

HIV与血吸虫共同感染的研究进展

肖鹏磊 周艺彪 姜庆五

【关键词】 人类免疫缺陷病毒；血吸虫；共同感染

Progress on study of co-infection with HIV and schistosome Xiao Penglei, Zhou Yibiao, Jiang Qingwu.
Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Fudan University, Key Laboratory of Public Health Safety, Ministry of Education, Tropical Disease Research Center, Shanghai 200032, China

Corresponding author: Zhou Yibiao, Email:ybzhou@fudan.edu.cn

【Key words】 HIV; Schistosome; Co-infection

有关艾滋病与血吸虫病的研究已较深入,但关于两种病原体共同感染的报道较少。早在1990年就有学者提出血吸虫感染动物产生的抗体能特异地与HIV的一种蛋白质——病毒粒子感染性因子(VIF)结合,VIF抗体也能识别血吸虫^[1]。也有报告认为寄生虫与HIV之间的相互作用会影响各自感染的流行^[2]。但是这两种感染之间相互作用尚无定论。

1. HIV与血吸虫感染状况:

(1)HIV感染概况:目前为止,HIV已夺走全球2 500万人的生命^[3]。仅2010年,全球共计发生270万例HIV新发感染、180万人死于HIV相关疾病^[4]。截至2013年6月30日,我国报告现存HIV感染者/AIDS患者416 207例,死亡124 092例,现存活HIV感染者256 983例,AIDS患者159 224例^[5]。

(2)血吸虫感染概况:全世界超过2亿人感染血吸虫,每年会给2 000万人带来严重后果,并导致约10万人死亡^[6],目前主要流行于非洲地区^[7],我国主要分布在南方,2011年我国血吸虫患者为286 836例,共救治晚期血吸虫病患者22 519例^[8]。

(3)共同感染状况:撒哈拉南部的非洲国家是目前艾滋病流行最严重的地区^[9],也是血吸虫病的高流行区,90%以上的血吸虫病发生在撒哈拉南部的非洲地区^[10],血吸虫感染在地理分布上与HIV流行的区域有所重叠^[11],使得这些地区具备共同感染条件。

HIV与寄生虫共同感染不仅在寄生虫与HIV流行国家是一个问题,人口的大量流动在很大程度上也影响着两种感染的共同流行。例如,非美国本土出生的黑人,HIV感染率是美国本土出生黑人2.8倍^[12],这可能是因为,移民经常在美国及其原来的国家之间流动^[13],导致输入性感染。因此,对于有大量人口迁入的发达国家,寄生虫与HIV共同感染是值

得关注的问题^[14]。

2. HIV-血吸虫共同感染的相互作用:

(1)HIV感染对血吸虫病的影响:众所周知,HIV会破坏人体免疫系统,攻击CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞,还会引起异常的免疫激活,降低免疫功能,使人群对血吸虫的易感性增加^[15]。有报道指出,HIV感染能影响血吸虫肉芽肿形成及降低虫卵排出率^[1,16-18]。曼氏血吸虫虫卵的排出依赖于人体免疫应答反应,尤其是抗虫卵的Th2细胞免疫反应^[19],后者是虫卵从宿主血液进入肠腔内进行位置转换和排出的必要条件^[20]。而HIV感染可引起Th1向Th2的偏移^[15],可能是影响虫卵排出率的原因之一,推测HIV感染可能加重血吸虫病病情。

但是也有研究发现,在程度较轻的日本血吸虫和曼氏血吸虫感染人群中,HIV感染并不会影响血吸虫排卵量^[21]。同时,在坦桑尼亚西北部渔村进行的社区研究发现,HIV与曼氏血吸虫共同感染的人群与仅感染曼氏血吸虫的人群相比,血吸虫发病率差异无统计学意义^[20]。并且,不管是在共同感染还是仅血吸虫感染人群中,CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞与外周血中肝酶的水平并无显著相关关系^[22],提示HIV不会对血吸虫感染人群造成影响。

(2)血吸虫感染对艾滋病的影响:有研究比较HIV在感染和未感染血吸虫病人群之间的流行状况,发现患有血吸虫病的年轻女性具有较高的HIV流行率^[23],血吸虫病可能是HIV感染的危险因素。曼氏、埃及和日本血吸虫感染者在慢性感染期表现为CD₈⁺T细胞功能活化、CD₄⁺T细胞凋亡、CD₄⁺/CD₈⁺T细胞比值下降,细胞免疫受抑制^[24]。可能会加重HIV感染的严重程度,同时加快耗尽CD₄⁺T细胞,促进病情发展。感染曼氏血吸虫与未感染者相比,其对HIV的易感性明显增加^[25],因为在感染血吸虫人群的CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞表面,CCR5与CXCR4表达程度更高,高表达可使CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞对HIV更加易感^[25]。暗示在激活的T淋巴细胞中,尤其是在具有Th2或者Th0表性的细胞中,HIV复制会更加迅速^[25]。此外,在HIV与曼氏血吸虫共同感染的恒河猴实验模型中发现,HIV复制程度增强,伴有T淋巴细胞子集的改变^[26],但是,并没有研究证据支持曼氏血吸虫感染强度与HIV载量之间具有线性关系^[27,28]。

但也有研究发现,与未感染血吸虫的人群相比,共同感染人群具有较高的CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞数^[29],进展为AIDS的速度没有加快^[30]。

(3)驱虫治疗对HIV感染的影响:有研究表明,HIV感染人群进行驱虫治疗可以降低HIV含量、增加CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞数量^[31],但是在过去几十年进行的驱虫治疗对HIV载量影响的研究,结果并不一致^[32]。

DOI:10.3760/cma.j.issn.0254-6450.2014.02.025

作者单位:200032 上海,复旦大学公共卫生学院流行病学教研室,公共卫生安全教育部重点实验室,复旦大学热带病研究中心
通信作者:周艺彪,Email:ybzhou@fudan.edu.cn

有临床研究发现早期对共同感染人群进行驱虫治疗有利于延缓HIV感染所致疾病,也可能延长患者需要进行HARRT的时间^[33,34]。也有报道与之相矛盾^[35]。甚至有研究发现,在经过吡喹酮驱虫治疗1个月后,发现了一过性的HIV含量上升和CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞数量减少^[36],可能由于吡喹酮治疗后成虫死亡导致的抗原刺激促进Th2免疫应答反应,从而促进HIV复制^[37]。

3. HIV-血吸虫共同感染细胞以及分子生物学研究进展:

(1) HIV以及血吸虫感染对CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞的影响:HIV进入人体后破坏人体免疫系统,使CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞数量减少以及功能障碍,抗原呈递细胞功能受损,白细胞介素(IL)2产生减少,细胞对抗原反应活化能力丧失^[38]。

小鼠体实验研究表明,血吸虫可溶性成虫抗原(SWA)和可溶性虫卵抗原(SEA)体外刺激虽均能引起CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞凋亡水平的改变^[38]。CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞的分化、活化效应以及最终的凋亡对人和动物宿主的血吸虫感染免疫,包括针对血吸虫的抗感染免疫和针对宿主的免疫病理损伤,均具有极其重要的临床与研究意义^[39]。

(2) 血吸虫感染对CD₄⁺、CD₂₅⁺T淋巴细胞的影响:人体感染血吸虫后可通过诱导CD₄⁺、CD₂₅⁺T淋巴细胞增殖和提高IL-10表达水平,从而下调机体免疫应答^[40]。IL-10在血吸虫病致病过程中可下调宿主免疫应答,降低对特异性抗原的免疫应答反应,CD₄⁺、CD₂₅⁺T淋巴细胞能够直接接触和/或分泌IL-10、TGF-β等细胞因子,抑制CD₄⁺、CD₈⁺T淋巴细胞活化与增殖^[41]。

(3) HIV与血吸虫感染对Th17细胞的影响:Th17细胞在寄生虫感染早期起着保护性作用,到寄生虫产卵期时则起致病作用^[42]。

Th17细胞的主要效应因子是IL-17^[43]。IL-17是近年发现的淋巴细胞因子,具有潜在抗病毒感染作用。HIV感染者/AIDS患者的IL-17水平明显低于正常人,且IL-17水平与HIV RNA检测值呈负相关,与CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞数量呈正相关,提示其在HIV感染过程中可能参与其免疫病理机制^[44]。而血吸虫感染的人群出现较高水平的Th1和Th17应答反应^[45],提示血吸虫感染可能会加重HIV感染的严重程度。

上述研究并没有明确、一致的结论,两种病原体相互影响的作用机制有待进一步研究确认。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Khalife J, Grzych JM, Pierce R, et al. Immunological cross reactivity between the human immunodeficiency virus type 1 virion infectivity factor and a 170-kD surface antigen of *Schistosoma mansoni* [J]. J Exp Med, 1990, 172(3): 1001-1004.
- [2] Webb EL, Ekii AO, Pala P. Epidemiology and immunology of helminth-HIV interactions [J]. Curr Opin HIV AIDS, 2012, 7(3): 245-253.
- [3] Hosain WB. A comparative study of AIDS prevention strategy of China and Bangladesh [D]. Shanghai: Fudan University, 2012: 5-10. (in Chinese)
- [4] UNAIDS. UNAIDS World AIDS Day report 2011 [R]. UNAIDS, 2011: 1-48.
- [5] NCAIDS, China CDC. Update on the AIDS/STD epidemic in China and main response in control and prevention in the second quarter of 2013 [J]. Chin J AIDS STD, 2013, 19(8): 545. (in Chinese)
- 中国疾病预防控制中心性病艾滋病中心. 2013年第2季度全国艾滋病性病疫情及主要防治工作进展[J]. 中国艾滋病性病, 2013, 19(8): 545.
- [6] Jenkins-Holick DS, Kaul TL. Schistosomiasis [J]. Urol Nurs, 2013, 33(4): 163-170.
- [7] Mbabazi PS, Andan O, Fitzgerald DW, et al. Examining the relationship between urogenital schistosomiasis and HIV infection [J]. PLoS Negl Trop Dis, 2011, 5(12): e1396.
- [8] Zheng H, Zhang LJ, Zhu R, et al. Schistosomiasis situation in People's Republic of China in 2011 [J]. Chin J Schisto Control, 2012, 24(6): 621-626. (in Chinese)
- 郑浩, 张利娟, 朱蓉, 等. 2011年全国血吸虫病疫情通报[J]. 中国血吸虫病防治杂志, 2012, 24(6): 621-626.
- [9] Zhao EJ, Cui D, Liang SY, et al. Study on the epidemic situation and preventive measures of AIDS [J]. Modern Prev Med, 2012, 39(7): 1597-1599. (in Chinese)
- 赵二江, 崔丹, 梁淑英, 等. 艾滋病的流行现状与预防措施[J]. 现代预防医学, 2012, 39(7): 1597-1599.
- [10] Hotez PJ, Kamath A. Neglected tropical diseases in sub-Saharan Africa review of their prevalence, distribution, and disease burden [J]. PLoS Negl Trop Dis, 2009, 3: e412.
- [11] UNAIDS. AIDS Epidemic Update [R]. Geneva: WHO, 2009.
- [12] Freeman RC, Williams ML, Saunders LA. Drug use, AIDS knowledge, and HIV risk behaviors of Cuban-, Mexican-, and Puerto-Rican-born drug injectors who are recent entrants into the United States [J]. Subst Use Misuse, 1999, 34: 1765-1793.
- [13] Hochberg NS, Moro RN, Sheth AN, et al. High prevalence of persistent parasitic infections in foreign-born, HIV-infected persons in the United States [J]. PLoS Negl Trop Dis, 2011, 5(4): e1034.
- [14] Kent JB. Impact of foreign-born persons on HIV diagnosis rates among Blacks in King County, Washington [J]. AIDS Educ Prev, 2005, 17: 60-67.
- [15] Borkow G, Bentwich Z. Chronic immune activation associated with chronic helminthic and human immunodeficiency virus infections: role of hyporesponsiveness and anergy [J]. Clin Microbiol Rev, 2004, 17: 1012-1030.
- [16] Karanja DM, Boyer AE, Strand M, et al. Studies on schistosomiasis in western Kenya: II. Efficacy of praziquantel for treatment of schistosomiasis in persons co-infected with human immunodeficiency virus-1 [J]. Am J Trop Med Hyg, 1998, 59(2): 307-311.
- [17] Mkhize-Kwitshana ZL, Taylor M, Jooste P, et al. The influence of different helminth infection phenotypes on immune response against HIV in co-infected adults in South Africa [J]. BMC Infect Dis, 2011, 11: 273.
- [18] Karanja DM, Colley DG, Nahlen BL, et al. Studies on schistosomiasis in western Kenya: I. Evidence for immune-facilitated excretion of schistosome eggs from patients with *Schistosoma mansoni* and human immunodeficiency virus co-infections [J]. Am J Trop Med Hyg, 1997, 56(5): 515-521.

- [19] Fallon PG, Dunne DW. Tolerization of mice to *Schistosoma mansoni* egg antigens causes elevated type 1 and diminished type 2 cytokine responses and increased mortality in acute infection [J]. *J Immun*, 1999, 162 (7): 4122–4132.
- [20] Malenganisho WLM. The role of HIV, micronutrient status and treatment in *Schistosoma mansoni* infection and morbidity: a cohort study among adult of Ukerewe and Mwanza districts, Tanzania [J]. National Institute for Medical Research/Faculty of Science, University of Copenhagen and DBL-Institute for Health Research and Development, 2005.
- [21] Kallestrup P, Zinyama R, Gomo E, et al. Schistosomiasis and HIV-1 infection in rural Zimbabwe: implications of coinfection for excretion of eggs [J]. *J Infect Dis*, 2005, 191(8): 1311–1320.
- [22] Mwinzi PN, Karanja DM, Kareko I, et al. Short report: Evaluation of hepatic fibrosis in persons co-infected with *Schistosoma mansoni* and human immunodeficiency virus 1 [J]. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*, 2004, 71(6): 783–786.
- [23] Downs JA, Mguta C, Kaatano GM, et al. Urogenital schistosomiasis in women of reproductive age in Tanzania's Lake Victoria region [J]. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*, 2011, 84: 364–369.
- [24] Doenhoff MJ. The immune-dependence of chemotherapy in experimental schistosomiasis [J]. Memorial Inst Oswaldo Cruz Rio de Janeiro, 1989, 84 Suppl 1:S31–37.
- [25] Secor WE, Shah A, Mwinzi PMN, et al. Increased density of human immunodeficiency virus type 1 co-receptors CCR5 and CXCR4 on the surface of CD₄⁺ T cells and monocytes of patients with *Schistosoma mansoni* infection [J]. *Infect Immun*, 2003, 71(11): 6668–6671.
- [26] Ayash-Rashkovsky M, Chenine AL, Steele LN, et al. Co-infection with *Schistosoma mansoni* reactivates viremia in Rhesus Macaques with chronic simian-human immunodeficiency virus clade co-infection [J]. *Infect Immun*, 2007, 75 (4): 1751–1756.
- [27] Kallestrup P, Zinyama R, Gomo E, et al. Schistosomiasis and HIV in rural Zimbabwe: efficacy of treatment of schistosomiasis in individuals with HIV coinfection [J]. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2006, 42 (12): 1781–1789.
- [28] Brown M, Mawa PA, Kaleebu P, et al. Helminths and HIV infection: epidemiological observation on immunological hypotheses [J]. *Parasites Immun*, 2006, 28: 613–623.
- [29] Walson JL, Stewart BT, Sangare L, et al. Prevalence and correlates of helminth co-infection in Kenyan HIV-1 infected adults [J]. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*, 2010, 4:e644.
- [30] Brown M, Kizza M, Watera C, et al. Helminth infection is not associated with faster progression of HIV disease in co-infected adults in Uganda [J]. *J Infect Dis*, 2004, 190: 1869–1879.
- [31] Modjarrad K, Vermund SH. Effect of treating co-infections in HIV-1 viral load [J]. *Lancet Infect Dis*, 2010, 10: 455–463.
- [32] Nielsen NO, Simonsen PE, Dalgaard P, et al. Effect of diethylcarbamazine on HIV load, CD₄, and CD₄/CD₈ ratio in HIV-infected adult Tanzanians with or without lymphatic filariasis: randomized double-blind and placebo-controlled cross-over trial [J]. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*, 2007, 77: 507–513.
- [33] Doenhoff MJ, Bain J. The immune-dependence of schistosomicidal chemotherapy: relative lack of efficacy of an antimonial in schistosoma-infected mice deprived of their T-cells and the demonstration of drug-antiserum synergy [J]. *Clin Exp Immun*, 1978, 33: 232–238.
- [34] Gibson LR, Li B, Remold SK. Treating cofactors can reverse the expansion of a primary disease epidemic [J]. *BMC Infect Dis*, 2010, 10: 248.
- [35] Modjarrad K, Zulu I, Redden DT, et al. Treatment of intestinal helminths does not reduce plasma concentrations of HIV-1 RNA in co-infected Zambian adults [J]. *J Infect Dis*, 2005, 192 (7): 1277–1278.
- [36] Brown M, Mawa PA, Joseph S, et al. Treatment of *Schistosoma mansoni* infection increases helminth-specific type 2 cytokine responses and HIV-1 loads in co-infected Ugandan adults [J]. *J Infect Dis*, 2005, 191: 1648–1657.
- [37] Kamal SM, Khalifa ES. Immune modulation by helminthic infections: worms and viral infections [J]. *Parasites Immun*, 2006, 28: 483–496.
- [38] Zhang C, Chen XJ, Zhu JF, et al. Effect of soluble worm antigen and soluble egg antigen of *Schistosoma japonicum* apoptosis and cell cycle of CD₄⁺T lymphocytes [J]. *Chin J Schisto Control*, 2010, 22(1): 13–16. (in Chinese)
张萃, 陈晓军, 朱继峰, 等. 日本血吸虫可溶性成虫抗原和虫卵抗原对CD₄⁺T淋巴细胞凋亡和细胞周期的影响 [J]. 中国血吸虫病防治杂志, 2010, 22(1): 13–16.
- [39] Mosmann TR, Li L, Hengartner H, et al. Differentiation and functions of T cell subsets [J]. *Ciba Found Symp*, 1997, 204: 148–154.
- [40] Yuan M, Xie SY, Zhou XJ, et al. Study on immune status of patients with *Schistosoma japonicum* in Poyang Lake region II. Characterization of cellular immune in schistosomiasis patients [J]. *Chin J Schisto Control*, 2012, 24(6): 632–635. (in Chinese)
袁敏, 谢曙英, 周小娟, 等. 鄱阳湖区血吸虫患者免疫状态研究 II. 血吸虫患者细胞免疫特征分析 [J]. 中国血吸虫病防治杂志, 2012, 24(6): 632–635.
- [41] Yang JH, He L, Hou WS, et al. Production of CD₄⁺/CD₂₅⁺ T cells induced by *Schistosoma japonicum* egg antigens and their cytokine [J]. *Chin J Schisto Control*, 2008, 20(6): 431–434. (in Chinese)
杨江华, 贺蕾, 侯为顺, 等. 日本血吸虫虫卵抗原诱导 CD₄⁺/CD₂₅⁺ T 细胞及其细胞因子表达 [J]. 中国血吸虫病防治杂志, 2008, 20(6): 431–434.
- [42] Wen XY, He L, Chi Y, et al. Dynamics of Th17 cells and their role in *Schistosoma japonicum* infection in C57BL/6 mice [J]. *PLoS Negl Trop Dis*, 2011, 5(11): e1399.
- [43] Komiya Y, Nakae S, Matsuki T, et al. IL-17 plays an important role in the development of experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis [J]. *J Immunology*, 2006, 177(1): 566–573.
- [44] Li LX, Zheng LW, Zheng YH, et al. Dynamic observation of interleukin 17 levels in AIDS patients received highly active antiretroviral therapy [J]. *Practical Prev Med*, 2011, 18 (9): 1605–1607. (in Chinese)
李鑾勋, 郑力文, 郑煜煌, 等. 白细胞介素 17 在接受抗病毒治疗的艾滋患者中的动态观察 [J]. 实用预防医学, 2011, 18(9): 1605–1607.
- [45] McSorley HJ, Maizels RM. Helminth infections and host immune regulation [J]. *Clin Microbiol Rev*, 2012, 25(4): 585–608.

(收稿日期:2013-09-10)

(本文编辑:万玉立)