

海南省2014—2020年398例耐多药肺结核影响因素分析

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摘要: **目的** 了解海南省2014—2020年肺结核患者发生耐多药情况,分析其影响因素,为制定本地区耐药结核病控制策略提供参考依据。**方法** 收集2014—2020年海南医学院第二附属医院住院肺结核患者痰标本,对痰标本进行结核分枝杆菌分离培养和鉴定,对阳性菌株进行药物敏感性实验,发现耐多药患者,回顾性收集患者的临床资料,应用 χ^2 检验、非条件 Logistic 回归分析患者的耐多药发生的影响因素。**结果** 2014年1月1日—2020年12月31日在海南省结核病定点医院进行痰培养、菌种鉴定及药物敏感性试验共2 672例,有药物敏感性试验结果明确且临床资料完整的1 942例,检出398例耐多药肺结核患者为病例组,1 544例为非耐多药肺结核患者为对照组。多因素 Logistic 回归分析,职业为农民、居住地为农村、治疗史为复治、有不规律服药史、肺部空洞个数 ≥ 3 、BMI < 18.5 是耐多药肺结核发生的独立危险因素,农民发生耐多药的风险较非农民高($OR=1.542, 95\%CI: 1.150\sim 2.020$);居住地为农村患者发生耐多药的风险较城镇患者高($OR=1.445, 95\%CI: 1.095\sim 1.907$);复治患者发生耐多药的风险较初治患者高($OR=5.616, 95\%CI: 4.250\sim 7.421$);不规律服药患者发生耐多药的风险较规律服药患者高($OR=2.665, 95\%CI: 2.012\sim 3.531$);肺部空洞个数 ≥ 3 患者发生耐多药的风险较肺部空洞个数 < 3 患者高($OR=5.040, 95\%CI: 3.768\sim 6.740$);与BMI < 18.5 患者相比,BMI $= 18.5\sim < 24.0$ 和 ≥ 24.0 患者发生耐多药的风险较低($OR=0.735, 95\%CI: 0.555\sim 0.975$)和($OR=0.447, 95\%CI: 0.225\sim 0.888$)。**结论** 复治、职业为农民、居住地为农村、不规律用药和BMI偏低是海南省耐多药肺结核发生的影响因素,应加强此类患者的监测。

关键词: 肺结核;耐多药;复治;空洞;不规律用药;影响因素

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Analysis of influencing factors for multidrug-resistant pulmonary tuberculosis in Hainan Province from 2014 to 2020

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Abstract: **Objective** To investigate the occurrence of multidrug-resistance among tuberculosis patients in Hainan Province from 2014 to 2020 and to analyze the influencing factors, aiming to provide reference for formulating drug-resistant tuberculosis control strategies in this region. **Methods** This study collected sputum samples from the patients with pulmonary tuberculosis admitted to the Second Affiliated Hospital of Hainan Medical University from 2014 to 2020, and performed isolation and identification of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and drug susceptibility testing. After the strains were identified as positive, drug sensitivity tests were conducted, and multi-drug resistant patients were found. Clinical data was retrospectively collected, and chi-square test and unconditioned logistic regression were used to analyze the influencing factors of multidrug resistance. **Results** A total of 2 672 patients underwent sputum culture, strain identification, and drug susceptibility testing in TB designated hospitals in Hainan Province from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2020. Among them, 1 942 patients with available drug susceptibility test results and complete clinical data were enrolled, among which 398 cases with drug-resistant TB were included in the case group, and 1 544 cases without drug resistance were included in the control group. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that farmers, rural residence, treatment history of retreatment, irregular medication history, number of pulmonary cavities ≥ 3 , and BMI < 18.5 were independent risk factors for MDR-TB. The risk of MDR-TB in farmers was higher than that in non-farmers ($OR=1.542, 95\%CI: 1.150\sim 2.020$); patients living in rural areas had a higher risk of multidrug resistance than those living in urban areas ($OR=1.445, 95\%CI: 1.095\sim 1.907$); the risk of MDR in the retreatment patients was higher than that in the initial treatment patients ($OR=5.616, 95\%CI: 4.250\sim 7.421$); the risk of multi-drug resistance in patients with irregular medication was higher than that in patients with regular medication ($OR=2.665, 95\%CI:$

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2.012–3.531); the risk of multidrug resistance in patients with pulmonary cavity number ≥ 3 was higher than that in patients with pulmonary cavity number < 3 ($OR=5.040$, $95\%CI: 3.768-6.740$); compared with patients with $BMI<18.5$, patients with $BMI=18.5-24.0$ and $BMI\geq 24.0$ had a lower risk of multidrug resistance ($OR=0.735$, $95\%CI: 0.555-0.975$ and $OR=0.447$, $95\%CI: 0.225-0.888$, respectively). **Conclusions** Retreatment, farmer occupation, rural residence, irregular medication and low BMI may be the risk factors for multidrug resistance in Hainan Province.

Keywords: Tuberculosis; multidrug resistance; retreatment; empty; irregular medication; influencing factors

我国是全球30个结核病高负担国家之一,位居全球第三^[1]。WHO 2022年全球结核报告显示^[1],2021年全球耐多药/利福平耐药结核病患者增加45万例,中国占7.3%,位居全球第四,我国耐多药疫情严重。我国不同省份结核病患者耐多药率不同,其中海南省耐多药形势较为严峻^[2]。耐多药结核病具有治疗周期长、药物毒副作用较大、治愈率低、死亡率高等特点,耐药结核病(DR-TB),特别是耐多药结核病(MDR-TB)已成为我国的重大公共卫生问题,MDR-TB患者早期发现是耐多药肺结核治疗、管理及减少和消除传染源的重要前提^[3]。为探索海南省近年来耐多药肺结核发生的影响因素,现对收集2014—2020年海南省结核病定点医院住院肺结核患者资料进行分析,为耐多药肺结核的防控工作提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料来源 将2014—2020年在海南医学院第二附属医院住院的肺结核患者为研究对象。纳入标准:经结核分枝杆菌培养阳性、药物敏感性试验结果明确且临床资料完整的患者;排除标准:药物敏感性试验结果为非结核分枝杆菌、临床资料不完整患者及药物敏感性试验结果不明确者。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 痰标本培养 留取患者的晨痰、隔夜痰和即时痰标本各3~5 mL,送至该院结核病参比实验室进行细菌分离培养,采用改良罗氏培养基进行培养。

1.2.2 菌种鉴定和药物敏感性试验 利用对硝基苯甲酸(PNB)和噻吩-2-羧酸胍(TCH)来区别MTB和非结核分枝杆菌(NTM)。采用比例法进行药物敏感性试验,8种抗结核药物(异烟肼(INH)、利福平(RFP)、乙胺丁醇(EMB)、链霉素(SM)氧氟沙星(OFX)、卡那霉素(KM)、卷曲霉素(CPM)、丙硫异烟胺(PTO)的药物浓度分别为0.2、40.0、2.0、4.0、2.0、30.0、40.0和40.0 $\mu\text{g/mL}$,药物敏感性试验操作按《结核病实验室检验规程》^[4]执行:用一次性无菌接种环在结核分枝杆菌培养结果“阳性”培养基上刮取新鲜菌落,分别放入2个装有灭菌生理盐水的培养管,用麦氏比浊管稀释成 10^{-2} 和 10^{-4}mg/mL 浓度,接种于改良中性罗氏培养管(对照培养基)和含药培养管,置于 37°C 培养箱中培养并观察结果。耐药结果判读标准为:若耐药百分比 $\geq 1\%$,报告耐药性;反之,报告敏感

性。耐药百分比=(含药培养基上生长的菌落数/对照培养基上生长的菌落数) $\times 100\%$ ^[5]。

1.2.3 相关定义 初治患者为从未因肺结核应用过抗结核药物治疗的患者、正进行标准化疗方案规则用药而未满疗程的患者或不规则化疗未满1个月的患者^[5-6];复治患者为因肺结核不合理或不规则用抗结核药物治疗 ≥ 1 个月、初治失败或复发患者^[5-6];耐多药(MDR-TB)为药物敏感性试验证实至少对异烟肼、利福平两种抗结核药同时耐药^[6-7];就诊延迟为指患者自出现临床症状之日起至首次医疗机构就诊的间隔天数 $\geq 15\text{d}$ ^[7-8]。规律用药指按照规定抗结核化疗方案在规定的时间内,坚持有规律的用药^[8-9]。

1.3 统计学分析 应用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计分析。符合正态分布的计量数据采用均数 \pm 标准差表示,计数资料以例数(%)表示,采用 χ^2 检验,采用病例对照研究分析耐多药肺结核的危险因素,选取耐多药肺结核患者为病例组,非耐多药肺结核患者为对照组,采用 χ^2 检验进行单因素分析, $P<0.05$ 为单因素有统计学意义,选择单因素分析有统计学意义因素进入多因素非条件 Logistic 回归分析,采用逐步后退法(似然比),纳入模式标准0.05,剔除标准0.10。检验水准取双侧 $\alpha=0.05$,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基本情况 2014—2020年在海南省结核病定点医院进行痰培养、菌种鉴定及药物敏感性试验共2672例,除外临床资料不全495例、非结核分枝杆菌190例及药敏试验结果不明确45例,最终将药物敏感性试验结果明确且临床资料完整的1942例研究对象纳入本研究分析。共检出398例耐多药肺结核患者为病例组,即药物敏感性试验证实至少对异烟肼、利福平2种抗结核药同时耐药,其余1544例为非耐多药肺结核患者为对照组,即药物敏感性试验证实对异烟肼、利福平2种抗结核药不同时耐药。

2.2 耐多药肺患者影响因素的单因素分析 对照组1544例非耐多药肺结核患者中,男性1268例、女性276例,年龄 $1\sim 95(49.05\pm 17.55)$ 岁;病例组398例耐多药肺结核患者中,男性329例、女性69例,年龄 $16\sim 84(46.73\pm 15.70)$ 岁。两组患者的性别、年龄、民族、糖尿病史、艾滋病史、饮酒史人数所占比较 χ^2 检

验,差异均无统计学意义($P>0.05$),病例组农民、居住地为农村、文化程度在初中及以下、有吸烟史、有慢性阻塞性肺疾病史、复治、不规律用药、空洞个数 ≥ 3 、BMI <18.5 、有就诊延迟人数所占比例均明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表1。

2.3 耐多药肺患者影响因素的多因素分析 以患者是否耐多药为因变量,以单因素分析中有统计学意义的指标,如职业(非农民=1,农民=2)、居住地(城镇=1,农村=2)、吸烟史(无=0,有=1)、文化程度(初中及以下=1,高中及以上=2)、慢性肺部疾病(无=0,有=1)、治疗史(初治=1,复治=2)、规律用药(是=1,否=2)、空洞个数($<3=0, \geq 3=1$)、BMI($<18.5=1, 18.5\sim<24.0=2, \geq 24.0=3$)、就诊延迟(无=0,有=1)为自变量,采用逐步后退法(似然比)建立二元logistic回归模型(纳入标准0.05,排除标准0.10),结果显示职业、居住地、治

疗史、是否规律用药、空洞个数、BMI在模型中均有统计学意义($P<0.05$),农民发生耐多药的风险较非农民高($OR=1.542, 95\%CI: 1.150\sim 2.020$);居住地为农村患者发生耐多药的风险较城镇患者高($OR=1.445, 95\%CI: 1.095\sim 1.907$);复治患者发生耐多药的风险较初治患者高($OR=5.616, 95\%CI: 4.250\sim 7.421$);不规律服药患者发生耐多药的风险较规律服药患者高($OR=2.665, 95\%CI: 2.012\sim 3.531$);肺部空洞个数 ≥ 3 患者发生耐多药的风险较肺部空洞个数 <3 患者高($OR=5.040, 95\%CI: 3.768\sim 6.740$);与BMI <18.5 患者相比,BMI $=18.5\sim<24.0$ 和 ≥ 24.0 患者发生耐多药的风险较低($OR=0.735, 95\%CI: 0.555\sim 0.975$)、($OR=0.447, 95\%CI: 0.225\sim 0.888$),由此可看出,农民、居住地为农村、复治、不规律服药、空洞个数 ≥ 3 、BMI水平偏低均会增加患者发生耐多药的风险。见表2。

表1 两组耐多药肺结核患者临床特征比较
Table 1 Comparison of clinical characteristics between the two groups

类别 Clinical features	对照组 Control group	病例组 Case group	χ^2	P	类别 Clinical features	对照组 Control group	病例组 Case group	χ^2	P
性别 Gender			0.063	0.802	HIV 感染史 HIV infection			0.644	0.422
男 Male	1 268(82.1)	329(82.7)			无 No	1 532(99.2)	397(99.7)		
女 Female	276(17.9)	69(17.3)			有 Yes	12(0.8)	1(0.3)		
年龄/岁 Age/years			3.980	0.137	慢性阻塞性肺疾病 COPD			29.496	<0.001
<30	291(18.8)	74(18.6)			无 No	1 418(91.8)	329(82.7)		
30~<60	812(52.6)	229(57.5)			有 Yes	126(8.2)	69(17.3)		
≥ 60	441(28.6)	95(23.9)			治疗史 History of treatment			336.726	<0.001
民族 Nationality			1.114	0.291	初治 Initial treatment	1 193(77.3)	115(28.9)		
汉族 Han nationality	1 457(94.4)	370(93.0)			复治 Retreatment	351(22.7)	283(71.1)		
少数民族 Minority nationality	87(5.6)	28(7.0)			规律用药 Regular medication			240.215	<0.001
职业 Occupation			18.183	<0.001	是 Yes	1 262(81.7)	173(43.5)		
非农民 Non-Peasant	743(48.1)	144(36.2)			否 No	282(18.3)	225(56.5)		
农民 Peasant	801(51.9)	254(63.8)			空洞数 Void number			313.675	<0.001
居住地 Habitation			36.652	<0.001	<3	1 092(70.7)	88(22.1)		
城镇 City	833(54.0)	147(36.9)			≥ 3	452(29.3)	310(77.9)		
农村 Countryside	711(46.0)	251(63.1)			体质指数 BMI			58.790	<0.001
文化程度 Degree of education			23.993	<0.001	<18.5	518(33.5)	215(54.0)		
初中及以下 Junior high school and below	734(47.5)	244(61.3)			18.5~<24.0	909(58.9)	170(42.7)		
高中及以上 Senior high school or above	810(52.5)	154(38.7)			≥ 24.0	117(7.6)	13(3.3)		
吸烟史 Smoke			14.516	<0.001	饮酒史 Drink			0.075	0.785
无 No	935(60.6)	199(50.0)			无 No	1097(71.0)	280(70.4)		
有 Yes	609(39.4)	199(50.0)			有 Yes	447(29.0)	118(29.6)		
糖尿病史 Diabetes			2.225	0.136	就诊延迟 Patient delay			38.628	<0.001
无 No	1210(78.4)	298(74.9)			否 No	717(46.4)	116(29.1)		
有 Yes	334(21.6)	100(25.1)			是 Yes	827(53.6)	282(70.9)		

表2 影响患者耐多药的logistic回归

Table 2 Logistic regression influencing MDR in patients

因素 Items	β	SE	χ^2	P	OR(95% CI)
职业 Occupation	0.421	0.144	8.615	0.003	1.524(1.150~2.020)
居住地 Habitation	0.368	0.141	6.781	0.009	1.445(1.095~1.907)
治疗史 History of treatment	1.726	0.142	147.244	<0.001	5.616(4.250~7.421)
空洞个数 Void number	1.617	0.148	118.876	<0.001	5.040(3.768~6.740)
规律用药 Regular medication	0.980	0.144	46.650	<0.001	2.665(2.012~3.531)
BMI			8.128	0.017	
<18.5					1.000
18.5~<24	-0.307	0.144	4.564	0.033	0.735(0.555~0.975)
≥ 24	-0.804	0.350	5.290	0.021	0.447(0.225~0.888)
常量 Constant	-7.110	0.437	264.644	<0.001	

3 讨论

本次研究发现农民、居住地为农村、复治、不规律服药、空洞数 ≥ 3 、BMI水平偏低可能是海南省耐多药发生的主要危险因素。尽管在纳入耐多药患者中,男性(82.7%)占比远高于女性(17.3%),但在本次研究单因素分析中,不同性别患者的耐多药率无明显差异,与XI等^[9]研究结果一致,虽然也有部分报道认为性别与耐多药肺结核的发生有关^[10-11],但这一结论有待研究证实。回归结果显示,农民及居住地为农村发生耐多药的风险较高,该结论与先前的研究结论一致^[12-14],也说明海南农村地区结核病的防控相对薄弱,分析可能与农村地区经济状况欠发达、居住环境过度拥挤、医疗资源有限、地方县级医院对耐多药结核病的管理不合理、用药不规范,农民家庭年收入较低、受教育程度相对低下、缺乏对耐多药结核病的全面认识相关。复治及不规律服药的患者发生耐多药的风险增加,这与先前的研究结果一致^[15-17],可能与这部分患者治疗不彻底相关,往往因第一次未经过系统、有效、规则的治疗,导致菌株发生诱导变异,发生获得性耐药,另一方面,因不规范治疗导致体内抗结核药物浓度不够,在低浓度药物的刺激下,易使结核分枝杆菌产生耐药甚至耐多药。国内外有研究表明^[18-20],肺部有空洞者耐多药率更高,本次进一步研究发现肺部空洞个数亦与耐多药结核病的发生有关,空洞数 ≥ 3 发生耐多药风险较高,笔者认为肺部有空洞者后期可能会出现纤维化导致空洞壁增厚,口服或静脉抗结核药物可能无法到达腔内或达到最低杀菌血药浓度,导致体内结核分枝杆菌发生选择性突变;另一方面耐多药变异菌株可在厚壁空洞的保护下快速繁殖,导致耐多药现象更易发生。本研究发现,BMI偏低同样会导致出现耐多药的风险增加,这与BADGEBA等^[21]研究结论一致,分析原因为BMI偏低提示营养状况较差,营养不良患者免疫系统防御能力

下降,对耐多药结核病的易感性增加^[22];另一方面,营养不良患者可能因血清白蛋白等抗结核药物载体水平下降,导致抗结核药物的有效浓度降低,影响治疗效果,从而导致反复多次治疗,增加耐多药发生机会。

总之,海南省需加强对耐多药结核病的监测、控制和管理,对农民、居住地为农村、复治、不规律服药、空洞个数 ≥ 3 、BMI水平偏低等高危人群要重点筛查,从而有效的控制耐多药结核病疫情。

伦理审查与知情同意 本研究获得海南医学院第二附属医院医学伦理委员会批准(伦理批准号:LW2023002)。患者基本信息的采集、流行病学调查和血样采集获得受检者或其家属的知情同意

利益冲突声明 所有作者声明不存在利益冲突

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