

## 器官移植术后马尔尼菲篮状菌感染：挑战与应对策略

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**【摘要】** 马尔尼菲篮状菌是一种罕见的机会性致病菌，马尔尼菲篮状菌感染具有起病隐匿、临床表现不典型、早期确诊率低、误诊率及病死率高等特点，近年受到了广泛的关注。器官移植受者因术后免疫抑制治疗成为马尔尼菲篮状菌感染的高危人群。通过宏基因组二代测序、靶向抗真菌治疗及免疫抑制方案调整等措施是改善器官移植术后马尔尼菲篮状菌感染患者预后的关键。本文就马尔尼菲篮状菌感染在器官移植受者中的流行病学特征、致病机制、诊断及治疗策略进行综述，并探讨了当前面临的挑战及未来研究方向，以期能为器官移植受者马尔尼菲篮状菌感染的诊疗提供参考。

**【关键词】** 器官移植；马尔尼菲篮状菌；真菌感染；侵袭性；宏基因组二代测序；免疫抑制；巨噬细胞；两性霉素 B

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**【 Abstract 】** *Talaromyces marneffei* is a rare opportunistic pathogen. *Talaromyces marneffei* infection is characterized by insidious onset, atypical clinical manifestations, low early diagnosis rate, and high misdiagnosis and fatality, and has received widespread attention in recent years. Organ transplant recipients become a high-risk group for *Talaromyces marneffei* infection due to postoperative immunosuppressive therapy. Metagenomic next-generation sequencing, targeted antifungal therapy, and immunosuppression regimen adjustment are key to improving the prognosis of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection patients. This article reviews the epidemiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection in organ transplant recipients, explores current challenges and future research directions, and aims to inform the diagnosis and treatment of *Talaromyces marneffei* infection.

**【 Key words 】** Organ transplantation; *Talaromyces marneffei*; Fungal infection; Invasive; Metagenomic next-generation sequencing; Immunosuppression; Macrophage; Amphotericin B

器官移植是广泛应用于肾脏、肝脏、心脏等终末期器官疾病的有效治疗手段。但术后免疫抑制治疗显著增加了受者机会性感染风险。马尔尼菲篮状菌 (*Talaromyces marneffei*, TM) 是一种罕见的机会性致病菌，主要流行于东南亚及中国南方地区，是引起

马尔尼菲篮状菌病的致病菌。器官移植术后 TM 感染具有临床表现不典型、早期诊断率低、误诊率高及病死率高等特点，近年受到了广泛关注。现有研究主要集中在感染的初步临床特征和初步治疗方法上，但对于复杂的感染情况和长期预后研究仍不够深入。另一

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方面,如何在临床实践中有效识别和管理 TM 感染,仍然是一个亟待解决的问题。本文旨在通过分析相关文献,综述器官移植术后 TM 感染的流行病学、致病机制、临床表现、诊疗挑战及治疗策略等,以期引起移植医师的重视,并为移植术后 TM 感染临床实践提供参考。

## 1 流行病学与临床表现

### 1.1 流行病学特征

TM 最早由 Capponi 等 1956 年在巴斯德研究所从竹鼠肝脏中分离得到<sup>[1]</sup>,是目前已知的青霉菌属中唯一一种致病性热二态真菌。TM 感染流行于东南亚及中国南方地区,尤其是广西及广东省<sup>[1-2]</sup>。TM 是一种机会感染性致病菌,器官移植受者因长期服用免疫抑制药物, TM 感染率虽不高,但因识别困难、治疗延误及易合并其他机会性致病菌感染,病死率高达 35%<sup>[3-4]</sup>。器官移植后 TM 感染主要涉及肾移植、肝移植、骨髓移植以及肺移植,多好发于肾移植受者<sup>[5-7]</sup>。

### 1.2 临床表现

TM 感染患者临床表现根据感染部位可分为局限型感染和播散型感染,临床主要以播散型感染为主<sup>[8]</sup>,根据感染播散不同部位分为:(1)呼吸系统,常表现为咳嗽、咳痰、呼吸困难、胸痛以及咽部不适等<sup>[9]</sup>;(2)皮肤黏膜,皮疹、丘疹、结节和溃疡等,常累及颜面部及四肢<sup>[10]</sup>;(3)消化系统,腹泻、腹痛、肝脾肿大,还可以因消化道出血而表现为黑便<sup>[11]</sup>;(4)淋巴组织,常表现累及部位的淋巴结肿大;(5)中枢神经系统受累极为罕见(<1%),主要表现为非特异性脑膜炎或脑膜脑炎,而脊髓感染更为罕见<sup>[8]</sup>;(6)骨骼与关节,肿胀,触痛,屈伸活动范围受限<sup>[12]</sup>。

器官移植受者与获得性免疫缺陷综合征患者的 TM 感染在临床表现上存在差异:移植受者起病隐匿,常以反复低热、皮下无痛性脓肿或肺部非典型结节为首发,易误诊为结核<sup>[13]</sup>;而获得性免疫缺陷综合征患者多急性起病,典型表现为高热及脐凹状皮疹<sup>[14]</sup>。移植受者更突出腹腔受累,包括肠系膜淋巴结串珠样肿大及顽固性腹泻或血便;获得性免疫缺陷综合征患者则以肝脾肿大为主<sup>[15]</sup>。

## 2 病因和致病机制

### 2.1 病因及危险因素

相较于获得性免疫缺陷综合征患者,器官移植受

者 TM 感染特殊性在于:(1)术后钙调磷酸酶抑制剂(如他克莫司、环孢素等)和抗增殖类药物(如霉酚酸酯)会显著抑制 T 细胞功能,特别是 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞;(2)糖皮质激素的使用会削弱巨噬细胞的吞噬和杀菌能力。这种双重免疫抑制使 TM 在宿主体内易于逃避免疫清除作用,于单核-巨噬细胞系统内大量增殖,导致全身播散性感染。有研究证实首次入院干预是改善 TM 感染预后的关键窗口,白细胞减少和低密度胆固醇升高是影响再入院的潜在危险因素<sup>[16]</sup>。此外,年龄>60 岁、呼吸衰竭、白蛋白减少和总胆红素升高是 TM 感染患者复发或死亡的危险因素<sup>[17]</sup>。移植术后过度的免疫抑制及 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞减少是 TM 感染的危险因素<sup>[18-20]</sup>。器官移植术后 TM 感染来源于术后直接感染、潜在感染再激活或供者来源性感染<sup>[19]</sup>。

### 2.2 致病机制

TM 主要通过呼吸道与受损皮肤传播<sup>[21]</sup>,与其他病原真菌相似, TM 感染要经历黏附定植、增殖扩散、免疫逃逸和组织破坏 4 个过程。酵母相分生孢子为 TM 的感染形式<sup>[19]</sup>,分生孢子通过宿主呼吸运动进入呼吸道,通过甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶与支气管肺泡上皮的细胞外基质结合,黏附于宿主肺泡上皮,完成初步定植。分生孢子还可通过 N-乙酰神经氨酸(Neu5Ac)依赖性途径黏附于宿主细胞外基质成分(如纤连蛋白、层粘连蛋白及糖胺聚糖等),并通过分泌酶类和诱导细胞凋亡等方式侵袭血管,传播至肺、肝、淋巴结等器官,引发严重感染<sup>[22]</sup>。

TM 可通过多种策略抵抗巨噬细胞杀伤:一方面,它阻断吞噬体-溶酶体融合、抑制吞噬体酸化,并表达超氧化物歧化酶和过氧化氢酶等抗氧化酶;另一方面, TM 上调宿主细胞内的抗凋亡因子(如 Bcl-2 蛋白)以抑制巨噬细胞凋亡,同时诱导其向抗炎性的 M2 型巨噬细胞极化<sup>[23-24]</sup>,从而创造一个有利于自身生存的微环境。这些机制使 TM 在宿主体内长期存活并大量增殖<sup>[25-26]</sup>。已有研究表明,通过抑制精氨酸酶阻断精氨酸-鸟氨酸循环可降低 M2 型极化和 TM 存活<sup>[27]</sup>。T 细胞,特别是 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞,在防御 TM 感染中发挥着关键作用<sup>[28]</sup>。低 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞计数与播散型 TM 感染风险的增加显著相关<sup>[29]</sup>。存在白细胞介素-12/干扰素- $\gamma$  信号轴功能缺陷或肿瘤坏死因子- $\alpha$  缺乏患者,发生 TM 感染的风险显著增加<sup>[30-32]</sup>。STAT3 功能缺失型(STAT3-LOF)、STAT1 功能获得型(STAT1-GOF)或 CARD9 缺陷型原发性免疫缺陷病

患者因辅助性 T 细胞 17 发育异常或功能异常, 导致免疫应答缺陷, 表现为 TM 感染易感性显著增加<sup>[33-35]</sup>。目前, COPA 基因突变导致宿主对 TM 机会性感染易感性升高的确切机制尚未明确, 可能与内质网-高尔基体囊泡运输异常或固有免疫信号通路失调相关<sup>[36-37]</sup>。

### 3 诊断挑战

#### 3.1 实验室检查

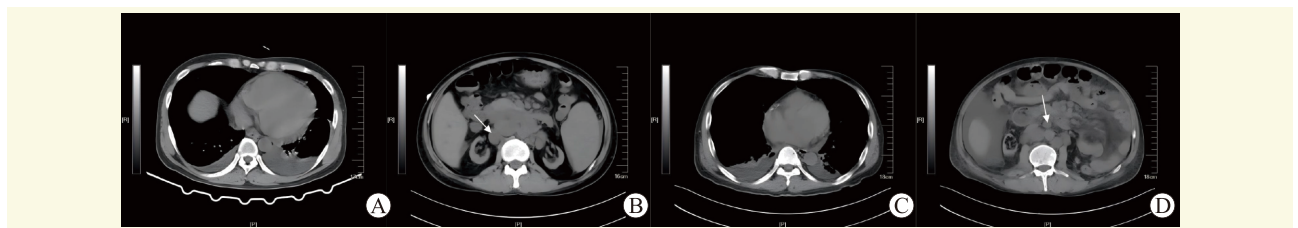
尽管组织和体液的真菌培养是诊断 TM 感染的金标准, 但培养等传统方法耗时及易延误诊断, 导致病死率升高<sup>[19]</sup>。当培养不能明确诊断时, 应及时获取病理组织, 并进行苏木素-伊红染色、免疫组织化学染色及扫描电子显微镜检查<sup>[38-39]</sup>。血清半乳甘露聚糖检测对器官移植术后 TM 感染有一定的预测价值, 长期高血清半乳甘露聚糖提示预后不良。在泰国和中国香港地区分别开发了具有高灵敏度 (0.86) 和特异度 (1.00) 的 TM 酵母期特异性单克隆抗体 4D1 (MAb4D1) 和半乳甘露糖蛋白 (Mplp) Mab<sup>[40-41]</sup>。基于此, Pruksaphon 等<sup>[42]</sup>进一步开发了用于 TM 感染诊断的快速侧流免疫层析法检测系统和免疫层析试纸检测方法, 具有低检出限和交叉反应性、高灵敏度和准确度, 为临床提供了一种快速且廉价的诊断方法。Fang 等<sup>[43]</sup>研究提示 CD86 免疫组织化学染色具有快速诊断 TM 感染的潜力。近年来, 宏基因组二代测序技术 (metagenomic next-generation sequencing, mNGS) 的临床应用显著提升了侵袭性真菌感染的早期诊断能力, 可在 48 h 内高效检出 TM 的游离 DNA<sup>[44-46]</sup>。相较于传统方法 (如培养、组织病理学), mNGS 诊断 TM 感染的灵敏度和特异度分别为 1.000 和 0.987<sup>[47]</sup>。mNGS 检测 TM 的报告时间约为 48 h, 而培养时间为 3~14 d, 组织病理学为 6~11 d<sup>[48-49]</sup>。此外, 研究者通过超高效液相色谱-质谱联

用技术筛选 TM 感染相关的血清代谢标志物时, 发现十六烷基鞘氨醇 Sa (d16:0) 在 TM 感染患者中呈现特异性高表达, 其灵敏度和特异度分别为 0.875 和 1.000。基于此, 血清 Sa (d16:0) 检测被提议作为移植受者 TM 感染的快速筛查工具, 尤其适用于传统微生物培养阴性但临床高度疑似的病例<sup>[50]</sup>。

#### 3.2 影像学检查

器官移植受者并发 TM 感染的胸部 CT 影像学特征主要表现为双侧肺部受累, 其典型征象包括: (1) 多发肺结节, 通常大小不一, 直径从数毫米到数厘米不等, 边缘多模糊不清, 多分布于中下肺野, 且多位于肺外带, 可能与 TM 分生孢子吸入后的沉降分布有关<sup>[47]</sup>。(2) 空洞形成, 典型表现为薄壁空洞, 内壁光滑, 空洞内可见液平或真菌球样内容物。免疫抑制状态导致空洞壁炎症反应减弱, 而糖皮质激素的使用可延缓空洞纤维化进程, 形成持续存在的薄壁空洞<sup>[51]</sup>。(3) 粟粒样播散, 表现为双肺弥漫分布微结节, 多见于晚期或严重免疫抑制患者。(4) 淋巴结肿大, 纵隔及肺门淋巴结短径增大, 增强扫描多呈均匀强化, 部分可见中央低密度坏死区, 反映肉芽肿性炎症的病理特征。(5) 胸膜改变, 除单侧或双侧胸腔积液外 (图 1A、C), 常伴胸膜增厚及结节样改变。上述影像学表现需注意与肺结核、肺结节病、淋巴瘤及其他真菌感染相鉴别, 尤其是病灶分布模式和强化特征具有重要鉴别价值。

器官移植受者并发 TM 感染的腹部 CT 影像学特征主要表现为以下 2 大核心征象: (1) 腹腔和腹膜后淋巴结肿大是 TM 消化道感染最突出的表现之一 (图 1B、D), CT 上表现为多发肿大的淋巴结, 常见于肝门区、门腔静脉间隙、腹膜后及肠系膜根部; (2) 肝脏和脾脏受累在 TM 播散性感染中相当常见, 表现为肝脾肿大。



注: A、C 图为胸部 CT 图像, 双侧胸腔少量积液。B、D 图为腹部 CT 图像, 腹膜后及腹腔多发肿大淋巴结, 较大者白色箭头所示。

图 1 肾移植术后 TM 感染者胸、腹部 CT 平扫图像

Figure 1 CT scan images of chest and abdomen in TM infected patients after kidney transplantation

近年来, 中枢神经系统及骨骼亦出现累及病例。头颅 MRI 扫描显示颅内感染病变、脑萎缩和脑室周围脱髓鞘。

## 4 治疗策略

### 4.1 抗真菌药物的选择

已有研究证实两性霉素 B 和伏立康唑对 TM 均具有良好的治疗效果<sup>[13,52-54]</sup>。一项回顾性队列研究表明两性霉素 B 作为初始诱导方案要优于伏立康唑<sup>[55]</sup>。目前 TM 感染的指南推荐如下: 静脉注射两性霉素 B 脂质体 [3~5 mg/(kg·d)]、两性霉素 B 胆固醇硫酸酯复合物 [5 mg/(kg·d)] 或两性霉素 B 脱氧胆酸盐 [0.7 mg/(kg·d)] 作为诱导治疗 2 周, 然后以伊曲康唑 (200 mg, 每日 2 次) 巩固治疗 10 周。如果不能耐受伊曲康唑, 可以口服伏立康唑维持治疗 10 周 (首次剂量为 400 mg, 每日 2 次, 后 200 mg, 每日 2 次维持), 直至 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞计数连续 6 个月  $\geq 100/\mu\text{L}$ , 方可安全停药<sup>[10,56-57]</sup>。相较于伊曲康唑与伏立康唑, 泊沙康唑针对器官功能障碍的危重患者, 不需要调整肾脏或肝脏剂量<sup>[52]</sup>。

### 4.2 免疫抑制方案的调整与管理

对于侵袭性真菌感染移植受者, 尤其是严重感染者, 若无明显的急性排斥反应证据, 应适当下调或停止他克莫司等免疫抑制药, 使抗排斥反应与抗感染之间达到相对平衡。因三唑类药物通过抑制 CYP3A4 酶, 显著降低钙调磷酸酶抑制剂和哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白抑制剂的代谢, 致血药浓度升高, 需关注药物相互作用及血药浓度监测。既往多篇病例报告建议伏立康唑与他克莫司同用时, 他克莫司的剂量应减至约标准剂量的 1/3<sup>[58-59]</sup>。与哺乳动物雷帕霉素靶蛋白抑制剂合用时, 将西罗莫司剂量减少 55%~70%。泊沙康唑也常用于移植术后 TM 感染, 与环孢素合用时需将环孢素剂量下调 1/4, 与他克莫司合用时需要将他克莫司剂量下调 2/3<sup>[60]</sup>。然后根据感染的严重程度适度减少或停止免疫抑制药使用, 以糖皮质激素进行免疫维持及免疫重建。目前仍缺乏移植受者 TM 感染停药时机的经验, 有待进一步研究。

## 5 预防措施

TM 为条件感染性致病菌, 避免过度的免疫抑制是预防该病的关键。目前临床尚无针对 TM 预防性疫苗, 预防 TM 感染需从传播途径、宿主暴露、免疫功

能管理等多方面综合施策。竹鼠是 TM 的主要自然宿主, 移植受者要避免接触竹鼠或竹鼠栖息地。建议 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞计数  $< 100/\mu\text{L}$  或移植术后第 1 年的受者避免流行区旅行<sup>[61-62]</sup>。对于接触竹鼠或疫区旅行移植受者, 可口服伊曲康唑或伏立康唑预防感染并进行症状监测, 对疑似病例尽早行 mNGS 或培养明确诊断。近期研究发现, 磺胺甲噁唑对于免疫缺陷患者 TM 感染具有潜在预防作用<sup>[63]</sup>。对于存在高危因素的肝、胰及小肠移植受者, 推荐采用两性霉素 B 脂质体或卡泊芬净预防 TM 感染。针对心肺联合移植受者, 建议在雾化吸入两性霉素 B 的同时, 联用伏立康唑、伊曲康唑或泊沙康唑进行系统预防<sup>[64]</sup>。

## 6 小结与展望

器官移植术后 TM 感染具有临床表现不典型、早期诊断率低、误诊率高及病死率高等特点。通过 mNGS、靶向抗真菌治疗及免疫方案调整等措施是改善预后的关键。由于移植术后 TM 感染病例较为少见, 尚未有大样本的临床研究, 检测方法仍存在不足, 新型 Mplp 酶免疫测定法相较于血培养, 在诊断 TM 感染方面的灵敏度和诊断时间更为优越。中枢神经系统感染及骨损害的误诊率较高, 延误诊治严重影响患者生存质量。未来研究应致力于: (1) 进一步提高 mNGS 对各种体液中 TM 的检出率, 以降低感染风险和患者生存率; (2) 整合遗传背景、免疫状态、流行病学暴露史等指标, 建立器官移植受者 TM 感染风险预测模型; (3) 监测 CD4<sup>+</sup>T 细胞计数、干扰素- $\gamma$  水平等指标, 制定免疫抑制药减停的临界阈值, 量化免疫抑制强度与感染控制的平衡点; (4) 针对 TM 特异性抗原 (如 Mplp 蛋白), 探索疫苗或单克隆抗体进行预防。

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