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臺灣地區愛滋病毒感染患者和高危險群的男同性戀者阿米巴原蟲感染前瞻性研究:強調致病性阿米巴原蟲的帶原率與發病機會研究

研究報告

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本研究報告僅供參考,不代表衛生署疾病管制局意見

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一、【摘要】

為了瞭解侵犯性阿米巴感染的盛行率,是否在愛滋病毒(human immunodeficiency virus; HIV) 感染者較高,我們進行了九年的回溯性的病例分析,和前瞻性的兩年的血清流行病學與寄生蟲學的研究。在 1994 年到 2003 年間,在臺大醫院,共有 854 位愛滋病毒感染者就醫,其中 45 位(5.33%)病患發生了侵犯性阿米巴感染(包括大腸炎或肝膿瘍)。他們發病時的 CD4+免疫球數較其他未發生侵犯性阿米巴感染者高。而在 595位接受 IHA 抗體檢驗的愛滋病毒感染者,共有 35 位(5.88%)呈現高效價(≥128)。在 2001年到 2003 年間,我們同時針對臺大醫院寄生蟲室所收到檢驗 indirect hemagglutination assay (IHA)血清檢體,進行愛滋病毒的抗體測驗,我們發現 405 位未感染愛滋病毒的人,7 位(1.73%)呈高效價的阿米巴抗體反應;而在 110 位的愛滋病毒感染者中,14 位(12.73%)呈高效價反應;再者,我們在門診收集愛滋病毒感染者和非感染者的糞便,進行阿米巴原蟲的抗原檢驗,我們發現,在 303 位愛滋病毒感染者和非感染者的糞便,進行阿米巴原蟲的抗原檢驗,我們發現,在 303 位愛滋病毒感染者中,43 位(12.68%)的糞便中,有阿米巴原抗原的陽性反應。相反的,在 86 位非愛滋病毒感染者中,並沒有任何一位呈陽性反應。而在這 43 個成陽性的檢體中,經由 PCR,我們也發現 10 個檢體(23.26%),帶有致病性阿米巴原蟲。因此,我們研究發現,侵犯性的阿米巴原蟲感染,確實好發於愛滋病毒感染者,特別是男同性戀者。

Abstract

Between June 1994 and June 2003, 45 out of 854 (5.33%) HIV-infected patients were diagnosed with invasive amebiasis (IA) (amebic liver abscess and/or amebic colitis) who had a median CD4+ count of 202 cells/mm³ (range, 6-805 cells/mm³). A high titer (defined as ≥1:128) was detected in 35 of the 595 patients (5.88%) screened using indirect hemagglutination (IHA) assay. In order to understand if higher IHA antibody titers were more common in HIV-infected persons than HIV-uninfected persons, we tested all blood specimens for HIV antibody submitted for IHA assay between November 2001 and November 2003. Of the 110 HIV-infected and 405 HIV-uninfected persons, 14 (12.73%) and 7 (1.73%), respectively, had high titers (p<0.05). To investigate if the risk for amebic infection was higher in HIV-infected persons, we tested stool specimens for amebic using ENTAMOEBA TEST. Forty- three of 303 (12.68%) HIV-infected and 0 of 86 HIV-uninfected healthy volunteers were tested positive (p<0.05). At least ten of the 43 (23.26%) stool specimens contained pathogenic Entamoeba histolytica, which was identified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using primers specific for pathogenic strains. Our study suggested that IA was an emerging parasitic infection of patients with HIV infection in Taiwan and should alert the clinicians to this disease as a sentinel disease for HIV infection. The higher rate of disease than what had been reported in western countries was likely due to a higher rate of intestinal colonization with pathogenic E. histolytica. Education of and adherence to protected sex are urgently needed and reinforced in Taiwan where a sertain proportion of the HIV-infected patients may carry pathogenic strains of *E. histolytica*.

二、【前言】

感染人類免疫缺乏病毒第一型(簡稱愛滋病毒)的患者,較一般人容易發生腸道原蟲感染,其主要原因是患者的細胞免疫(cellular immunity)與體液免疫(humoral immunity)功能,受到破壞,逐漸瓦解。因此,腸道抵禦侵入原蟲的免疫功能逐漸下降。腸道原蟲感染的發生,主要是因患者飲用了污染的食物或飲水而引起腸道發炎病變。而男同性戀患者在進行口交與肛交的性行為中,更較其他患者容易感染腸道病原。根據國外的研究,在愛滋病毒感染患者中,常見引起腸道發炎病變的腸道原蟲,包括:隱胞子蟲(Cryptosporidium parvum)環胞子蟲(Cyclospora cayetanensis)等胞子蟲(Isospora belli)痢疾阿米巴原蟲(Entamoeba histolytica)、梨形鞭毛蟲(Giardia lamblia)、微胞子蟲(microsporidia)、陰道滴蟲(Trichomonas vaginalis)等。其中許多原蟲感染後,都可以造成患者長期嚴重的腹瀉,導致患者耗弱和營養不良],如此更降低了患者免疫力。有些病原,例如:隱胞子蟲、屬胞子蟲、痢疾阿米巴原蟲,可以侵犯內臟器官造成全身性感染。再者,這些原蟲也可能藉感染者或動物的排泄物,污染了食物和飲水,引起更大的流行。因此,和其他非感染愛滋病毒患者的腸道感染一般,我們也應留心其成為流行性腸道疾病的禍源。

目前,台灣地區愛滋病毒感染患者的盛行率相較於西方或亞洲其他國家,仍然較低。雖然感染人數不多,但因為台灣地區地狹人稠,極適合腸道病原的傳播。因此,我們必須特別留心本地愛滋病毒感染患者可能發生的腸道原蟲感染。過去二十年來,台灣地區愛滋病毒感染患者較常見的腸道原蟲的病原,因缺乏廣泛和系統性研究,因此病原種類並不清楚。根據臺大醫院愛滋病防治中心在過去八年多,觀察 800 多名非血友病愛滋病毒感染患者腸道原蟲感染的病原,包括:四十五例痢疾阿米巴原蟲造成腸炎和肝膿瘍,五例隱胞子蟲造成長期腹瀉,一例糞小桿線蟲(Strongylus stercoralis)和一例梨形鞭毛蟲和一例陰道滴蟲造成腹瀉。這個觀察結果,有幾點值得注意:(一) 男同性戀侵犯性阿米巴感染,在過去二十年來一直被西方學者認為是極為罕見的腸道感染。儘管他們在男同性戀者的腸道排泄物中發現,有多達 30%男同性戀者帶有阿米巴原蟲。但罕

見有人發生臨床病症。過去,西方學者慣將罕見侵犯性阿米巴腸道感染的觀察結果歸因於:這些患者腸道所寄生的阿米巴原蟲是屬於無致病性(non-pathogenic amoeba)的原蟲。(二) 西方愛滋病患常見引起腹瀉的寄生原蟲,主要包括隱胞子蟲、環胞子蟲、隱胞子蟲與微胞子蟲,在西方國家最近屢有因飲水、水果污染造成許多人遭受感染,其中部分患者發生較長期時間的腹瀉和膽道病變,甚至全身性感染等。但是,過去這些原蟲在台灣並不常見引起臨床病症。過去在台灣愛滋病毒患者並不常見這些感染的原因可能是:檢驗方式的敏感度不足;特別是微胞子蟲,它需要電子顯微鏡檢、特殊染色或利用 PCR 方式,方能提高診斷率、患者可能廣泛接受 trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (Baktar)或 macrolides (azithromycin、clarithromycin)的預防藥物。這些藥物可能抑制或殺死隱胞子蟲、環胞子蟲、和隱胞子蟲或在台灣地區,患者較少生飲自來水。

但是,我們在臺大醫院過去九年間,卻發現痢疾阿米巴原蟲在愛滋病毒患者引起的多例大腸炎(amebic colitis),而且,許多個案都以侵犯性阿米巴感染為愛滋病毒感染的最初表現,他們 CD4+淋巴球也顯著地較其他愛滋病毒感染者高。最近,在韓國的研究人員也有類似這樣的觀察結果。但是,兩地所見的病例的臨床表現,確實符合這是因具致病力的阿米巴原蟲所致。雖然,細胞免疫是人體抵禦這種原蟲致病的主要防衛機制,但是,在愛滋病毒感染者和阿米巴原蟲感染的盛行區,例如:非洲、東南亞一帶,卻很少有關於侵犯性的阿米巴原蟲感染。造成東西方觀察差異的可能原因是:是否東方國家愛滋病毒感染患者腸道可能較多人帶有具致病力的原蟲。

為了瞭解台灣地區侵犯性阿米巴感染的盛行率,是否在愛滋病毒感染者較高,我們進行了九年的回溯性的病例分析,和前瞻性的兩年的血清流行病學與寄生蟲學的研究。

三、【材料與方法】

(一) 侵犯性阿米巴疾病在愛滋病毒感染個案的發生率:

針對門診或住院中愛滋病毒感染病患,我們例行實施 IHA 檢驗;病患如有腹瀉現象,我們會實施至少三次的糞便檢驗,檢查是否有阿米巴原蟲的囊體或營養體;對於發生肝膿瘍的案例,我們會抽取肝膿瘍,並且實施 PCR 檢查,以確認為侵犯性阿米巴疾病。PCR的實施方法,已於以前發表的論文中詳述。

- (二) 愛滋病毒感染者是否較非愛滋病毒感染者容易發生侵犯性阿米巴疾病:我們收集送到醫檢部檢驗 IHA 的臨床血液檢體,實施 HIV 抗體檢驗,藉以了解愛滋病毒感染者與非愛滋病毒感染者中,有多少人是 IHA (indirect hemagglutination)呈現高效價反應(128) 檢驗 HIV 抗體的研究人員,並不瞭解檢體來自愛滋病毒感染者或非愛滋病毒感染者。
- (三) 愛滋病毒感染者的糞便中阿米巴原蟲的帶原率:我們持續收集門診或住院中愛滋病毒感染病患的糞便,以ENTAMOEBA TEST (TECHLab, Blackburg VA)實施 ELISA,檢測阿米巴原蟲的抗原。如果呈陽性反應,再將此檢體實施 PCR,確認其為致病性阿米巴原蟲
- (四) PCR 方法: Guanidine thiocyanate was purchased from Amersham Pharmacia Biotech (USA). Celite[®] was from Merck (Germany). NP-40 was from CALBIOCHEM[®] (USA). Chelex[®] was from BioRad (USA). AmpliTaq[®] DNA polymerase was from Applied Biosystems (USA). 3:1 NuSieve agarose was from Cambrex (USA). All other chemicals are of reagent grade.

DNA extraction. Total DNA was isolated from the stool samples using diatom beads in the presence of guanidine thiocyanate (GuSCN). The protocol was

adapted from Boom et al. (1990), Nollau et al. (1996) and Walsh et al. (1991) with modification. About half gram of fresh stool was mixed into 2.5 ml 5.3M GuSCN. The tube was vigorously agitated for 10 min in the FP120 FastPrep® Cell Disruptor at a speed setting 5.5 m/sec (BIO 101, Qbiogene, Inc. USA). After vortexing, the sample solution was clarified by centrifugation for 5-min at 20,000 ×g. 450 µl of the supernatant was aliquoted and incubated with 50 µl 10% NP-40 for 10 min at room temperature. The mixture can be stored at -20 or DNA can be extracted directly. To the mixture (500 µl) was added 50 µl of diatom suspension, which is made of 10 g Celite® in 50 ml of H₂O and 0.5 ml of 32% HCl. The mixture was incubated for 10 min with continuous shaking/mixing at room temperature. The diatom pellets were collected by centrifugation for 2-min at 14,000 ×g, washed with 1 mL of 9.3 M GuSCN solution once, 1 ml of 70% ethanol twice and 0.2 ml of acetone once. The diatom with bound DNA was dried for 10-min in dry bath at 60 . DNA was then washed off by incubating the diatom in 200 µl of preheated (60) TE buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl, 1 mM EDTA, pH 8.0) for 10-min. The supernatant containing DNA was recovered following centrifugation for 3-min at 20,000 ×g. To the supernatant was added 100 µl 10% Chelex® in TE buffer. The mixture was vortexed briefly and centrifuged for 2-min at 14,000 ×g. The supernatant was transferred into another tubes, and used

for PCR reaction directly or stored at –20

PCR reactions. The primer sets for a multiplex nested PCR were based upon the variable regions between 16S-like rDNAs of E. histolytica (GenBank X56991) and E. Oligonucleotides pair Outer1/Outer 1R, (Table 1) dispar (GenBank Z49256). directed the first polymerase chain reaction for the amplification of an 823-bp product for both E. histolytica and E. dispar. The primer set uidA1/uidA2, specific for the Escherichia coli β-glucuronidase gene, was also included for the internal control PCR The reaction mixture (50 µl) includes 5 µl of DNA template, 0.5 µM reaction. Outer1/Outer 1R and uidA1/uidA2 primer sets, 10 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 200 µM of each dNTP, 2% (w/v) sucrose, 0.1 mM cresol red, 0.1 µg/µl BSA, 2.5 U AmpliTag® DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems, USA). The reaction was initiated by heating for 2-min at 94 °C, followed by amplification for 35-cycles of denaturation for 15-sec at 94 °C, annealing for 15-sec at 47 °C and extension for 1-min at 72 °C. The final reaction cycle was extended for 6-min at 72 °C. The second step of PCR involves the amplification of different gene fragments with size of 447-bp and 630-bp for E. histolytica and E. dispar respectively using Eh1/Eh2 and Ed1/Ed2 as primer sets (Table1). The reaction mixture (25 µl) includes 5 µl of DNA template, 0.5 µM Eh1/Eh2 or Ed1/Ed2primer sets, 10 mM Tris/HCl, pH 8.3, 50 mM KCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 200 μ M of each dNTP, 2% (w/v) sucrose, 0.1 mM cresol red, 0.1 μ g/ μ l BSA, 1.25 U AmpliTaq® DNA polymerase. After heating up for 2-min at 94 °C, the amplification was performed by 35-cycles of denaturation for 15-sec at 94 °C, annealing for 15-sec at 52 °C and extension for 40-sec at 72 °C, followed by final extension for 6-min at 72 °C. The PCR products were fractionated by electrophoresis on a 3% agarose (3:1 Nusieve®gel,), stained by ethidium bromide and visualized under UV illumination.

Table. Primers for the differentiation of *Entamoeba histolytica* and *dispar*

Category	Primer pairs (forward+reverse)	product size
1 st PCR	Outer1: 5'- GAA ATT CAG ATG TAC AAA GA -3' Outer1R: 5'- CAG AAT CCT AGA ATT TCA C -3'	823 bp
2 nd PCR	EH1: 5'- AAG CAT TGT TTC TAG ATC TG -3' EH2: 5'- CAC GTT AAA AGA GGT CTA AC -3' ED1: 5'- AAA CAT TGT TTC TAA ATC CA -3' ED2: 5'- ACC ACT TAC TAT CCC TAC C -3'	447 bp 603 bp
Primers for <i>E. coli</i> uidA gene		
Internal control	UidA1 : 5' – AGA TAT TCG TAA TTA TGT GG - 3' UidA2 : 5' – AGA AAT CAT GGA AGT AAG AC - 3'	320 bp

四、【結果與討論】

(一)在 1994年到 2003年間,在臺大醫院,共有 854位愛滋病毒感染者就醫,其中 45位(5.33%)病患發生了侵犯性阿米巴感染(包括大腸炎或肝膿瘍)。他們發病時的 CD4+免疫球數較其他未發生侵犯性阿米巴感染者高。而在 595位接受 IHA 抗體檢驗的 愛滋病毒感染者,共有 35位(5.88%)呈現高效價(≥128)。雖然發生率與其他常見的伺機 感染的發生率較低。但是,仍遠超過西方國家的研究的發生率。例如:在美國近四萬人的回顧性研究中,大多數愛滋病毒感染者是男同性戀者,研究人員發現,僅有四人發生侵犯性阿米巴疾病。

(二) 愛滋病毒感染者是否較非愛滋病毒感染者容易發生侵犯性阿米巴疾病:在2001年到2003年間,我們同時針對臺大醫院寄生蟲室所收到檢驗 indirect hemagglutination assay (IHA)血清檢體,進行愛滋病毒的抗體測驗,我們發現405位未感染愛滋病毒的人,7位(1.73%)呈高效價的阿米巴抗體反應;而在110位的愛滋病毒感染者中,14位(12.73%)呈高效價反應(p<0.05)。

(三)為了解愛滋病毒感染者的糞便中阿米巴原蟲的帶原率,我們收集住院和門診共94 位愛滋病毒感染者和非感染者的的糞便檢體,實施阿米巴抗原檢驗,結果發現,在303 位愛滋病毒感染者中,43 位(12.68%)的糞便中,有阿米巴原抗原的陽性反應。相反的,在86 位非愛滋病毒感染者中,並沒有任何一位呈陽性反應(p<0.05)。而在這43 個成陽性的檢體中,經由PCR,我們也發現10 個檢體(23.26%),帶有致病性阿米巴原蟲。

五、【結論與建議】

我們研究發現,侵犯性的阿米巴原蟲感染,確實好發於愛滋病毒感染者,特別是男同性戀者。由此發現,我們可知愛滋病毒感染的高危險群,可能藉由口對肛門的性行為方式,傳播阿米巴原蟲,而其中某些人可能併發了侵犯性阿米巴疾病。我們所擔心的是,藉由糞口傳染,致病性阿米巴原蟲將會傳染一般非愛滋病毒感染者,這將是公共衛生的一大隱憂。因此。民眾應被告知感染的途徑和風險,並且高危險群應採取安全的性行為,以降低感染阿米巴原蟲的風險。本國的衛生管理當局,在例行的愛滋病教育中應加強相關阿米巴感染的衛教,以減少阿米巴原蟲傳播的機會。針對愛滋病毒感染者帶有阿米巴原蟲,應考慮予以投藥治療。

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