

泊沙康唑防治侵袭性肺部真菌感染的机制与临床研究进展

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摘要 目的:为泊沙康唑防治侵袭性肺部真菌感染(IPFI)的机制研究与临床应用提供参考。方法:以“Posaconazole”“Invasive pulmonary fungal infection”“泊沙康唑”“侵袭性肺部真菌感染”等为关键词,组合查询2001年1月—2015年10月在PubMed、SpringerLink、Wiley Online Library、中国知网、万方、维普等数据库中的相关文献,对泊沙康唑的药品基本信息、药动学/药效学特征、药理作用及其作用机制和临床研究进行综述。结果:共检索到相关文献3 478篇,其中有效文献51篇。泊沙康唑属于三唑类抗真菌药,其分子结构的特点是在母环基础上延伸出一条侧链,具有呋喃环,同时以氯代替了苯环上的氟,可抑制真菌细胞膜上合成麦角固醇的关键酶羊毛甾醇14 α -去甲基化酶,从而发挥抗真菌作用;其具有耐药性低、生物利用度高、肺内浓度高等特点。泊沙康唑在小鼠肺内的药物浓度高,药-时曲线下面积与最低抑菌浓度的比值可达440.91,对感染肺曲霉菌、毛霉菌的小鼠具有抗真菌效果。泊沙康唑对IPFI有一定效果,甚至可作为难治性IPFI的挽救治疗用药,但仅限于临床观察研究和个案报道,尚需更多高质量的临床随机对照研究进一步评估其防治IPFI的价值。

关键词 泊沙康唑;侵袭性肺部真菌感染;防治

近年来,随着广谱抗生素、免疫抑制剂的大量应用和侵袭性操作的增多及免疫缺陷宿主的增加,侵袭性真菌感染(IFI)的发病率逐年上升^[1-3]。免疫缺陷患者中有2%~49%合并IFI,病死率在20%~70%之间^[4-8]。侵袭性肺部真菌感染(IPFI)是一种发病率、病死率均较高的IFI,以非念珠菌感染为主,可选用抗真菌药极其有限^[9-11]。泊沙康唑是一种新型三唑类广谱抗真菌药,由于其毒性小、安全性好、生物利用度高,在国外用于难治性真菌感染及免疫力低下患者防治侵袭性曲霉菌或白色念珠菌感染^[12-13],但国内对此药的研究并不多见。笔者以“Posaconazole”“Invasive pulmonary fungal infection”“泊沙康唑”“侵袭性肺部真菌感染”等为关键词,组合查询2001年1月—2015年10月在PubMed、SpringerLink、Wiley Online Library、中国知网、万方、维普等数据库中的相关文献。结果,共检索到相关文献3 478篇,其中有效文献51篇。现对泊沙康唑的药品基本信息、药动学/药效学特征、药理作用及其作用机制和临床研究进行综述,为其防治IPFI的机制与临床研究提供参考。

1 药品基本信息

泊沙康唑,英文名:Posaconazole,属于第二代三唑类抗真菌药,于2006年9月由美国FDA批准上市。其分子式为:C₃₇H₄₂F₂N₈O₄,分子结构与氟康唑、伏立康唑不同,它在母环基础上延伸出一条侧链,这与伊曲康唑相似。但泊沙康唑的独特之处在于其具有呋喃环,同时以氯代替了苯环上的氟,可抑制真菌细胞膜上合成麦角固醇的关键酶羊毛甾醇14 α -去甲基化酶(CYP51),从而发

挥抗真菌作用^[12,14]。

2 药动学/药效学特征

泊沙康唑的表观分布容积大,蛋白结合率高达98%,单次给药后5~8 h血药浓度达峰,半衰期为20 h左右^[15-16]。就健康成人而言,其年龄、性别和人种对稳态药动学影响较小^[17]。采用每次400 mg、每日2次及每次200 mg、每日4次的给药方式较每次800 mg、每日1次的给药方式而言,其生物利用度分别增加98%、220%^[18]。动物实验显示,泊沙康唑在治疗免疫力低下小鼠的IPFI时疗效优于其他抗真菌药^[19-20]。对于野生型CYP51和突变型CYP51的侵袭性曲霉菌,泊沙康唑的最低抑菌浓度(MIC)分别为0.25~0.5、1~8 mg/L,但是两者的药效学指标没有明显差异^[21]。Howard SJ等^[20]研究发现,当药-时曲线下面积(AUC)/MIC为89.88、166.90、308.5、440.91时,泊沙康唑的最大抗菌效应分别为20%、50%、80%、90%。王雪洁等^[22]检测了耐氟康唑的念珠菌及耐伊曲康唑的烟曲霉对泊沙康唑的药物敏感性,结果显示上述耐药株对泊沙康唑的MIC分别为0.125~1、0.06~0.5 μg/mL。

Conte JE等^[23]在25名健康成年人中进行了一项为期14 d有关泊沙康唑药动学特征的研究,受试者每天服用2次400 mg泊沙康唑,结果在肺上皮黏液层及肺泡细胞内药物的最大浓度分别为(1.86 ± 1.30)、(87.7 ± 65.0) g/L,均高于90%抑菌浓度(MIC₉₀)即0.5 g/L,AUC_{0-24 h}/MIC₉₀值分别为73.2、2 860。这些数据表明泊沙康唑在肺内浓度较高。2010年,该团队又对肺移植患者的血液、肺上皮黏液层、肺泡细胞中泊沙康唑的药动学进行了研究,受试者每天服用2次400 mg泊沙康唑混悬剂,并同时辅以高脂饮食,结果血液、肺上皮黏液层、肺泡细胞内的最大药物浓度分别为(1.3 ± 0.4)、(1.3 ± 1.7)、

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(55.4 ± 44.0) $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$, $\text{AUC}_{0-12\text{ h}}/\text{MIC}_{90}$ 值分别为 21.98、22.42、1 060。Conte JE、郑昌成等^[24-25]研究发现,针对曲霉菌属采用泊沙康唑每次 400 mg、每日 2 次的给药方案,在血液、肺上皮黏液层、肺泡细胞内的药物浓度持续高于 MIC_{90} ,甚至该药在肺泡细胞内及肺泡细胞膜内的浓度分别是血液中的 40 倍及 400 倍。

3 药理作用及其作用机制

泊沙康唑最常见的剂型是口服混悬剂,具有亲脂性;相较低脂饮食而言,高脂饮食可使药物的吸收加倍,提高其生物利用度^[26]。当饮用酸性饮料降低胃酸 pH 值时,泊沙康唑的最大血药峰浓度可增加 92%^[27]。为提高该药的生物利用度,美国 FDA 分别于 2013、2014 年批准该药的缓释片及静脉制剂上市。泊沙康唑缓释片需要整颗口服,当每日口服 300 mg 时,其稳态血药浓度介于 500~2 500 ng/mL 之间,其安全性及耐受性与口服混悬剂相当^[28-31]。泊沙康唑静脉制剂在侵袭性真菌易感的患者中有良好的耐受性,每天静脉注射 300 mg 泊沙康唑时可以达到高目标浓度,并且有较好的安全性^[32]。

泊沙康唑可抑制麦角固醇的关键酶 CYP51,因而其可以干扰真菌细胞生长,发挥抗真菌作用;泊沙康唑对人类细胞的 P₄₅₀ 酶影响较小,药物活性更高、更安全;而且其受 14α-脱甲基酶密码子 (ERG11) 突变的影响更小,与跨膜转运蛋白的结合力更低,在理论上不易诱发外排泵相关性耐药,甚至对耐氟康唑或伏立康唑的突变株亦有抑制作用^[33-34]。Seyedmousavi S 等^[35-36]研究表明,在感染侵袭性肺曲霉菌的小鼠模型中,按小鼠体质量给予泊沙康唑最小剂量 4 mg/kg,在肺上皮黏液层、血浆中 $\text{AUC}_{0-24\text{ h}}/\text{MIC}$ 值分别为 1.76、14.69,此剂量可以在局部达到足够高的药物浓度以有效抑制曲霉菌生长。对于肺部感染毛霉菌的免疫缺陷小鼠,使用两性霉素 B 脂质体和泊沙康唑抗真菌治疗在提高患病动物生存时间上差异不大,二者均可有效减少肺真菌负荷,但泊沙康唑略优于两性霉素 B 脂质体,同时不良反应更少^[37]。此外,泊沙康唑也是唯一一个可持续抑制接合菌感染的唑类药物,体外实验证实,其抗真菌活性甚至强于其他唑类药^[38]。

4 临床研究

由于临床前期实验提示泊沙康唑抗菌谱广、安全性高,因此被用于治疗 IFI,尤其是难治性口咽念珠菌感染患者和具有 IFI 高危因素的患者。到目前为止,尚无高质量的随机对照研究公开发表,但有较多的回顾性研究、临床观察性研究和个案报道。

Felton TW 等^[39]进行了一项回顾性研究,该研究综合临床和影像学方法评估泊沙康唑治疗肺部侵袭性曲霉菌感染的疗效。该研究共纳入 79 例患者,采用泊沙康唑每次 400 mg、每日 2 次治疗,其中 58 例将泊沙康唑作为挽救治疗用药,53 例曾使用过伊曲康唑,44 例曾使用过

伏立康唑。结果显示,在治疗第 6 个月时泊沙康唑的有效率为 61%,在治疗 12 个月时有效率为 46%;不良反应主要为恶心、皮疹。Chishimba L 等^[40]利用真菌致敏性重症哮喘(SAFS)和变应性支气管肺曲菌病(ABPA)来评估伏立康唑或泊沙康唑作为二线或三线用药的疗效。研究人员分析了 33 个治疗案例,24 例使用伏立康唑(治疗 ABPA, n=19; 治疗 SAFS, n=5),9 例使用泊沙康唑(治疗 ABPA, n=9)。在治疗第 3、6、12 个月时泊沙康唑的整体临床改善率均为 78%,而伏立康唑的分别为 68%、75%、71%。整个研究中没有发现泊沙康唑治疗失败的案例,而在伏立康唑治疗的案例中有 8 例(33%)换药为泊沙康唑。Catanzaro A 等^[41]研究表明,泊沙康唑治疗慢性肺球孢子菌病有一定效果,并且有良好的耐受性。

Lee HJ 等^[42]报道了 2 例 IPFI 病例,患者在使用泊沙康唑之前曾使用过多种抗真菌药,包括两性霉素 B、两性霉素 B 脂质体、卡泊芬净,但是以上药物治疗效果不佳,而采用泊沙康唑作为挽救治疗方案,取得了部分缓解。同时也有案例分别报道泊沙康唑成功治疗肺暗色丝孢霉病、肺烟曲霉菌病、肺孢子囊菌病、肺毛霉菌病及肺接合菌病^[43-46]。孙艳等^[47]报道了 1 例泊沙康唑成功治愈造血干细胞移植术后 IPFI 的病例,该患者早期预防性使用氟康唑,在考虑真菌感染后换用伏立康唑及卡泊芬净,但由于副作用及疗效不佳,遂改为泊沙康唑治疗,用药 2 d 后患者临床症状改善,4 d 后肺部影像学好转,连续使用 6 周后患者无病生存。

5 结语

已有临床观察和对照研究探讨了泊沙康唑对免疫缺陷患者防治 IFI 的有效性^[48-51],然而单纯针对 IPFI 的随机对照研究却相对缺乏。就已发表的文献而言,泊沙康唑治疗难治性肺部侵袭性曲霉菌病及 ABPA 有良好的效果,可降低肺部感染加重及哮喘急性加重的频率,并且对罕见的 IPFI 也有疗效,可以作为 IPFI 的挽救用药。然而这些都仅限于临床观察研究和个案报道,尚需更多高质量的临床随机对照研究进一步评估泊沙康唑防治 IPFI 的价值。

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