

上海市闵行区新发男男性行为(MSM)人群 HIV感染者特征及分子流行病学研究

严华美 赵琬 张星灿 毕辰辰 杨瑛[△]
(上海市闵行区疾病预防控制中心 上海 201101)

【摘要】 目的 了解上海市闵行区新发男男性行为(men who have sex with men, MSM)人群人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV-1)感染者相关特征及亚型和原发性耐药现状,为该人群的 HIV 防治及抗病毒治疗提供依据。方法 利用问卷对 2014 年新确诊的 HIV-1 男性感染者收集相关信息,对其中未进行抗病毒治疗的 MSM 感染者随机抽取 55 份冻存血浆,采用逆转录聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)扩增和 DNA 测序,对序列进行亚型及原发性耐药分析。结果 2014 年新发 MSM 感染者主要集中在 25~34 岁(55.7%),一般男性感染者≥35 岁为主(65.4%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 15.84, P = 0.001$);MSM 感染者文化程度以大专及以上学历为主(54.6%),一般男性感染者以初、高中为主(69.2%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 12.32, P = 0.006$);MSM 感染者主要来源于检测咨询(60.8%),一般男性感染者主要来源于医疗机构(50.0%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 12.03, P = 0.002$)。扩增出 48 条序列,以 CRF01_AE 亚型为主,占 58.3%,其次为 CRF07_BC 亚型,占 20.8%。原发耐药率 4.2%,耐药位点 2 个,为 K70R 和 E138G,分别引起 NRTI 类 AZT 中度耐药,D4T 低度耐药,以及 NNRTI 类 EFV、ETR、NVP、RPV 的低度耐药。结论 闵行区 MSM 感染者相比一般感染者,具有更年轻,文化程度更高,自我检测意识更强的特点,CRF01_AE 及 CRF07_BC 为优势毒株,原发耐药为低度耐药,需加强针对该人群的防控措施及分子流行病学监测。

【关键词】 男男性行为(MSM); 人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV); 亚型; 原发性耐药

【中图分类号】 R184.6 **【文献标识码】** A **doi:** 10.3969/j.issn.1672-8467.2019.02.007

The characteristics and molecular epidemiology of newly diagnosed HIV-1 infected men who have sex with men (MSM) in Minhang District, Shanghai

YAN Hua-mei, ZHAO Wan, ZHANG Xing-can, BI Chen-chen, YANG Ying[△]
(Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Minhang District, Shanghai 201101, China)

【Abstract】 **Objective** To investigate the characteristics, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) subtype and primary drug resistance status among HIV infected men who have sex with men (MSM) cases in Minhang District of Shanghai, and provide evidence for the HIV prevention and anti-retrovirus (ARV) treatment. **Methods** Questionnaire was used to collect the information for the newly diagnosed HIV positive MSM in 2014, a total of 55 ARV naïve plasma samples were randomly selected to analysis HIV subtypes and primary drug resistance via reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and sequencing. **Results** Compared to general male infection cases, MSM were much younger and mostly (55.7%) aged 25 - 34 with significant difference (*vs.* 65.4% of 35 years above) ($\chi^2 = 15.84, P = 0.001$), were higher educated and 54.6% got college or above (*vs.* 69.2% got middle or high school) ($\chi^2 = 12.32, P = 0.006$) education, and 60.8% detected by HIV voluntary counseling

and testing (*vs.* by medical institution) ($\chi^2 = 12.03, P = 0.002$). A total of 48 *pol* gene fragments were successfully obtained from these cases, in which 58.3% belonged to CRF_01AE and 20.8% belonged to CRF07_BC. The prevalence of primary drug-resistance was 4.2%, the mutation associated with drug resistance were K70R and E138G, separately caused the drug resistance to NRTI (AZT/intermediate-level reduced susceptibility or virological response, D4T/low-level reduced susceptibility or virological response) and NNRTI [(EFV, ETR, NVP, RPV)/low-level reduced susceptibility or virological response]. **Conclusions** Compared to general male infection cases, MSM were much younger, higher educated and more intended to VCT, CRF_01AE and CRF07_BC were the predominated subtypes and the primary drug resistance was at low level. It is necessary to strengthen more targeted prevention measures and surveillance for HIV subtype and primary drug resistance in MSM.

【Key words】 men who have sex with men (MSM); human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); subtype; primary drug resistance

* This work was supported by the Program of Minhang District Health and Family Planning Commission (2015MW27).

2017年上海市报告发现的人类免疫缺陷病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV)感染者中, 经性传播占96.3%, 其中男男同性传播为57.7%, 异性传播为38.6%, 同性传播已成为上海市HIV-1的主要传播途径^[1]。男男性行为(men who have sex with men, MSM)人群HIV-1感染率高、隐匿性较强, 是HIV-1防治的重点目标人群, 相关措施也应根据其独有特征来开展。随着我国抗病毒治疗的逐渐深入, 在巨大的药物选择压力下, HIV-1耐药问题已引起广泛关注^[2]。由于MSM的多性伴、高流动性, 该人群的HIV-1分子亚型及原发性耐药监测显得至关重要。本研究从MSM感染者与一般男性感染者的相关特征比较来探讨可能更适宜该人群的防控措施, 对HIV-1亚型及耐药进行分析, 为该人群的抗病毒治疗策略提供依据。

资料和方法

研究对象 2014年上海市闵行区疾病预防控制中心艾滋病实验室新确认的男性HIV感染者中经同性感染97名, 异性感染26名。对两者做相关特征比较, 从经同性途径感染的样本中随机抽出55份进行HIV-1亚型及原发性耐药分析。

HIV核酸提取 使用德国QIAGEN公司生产的QIAcube HT cador Pathogen 96 QIAcube HT kit和QIAcube HT Plastic ware及200 μ L血浆按照说明书要求提取核酸。

HIV序列扩增 使用逆转录聚合酶链反应(RT-PCR)及巢式PCR方法扩增HIV的*pol*基因的蛋白酶编码区及逆转录酶编码区, 扩增试剂盒使用Takara One Step RNA PCR kit (AMV)和Takara EX Taq [宝生物工程(大连)有限公司], 扩增引物由上海英潍捷基贸易有限公司合成, 引物详见表1。反应条件为: 第一轮PCR, 50 $^{\circ}$ C、30 min, 94 $^{\circ}$ C、2 min, 94 $^{\circ}$ C、30 s, 55 $^{\circ}$ C、30 s, 72 $^{\circ}$ C、1 min 30 s, 30个循环; 72 $^{\circ}$ C、10 min, 4 $^{\circ}$ C保温; 第二轮PCR, 94 $^{\circ}$ C、1 min, 94 $^{\circ}$ C、1 min, 63 $^{\circ}$ C、1 min, 72 $^{\circ}$ C、2 min, 3个循环; 94 $^{\circ}$ C、30 s, 63 $^{\circ}$ C、30 s, 72 $^{\circ}$ C、1 min 20 s, 30个循环, 72 $^{\circ}$ C、10 min, 4 $^{\circ}$ C保温。

PCR产物电泳 使用毛细管电泳仪QIAxcel DNA及QIAxcel DNA Screening kit对扩增产物电泳, 目的片段约1.2 kb。PCR产物纯化和测序委托上海殴易生物科技有限公司完成。

序列整理及分析 使用Squencer 4.9软件对原始序列进行拼接和编辑。将整理好的序列用Treemaker工具建立系统进化树并提交至美国拉莫斯国家实验室HIV核酸序列库(<http://www.hiv.lanl.gov>)及美国斯坦福大学的HIV耐药数据库(<http://hivdb.stanford.edu>)进行HIV亚型判定及耐药性分析。本研究对出现潜在低度耐药及以上水平的耐药突变进行了统计, 判断依据2009年WHO的耐药监测突变列表。

统计学分析 应用SPSS 18.0软件, 对数据采用 χ^2 检验进行比较, 检验水准 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

结 果

MSM 感染者与一般男性感染者相关特征比较

2014 年闵行区新发现的 MSM HIV 感染者最小 17 岁,最大 74 岁,平均年龄(30.6±9.7)岁。一般男性感染者最小 24 岁,最大 77 岁,平均年龄(44.1±15.0)岁。将年龄分层后发现,MSM 感染者主要集中在 25~34 岁年龄层(55.7%),一般男性感染者主要集中在 ≥35 岁年龄层(65.4%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 =$

15.84, $P = 0.001$);MSM 人群婚姻状况以未婚为主(69.1%),一般男性感染者以已婚为主(57.7%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 13.54, P = 0.001$);MSM 人群文化程度以大专及以上为主(54.6%),一般男性感染者以初、高中为主(69.2%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 12.32, P = 0.006$);MSM 感染者样本主要来源于检测咨询(60.8%),一般男性感染者主要来源于医疗机构(50.0%),差异有统计学意义($\chi^2 = 12.03, P = 0.002$),具体见表 2。

表 1 HIV pol 基因 PCR 扩增及测序引物

Tab 1 PCR primers used for amplification and sequencing of HIV pol

Primer	Sequences (5'-3')	Location (HXB ₂)
Amplification		
MAW-26	TGGAATGTGGAAGGAAGGAC	2 027 - 2 050
RT-21	CTGTATTCTGCTATTAAGTCTTTGA	3 509 - 3 539
PRO-1	CAGAGCCAACAGCCCCACCA	2 147 - 2 166
RT-20	CTGCCAGTTCTAGCTCTGCTTC	3 441 - 3 462
Sequencing		
PROS3	GCCAACAGCCCCACCA	2 151 - 2 166
RTAS-qian	GGACCTACACCTGTCAAC	2 484 - 2 501
RTB	CCTAGTATAACAATGAGACAC	2 946 - 2 968
PROC1S	GCTGGGTGTGGTATTCC	2 826 - 2 842
RT20S3	GTTCTAGCTCTGCTTC	3 441 - 3 456

表 2 MSM 感染者与一般男性感染者相关特征比较

Tab 2 The characteristics of infected MSM compared to heterosexual infected male

[n (%)]

Variables	Route of infection			χ^2	P
	Overall (n = 123)	Homosexual (n = 97)	Heterosexual (n = 26)		
Age (y)				15.84	0.001
<18	1 (0.8)	1 (1.0)	0 (0)		
18 - 24	22 (17.9)	20 (20.6)	2 (7.7)		
25 - 34	61 (49.6)	54 (55.7)	7 (26.9)		
≥35	39 (31.7)	22 (22.7)	17 (65.4)		
Census register				1.93	0.165
Shanghai	34 (27.6)	24 (24.7)	10 (38.5)		
Other province	89 (72.4)	73 (75.3)	16 (61.5)		
Ethnicity				-	1.000
Han	120 (97.6)	94 (96.9)	26 (100.0)		
Others	3 (2.4)	3 (3.1)	0 (0)		
Marital status				13.54	0.001
Never married	75 (61)	67 (69.1)	8 (30.8)		
Currently married	37 (30.1)	22 (22.7)	15 (57.7)		
Divorced/widowed	11 (8.9)	8 (8.2)	3 (11.5)		
Education				12.32	0.006
Primary school and below	5 (4.1)	3 (3.1)	2 (7.7)		
Middle school	26 (21.1)	15 (15.5)	11 (42.3)		
High school or equal	33 (26.8)	26 (26.8)	7 (26.9)		
College or above	59 (48)	53 (54.6)	6 (23.1)		
Sample source				12.03	0.002
VCT	65 (52.8)	59 (60.8)	6 (23.1)		
Medical institution	40 (32.5)	27 (27.8)	13 (50.0)		
Others	18 (14.6)	11 (11.3)	7 (26.9)		

VCT: HIV voluntary counseling and testing.

表 3 MSM HIV-1 感染者耐药突变位点及耐药情况

Tab 3 The primary drug resistance mutation in HIV-1 infected MSM

Sample	Age (y)	Census register	Subtype	Mutations			Primary drug resistance
				PIs	NRTI	NNRTI	
SF140321	30	Anhui	CRF01_AE			V179D	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)
SF140704	45	Liaoning	CRF079_0107			V179D	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)
SF141251	25	Jiangsu	CRF01_AE		V75L	V179D	D4T(PLL)DDI(PLL)EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)
SF141390	24	Shandong	CRF01_AE			V179D	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)
SF140191	46	Shanghai	CRF01_AE			V179D	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)
SF140199	46	Sichuan	CRF 55_01B			V179E	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)
SF141023	29	Jilin	CRF01_AE	K20I			NFV(PLL)
SF140858	27	Anhui	CRF079_0107			V179D	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)
SF140611	46	Henan	B		K70R		ABC(PLL) AZT(IL)D4T(LL)DDI(PLL)TDF(PLL)
SF140957	28	Jiangsu	CRF01_AE			V179D	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)
SF141300	37	Shanghai	CRF 55_01B			E138G, V179E	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(LL)
SF141557	34	Shanghai	CRF01_AE			V179D	EFV(PLL) ETR(PLL) NVP(PLL) RPV(PLL)

更强的防控措施,如利用互联网+促进 MSM 感染者检测 HIV;通过他们常用的聊天网站传递 HIV 防治信息,进行 HIV 相关知识互动,定位附近检测点、治疗机构和医疗服务机构等信息^[4-7];使用暴露前、后预防性用药等^[8-9]。

本研究中 MSM 感染者 HIV-1 亚型仍以 CRF_01AE 为主,其次为 CRF07_BC,这与一些研究^[10-12]结果一致。本研究还扩增出 3 例 URF_0107 亚型,2 例 CRF55_01B。URF_0107 亚型为 CRF_01AE 与 CRF07_BC 亚型的第二代组合亚型,在 Li 等^[13]研究中有发现该亚型,CRF55_01B 在 2012 年首次报道,已广泛散布于我国南部和西北部多个省份^[14],为 MSM 感染者中发现的一种重组流行亚型^[15],说明 MSM 感染 HIV 毒株的重组速度快,并可能会陆续出现多种新的重组毒株,这将导致不同耐药进化模式的出现^[16]。

本研究发现 HIV 感染者的潜在耐药突变位点,主要以 V179D/E 为主,可引起 EFV、ETR、NVP 及 RPV 的潜在耐药,与其他国内外未治疗 HIV 感染者突变位点相似^[17]。针对 NRTI 和 NNRTI 的耐药位点各 1 例,为 K70R 和 E138G,分别出现在 B 亚型和 CRF01_AE 亚型,未发现 PI 相关耐药位点,耐药率为 4.2%,目前呈现低度耐药,这与王绪琴等^[11]的研究结果一致。这可能与我国一线药物主要以 NRTI 和 NNRTI 类为主,PI 主要作为二线药物使用等因素相关。说明目前抗病毒治疗方案对新发现感染者仍然适用。但本研究结果略高于闵行区 2013 年 86 例 HIV 阳性样本的耐药研究(耐药率

1.2%)^[18]。MSM 人群具有高感染率、广泛扩散及多性伴等特点,应继续加强对该人群的 HIV 分子流行病学监测,以及时了解疫情发展方向,为临床治疗提供相关的客观依据。

参 考 文 献

[1] 上海市举办“12.1 世界艾滋病日”主题宣传活动[EB/OL]. (2017-12-01)[2018-06-18]. <http://www.wsjsw.gov.cn/wsj/n422/n424/u1ai142341.html>.

[2] BLAISE P, CLEVENBERGH P, VAIRA D, et al. HIV resistance to antiretroviral drugs: mechanisms, genotypic and phenotypic resistance testing in clinical practice[J]. *Acta Clin Belg*, 2002, 57(4): 191-201.

[3] 钟柳青, 吕繁. 我国男男性接触人群的特征及艾滋病流行状况[J]. *中国艾滋病性病*, 2006, 12(5): 484-486.

[4] YBARRA ML, PRESCOTT TL, ND PG, et al. Pilot RCT results of an mHealth HIV prevention program for sexual minority male adolescents [J]. *Pediatrics*, 2017, 140(1): e20162999.

[5] MIMIAGA MJ, THOMAS B, BIELLO K, et al. A pilot randomized controlled trial of an integrated in-person and mobile phone delivered counseling and text messaging intervention to reduce HIV transmission risk among male sex workers in Chennai, India [J]. *Aids Behav*, 2017, 21(11): 3172-3181.

[6] BAUERMEISTER JA, PINGEL ES, JADWIN-CAKMAK L, et al. Acceptability and preliminary efficacy of a tailored online HIV/STI testing intervention for young men who have sex with men: the get connected! program [J]. *Aids Behav*, 2015, 19(10): 1860-1874.

[7] YOUNG SD, CUMBERLAND WG, NIANOGO R, et al. The HOPE social media intervention for global HIV prevention, in Peru: a cluster randomised controlled trial [J]. *Lancet HIV*, 2015, 2(1): e27-e32.

[8] SMITH DK, VAN HM, WOLITSKI RJ, et al. Vital Signs:

- Estimated percentages and numbers of adults with indications for preexposure prophylaxis to prevent HIV acquisition—United States, 2015 [J]. *MMWR Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 2015, 64(46):1291–1295.
- [9] GRANT RM, LAMA JR, ANDERSON PL, *et al.* Preexposure chemoprophylaxis for HIV prevention in men who have sex with men—NEJM [J]. *N Engl J Med*, 2010, 363(27):2587–2599.
- [10] 吴健,陶静,王绪琴,等. 2007—2013年上海市 HIV-1 感染者毒株耐药监测[J]. *疾病监测*, 2015, 30(11):930–934.
- [11] 王绪琴,郁晓磊,林怡,等. 2012—2014年上海市男男性行为者 HIV-1 新诊断感染者原发耐药演变趋势[J]. *中国艾滋病性病*, 2017, 23(12):1119–1123.
- [12] 张星灿,林青,王小光,等. 上海市闵行区 2013 年 HIV-1 分子流行病学研究[J]. *中国预防医学杂志*, 2015, 16(3):217–221.
- [13] LI Y, FENG Y, LI F, *et al.* Genome sequence of a novel HIV-1 circulating recombinant form (CRF79_0107) identified from Shanxi, China [J]. *AIDS Res Hum Retroviruses*, 2017, 33(10):1056–1060.
- [14] 李扬,张晶,冯毅,等. 2015 年中国部分地区 16–25 岁 HIV 感染者毒株基因特征及耐药株传播调查[J]. *中国艾滋病性病*, 2017, 23(3):176–180.
- [15] HAN X, AN M, ZHANG W, *et al.* Genome sequences of a novel HIV-1 circulating recombinant form, CRF55_01B, identified in China [J]. *Genome Announc*, 2013, 1(1):e00050–12.
- [16] SUI H, GUI T, JIA L, *et al.* Different frequencies of drug resistance mutations among HIV-1 subtypes circulating in China: a comprehensive study [J]. *PLoS One*, 2014, 9(3):e91803.
- [17] 苏雪丽, 职建军, 韩剑锋, 等. 我国男男性行为人群 HIV-1 新发感染者亚型及原发耐药分析[J]. *国际病毒学杂志*, 2012, 19(4):145–150.
- [18] 张星灿. 浙江省台州市和上海市闵行区 HIV 感染及其耐药的分子流行病学研究[D]. 复旦大学, 2015.
- (收稿日期:2018-06-14;编辑:王蔚)

(上接第 186 页)

- [12] NEEMAN E, BEN-ELIYAHU S. Surgery and stress promote cancer metastasis; new outlooks on perioperative mediating mechanisms and immune involvement [J]. *Brain Behav Immun*, 2013, 30(Suppl):S32–S40.
- [13] LIU Y, YU X, ZHUANG J. Epinephrine stimulates cell proliferation and induces chemoresistance in myeloma cells through the beta-adrenoreceptor *in vitro* [J]. *Acta Haematologica*, 2017, 138(2):103–110.
- [14] HU P, HE J, LIU S, *et al.* β 2-adrenergic receptor activation promotes the proliferation of A549 lung cancer cells via the ERK1/2/CREB pathway [J]. *Oncol Rep*, 2016, 36:1757–1763.
- [15] COELHO M, MOZ M, CORREIA G, *et al.* Antiproliferative effects of beta-blockers on human colorectal cancer cells [J]. *Oncol Rep*, 2015, 33(5):2513–2520.
- [16] HE JJ, ZHANG WH, LIU SL, *et al.* Activation of β -adrenergic receptor promotes cellular proliferation in human glioblastoma [J]. *Oncol Lett*, 2017, 14(3):3846–3852.
- [17] KOSLAWSKY D, ZARETSKY M, ALCALAY R, *et al.* A bi-specific inhibitor targeting IL-17A and MMP-9 reduces invasion and motility in MDA-MB-231 cells [J]. *Oncotarget*, 2018, 9(47):28500–28513.
- [18] KRENZLIN H, LORENZ V, ALESSANDRI B. The involvement of thrombin in the pathogenesis of glioblastoma [J]. *J Neurosci Res*, 2017, 95(10):2080–2085.
- [19] GOETHE E, CARTER BZ, RAO G, *et al.* Glioblastoma and acute myeloid leukemia: malignancies with striking similarities [J]. *J Neurooncol*, 2018, 136(2):223–231.
- (收稿日期:2018-08-05;编辑:张秀峰)