关因素	OR (95%CI)
性别 (女)	1.19 (0.34~4.18)
年龄 (> 45岁)	2.11 (0.64~6.95)
HAART > 3年	0.12 (0.01~1.49)
CD4 ⁺ T < 100个/ μ l	5.14 (0.99~26.71)
CD4 ⁺ T \geq 100、CD4 ⁺ T < 200个/ μ l	1.72 (0.35~8.48)
CD4 ⁺ T \geq 200个/ μ l	1.0
二线方案起始VL > 10 000拷贝/ml	3.36 (0.66~17.21)
二线方案更换NRTI药物数量	
1个NRTI	1.31 (0.13~13.74)
2个NRTI	0.76 (0.07~7.98)

讨 论

HAART可以有效地降低HIV感染相关的发病率和病死率,提高AIDS患者的生存时间和生活质量^[8-9]。但随着耐药形势的日益严峻,更换二线方案的需求逐渐增加,为明确更换方案后的疗效和耐药情况,本研究于河南尉氏县对更换二线抗病毒方案患者进行了1年前瞻性队列随访研究。

本研究中患者应用二线方案(3TC + TDF+ LPV/r) 1年后疗效较好,与Wang等^[10]、Hosseinipour等^[11]和Han等^[12]研究报道一致;患者经二线方案治疗后,病毒学抑制效果显著。国外有一些研究却认为,由于二线药物不良反应发生率较高、耐受性差可导致患者服药依从性较低,其治疗后总体失败率和治疗早期病死率均很高^[13-15]。因此,提高患者的依从性对于抗病毒疗效至关重要^[16-18]。

本研究中患者更换二线抗病毒治疗方案后未发现蛋白酶抑制剂(PI)耐药,但检出了大量PI次要耐药突变,PI的主要耐药突变的出现将导致PI的

高度耐药,故应继续对更换二线抗病毒治疗方案的患者进行长期耐药监测。

本研究中部分患者治疗1年后病毒载量未能抑制在400拷贝/ml以下,换药前患者低CD4⁺T细胞计数、高病毒载量会增加病毒学抑制失败的风险;相反,在基线时CD4⁺T细胞计数较高、病毒载量较低的患者,二线抗病毒方案治疗后病毒载量更易有效抑制。国外也有研究认为,二线方案治疗前CD4⁺T细胞计数低的患者更易发生治疗失败^[19-22],而对CD4⁺T细胞计数低的患者应及时更换二线药物进行治疗^[23-24]。因此,患者在一线方案治疗失败后,须定期进行CD4⁺T细胞计数、病毒载量和耐药检测,及时掌握更换二线药物的时机,在病毒载量较低、CD4⁺T细胞计数高时更换二线方案进行治疗。另外,本研究发现换药前患者长期应用一线方案进行治疗并不会增加病毒学抑制失败的风险,但患者年龄的增长会增加这种风险,提示应对高龄患者给予更多的关注。

综上。患者应用二线抗病毒方案(3TC + TDF+ LPV/r)疗效较好,未发现PI耐药,但检出大量PI次要耐药变异,故应对更换二线抗病毒治疗方案的患者进行长期耐药监测。另外,我国一线方案治疗失败后的患者中存在严重的多药耐药和交叉耐药,应对其进行定期检测,在CD4⁺T细胞计数高、病毒载量较低的情况下,针对性地更换二线方案中NRTI药物。

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