

· 疾病控制 ·

老年人接种三价流感病毒裂解疫苗的免疫原性评价

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摘要: **目的** 分析宁波市江北区老年人群流感病毒免疫水平及接种三价流感病毒裂解疫苗(TIV)后的免疫原性, 为促进老年人群流感疫苗接种提供依据。**方法** 于2020年9—11月在宁波市江北区招募≥60岁老年人为调查对象, 根据接种意向分别纳入接种组和对照组。采用微量血凝抑制试验测定受试前和受试后30 d A(H1N1)、A(H3N2)和BV流感病毒血凝抑制抗体滴度, 分析受试前后的抗体保护率、抗体几何平均滴度(GMT)和抗体阳转率。**结果** 纳入接种组和对照组各290人, 其中男性均为132人, 占45.52%。受试前2组A(H1N1)、A(H3N2)和BV抗体保护率和抗体GMT比较, 差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。受试后, 接种组A(H1N1)、A(H3N2)和BV抗体保护率分别为98.62%、94.14%和88.28%, 抗体GMT增长倍数分别为9.26、6.19和10.09, 抗体阳转率分别为78.62%、68.28%和71.38%, 均高于对照组($P<0.05$)。接种组≥80岁组BV抗体GMT增长倍数(7.91)低于70~<80岁组(12.53)和60~<70岁组(13.32); BV抗体阳转率(62.57%)低于70~<80岁组(83.33%); A(H3N2)抗体阳转率(62.57%)低于60~<70岁组(91.30%); 差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。**结论** 宁波市江北区老年人A(H3N2)和BV流感病毒免疫水平仍较低, TIV在老年人中具有较好的免疫原性。应重点提高60~<70岁人群接种率, 针对≥80岁研发保护效果更好的流感疫苗。

关键词: 老年人; 三价流感病毒裂解疫苗; 免疫原性**中图分类号:** R186.3 **文献标识码:** A **文章编号:** 2096-5087(2022)03-0277-05

Evaluation of immunogenicity of trivalent split-virus influenza vaccine among elderly populations

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Abstract: Objective To investigate immune responses to influenza virus infections and the immunogenicity of trivalent split-virus influenza vaccine among elderly populations in Jiangbei District, Ningbo City, so as to provide the support for promoting influenza vaccination among elderly populations. **Methods** The elderly populations at ages of 60 years and older were recruited in Jiangbei District of Ningbo City from September to November, 2020, and the participants were assigned to the vaccination group and the control group according to vaccination intention. The titers of haemagglutination inhibition (HI) antibodies against influenza viruses A (H1N1 and H3N2) and BV were measured using the micro HI test prior to vaccination and 30 days post-vaccination, and the protective rate, geometric mean titer (GMT) and seroconversion rate of antibodies were analyzed before and after vaccination. **Results** There were 290 participants in the vaccination group, including 132 men (45.52%), and 290 controls, including 132 men (45.52%). There were no significant differences between the vaccination group and the control group in terms of the protective rate or GMT of antibodies against influenza viruses A (H1N1 and H3N2) and BV prior to vaccination ($P>0.05$). Following vaccination, the protective rates of antibodies against influenza viruses A (H1N1 and H3N2) and BV were 98.62%, 94.14% and 88.28%, and the GMT of antibodies against influenza viruses A (H1N1 and H3N2) and BV increased by 9.26, 6.19

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and 10.09 folds, while the seroconversion rates of antibodies against influenza viruses A (H1N1 and H3N2) and BV were 78.62%, 68.28% and 71.38%, respectively. The protective rates, GMT and seroconversion rates of antibodies against influenza viruses A (H1N1 and H3N2) and BV were all significantly greater in the vaccination group than in the control group post-vaccination ($P<0.05$). A lower increase was seen in the GMT of antibodies against the influenza virus BV among residents at ages of 80 years and older (increase by 7.91 folds) than among residents at ages of 70 to 79 years (increase by 12.53 folds) and 60 to 69 years (increase by 13.32 folds) in the vaccination group post-vaccination ($P<0.05$), and the seroconversion rate of antibodies against the influenza virus BV was significantly lower in residents at ages of 80 years and older (62.57%) than in those at ages of 70 to 79 years (83.33%) ($P<0.05$), while the positive conversion rate of antibodies against the influenza virus A (H3N2) was significantly lower in residents at ages of 80 years and older (62.57%) than in those at ages of 60 to 69 years (91.30%) ($P<0.05$). **Conclusions** Low-level immune responses are detected to antibodies against influenza virus A (H3N2) and BV among elderly populations in Ji-angbei District of Ningbo City, and trivalent split-virus influenza vaccine shows a high immunogenicity among elder populations. An emphases on improvements in coverage of influenza vaccination among elderly populations at ages of 60 to 69 years, and development of influenza vaccines with a higher protective efficacy for residents at ages of 80 years and older are recommended.

Keywords: elderly population; trivalent split-virus influenza vaccine; immunogenicity

老年人罹患流感后发生重症和死亡的风险更高,经济负担更重^[1]。接种流感疫苗是预防流感发生和传播的最有效手段。世界卫生组织(WHO)和中国疾病预防控制中心均推荐老年人为流感疫苗优先接种对象。然而,流感疫苗在我国属于非免疫规划疫苗,为自愿、自费接种,老年人接种率较低^[2]。2020年浙江省将70岁以上老年人免费接种流感疫苗纳入民生项目,当年接种率超过40%^[3]。三价流感病毒裂解疫苗(trivalent influenza split-virion vaccine, TIV)在老年人群中接种率较高,本研究分析浙江省宁波市江北区 ≥ 60 岁老年人流感病毒免疫水平及接种TIV后的免疫原性,为促进老年人群流感疫苗接种提供依据。

1 对象与方法

1.1 对象 于2020年9—11月在江北区招募无TIV接种禁忌且接受随访的 ≥ 60 岁老年人为研究对象。本研究通过宁波市疾病预防控制中心生物医学研究伦理审查委员会审查,审批号:202109。研究对象或其监护人签署知情同意书。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 接种方案 根据接种意向将研究对象分配入接种组或对照组,中途改变接种意向者进行组间调整。参考文献[4]的抗体阳转率60%,估算每组至少需要样本量239人。接种组采用上臂三角肌肌肉注射1剂次TIV,对照组在受试期间不接种任何疫苗。

TIV由华兰生物疫苗有限公司生产,病毒株为WHO推荐的2020—2021年北半球流感流行株,甲型H1N1为A/Guangdong-Maonan/SWL1536/2019,甲型H3N2为A/Hong Kong/2671/2019,乙型为B/Wash-

ington/02/2019。均为成人剂型,批号:202007A006,有效期至2021年7月8日,规格0.5 mL/瓶,含H1N1、H3N2和BV型血凝素各15 μg 。

1.2.2 样本采集和实验室检测 分别于受试前和受试后30 d采集研究对象静脉血3~5 mL,分离血清,-20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冷冻备检。检测用抗原和抗血清标准品由中国食品药品检定研究所提供,抗体由杭州麦千医学检验服务有限公司检测。采用微量血凝抑制试验测定各亚型流感病毒的血凝抑制(hemagglutination inhibition, HI)抗体滴度。血清使用30倍稀释的霍乱弧菌滤液(批号:099M4111V,西格玛公司)预处理,待测血清与霍乱弧菌液体积比为1:4,混匀后37 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 孵化16~18 h,去除非特异性抑制素,按照《全国流感监测技术指南(2017年版)》进行血凝素凝集(hemagglutination, HA)试验和微量HI试验,测定疫苗组分抗体滴度时使用1%鸡红细胞悬液。

1.2.3 评价标准 参考欧盟流感疫苗质量标准^[5-6],符合任一项即达到标准要求:(1)以1:10血清为最低稀释度,免疫前HI抗体滴度 $< 1:10$ 而免疫后 $\geq 1:40$,或免疫前 $\geq 1:10$ 而免疫后呈 ≥ 4 倍增长判定为抗体阳转,老年人群免疫后抗体阳转率应 $> 30\%$;(2)老年人群免疫后抗体几何平均滴度(geometric mean titer, GMT)增长倍数应 > 2.0 ;(3)HI抗体滴度1:40为保护水平阳性界值,老年人群免疫后抗体保护率应 $> 60\%$ 。抗体阳转率(%)=(抗体阳转人数/受试人数) $\times 100\%$ 。GMT增长倍数=受试后抗体GMT/受试前抗体GMT。抗体保护率(%)=(抗体达到保护水平人数/受试人数) $\times 100\%$ 。

1.3 统计分析 采用SPSS 26.0软件统计分析。

GMT (经对数转换) 组间比较采用单因素方差分析和 *t* 检验; 抗体保护率和阳转率组间比较采用 χ^2 检验和 Fisher 确切概率法; 进一步两两比较采用 Bonferroni 法校正检验水准。检验水准 $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果

2.1 基本情况 接种组 290 人, 其中男性 132 人, 占 45.52%; 女性 158 人, 占 54.48%。60~<70 岁 23 人, 占 7.93%; 70~<80 岁 96 人, 占 33.10%; ≥ 80 岁 171 人, 占 58.97%。对照组 290 人, 其中男性 132 人, 占 45.52%; 女性 158 人, 占 54.48%。

60~<70 岁 25 人, 占 8.62%; 70~<80 岁 98 人, 占 33.79%; ≥ 80 岁 167 人, 占 57.59%。2 组研究对象年龄构成差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2=0.151, P=0.927$)。

2.2 2 组研究对象受试前后流感病毒抗体分析 受试前, 2 组研究对象各型流感病毒抗体保护率和 GMT 差异均无统计学意义 ($P>0.05$)。受试后, 接种组各型流感病毒抗体保护率、GMT、GMT 增长倍数和阳转率均高于对照组 ($P<0.05$)。受试后, 接种组各型流感疫苗抗体保护率、GMT 增长倍数和阳转率均达到欧盟流感疫苗质量标准要求。见表 1。

表 1 接种组和对照组受试前后流感病毒抗体比较 (95%CI)

Table 1 Comparison of antibodies against influenza virus before and after vaccination between the vaccination group and the control group (95%CI)

项目 Item	抗体保护率 Protective rate/%		GMT (1:)		GMT 增长倍数 Increasing times	抗体阳转率 Seroconversion rate/%
	受试前 Before	受试后 After	受试前 Before	受试后 After		
A (H1N1)						
接种组 Vaccination group	79.31 (74.19~83.82)	98.62 (96.51~99.62)	59.91 (53.33~67.30)	554.50 (503.50~609.54)	9.26 (7.37~10.44)	78.62 (73.45~83.20)
对照组 Control group	74.48 (69.06~79.40)	81.72 (76.79~86.00)	59.48 (52.72~67.14)	70.65 (62.95~79.25)	1.19 (1.08~1.36)	9.31 (6.23~13.26)
χ^2/t 值	1.902	46.714	0.084 ^a	27.100 ^a	18.668 ^a	282.746
<i>P</i> 值	0.200	<0.001	0.933	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
A (H3N2)						
接种组 Vaccination group	46.90 (41.04~52.82)	94.14 (90.78~96.55)	29.04 (25.70~32.73)	179.88 (158.12~204.64)	6.19 (5.10~7.24)	68.28 (62.58~73.59)
对照组 Control group	46.21 (40.36~52.13)	56.21 (50.29~62.00)	30.39 (26.98~34.20)	37.30 (33.19~41.98)	1.22 (1.10~1.28)	4.14 (2.16~7.12)
χ^2/t 值	0.028	111.780	-0.526 ^a	17.703 ^a	16.826 ^a	258.246
<i>P</i> 值	0.934	<0.001	0.599	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001
BV						
接种组 Vaccination group	13.10 (9.44~17.54)	88.28 (84.00~91.74)	12.73 (11.59~13.93)	128.42 (109.65~150.31)	10.09 (7.01~10.30)	71.38 (65.80~76.51)
对照组 Control group	14.48 (10.64~19.07)	15.86 (11.85~20.58)	11.40 (10.33~12.59)	9.83 (8.85~10.94)	0.86 (0.75~0.92)	3.79 (1.91~6.69)
χ^2/t 值	0.232	304.660	1.601 ^a	26.665 ^a	20.850 ^a	282.342
<i>P</i> 值	0.718	<0.001	0.110	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001

注: a 表示采用 *t* 检验, 其他项均采用 χ^2 检验。Note: a, compared by *t* test; others, compared by chi-square test.

2.3 接种组不同年龄段流感病毒抗体分析 受试前, 不同年龄段 BV 抗体 GMT 差异有统计学意义 ($F=2.134, P=0.041$)。受试后, 不同年龄段 BV 抗体 GMT 增长倍数、A (H3N2) 抗体阳转率和 BV 抗体

阳转率比较, 差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.05$); ≥ 80 岁组 BV 抗体 GMT 增长倍数低于 70~<80 岁组和 60~<70 岁组 ($t=4.126, P=0.013; t=4.975, P=0.008$); BV 抗体阳转率低于 70~<80 岁组 ($\chi^2=$

12.627, $P < 0.001$); A (H3N2) 抗体阳转率低于 60~<70 岁组 ($\chi^2=7.456$, $P=0.006$)。见表 2。

表 2 不同年龄接种组流感病毒抗体比较 (95%CI)

Table 2 Comparison of antibodies against influenza virus between different age groups (95%CI)

项目 Item	抗体保护率 Protective rate/%		GMT (1:)		增长倍数 GMT Increasing times	抗体阳转率 Seroconversion rate/%
	受试前 Before	受试后 After	受试前 Before	受试后 After		
A (H1N1)						
60~<70 岁 Years	65.22 (42.73 ~ 83.62)	100.00 (85.18 ~ 100.00)	55.72 (32.43 ~ 95.72)	700.56 (532.11 ~ 922.57)	12.57 (6.97 ~ 22.70)	86.96 (66.41 ~ 97.22)
70~<80 岁 Years	78.13 (68.53 ~ 85.92)	97.92 (92.68 ~ 99.75)	54.56 (44.46 ~ 66.99)	562.00 (472.06 ~ 669.88)	10.30 (8.22 ~ 12.91)	83.33 (74.35 ~ 90.16)
≥80 岁 Years	81.87 (75.27 ~ 87.34)	98.83 (95.84 ~ 99.86)	63.75 (54.95 ~ 73.96)	533.29 (469.89 ~ 605.34)	8.37 (6.97 ~ 10.02)	74.85 (67.66 ~ 81.16)
χ^2/F 值	3.229		0.792 ^b	1.106 ^b	1.768 ^b	3.799
P 值	0.199	0.728 ^a	0.454	0.332	0.173	0.150
A (H3N2)						
60~<70 岁 Years	47.83 (26.82 ~ 69.41)	95.65 (78.05 ~ 99.89)	30.50 (22.39 ~ 41.59)	243.98 (155.60 ~ 382.82)	8.00 (5.09 ~ 12.56)	91.30 (71.96 ~ 98.93)
70~<80 岁 Years	50.00 (39.62 ~ 60.38)	93.75 (86.89 ~ 97.67)	28.08 (23.12 ~ 34.04)	180.90 (144.21 ~ 226.99)	6.44 (5.15 ~ 8.05)	72.92 (62.89 ~ 81.48)
≥80 岁 Years	45.03 (37.42 ~ 52.81)	94.15 (89.51 ~ 97.16)	29.39 (24.77 ~ 34.91)	172.11 (144.88 ~ 204.17)	5.86 (4.84 ~ 7.08)	62.57 (54.86 ~ 69.84)
χ^2/F 值	0.619	0.130	0.085 ^b	0.980 ^b	0.770 ^b	9.153
P 值	0.734	0.937	0.919	0.376	0.464	0.010
BV						
60~<70 岁 Years	8.70 (1.07 ~ 28.04)	86.96 (66.41 ~ 97.22)	8.17 (6.36 ~ 10.11)	108.81 (80.64 ~ 136.41)	13.32 (6.85 ~ 18.11)	86.96 (66.41 ~ 97.22)
70~<80 岁 Years	8.33 (3.67 ~ 15.76)	84.38 (75.54 ~ 90.98)	11.55 (10.05 ~ 13.27)	144.69 (104.17 ~ 198.27)	12.53 (10.67 ~ 19.05)	83.33 (74.35 ~ 90.16)
≥80 岁 Years	16.37 (11.16 ~ 22.79)	87.72 (81.84 ~ 92.23)	12.82 (11.06 ~ 14.83)	101.45 (79.31 ~ 128.59)	7.91 (6.65 ~ 10.12)	62.57 (54.86 ~ 69.84)
χ^2/F 值	4.107	0.583	2.134 ^b	1.866 ^b	3.773 ^b	15.938
P 值	0.128	0.747	0.041	0.055	0.016	<0.001

注: a 表示采用 Fisher 确切概率法; b 表示采用单因素方差分析; 其他项均采用 χ^2 检验。Note: a, compared by Fisher's exact test; b, compared by one-way ANOVA; others, compared by chi-square test.

3 讨论

研究结果显示, 接种组受试前 A (H1N1)、A (H3N2) 和 BV 抗体保护率分别为 79.31%、46.90% 和 13.10%, 对照组分别为 74.48%、46.21% 和 14.48%; 接种组抗体 GMT 分别为 1:59.91、1:29.04 和 1:12.73, 对照组分别为 1:59.48、1:30.39、1:11.40, 提示当地老年人对流感病毒已

具有一定的免疫力, 特别是 A (H1N1) 抗体保护率均超过 70%, 对 A (H1N1) 型流感病毒具有较高的免疫水平; 但与杨北方等^[7]的研究结果比较, A (H3N2) 型和 BV 型流感病毒免疫水平仍较低, 应重点提高 A (H3N2) 和 BV 流感疫苗免疫覆盖率。

受试后, 接种组 3 个型别的流感疫苗抗体保护率、GMT 增长倍数和阳转率均达到欧盟疫苗质量标准要求, 特别是 BV 抗体保护率达 88.28%, 提示

TIV 在老年人群中有良好的免疫原性,能起到较好的保护作用,与杨北方等^[7]和吴金妍等^[8]的研究结果一致。进一步分析接种组的免疫原性发现,受试前3个年龄组各型抗体保护率和A型抗体GMT差异均无统计学意义,且A(H3N2)和BV抗体均未达到保护水平,说明受试前接种组对A(H3N2)型和BV型流感病毒普遍易感,应采取综合措施,积极推动老年人群流感疫苗接种工作,提高接种率。60~<70岁组BV抗体GMT低于≥80岁组,与随着年龄增长免疫功能逐渐下降^[9]的结论不同,可能与受试者免疫功能状况、免疫前暴露(包括疫苗接种和自然感染)和基因多态性等混杂因素的影响有关^[10]。受试后,60~<70岁组BV抗体GMT增长倍数和A(H3N2)抗体阳转率均高于≥80岁组,70~<80岁组BV抗体GMT增长倍数和阳转率高于≥80岁组,提示TIV在较年轻人群中具有更好的免疫原性。然而目前浙江省多数地区60~<70岁人群流感疫苗接种率低于≥70岁人群,60~<70岁人群流感相关疾病负担显著高于<60岁人群^[11-12],因此有必要通过政府财政支持或多方筹资,将60~<70岁人群纳入免费接种范围。≥80岁组接种TIV后BV抗体GMT增长倍数、阳转率和A(H3N2)抗体阳转率均较低,符合“免疫老化”影响流感疫苗免疫应答能力^[13]的研究结论,因此,针对≥80岁老年人可引进或研发具有更好保护效果的流感疫苗,如高抗原含量灭活流感疫苗、重组流感疫苗或佐剂疫苗。

本研究的局限性在于未采用随机分组。虽然受试前2组受试者抗体检测差异无统计学意义,但接种组有较高的接种意愿,可能既往免疫史占比较高,导致较低的抗体阳转率^[14],接种组的抗体阳转率可能被低估;接种组和对照组仅做年龄与性别匹配,健康状况和采血前的流感病毒感染率等也可能影响研究结果。

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