

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.18.040

HIV 合并肺结核与单纯肺结核的临床特征分析及抗结核治疗效果对比 *

马卫国 韦永孜 邓世富 吴海松 郑春顾 吴俊葵

(广西医科大学第十附属医院 钦州市第一人民医院 感染科 广西 钦州 535099)

摘要 目的:分析 HIV 合并肺结核患者的临床特征及抗结核治疗的疗效。**方法:**将我院收治的 HIV 感染合并肺结核初治患者 53 例作为 A 组,将同期收治的单纯肺结核患者 176 例作为 B 组,对两组患者临床资料、实验室检查结果以及治疗效果等进行回顾性分析。**结果:**A 组患者并发症发生率以及肺外结核发生率显著高于 B 组($P<0.05$),A 组咳嗽发生率低于 B 组,但发热发生率高于 B 组($P<0.05$);A 组患者斑点实验、PPD 实验、痰查抗酸杆菌阳性率均低于 B 组($P<0.05$),A 组患者肝功能异常、肾功能异常以及 CD4⁺ 计数 <200 发生率高于 B 组($P<0.05$);A 组抗结核治疗的临床疗效低于 B 组($P<0.05$);两组患者治疗后 CD4⁺ 水平均高于治疗前,且 B 组高于 A 组($P<0.05$)。**结论:**与单纯感染肺结核的患者相比,HIV 合并肺结核患者并发症以及肺外结核发生率较高,实验室相关检查敏感性较低,抗结核治疗的效果较差,临床应给予重视。

关键词:HIV;肺结核;临床特征;抗结核治疗

中图分类号:R512.91;R521 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)18-3570-04

Analysis of Clinical Features of HIV and Non HIV Infected Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Effects of Anti Tuberculosis Treatment*

MA Wei-guo, WEI Yong-zi, DENG Shi-fu, WU Hai-song, ZHENG Chun-gu, WU Jun-kui

(Department of infectious diseases, Qinzhou First People's Hospital, the tenth Affiliated Hospital of Guangxi Medical University, Guangxi, Qinzhou, 535099, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical characteristics of HIV and non HIV infected pulmonary tuberculosis and effects of anti tuberculosis treatment. **Methods:** 53 cases with HIV complicated with pulmonary tuberculosis who were treated in our hospital were selected as group A, and another 176 cases with pulmonary tuberculosis were chosen to be group B. Then the clinical data, laboratory examination, imaging findings and treatment effects between the two groups were retrospectively analyzed. **Results:** The incidence of HIV complicated with pulmonary tuberculosis and pulmonary tuberculosis only of patients in group A were significantly higher than those of group B ($P<0.05$). The incidence of cough in group A was lower than that of group B, while the incidence of fever in group A was higher than that of group B ($P<0.05$). The positive rate of dot assay, PPD assay and sputum acid fast bacilli in group A were significantly lower than those of group B ($P<0.05$); The incidence of abnormal liver functions and renal functions and the CD4⁺ counts that lower than 200 in group A were significantly higher than those of group B ($P<0.05$). The clinical efficacy of anti tuberculosis treatment in group B was significantly better than that of group A ($P<0.05$). The levels of CD4⁺ in the two groups after treatment were significantly higher than before, and the group B was higher than that of group A ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Compared with the patients with pulmonary tuberculosis, the incidence of extrapulmonary tuberculosis of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis complicated with HIV infection was higher the sensitivity of related laboratory examinations was lower, and the efficacy of anti tuberculosis treatment was less obvious, which may be required to be attention.

Key words: HIV; Pulmonary tuberculosis; Clinical characteristics; Anti tuberculosis treatment

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R512.91; R521 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)18-3570-04

前言

结核病和艾滋病是目前全球感染性疾病当中最为重要的死亡原因。HIV 感染最为常见的并发症之一为肺结核,且近年来其发病率呈不断上升趋势^[1,2]。目前研究显示^[3,4],结核杆菌以及 HIV 的单核巨噬细胞能够促进 HIV 病毒的复制能力以及

HIV 病毒向 T 淋巴细胞传播的能力,从而加速了 HIV 患者的疾病病程,导致患者发生死亡。为了进一步比较分析 HIV 感染合并肺结核患者与单纯肺结核患者的临床特征及抗结核治疗的临床疗效,本研究对我院收拾的患者进行回顾性分析,现报道如下:

1 资料与方法

* 基金项目:广西壮族自治区自然科学基金项目(2002-249)

作者简介:马卫国(1972-),男,本科,主治医师,研究方向:感染性疾病的诊疗,电话:0777-2863661

(收稿日期:2016-12-22 接受日期:2017-01-16)

1.1 临床资料

选择 2014 年 5 月~2016 年 1 月我院收治的 HIV 感染合并肺结核初治患者 53 例作为 A 组,将同期收治的单纯肺结核患者 176 例作为 B 组。排除临床资料不全患者。

1.2 方法

对两组患者临床特征、实验室检查结果以及治疗效果等进行回顾性分析。临床特征包括性别、年龄、是否发生并发症、是否出现肺外结核以及患者临床表现;实验室检查指标包括斑点实验、PPD 实验、痰查抗酸杆菌、肝功能异常以及 CD4⁺ 计数;治疗效果按照患者治疗情况分为治愈、有效、无效三个等级,并比较两组治疗前后 CD4⁺ 计数变化情况。

1.3 诊断标准

1.3.1 HIV 诊断 患者经 HIV-Ab(ELISA 法)初筛阳性后,将患者血清送至我市疾病预防控制中心检测确诊,并检测患者外周 CD4⁺T 淋巴细胞计数。

1.3.2 肺结核诊断标准 根据中华医学会 2005 年编著的临床诊疗指南,结核病分册中相关诊断标准进行。

1.3.3 HIV 合并肺结核诊断 ① 患者 HIV 检测结果为阳性;② 患者痰查抗酸杆菌为阳性;③ 患者出现肺结核肺部 X 线表现。对于痰查抗酸杆菌阴性的患者,除了①、②外,还应包括:出现结核病相关临床症状,患者经抗结核治疗有效。

1.4 治疗方法

患者抗结核治疗方案按照我国目前现行的国家标准进程:对于痰菌阳性、空洞型肺结核以及粟粒性肺结核患者按照 2HRZE/4HR 方案进行治疗,对于痰菌阴性患者则按照 2HRZ/4HR 方案进行治疗。若患者经规则抗结核治疗无效,则调整治疗方案以及治疗时间。对于伴有胸水的患者进行胸腔穿刺引流术治疗,并注入异烟肼于患者胸腔内。当患者 CD4⁺≤350/μL 时,给予患者抗 HIV 病毒治疗:拉米夫定+司他夫定+奈韦拉平。在上述治疗基础上两组患者均辅以支持、对症、抗感染以及免疫增强治疗。

1.5 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 22.0 软件进行数据处理分析,计量资料比较采用 t 检验,计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验,等级资料比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 秩和检验,以 P<0.05 为差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 临床特征比较

两组患者性别、年龄比较差异无统计学意义(P>0.05),而 A 组患者并发症发生率以及肺外结核发生率显著高于 B 组(P<0.05),A 组咳嗽发生率低于 B 组(P<0.05),而 A 组发热发生率显著高于 B 组(P<0.05),见表 1。

表 1 两组患者临床特征比较(n)

Table 1 Comparison of clinical features between the two groups(n)

Clinical features	Group A(n=53)	Group B(n=176)	χ^2	P
Gender				
Male	39	125	0.132	>0.05
Female	14	51		
Age				
<40	43	131	1.002	>0.05
≥ 40	10	45		
Complications				
Yes	51	109	22.757	<0.05
No	2	67		
Tuberculosis of the lung				
Yes	40	83	13.133	<0.05
No	13	93		
Clinical manifestations				
Expectoration	19	64	0.005	>0.05
Cough	23	114	7.744	<0.05
Fever	32	61	11.171	<0.05

2.2 实验室检查结果比较

A 组患者斑点实验、PPD 实验、痰查抗酸杆菌阳性率均显著低于 B 组(P<0.05),A 组患者肝功能异常、肾功能异常以及 CD4⁺ 计数 <200 发生率显著高于 B 组(P<0.05),见表 2。

2.3 两组治疗情况比较

B 组患者抗结核治疗临床疗效显著优于 A 组(P<0.05),见表 3。

2.4 两组治疗前后 CD4⁺ 比较

两组患者治疗后 CD4⁺ 水平均较治疗前显著升高(P<0.05),治疗前以及治疗后 A 组患者 CD4⁺ 水平均显著低于对照组(P<0.05),见表 4。

3 讨论

结核病是严重威胁人类身体健康的疾病之一,是 HIV 感染者最为常见的可治愈的一种感染性疾病^[7]。研究显示^[8,9],HIV

表 2 两组患者实验室检查指标比较(n)

Table 2 Comparison of laboratory examination indexes between two groups(n)

Laboratory indexes	Group A(n=53)	Group B(n=176)	χ^2	P
Focus test				
Positive	25	117	6.446	<0.05
Negative	28	59		
PPD test				
Positive	8	59	6.684	<0.05
Negative	45	127		
Sputum acid fast bacilli				
Positive	12	89	11.886	<0.05
Negative	41	87		
Abnormal liver function				
Yes	33	38	31.501	<0.05
No	20	138		
Abnormal renal function				
Yes	24	20	30.192	<0.05
No	29	156		
CD4 ⁺ count				
≤ 200	43	0	175.804	<0.05
>200	10	176		

表 3 两组患者治疗效果比较 [n(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of therapeutic effects between the two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Case	Cure	Effective	Invalid	Z	P
Group A	53	11(20.75)	17(32.08)	25(47.17)	-4.627	<0.05
Group B	176	102(57.95)	33(18.75)	41(23.30)		

表 4 两组患者治疗前后 CD4⁺ 比较(/mm³, $\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 4 Comparison of CD4⁺ between the two groups before and after treatment

Groups	Case	Before treatment	After treatment	t	P
Group A	53	157.63± 35.62	189.33± 26.53	5.196	<0.05
Group B	176	245.42± 28.96	265.42± 25.67	6.856	<0.05
t	-	18.302	18.772	-	-
P	-	<0.05	<0.05	-	-

感染是目前已知的一种促使患者从结核潜伏感染发展成为活动性结核病的独立危险因素。HIV 感染合并肺结核,两种疾病相互影响以及促进,可导致患者的疾病更加复杂。据文献报道^[10-12],HIV 合并肺结核患者由于 HIV 侵袭机体 CD4⁺T 细胞,导致 CD4⁺T 细胞数量明显降低,造成患者发生机体细胞免疫的严重缺陷,从而引起巨噬细胞对结合分枝杆菌的生长抑制能力降低,从而导致结核杆菌大量的繁殖,同时由于机体细胞免疫功能严重受损,导致发生恶性病变、各种机会性感染以及多系统损害。在临床表现上,A 组患者主要以发热较为常见,而 B 组患者以咳嗽较为常见;此外,A 组患者并发症发生率以及肺外结核发生率显著高于 B 组 (P<0.05)。这与临床报道结果相似^[13],由于 A 组患者其机体免疫功能的严重减退,可引发机体结

核播散,从而发生肺外结核,同时由于 A 组疾病发展更为复杂,机体免疫功能的受损可导致机体多重感染以及多器官受累等,因此 A 组患者并发症发生率较 B 组更高。从实验室各指标检测上比较,A 组患者斑点实验、PPD 实验、痰查抗酸杆菌阳性率均显著低于 B 组 (P<0.05),这可能是由于 A 组患者机体免疫功能受到严重损伤,因此导致相关检查的敏感性不强^[14,15]。A 组患者肝功能异常、肾功能异常以及 CD4⁺计数 <200 发生率显著高于 B 组 (P<0.05)。A 组患者由于 HIV 合并肺结核,患者 CD4⁺T 细胞受损,细胞免疫功能严重损伤,并发症较为常见,可发生代谢紊乱、丙型肝炎等,因此可见机体肝肾功能异常^[16]。

有研究提出对于 HIV 合并肺结核患者,应同时采取抗结核以及抗病毒治疗方案^[17,18],以降低患者病死率,而本研究根据

WHO 相关建议,首先采取抗结核治疗。在抗结核治疗疗效上,B 组患者抗结核治疗临床疗效显著优于 A 组($P<0.05$)。同时,两组患者治疗后 $CD4^+$ 水平均较治疗前显著升高 ($P<0.05$),治疗前以及治疗后 A 组患者 $CD4^+$ 水平均显著低于对照组($P<0.05$)。由于 A 组患者疾病更为复杂,并发症较多、肺外结核发生率较高,因此临床治疗更为复杂,抗结核治疗疗效较单纯肺结核患者更差,这与相关报道相似^[19,20];而比较分析两组患者 $CD4^+$ 水平,发现经抗结核治疗后,对患者的免疫功能提高有一定的促进作用,提示积极有效的抗病毒治疗,有利于延缓艾滋病病情的发展和恶化。

综上所述,HIV 合并肺结核患者与单纯肺结核患者临床表现有所不同,合并 HIV 感染患者其并发症以及肺外结核发生率更高,且实验室相关检查敏感性较差,患者细胞免疫功能受损,抗结核治疗效果较单纯肺结核患者更差,临床上需进行综合性诊断并采取积极的治疗,以延缓疾病的发展。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Chang HC, Bayeva M, Taiwo B, et al. Short communication: high cellular iron levels are associated with increased HIV infection and replication[J]. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses, 2015, 31(3): 305-312
- [2] Sarfo FS, Eberhardt KA, Dompok A, et al. Helicobacter pylori Infection Is Associated with Higher CD4 T Cell Counts and Lower HIV-1 Viral Loads in ART-Naïve HIV-Positive Patients in Ghana[J]. PLoS One, 2015, 10(11): 388-393
- [3] Mzinza DT, Sloan DJ, Jambo KC, et al. Kinetics of Mycobacterium tuberculosis-specific IFN- γ responses and sputum bacillary clearance in HIV-infected adults during treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis[J]. Tuberculosis (Edinb), 2015, 95(4): 463-469
- [4] Xu Lin, Gao Xiao-jiao, Li Ling, et al. Effect of anti-tuberculosis treatment in tuberculosis patients co-infected with human immunodeficiency virus in seven counties, Yunnan [J]. Chin J Epidemiol, 2015, 36(2): 128-131
- [5] Sun Li-na, Sun Jing-tao, Tian Yong-quan. Significance of combined tuberculosis antibody detection with CRP test in determination of HIV infection combine pulmonary tuberculosis [J]. Labeled Immunoassays & Clin Med, 2015, 22(6): 546-548
- [6] Bykhalov LS, Smirnov AV. Morphological characteristics of inflammation in HIV-associated pulmonary tuberculosis with regard to the expression of myeloperoxidase [J]. ArkhPatol, 2015, 77(6): 15-20
- [7] He Yu-ying, Lei Shi-guang, Song Shen-chao, et al. Analyse of HIV prevalence among TB patients in Guizhou Province from 2010 to 2014[J]. Chin J Dis Control Prev, 2016, 20(4): 337-340
- [8] Lin Run-ying, Li Heng, Liu Min. Pathogenesis characteristics of patients with HIV infection complicated with pulmonary tuberculosis and analysis of risk factors[J]. Medical Journal of National Defending Forces in Southwest China, 2015, 25(7): 734-737
- [9] Korma W, Mihret A, Hussien J, et al. Clinical, molecular and drug sensitivity pattern of mycobacterial isolates from extra-pulmonary tuberculosis cases in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia [J]. BMC Infect Dis, 2015, 26(15): 456-459
- [10] Pang Yu-ying, Xu Lin, Ma Jing, et al. The analysis of demographic characteristics among TB/HIV patients in Yunnan Province [J]. Journal of Kunming Medical University, 2015, 36(2): 152-155
- [11] 白帆, 李建辉, 汪春付, 等. 43 例 HIV/AIDS 患者抗病毒治疗情况分析[J]. 现代生物医学进展, 2016, 16(19): 3658-3660
Bai Fan, Li Jian-hui, Wang Chun-fu, et al. Analysis of the Efficacy of Antiretroviral Treatment in 43 Cases of HIV/AIDS Patients [J]. Progress in Modern Biomedicine, 2016, 16(19): 3658-3660
- [12] Heiligenberg M, Lutter R, Pajkrt D, et al. Effect of HIV and chlamydia infection on rectal inflammation and cytokine concentrations in men who have sex with men [J]. Clin Vaccine Immunol, 2013, 20(10): 1517-1523
- [13] Lan Ru-shu, Zhao Jin-ming, Cheng Shi-ming, et al. Correlation between $CD4^+$ T lymphocyte count of HIV-infected individual or AIDS patients and clinical symptoms and sign of TB patients[J]. Chin J Antituberc, 2013, 35(7): 529-532
- [14] Dong Y, Qiu C, Xia X, et al. Hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus infection among HIV-1-infected injection drug users in Dali, China: prevalence and infection status in a cross-sectional study [J]. Arch Virol, 2015, 160(4): 929-936
- [15] Li Tong-xin, Zhou Gang, Wang Jing, et al. Comparative analysis of the results of mycobacteria susceptibility test between pulmonary tuberculosis patients and pulmonary tuberculosis patients complicated with HIV/AIDS[J]. Journal of Clinical Pulmonary Medicine, 2015, 20(10): 1756-1761
- [16] Longosz AF, Morrison CS, Chen PL, et al. Comparison of antibody responses to HIV infection in Ugandan women infected with HIV subtypes A and D [J]. AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses, 2015, 31(4): 421-427
- [17] Scotto G, Grisorio B, Filippini P, et al. Hepatitis E virus co-infection in HIV-infected patients in Foggia and Naples in southern Italy[J]. Infect Dis (Lond), 2015, 47(10): 707-713
- [18] Sperling R, Kraus TA, Ding J, et al. Differential profiles of immune mediators and in vitro HIV infectivity between endocervical and vaginal secretions from women with Chlamydia trachomatis infection: a pilot study[J]. J Reprod Immunol, 2013, 99(1-2): 80-87
- [19] Sigel K, Wisnivesky J, Crothers K, et al. Immunological and infectious risk factors for lung cancer in US veterans with HIV: a longitudinal cohort study [J]. Lancet HIV, 2016, 3018(16): 30215-30216
- [20] Musyoki AM, Msibi TL, Motswaledi MH, et al. Active co-infection with HBV and/or HCV in South African HIV positive patients due for cancer therapy[J]. J Med Virol, 2015, 87(2): 213-221