

儿童大环内酯类耐药肺炎支原体肺炎抗菌药物治疗的研究进展

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摘 要

肺炎支原体(*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, MP)是社区获得性肺炎(Community-acquired pneumonia, CAP)的常见病原体之一, 常引起全球范围内感染, 每4~7年可爆发地区流行。重症MP感染有生命危险, 并且部分可遗留闭塞性支气管炎等后遗症。由于MP缺乏细胞壁, 不同国家常将大环内酯类抗菌药物作为首选治疗肺炎支原体肺炎(*Mycoplasma pneumoniae* pneumonia, MPP)的药物。但自2000年以来, 大环内酯类耐药肺炎支原体肺炎(Macrolide-resistant *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, MRMP)在全球不同国家和地区的耐药率逐年上升, 尤其是东亚地区, 这对儿童健康带来极大威胁, 对公共卫生健康带来极大挑战。

关键词

肺炎支原体, 大环内酯类耐药, 氟喹诺酮类, 四环素类

Research Progress of Antibacterial Therapy of Macrolide-Resistant *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* Pneumonia in Children

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Abstract

Mycoplasma pneumoniae is one of the common pathogens of community-acquired pneumonia, which often causes worldwide infection, and can be prevalent in areas every 4~7 years. Severe MP infection is life-threatening, and some may leave sequelae such as bronchitis obliterans. Due to the lack of cell wall in MP, macrolide antibacterial drugs are often used as the first choice for the treatment of *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* pneumonia in different countries. However, since 2000, the drug resistance rate of macrolide-resistant *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* pneumonia has increased year by year in different countries and regions around the world, especially in East Asia, which poses a great threat to children's health and a great challenge to public health.

Keywords

Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Macrolide Resistance, Fluoroquinolones, Tetracyclines

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1. 引言

MPP 约占儿童社区获得性肺炎的 10%~40%，是社区获得性肺炎的常见病原体之一。MP 是一种高度进化的病原体，缺乏细胞壁，天然对 β -内酰胺类抗生素产生耐药性，由于针对细胞壁的抗生素不能用于治疗 MPP，因此 MP 感染的抗生素治疗方案可选择能破坏 MP 蛋白质的药物，如大环内酯类、四环素类，或选择能抑制 MP DNA 复制的药物，如氟喹诺酮类。但因四环素、氟喹诺酮类抗生素对儿童牙齿、肌肉、骨骼发育的不良影响，故大环内酯类抗生素常被作为治疗 MPP 的首选药物[1]。近几年大环内酯类耐药 MP 在全球范围内检出率逐年上升，尤其是在东亚国家，这导致部分患者尽管接受了大环内酯类药物治疗，但仍无法控制发热，并且临床症状以及胸部影像学表现持续进展，部分可遗留严重并发症甚至死亡，给儿童健康带来极大威胁[2]。因此临床上引入了二线治疗，包括二级抗菌药物，如四环素、氟喹诺酮类或全身性皮质类固醇。本文旨在对儿童 MRMP 的抗菌药物治疗进展进行综述。

2. MP 对大环内酯类抗菌药物的耐药现状

2.1. 耐药机制

关于大环内酯类耐药的机制已被广泛研究，最主要的机制是核糖体作用靶点基因的突变，也就是 23S rRNA 基因结构域 V 中的单核苷酸突变和核糖体蛋白的突变是产生耐药性的主要原因。

MP 23S rRNA 基因结构域 V 区位点 2063、2064、2067 和 2617 的突变可降低大环内酯类药物对 23S rRNA 基因的亲和力，减弱其抑制 MP 蛋白合成的能力，从而导致大环内酯类药物抑制 MP 生长的强度降低。A2063G 是最常见的突变位点，其次是 A2064G，虽然 A2067 和 C2617 位点的突变也与大环内酯类耐药有关，但它们相对少见[3]。对大环内酯类药物的耐药水平与突变发生的位点有关，从测序结果与抗菌药物敏感性试验的比较可以得到证实，A2063G 和 A2064G 突变赋予了对 14 元和 15 元环大环内酯类药物的高水平耐药性，对 16 元环大环内酯类药物的中等水平耐药性，但 A2067G 突变赋予了 16 元环大环内酯类药物高水平的耐药性[4]-[7]。

核糖体 50S 大亚基上的 L4 蛋白和 L22 蛋白的突变, 导致 MP 对大环内酯类药物的耐药性增强, 这些突变改变了肽输出通道的结构, 影响了抗生素结合 MP 的能力, 从而降低了其抗菌活性[8]。Pereyre 等人在体外成功诱导出耐药菌株的 L4、L22 氨基酸突变, L4 突变形式为单个氨基酸改变, L22 氨基酸的突变是在第 60 位中有 1~3 个甘氨酸的插入[9]。Liu 等对 MRMP 肺炎患儿的咽拭子标本进行耐药性分析, 结果显示大部分耐药菌株表现 A2063G、A2064G 及 A2063C 突变, 部分还表现出 L4 及 L22 的个别位点突变[10]。此外还有研究表明, MP 编码表达外排泵从而降低胞内抗生素浓度也是其耐药原因之一[11]。

2.2. 新冠疫情前后不同国家及地区间的 MRMP 流行情况

MP 的感染不限于任何季节, 在不同国家及地区的流行模式中表现出差异。MP 的最佳生长温度在 35℃至 37℃之间, 温暖的气候可以延长其环境存活率并促进更广泛的传播。自 2001 年日本学者首次分离出耐大环内酯类肺炎支原体后, 世界各地出现了耐大环内酯类肺炎支原体, 其中亚洲地区的耐药率高于世界其他地区[12]。但在 2020 年, 由于居家隔离、旅行禁令、公共场所临时关闭、定期手部消毒和戴口罩等限制性措施, MP 的季节性模式被打乱[13]。

如表 1 所示, 本文选择并总结了新冠疫情前后包括欧洲、亚洲、美洲地区的代表性研究。23S rRNA 基因 V 区的 A2063G 几乎是所有区域中最常测定的大环内酯类耐药相关突变, 其次是 A2064G。关于 MRMP 的数据集中在东亚国家, 特别是中国、韩国和日本。中国北京、宁波、重庆地区的 MRMP 在新冠疫情流行前后及流行期间检出水平均处于较高水平[14]-[18]。而中国台湾地区的 MRMP 检出率自 2021 年开始逐渐下降, 2022 及 2023 年未检出阳性病例[19]。韩国同中国地区一样, 其 MRMP 检出率一直处于较高水平, 而日本的 MRMP 检出水平近几年均处于低水平[20]-[22]。除亚洲地区外, 其余各国的 MRMP 检出率在新冠疫情前后及流行期间均处于低水平[20] [23] [24]。以上研究表明, 除台湾地区的 MRMP 检出水平在新冠疫情后处于低水平, 其余地区的 MRMP 检出水平在新冠疫情前后及流行期间未见到明显变化波动。

Table 1. MRMP prevalence in different parts of the world before and after the COVID-19 pandemic
表 1. 新冠疫情前后世界不同地区 MRMP 流行情况

国家/地区	时间/年	MRMP/MP	MRMP 检出率(%)	文献
中国/北京	2019	302/310	97.40	[14]
	2020~2021	482/520	92.69	[15]
	2023	99/99	100.00	[16]
中国/宁波	2019	-	74.34	[17]
	2020	-	74.07	[17]
	2021	-	72.82	[17]
	2022	-	80.13	[17]
	2023	-	86.87	[17]
	2019	164/222	73.87	[18]
中国/重庆	2020~2022	660/758	87.07	[18]
	2023	780/1029	75.80	[18]

续表

中国/台湾	2018	28/58	48.30	[19]
	2019	20/32	62.50	[19]
	2020	18/21	85.70	[19]
	2021	2/11	18.20	[19]
	2022	0/15	0	[19]
	2023	0/24	0	[19]
日本	2017~2018	20/103	19.42	[20]
	2018~2019	5/97	5.15	[20]
	2019~2020	18/124	14.52	[20]
	2020~2021	0/8	0	[20]
韩国	2019~2020	73/93	78.50	[21]
	2023	93/107	87.00	[22]
法国	2017~2018	0/10	0	[20]
	2018~2019	2/15	13.33	[20]
	2019~2020	3/30	10.00	[20]
	2020~2021	0/3	0	[20]
比利时	2017~2018	1/26	3.85	[20]
	2018~2019	0/15	0	[20]
	2019~2020	0/30	0	[20]
	2020~2021	0/2	0	[20]
美国	2012~2018	37/446	8.30	[23]
	2014~2021	11/114	9.60	[24]

注：MRMP：大环内酯类耐药肺炎支原体；Mp：肺炎支原体；“-”表示参考文献中未提及。

3. MRMP 的抗感染治疗

3.1. 大环内酯类抗菌药

大环内酯类抗生素作为一种抑菌剂,可以通过与 50S 核糖体元件结合抑制细菌的蛋白质合成[25],因四环素类和氟喹诺酮类在儿童中的限制使用,大环内酯类抗生素作为治疗 MP 感染的首选抗生素。但有体内研究发现,在大环内酯类治疗开始的 7~24 天后,100%的患者可以发现包括 A2063G 和 A2064G 在内的大环内酯类药物耐药相关突变[26],此外还有体外研究表明亚抑制浓度的大环内酯类药物可诱导耐药突变[27]。

2013~2019 年北京地区 MRMP 患儿的 MP 菌株普遍对大环内酯类红霉素和阿奇霉素耐药水平较高(MIC $\geq$ 256 μ g/mL),对四环素和左氧氟沙星无耐药(MIC 值均小于 1 μ g/mL),MSMP 的 MP 菌株对红霉素

和阿奇霉素 MIC $< 1 \mu\text{g/mL}$ [28]。2018 年, 在中国五个城市(吉林、北京、济南、阜阳和苏州)进行的一项多中心研究中, 79.9%(123/154)分离的肺炎支原体菌株对大环内酯类药物表现出耐药性, 红霉素 MIC 范围为 128 至大于 256 mg/L, 阿奇霉素 MIC 范围为 2~32 mg/L [29]。

近年来的研究显示, MRMP 感染的患儿在接受大环内酯类药物治疗后, 虽然部分患者的肺炎症状有所进展, 但总体上有 73.83% 的 MRMP 患儿仍然从中获益[30]。Yoon 等的研究指出, 与 MSMP 组相比, MRMP 组在退热所需的疗程上明显延长, 但两组在其他临床症状上并无显著差异, 并且延长治疗时间能够使 MRMP 组的体温恢复至正常水平[31]。此外, 另一项研究表明, MRMP 感染患儿在大环内酯类药物治疗中的有效率为 22.7%, 这提示即使在耐药情况下, 部分患者的临床症状仍可能得到改善[32]。以上研究均提示 MRMP 患儿在延长疗程时可能受益于大环内酯类药物的治疗。这可能与 MP 感染的自限性以及大环内酯类药物的抗炎和免疫调节效应密切相关[33]。叶军的研究得到证实, 阿奇霉素治疗 MPP 患儿时, 其细胞因子 IL-4、IL-6、CRP、TNF- α 较治疗前显著降低, 治疗后自身抗体 IgM、IgG、IgA 水平与治疗前比较均有所降低, 表明阿奇霉素能改善患儿炎性因子指标和调节体液免疫功能[60]。

3.2. 喹诺酮类抗菌药物

氟喹诺酮类药物对抗拓扑异构酶, 抑制 DNA 合成和复制, 在体外对 MP 非常有效[34]。并且这类药物具有优异的药代动力学特征, 口服给药时吸收良好, 并广泛分布于全身。一些研究表明, 氟喹诺酮类药物对大环内酯类耐药肺炎支原体分离株具有良好的体外活性。通过氟喹诺酮药物的 MIC 值研究发现, 莫西沙星的 MIC 值范围为 0.0008~0.125 mg/mL、雷诺沙星的 MIC 值范围为 0.016~0.0625 mg/mL、加替沙星的 MIC 值范围为 0.016~0.064 mg/mL、左氧氟沙星的 MIC 值范围为 0.25~0.5 mg/mL、环丙沙星的 MIC 值范围为 0.5~4.0 mg/mL 和妥舒沙星的 MIC 值范围为 0.25~0.5 mg/mL [35]~[40]。

此外氟喹诺酮类药物也被证明可有效治疗 MRMP 感染。环丙沙星被证明是对克拉霉素或交沙霉素无效的大环内酯类耐药 MPP 儿童的抢救治疗有效[41]~[42]。2021 年, Ahn 等人的一项 Meta 分析纳入了 8 项研究, 涉及 537 名参与者, 结果提示感染 MRMP 的患儿中氟喹诺酮组在给药 48 小时内退热优于阿奇霉素组[43]。同样在儿童中, 托舒沙星在开始后治疗 48 小时内退烧方面比克拉霉素或阿奇霉素更有效[37]。Cardinale 等人发现, 感染 MRMP 的患儿使用左氧氟沙星替代克拉霉素后, 发热和咳嗽迅速消退[44]。

然而美国食品和药物管理局警告称, 氟喹诺酮类药物可能会导致肌腱断裂和关节软骨损伤等严重不良事件, 中文版包装说明书禁用于儿童, 限制了其在儿童中的应用[45]。然而这类药物用于儿童 MRMP 感染的安全性亦有报道。2023 年北京发表的一项回顾性研究随访了患有重症难治性支原体肺炎的儿童在使用莫西沙星并且停药至少一年后的双膝 X 线、心脏超声、临床症状, 发现关节痛、关节积液、心脏瓣膜反流与仅使用阿奇霉素的患儿相比无显著差异[46]。2021 年韩国的一项回顾性队列研究调查发现 2002 年至 2017 年肺炎儿童队列中喹诺酮类药物使用相关的跟腱疾病发生率很少, 大多数跟腱疾病与基础疾病有关, 如遗传代谢疾病或自身免疫性疾病, 而不是单独使用氟喹诺酮类药物[47]。根据左氧氟沙星上市后的不良事件监测报告, 一项针对 2233 例患儿的随访研究显示, 使用左氧氟沙星治疗的患儿在用药后 2 个月和 1 年时, 肌肉骨骼疾病的发生率较高。然而, 对在 1 年随访时初步评估为可能与药物相关的肌肉骨骼疾病病例进行进一步 2 至 5 年的跟踪观察后, 发现两组患儿的不良事件发生率趋于接近, 且均降至仅 1 例可能与药物相关的不良事件。这一结果表明, 左氧氟沙星引起肌肉骨骼疾病的发生率较低, 并且大多数情况下是可逆的[48]~[49]。

目前, 氟喹诺酮类药物是否可用于儿童尚无统一共识, 但一些产品标签或指南中提到, 特殊情况下可使用氟喹诺酮类药物治疗儿童, 对于感染 MRMP 的患儿, 如果大环内酯类治疗 48~72 小时后发热持续或胸部影像学持续进展, 可以考虑氟喹诺酮类药物, 但同时应该权衡临床益处和潜在的不良反应。

3.3. 四环素类抗菌药物

四环素类药物被认为是抑菌的, 因其可以抑制细菌蛋白质合成, 但在高浓度下可能具有杀菌作用。其中多西环素和米诺环素是第二代抗生素, 对革兰氏阳性菌和革兰氏阴性菌、非典型病原体(包括支原体、立克次体、伯氏疏螺旋体)以及其他不太常见的感染性疾病(如布鲁氏菌病、钩端螺旋体病等)表现出广泛的覆盖。两者在口服给药时均显示出良好的生物利用度并且耐受性良好[50]。

迄今为止, 没有关于 MP 对四环素类药物天然耐药的报道。Cao 等人的研究发现米诺环素和多西环素对 MSMP 患儿的 MIC 分别为 0.125~2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 和 0.125~0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 对 MRMP 患儿的 MIC 分别为 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ 和 0.5 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ [51]。2019 年 Oishi 等人发表的 2011~2016 年日本 MP 的四环素 MIC 值范围为 0.125~1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 而米诺环素 MIC 值范围为 0.125~4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ [52]。2022 年 Wang 等人发表的一项关于 2017~2019 年上海地区 MP 的四环素 MIC 值范围为 0.06~2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 多西环素 MIC 值范围为 0.015~1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 米诺环素 MIC 值范围为 0.03~4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ [53]。尽管不同地区报道的 MIC 值范围不同, 但在所有 MP 对常用抗菌药物的 MIC 值研究中, 无论分离得到的 MP 菌株对大环内酯类抗菌药物的耐药率和敏感性如何, 均表现为对四环素类抗菌药物敏感。

在患有 MRMP 的儿童中, 四环素类药物在大环内酯类药物治疗失败后显示出优异的疗效。Chen 等人研究发现单纯口服多西环素的患儿与单纯静脉注射阿奇霉素、或由静脉注射阿奇霉素改为口服多西环素治疗的患儿相比, 治疗后的发热持续时间缩短, 治疗一周后复查胸部 X 线片病变范围较入院时减少 30% 以上的比例更高[54]。一项来自日本的多中心、前瞻性研究比较了 MRMP 患儿对不同类别抗生素的反应, 米诺环素组(87%) 48 小时内退热显著高于大环内酯类组(阿奇霉素组 41%、克拉霉素组 48%), 平均发热时间为 1.83 天(阿奇霉素组 3.06 天、克拉霉素组 3.15 天), 降低肺炎支原体 DNA 拷贝数的效率、在治疗结束时鼻咽部肺炎支原体根除率均优于大环内酯类组[37]。

虽然缺乏直接比较四环素类和氟喹诺酮类药物在 MRMP 中疗效的研究, 但从一些研究中的数据表明两者在临床疗效上存在差异。2017 年一项 Meta 分析共纳入 85 项研究包含 7095 例 MP 感染者, 研究结果提示米诺环素在退热、咳嗽缓解或消失、48 小时内退热率方面优于氟喹诺酮类药物[55]。Morozumi 等人还发现, 对于 MRMP, 米诺环素、多西环素、妥舒沙星相比大环内酯类药物均表现出优异的体外杀菌活性, 但米诺环素在改善临床症状方面更具有优势, 推测这种差异可能是由于米诺环素的血药浓度更高、半衰期更长以及对肺组织和支气管粘膜的组织渗透程度更大有关, 还表明, 对于发病时间超过 6 小时的肺炎支原体感染, 必须考虑药代动力学参数而不是单独的 MIC 值来选择抗生素[56]。

8 岁以下儿童尽量避免使用四环素类药物, 因为它可能引起牙齿永久变色、牙釉质发育不全、可逆的骨生长抑制、胃肠功能紊乱、光敏性皮炎等不良反应[57]。但多西环素相比传统的四环素类药物, 在推荐的剂量和治疗时间内尚未证明会导致牙齿永久着色[58]。2023 年中国发布的关于四环素使用的专家共识建议, 在权衡益处和风险后, 在没有其他抗生素可用的情况下, 可考虑对所有年龄段的儿童使用短疗程的多西环素(≤ 21 天) [59]。

4. 结语与展望

MPP 是全球儿童 CAP 的重要原因, 尽管 MPP 感染通常呈自限性并且预后良好, 但它也可导致严重疾病, 如闭塞性细支气管炎、支气管扩张, 甚至出现严重的肺外并发症。因过去多年来大环内酯类药物的过度和不必要的使用造成 MRMP 的广泛流行, MP 耐药现象十分严峻, 尤其是在亚洲地区, 以中国、韩国、日本尤为突出, 其中我国的部分地区的大环内酯类耐药 MP 的检出率甚至达到 100%。四环素类药物和氟喹诺酮类药物对于治疗 MRMP 均有很好的疗效, 但四环素类药物因牙齿、骨骼等副作用推荐 8 岁

以上感染 MRMP 的儿童使用, 氟喹诺酮类药物因可能导致肌腱相关疾病推荐在 18 岁以上的人群中使用。但多个国家关于 MPP 的指南推荐感染 MRMP 的儿童在大环内酯类治疗后临床症状及影像学无好转时可以选用四环素类药物或者氟喹诺酮类药物, 但儿科医生在选用这两类药物需谨慎, 需综合临床获益和风险综合评估, 避免新的耐药株产生。

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