

## ·综述·

# HIV与HBV单独感染及共感染对妊娠结局的影响

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**【摘要】** HIV和HBV有较高的流行率,威胁人类健康。越来越多的研究发现孕产妇HIV/HBV感染与不良妊娠之间存在联系,而且孕产妇HIV/HBV感染还会增加HIV、HBV母婴传播的风险。但目前有关这两种病毒共感染对不良妊娠结局和母婴传播的影响尚不清楚,有待进一步深入研究,为制定有效的预防措施提供科学依据,促进母婴健康。

**【关键词】** 艾滋病病毒;乙型肝炎病毒;共感染;不良妊娠结局

**Impact of HIV/HBV infection and HIV/HBV co-infection on outcomes of pregnancy Yang Yu,**

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**【Abstract】** Both HIV and HBV infection have become major health problems, of global concern, due to the high prevalence in the past few decades. Data from cumulated epidemiological surveys have shown the links between maternal HIV or HBV infection and adverse outcomes on pregnancy. Maternal HIV or HBV infection may also increase the mother-to-child (MTCT) transmission of the two diseases. However, association between HIV-HBV co-infection and adverse pregnancy is still inconclusive. Does maternal HIV-HBV co-infection have an impact on mother-to-child transmission on either HIV or HBV? Study on effective precautionary measures to promote both maternal and child's health is deemed necessary.

**【Key words】** HIV; HBV; Co-infection; Adverse pregnancy outcomes

HIV和HBV的传播途径相似,包括静脉注射毒品、多次输血、性传播途径和母婴传播,均可引起共感染,导致病毒生物学行为改变,使感染者临床表现复杂化。不良妊娠结局是指正常妊娠以外的所有病理妊娠及分娩期并发症,包括早产(Preterm delivery, PTD)、低出生体重(Low birth weight, LBW)、胎膜早破、自然流产和新生儿窒息等围产儿的不良结局<sup>[1]</sup>。目前有关HIV/HBV对妊娠结局影响的研究已较深入,但关于两种病原体共同感染对妊娠结局影响的报道较少,为此本文从HIV/HBV感染对妊娠结局的影响以及HIV/HBV共感染对妊娠结局的影响进行综述。

1. HIV感染对妊娠结局的影响:2013年联合国艾滋病规划署发布的全球艾滋病流行报告中指出:全球现存活HIV感染者/AIDS患者(HIV/AIDS)大概有3 530万;撒哈拉以南的非洲是全球艾滋病流行最严重的地区,HIV/AIDS达2 500万,即使中东和北亚是艾滋病流行率最低的地区之一,也有约26万HIV/AIDS<sup>[2]</sup>。我国艾滋病疫情也不容忽视,截至2016年6月底,全国累积报告HIV/AIDS共627 030例,死亡194 435例,现存活HIV感染者367 496例、AIDS患者259 534例<sup>[3]</sup>。世界

范围内的HIV感染流行也给女性预防感染HIV带来了严峻问题,截至2012年底,全球3 400多万HIV/AIDS中,330万人是≤15岁的儿童,而大约1 670万人是妇女<sup>[4]</sup>。2011年我国报告HIV感染者中有28.6%为女性<sup>[5]</sup>;新报告HIV感染者的女性占比逐年上升,哨点监测发现孕产妇的HIV阳性检出率高达8.2%<sup>[6]</sup>。孕妇感染HIV对后代的重要影响就是母婴传播和不良妊娠结局的危险性和危害性<sup>[7]</sup>。母婴传播中大多数发生在妊娠后期或分娩期,导致婴儿90%以上感染HIV<sup>[8]</sup>。据报道,孕妇感染HIV更容易导致PTD、LBW等不良妊娠结局<sup>[7-9]</sup>。王爱玲等<sup>[10]</sup>对2013年中国HIV感染孕产妇PTD的研究显示:HIV感染孕产妇中PTD率为8.6%,高于魏克伦等<sup>[11]</sup>2004年对我国16个省份调查的孕产妇PTD率(7.8%),也高于刘兰等<sup>[12]</sup>报道的2005年我国南北10个县(市)的单胎PTD率(3.8%),国外研究也发现HIV感染孕产妇与一般孕产妇相比妊娠结局会受到HIV疾病的影响,更易于发生不良妊娠结局<sup>[13]</sup>。Brocklehurst和French<sup>[14]</sup>发表于1983—1996年孕妇HIV感染与不良妊娠之关系的有关研究,结果发现孕妇HIV感染与不良妊娠(如LBW和PTD)确有联系但未能确定抗反

转录病毒对不良妊娠是否有影响。在其后的20年间已经有更多关于孕妇HIV感染和不良妊娠结局关联的新研究。Xiao等<sup>[9]</sup>Meta分析发现,感染HIV的孕妇中PTD发生率在高达5.2%~73.0%,未感染HIV的孕妇中PTD发生率只有2.2%~32.0%;感染HIV的孕妇LBW发生率为3.4%~56.0%,未感染HIV的孕妇LBW发生率仅为2.5%~36.9%,为了辨别抗反转录病毒药物是否对不良妊娠有影响,Xiao等<sup>[9]</sup>还进行了抗反转录病毒药物使用的亚组分析发现,用药与不用药的女性发生不良妊娠的危险度相似,从而证明了导致不良妊娠结局的主要原因就是孕妇感染HIV。目前认为孕妇HIV感染与LBW和PTD相关可能是因为损伤到了人体免疫系统,特别是减少CD<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>T淋巴细胞(CD<sub>4</sub>)数量和免疫抑制,有研究显示CD<sub>4</sub>计数<350个/ $\mu$ l的妇女LBW风险高于CD<sub>4</sub>计数较高的妇女<sup>[15~16]</sup>,而且,与不良妊娠结局有关的生殖道感染也会由于免疫抑制而更频繁地发生<sup>[17]</sup>。

2. HBV感染对妊娠结局的影响:HBV感染是世界范围内另一个严重公共卫生问题,尽管已经有有效的HBV疫苗但全球的HBV感染负担仍然很重<sup>[18]</sup>。撒哈拉以南的非洲和东亚是HBV高流行地区,5%~10%成年人是慢性HBV感染者<sup>[19]</sup>。全球HBV感染者中约有1/3在中国<sup>[20]</sup>,其中育龄妇女的HBV感染率约为7.60%<sup>[21]</sup>。妊娠合并HBV感染是一个全球围产期的重要公共卫生问题,因此,了解HBV感染对新生儿会有什么危害与预防HBV感染一样重要。母婴传播是HBV的一个主要传播方式,HBsAg阳性孕妇的母婴传播概率约为10%~20%,HBsAg和HBeAg都是阳性的孕妇母婴传播概率为100%<sup>[22]</sup>。孕妇HBV感染不仅增加了后代HBV感染率,也增加了后代某些疾病(PTD、LBW、胎儿宫内窒息、死胎、先天性异常)的发病率和死亡率<sup>[23~25]</sup>。近年来陆续有报道指出HBV感染可增加孕妇胚胎停育、PTD、胎膜早破、产前出血、妊娠糖尿病等妊娠并发症的发生风险<sup>[20, 25~26]</sup>。Luo等<sup>[27]</sup>一项Meta分析表明,对HBsAg阳性母亲的新生儿某些指标(包括:出生体重、孕龄、窒息、Apgar评分、黄疸和心室内出血)影响进行评估,发现PTD和窒息在母亲HBsAg阳性的新生儿中更常见。Cui等<sup>[28]</sup>的一项前瞻性队列研究表明,HBV感染孕妇中的流产发生率高于非HBV感染孕妇,在调整其他可能的混杂因素(如年龄、胎次和堕胎史)之后,该结论依然成立。

3. HIV和HBV共感染对妊娠结局的影响:由于HIV和HBV的高危人群相似,且传播途径均为性接触、血液和母婴传播,据估计,全球大约10%的HIV感染者合并慢性HBV感染<sup>[29]</sup>。美国学者Kim等<sup>[30]</sup>对218例HIV与HBV共感染者的调查发现,经男男性行为途径、异性性接触和静脉注射的感染途径比例分别为45.4%、40.8%和11.0%。还有相关研究报道,南非林波波省的HIV感染者中HBV暴露率高达60%<sup>[31]</sup>。据报道我国HIV/HBV共感染的患病率为8.7%~12.5%<sup>[32~33]</sup>。由于HIV与HBV的分布具有地域性,导致HIV/HBV共感染的患病率也存在地域差异,亚洲为5.9%,非洲为6.7%,中美洲/南美洲(不包括巴西)为5.1%、北美(主要是美国)为4.8%<sup>[34]</sup>。

HIV与HBV共感染主要分布在静脉吸毒人群中,即使在HBV感染率较低地区(如北美、欧洲和澳大利亚),静脉吸毒人群中HIV与HBV共感染率依然高达50%<sup>[29]</sup>。Bagheri等<sup>[35]</sup>对伊朗HIV/HBV共感染流行现状的Meta分析显示,伊朗普通人群中HIV/HBV共感染患病率接近0%,吸毒人群中患病率却高达1.88%。育龄妇女同样也处于HIV/HBV共感染而增加的发病和死亡风险中,女性HIV/HBV共感染患病率有年龄差异,20~40岁年龄段女性患病率高于其他年龄段女性,而此年龄段女性大部分都是育龄妇女<sup>[36~38]</sup>。Lar等<sup>[37]</sup>在尼日利亚两所医院的研究发现女性HIV/HBV共感染患病率为11.8%。Cui等<sup>[28]</sup>多年前在非洲的一项研究表明,HIV阳性孕妇比HIV阴性孕妇检测出HBV-DNA阳性的概率高3倍,检测出HBeAg阳性的概率高2倍,更高的HBV-DNA水平增加了孕妇将HBV传播给后代的风险。Hoffmann等<sup>[39]</sup>在非洲进行的一项研究发现,HIV/HBV共感染的女性将HBV传给下一代的概率达28%。但是Mave等<sup>[40]</sup>研究发现,孕妇急性HIV/HBV共感染并未增加母婴传播HIV的风险,但增加了婴儿死亡率。目前还没有相关研究能证明孕妇HIV/HBV共感染与PTD、LBW、自然流产和新生儿窒息等不良妊娠结局具有相关性。但是HIV/HBV单独感染已经确定能增加不良妊娠结局的危险性,并且HIV/HBV共感染的患者CD<sub>4</sub>计数低于仅感染HIV的患者,意味着HIV/HBV共感染患者免疫力更差<sup>[41~42]</sup>。目前已经证实HIV/HBV共感染能增加与肝脏有关疾病的发病率和死亡率<sup>[43~45]</sup>。亟待寻找相关证据证明孕妇HIV/HBV共感染是否会增加不良妊娠结局发生的危险性。

4. 总结与展望:目前有关HIV/HBV共感染对妊娠结局影响的研究较为深入,已经证实两者都能对妊娠结局产生不良影响。但是HIV感染往往同时合并一种或多种其他病原微生物的感染,特别是合并HBV感染;这种共感染互为因果,加剧病情,增加治疗难度,缩短患者生存期,孕妇感染这种疾病对孕妇和婴儿皆有着重要的不良影响;可是目前关于HIV/HBV共感染的研究报道较少,尤其缺乏针对孕妇HIV/HBV共感染对妊娠结局影响的研究。在这种共感染发病过程中,还存在很多难点和未知数,有待进一步深入研究以确定孕妇HIV/HBV共感染是否与不良妊娠结局相关,以便尽快为制定有效的预防措施提供科学依据,促进母婴健康。

利益冲突 无

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