

· 综述 ·

侵袭性肺部曲霉菌病生物标志物研究进展

张军昌 许彪 王永刚

【摘要】侵袭性肺部曲霉菌病(IPA)主要影响免疫抑制宿主,该类宿主包括血液病患者和干细胞移植受者。过去十年中,易感人群数量急剧增加,在非粒细胞减少患者中IPA发病率为0.33%~5.8%。诊断为IPA的非粒细胞减少患者预后差,主要是因诊断延迟,病死率超过80%。IPA诊断仍面临困难,尤其在非粒细胞减少的患者中,主要原因是缺少特异临床表现、微生物和影像学方法等检测敏感性较低,于定植菌中鉴别感染十分困难;故获得新的特异性生物标志物十分必要。

【关键词】侵袭性肺部曲霉菌病; 诊断方法; 生物标志物

Advances on biomarkers for invasive pulmonary aspergillosis Zhang Junchang, Xu Biao, Wang Yonggang. Critical Care Center, the Fifth Medical Center of the PLA General Hospital, Beijing 100039, China
Corresponding author: Wang Yonggang, Email: yongggwang@126.com

【Abstract】 Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis (IPA) is an infection that mainly affects immunosuppressive hosts, including hematological patients and stem cell transplant recipients. In the past decade, the number of susceptible people has increased dramatically, and the incidence of IPA diagnosed in non-granulocytopenia patients was 0.33%-5.8%. The prognosis of non-granulocytopenia patients diagnosed as IPA is poor, mainly due to the delayed diagnosis, and the fatality rate is over 80%. IPA is still difficult to diagnose, especially in patients with non-granulocytopenia, the main reason was the lack of specific clinical manifestations, the sensitivity of microorganism and imaging method was low, and it is very difficult to identify infection in colonized bacteria. Therefore, it is necessary to obtain a new specific biomarkers.

【Key words】 Invasive pulmonary aspergillosis; Diagnosis; Biomarkers

侵袭性肺部曲霉菌病(invasive pulmonary aspergillosis, IPA)为严重的机会性感染,此类感染在免疫缺陷患者和住院患者中有很高的发病率和病死率^[1]。目前,IPA诊断仍十分困难,虽然下呼吸道痰培养易获得病原学结果而且操作成本较为廉价,易鉴定出曲霉菌属并进行适当抗真菌治疗,但痰培养时间一般为48~96 h或更长,且阳性结果低,阳性率波动为20%~50%^[2]。另外,仅1次痰培养结果显示曲霉菌属的临床意义并不十分明确,因为很难区分是真正感染还是定植菌^[3]。胸部电子计算机断层扫描(computer tomography, CT)的应用对各种肺部疾病诊断有一定帮助,粒细胞减少患者IPA的影像学表现为典型月晕征和新月征,而非粒细胞减少患者IPA的上述影像学表现则十分罕见,且特异性较低^[4]。肺部团块影、浸润影、结节影常见,而确诊的IPA诊断金标准为组织学证据,但侵入性检查给患者带来很高的出血和感染等风险。微生物学检查不但费时且价格昂贵^[5]。针对真菌细胞壁成分或真菌

DNA的生物标志物正在广泛研究和应用。现就近年来有关其生物标志物的研究进展进行综述。

一、血浆半乳糖甘露聚糖(Galactomannan, GM)

GM为曲霉菌属细胞壁的多糖成分^[5],相关检测称为GM试验。在菌丝繁殖期,其能释放到人体体液中,如血液、尿液及肺泡灌洗液等。体外及动物模型研究发现GM在IPA疾病早期即能释放出来,与血浆中浓度相比,肺泡灌洗液(bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, BALF)中GM浓度更高^[6]。对中性粒细胞减少患者来说,血浆GM试验为早期发现及时诊断IPA的重要方法^[7]。一项包括27例肺部真菌感染者的Meta分析显示血浆GM试验灵敏度为71%,特异度为89%。除外恶性血液疾病患者,其灵敏度为22%、特异度为84%^[8]。对非粒细胞减少患者IPA的研究中,血浆GM试验灵敏度为37.8%、特异度为87.1%,阳性预测值仅为60.8%^[9];GM检测对非粒细胞减少患者BALF的诊断作用更为突出,Cut-off值为0.5时,灵敏度接近100%,特异度为75%~92%^[9]。虽然多项研究认为GM试验能早期诊断血液疾病^[10]并监测治疗反应^[11],其对于非粒细胞减少患者的诊断价值尚待确定,仍需大量研究深入探讨^[12]。

一项Meta分析显示,血浆GM是IPA疗效及判断预后的指

DOI: 10.3877/cma.j.issn.1674-1358.2018.06.005

作者单位: 100039 北京,中国人民解放军总医院第五医学中心重症医学中心

通信作者: 王永刚, Email: yongggwang@126.com

标,特别是抗真菌治疗后第1周或第2周GM数值逐渐下降提示疗效及预后较好^[13-14]。IPA好转过程中影像学表现滞后,影像学产生明显变化需要治疗2周后或更长,在抗真菌治疗过程中血浆GM数值是反映疗效的首要指标,Lamoth等^[15]推荐在抗真菌治疗过程中每周检测GM,直至GM数值<0.5。

大量研究已提及GM在BALF中诊断真菌感染的价值,两项Meta分析认为其总灵敏度为85%,特异度为90%~95%,随Cut-off值改变,吸光度(absorbance, A)光密度1.0与0.5相比时,特异度分别为95%和90%,灵敏度并未下降^[16]。有研究认为,BALF中GM能够更加准确诊断BAL中实体器官移植(solid organ transplantation, SOT)真菌感染,与恶性血液疾病患者相比,在肺移植受者中会有更好的灵敏度和特异度^[17]。

然而,BALF中GM试验的诊断价值仍需大量临床研究去证实,特别是非中性粒细胞减少患者。基于以往研究BALF中GM试验的最佳Cut-off值为波动值,其不同基础疾病的患者中波动在0.5~1.25^[18],一项Meta分析表明在BALF中GM试验最佳检测值为1.0^[16]。

BALF的GM试验中,多种因素均可导致假阳性,如BALF标本通过痰消化液试剂的预处理^[19],抗真菌药物治疗、 β -内酰胺类抗菌药物,特别是哌拉西林/他唑巴坦以及美洛西林/舒巴坦,因这些药物是由其他霉菌产生的天然化合物的半合成药物,应用这些药物的患者可能会导致BAL中GM试验假阳性^[20],另外,呼吸道中曲霉菌定植或被污染也可能导致试验假阳性^[21]。

二、1, 3- β -D-葡聚糖(1, 3- β -D-Glucan, BDG)

BDG是许多病原真菌细胞壁的多糖成分,相关检测也称G试验。有4项Meta分析认为BDG对于真菌感染的诊断有很好的灵敏度,但特异度和阳性预测值很低,这项研究的对象包括血液疾病患者;相反,阴性预测值为80%~90%,提示BDG试验排除诊断的价值较高^[22]。因毛霉菌、隐球菌,其他担子菌(如马拉色霉菌属)中BDG含量较少,血浆中含量也不会明显增加,故很难检测到,BDG试验检测值较低亦不能排除此类真菌感染。BDG检测值对侵袭性肺曲霉菌感染诊断无特异性,而对念珠菌感染诊断价值较高^[15]。

BDG试验中不同试验方法有不同阳性Cut-off值,在美国及欧洲等国家中所公认推荐的Cut-off值 ≥ 80 pg/ml为阳性,<60 pg/ml为阴性,60~80 pg/ml为“灰区(grey zone)”。而日本学者则推荐较低Cut-off值,为11~20 pg/ml^[7]。对于疑似念珠菌肺炎患者,以气道分泌物和BALF中BDG检测数值能提供更好的诊断价值,并可作为疾病的早期诊断,相反,血浆中BDG检测值对此疾病无诊断价值^[23]。

一项2 979例IPA患者的Meta分析显示,应用血浆BDG检测水平来诊断侵袭性肺部真菌感染,当ROC曲线下面积(area under the receiver operating characteristic

curve, AUROC)为0.89时,灵敏度和特异度分别76.8%和85.3%^[22],不同基础疾病非念珠菌肺炎患者中,BALF中BDG诊断价值在不同Cut-off值下灵敏度波动范围为53%~90%,特异度为26%~88%^[24]。但另有研究也报道了用BALF中BDG水平来评估真菌感染的诊断价值,Theel等^[25]研究则认为这种方法有较低的特异度和阳性预测值,二者均为20%。

另外,实际临床工作中检验结果也可能出现BDG和GM检测均为假阴性,主要原因为IPA对不同程度免疫力低下患者的血管侵袭导致不同发病机理。与实体器官移植受体和非严重免疫抑制患者相比,这两项试验灵敏度在恶性血液病和(或)中性粒细胞减少患者中更好,但尚无证据表明预防性抗真菌治疗会产生BDG和GM试验假阴性^[16]。

三、曲霉菌属核酸

曲霉菌属基因序列检测采用曲霉菌属的遗传物质倍增技术,对培养物或临床标本在数小时内即可检测其基因序列(18 S rDNA、28 S rDNA、5.8 S rDNA、mitochondrial DNA),能明确诊断真菌感染且缩短诊断时间^[26],但目前此种诊断方法仍无统一标准,欧洲癌症研究和治疗组织/侵袭性真菌感染协作组(European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer/Invasive Fungal Infections Cooperative Group, EORTC/IFICG)指导意见中未推荐曲霉菌属基因序列检测作为真菌感染的诊断标准^[7]。虽然有研究认为此种检测方法应用前景良好,但其在非粒细胞减少患者中的诊断作用仍不明确^[28]。

当连续出现两次基因序列检测阳性时,其特异度接近95%,且阳性似然比(positive likelihood ratio, LR)为12.8,认为存在曲霉菌属感染的可能性更大^[28]。另一方面,单一阴性结果可排除诊断^[29],当与其他真菌血浆标记物检测(如GM或G试验,亦或BALF中的GM)相结合,曲霉菌病诊断灵敏度接近100%,在修订的真菌感染定义中EORTC/IFICG也支持这种技术的应用^[30]。

四、甘露糖蛋白抗原

免疫层析侧流仪(lateral-flow device, LFD)亦称侧向层析检测,为单一样本快速检测的试验,因其操作简单,LFD试验能应用简单设备和较少实验人员则可完成,此试验应用单克隆抗体(mAb JF5)检测细胞外一种甘露糖蛋白抗原,是在曲霉菌属繁殖期所分泌的特有抗原^[31]。真菌感染者的血浆和BALF中通过LFD试验能检测甘露糖蛋白抗原,Willinger等^[32]研究提出LFD试验可作为一种新的诊断方法,尤其对非血液疾病患者(包括重症监护室和实体器官移植)。一项来自133例ICU患者的多中心研究显示BALF中LFD试验方法灵敏度、特异度、阳性预测值和阴性预测值分别80%、81%、96%和44%。尽管有很多研究结论支持此种诊断方法,但在LFD能达到对诊断曲霉菌属性能并得出安全结论之前,尚需行大样本研究。目前一项多中心研

究评估了曲霉菌属LFD检测可能替代GM试验在BALF中GM的诊断价值^[33]。

五、白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)

Shen等^[34]认为与对照组比较,侵袭性肺曲霉菌患者血浆中可检测到大量特异的细胞因子和趋化因子如IL-6、IL-8和IL-10。而且,有研究认为在儿科肿瘤患者中,IL-6也可区分卡氏肺孢子菌肺炎与IPA病例^[34]。多元传统逻辑回归分析认为,血浆中IL-10是诊断IPA的重要预测因子,而BALF中,IL-8为诊断IPA的重要预测因子。IL-6和IL-8水平与确定诊断或临床诊断IPA有很好的相关性,且血浆中IL-10也有类似相关性,对诊断IPA也有相似结果,但以上细胞因子对IPA的诊断意义尚需进一步明确^[35]。

六、双己糖(dihexasaccharide, DS)

Sendi等^[36]通过质谱分析(mass spectrometry MS)在念珠菌患者血清中发现一个特定的信号,这个真菌来源的信号被鉴定为双己糖(dihexasaccharide, DS),在侵袭性念珠菌病试验模型中得到证实。Mery等^[37]评估认为通过MS方法鉴定的DS可作为一种新的生物标记物应用于念珠菌病及侵袭性曲霉菌病患者,MS方法是一种新的物理化学诊断法,主要用于侵袭肺部真菌感染的诊断,但仍待在大量样本及不同基础疾病人群中进一步研究。

七、其他标志物

能在IPA患者呼气过程中,检测出不同挥发性有机化合物的技术也正在研究中,灵敏度为94%~100%,特异度为83%~93%^[38],其他一些试验包括胶霉毒素和双(甲硫基)胶霉毒素分析认为二者对IPA诊断有帮助^[39],但其在非粒细胞减少患者中的诊断作用尚需大样本以进一步明确^[40]。

综上所述,虽然关于IPA的实验室检测报道较多,也许会成为今后诊断IPA的方法,但有些方法还处在探讨阶段,许多问题尚待解决。另外,以下问题仍需进一步探讨:首先,检测方法存在明显异质性,包括诊断标准、研究人群数目;其次,不同Cut-off值会导致敏感性差异,以及BALF留取部位、冲洗次数、回吸收标本量,此外对BALF标本处理也需要标准化。最后,对半合成的抗菌药物、血浆成分、纤维素血液透析及术中纱布块的应用等可能导致假阳性或假阴性而受到限制。因此,对IPA诊断性生物标志物的研究仍需进一步优化,旨在更加方便的应用于临床。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Garcia-Vidal C, Peghin M, Cervera C, et al. Causes of death in a contemporary cohort of patients with invasive aspergillosis[J]. *PLoS One*,2015,10(3):e0120370.
- [2] Maertens JA, Raad II, Marr KA, et al. Isavuconazole versus voriconazole for primary treatment of invasive mould disease caused by *Aspergillus* and other filamentous fungi (SECURE): a phase 3, randomised-controlled, non-inferiority trial[J]. *Lancet*,2016,387(10020):760-769.
- [3] Bassetti M, Bouza E. Invasive mould infections in the ICU setting: complexities and solutions[J]. *J Antimicrob Chemother*,2017,72(Suppl 1):i39-i47.
- [4] Kojima R, Tateishi U, Kamieta M, et al. Chest computed tomography of late invasive aspergillosis after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation[J]. *Biol Blood Marrow Transplant*,2005,11(7):506-511.
- [5] Hoenigl M, Prattes J, Spiess B, et al. Performance of galactomannan, beta-D-glucan, aspergillus lateral-flow device, conventional culture, and PCR tests with bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for diagnosis of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis[J]. *J Clin Microbiol*,2014,52(6):2039-2045.
- [6] Racil Z, Kocmanova I, Toskova M, et al. Galactomannan detection in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for the diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis in patients with hematological diseases the role of factors affecting assay performance[J]. *Int J Infect Dis*,2011,15(12):e874-e881.
- [7] De Pauw B, Walsh TJ, Donnelly JP, et al. Revised definitions of invasive fungal disease from the European organization for research and treatment of cancer/invasive fungal infections cooperative group and the national institute of allergy and infectious diseases mycoses study group (EORTC/MSG) consensus group[J]. *Clin Infect Dis*,2008,15(12):1813-1821.
- [8] Pfeiffer CD, Fine JP, Safdar N. Diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis using a galactomannan assay: a meta-analysis[J]. *Clin Infect Dis*,2006,42(10):1417-1427.
- [9] Zhou W, Li H, Zhang Y, et al. Diagnostic value of galactomannan antigen test in serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid samples from patients with nonneutropenic invasive pulmonary aspergillosis[J]. *J Clin Microbiol*,2017,55(7):2153-2161.
- [10] Oz Y, Aslan M, Aksit F, et al. The effect of clinical characteristics on the performance of galactomannan and PCR for the diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis in febrile neutropenic patients[J]. *Mycoses*,2016,59(2):86-92.
- [11] Kovanda LL, Kolamunnage-Dona R, Neely M, et al. Pharmacodynamics of isavuconazole for invasive mold disease: role of galactomannan for real-time monitoring of therapeutic response[J]. *Clin Infect Dis*,2017,64(11):1557-1563.
- [12] Russo A, Giuliano S, Vena A, et al. Predictors of mortality in non-neutropenic patients with invasive pulmonary aspergillosis: does galactomannan have a role?[J]. *Diagn Microbiol Infect Dis*,2014,80(1):83-86.
- [13] Bergeron A, Porcher R, Menotti J, et al. Prospective evaluation of clinical and biological markers to predict the outcome of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis in hematological patients[J]. *J Clin Microbiol*,2012,50(3):823-830.
- [14] Koo S, Bryar JM, Baden LR, et al. Prognostic features of galactomannan antigenemia in galactomannan-positive invasive aspergillosis[J]. *J Clin Microbiol*,2010,48(4):1255-1260.
- [15] Lamothe F. Galactomannan and 1, 3-β-D-glucan testing for the diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis[J]. *J Fungi*,2016,2(3):E22.
- [16] Zou M, Tang L, Zhao S, et al. Systematic review and meta-analysis of detecting galactomannan in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for diagnosing invasive aspergillosis[J]. *PLoS One*,2012,7(8):e43347.
- [17] Luong ML, Clancy CJ, Vadnaker A, et al. Comparison of an *Aspergillus* real-time polymerase chain reaction assay with galactomannan testing of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for the

- diagnosis of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis in lung transplant recipients[J]. Clin Infect Dis,2011,52(10):1218-1226.
- [18] Zhang XB, Chen GP, Lin QC, et al. Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid galactomannan detection for diagnosis of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis in chronic obstructive pulmonary disease[J]. Med Mycol,2013,51(7):688-695.
- [19] Prattes J, Koidl C, Eigl S, et al. Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid sample pretreatment with Sputasol 5 significantly reduces galactomannan levels[J]. J Infect,2015,70(5):541-543.
- [20] Park SY, Lee SO, Choi SH, et al. Aspergillus galactomannan antigen assay in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for diagnosis of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis[J]. J Infect,2010,61(6):492-498.
- [21] Zhuang Q, Ma H, Zhang Y, et al. Galactomannan in bronchoalveolar lavage fluid for diagnosis of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis with nonneutropenic patients[J]. Can Respir J,2017,13(11):3685261.
- [22] Karageorgopoulos DE, Vouloumanou EK, Ntziora F, et al. Beta-D-glucan assay for the diagnosis of invasive fungal infections: a meta-analysis[J]. Clin Infect Dis,2011,52(6):750-770.
- [23] Su KC, Chou KT, Hsiao YH, et al. Measuring (1,3)- β -D-glucan in tracheal aspirate, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid, and serum for detection of suspected *Candida* pneumonia in immunocompromised and critically ill patients: a prospective observational study[J]. BMC Infect Dis,2017,17(1):252.
- [24] Mutschlechner W, Risslegger B, Willinger B, et al. Bronchoalveolar Lavage fluid (1, 3) beta-D-Glucan for the diagnosis of invasive fungal infections in solid organ transplantation: a prospective multicenter study[J]. Transplantation,2015,99(9):e140-e144.
- [25] Theel ES, Jespersen DJ, Iqbal S, et al. Detection of (1, 3)-beta-D-glucan in bronchoalveolar lavage and serum samples collected from immunocompromised hosts[J]. Mycopathologia,2013,175(1-2):33-41.
- [26] Maertens JA, Blennow O, Duarte RF, et al. The current management landscape: aspergillosis[J]. J Antimicrob Chemother,2016,71(Suppl 2):ii23-ii29.
- [27] Arvanitis M, Ziakas PD, Zacharioudakis IM, et al. PCR in diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis: a Meta-analysis of diagnostic performance[J]. J Clin Microbiol,2014,52(10):3731-3742.
- [28] Springer J, White PL, Hamilton S, et al. Comparison of performance characteristics of *Aspergillus* PCR in testing a range of blood-based samples in accordance with international methodological recommendations[J]. J Clin Microbiol,2016,54(3):705-711.
- [29] Mengoli C, Cruciani M, Barnes RA, et al. Use of PCR for diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis: systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Lancet Infect Dis,2009,9(2):89-96.
- [30] Imbert S, Gauthier L, Joly I, et al. *Aspergillus* PCR in serum for the diagnosis, follow-up and prognosis of invasive aspergillosis in neutropenic and nonneutropenic patients[J]. Clin Microbiol Infect,2016,22(6):562. e1-e8.
- [31] Wiederhold NP, Thornton CR, Najvar LK, et al. comparison of lateral flow technology and galactomannan and (1, 3)- β -D-glucan assays for detection of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis[J]. Clin Vaccine Immunol,2009,16(12):1844-1846.
- [32] Willinger B, Lackner M, Lass-Flörl C, et al. Bronchoalveolar lavage lateral- flow device test for invasive pulmonary aspergillosis in solid organ transplant patients: a semiprospective multicenter study[J]. Transplantation,2014,27,98(8):898-902.
- [33] Eigl S, Prattes J, Lackner M, et al. Multicenter evaluation of a lateral-flow device test for diagnosing invasive pulmonary aspergillosis in ICU patients[J]. Crit Care,2015,19(1):178-187.
- [34] Shen HP, Tang YM, Song H, et al. Efficiency of interleukin 6 and interferon gamma in the differentiation of invasive pulmonary aspergillosis and pneumocystis pneumonia in pediatric oncology patients[J]. Int J Infect Dis,2016,48(7):73-77.
- [35] Heldt S, Eigl S, Prattes J, et al. Levels of interleukin (IL)- 6 and IL- 8 are elevated in serum and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid of haematological patients with invasive pulmonary aspergillosis[J]. Mycoses,2017,60(12):818-825.
- [36] Sendid B, Poissy J, Francois N, et al. Preliminary evidence for a serum disaccharide signature of invasive *Candida albicans* infection detected by MALDI mass spectrometry[J]. Clin Microbiol Infect,2015,21(1):88. e1-e6.
- [37] Mery A, Sendid B, Francois N, et al. Application of mass spectrometry technology to early diagnosis of invasive fungal infections[J]. J Clin Microbiol,2016,54(11):2786-2797.
- [38] Koo S, Thomas HR, Daniels SD, et al. A breath fungal secondary metabolite signature to diagnose invasive aspergillosis[J]. Clin Infect Dis,2014,59(12):1733-1740.
- [39] Vidal-Garcia M, Domingo MP, De Rueda B, et al. Clinical validity of bis(methylthio)gliotoxin for the diagnosis of invasive aspergillosis[J]. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol,2016,100(5):2327-2334.
- [40] Bassetti M, Peghin M, Vena A. Challenges and solution of invasive Aspergillosis in non-neutropenic patients: a review[J]. Infect Dis Ther,2018,7(1):17-27.

(收稿日期: 2018-05-04)

(本文编辑: 孙荣华)

张军昌, 许彪, 王永刚. 侵袭性肺部曲霉菌病生物标志物研究进展[J/CD]. 中华实验和临床感染病杂志(电子版), 2018,12(6):543-546.