

• 综 述 •

HIV 感染合并冠心病治疗的研究进展*

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[摘要] 随着抗逆转录病毒治疗变得更为普遍, 获得性免疫缺陷综合征(艾滋病)患者的寿命明显延长。由于传统和非传统风险因素的影响, 相较于普通人群, 艾滋病患者罹患冠状动脉疾病的风险明显增高, 疾病进展也更早。并且目前针对艾滋病的治疗仍存在局限性, 部分药物可通过多种机制加重心血管疾病风险。近年来, 中国人免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)感染人口数量不断上升, 探索 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者的治疗策略至关重要。因此, 该文就 HIV 感染合并冠心病治疗方面的研究进展进行综述。

[关键词] 获得性免疫缺陷综合征; 人类免疫缺陷病毒; 感染; 冠状动脉粥样硬化性心脏病; 治疗; 研究进展; 综述

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**Research progress in the treatment of HIV infection complicated
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[Abstract] With the widespread use of antiretroviral therapy, the life expectancy of patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has been significantly extended. Due to both traditional and non-traditional risk factors, AIDS patients have a significantly higher risk of developing coronary artery disease and experience earlier disease progression compared to the general population. Additionally, current treatments for AIDS have limitations, and some medications can increase the risk of cardiovascular disease through various mechanisms. In recent years, the number of people infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in China has been increasing, and it is crucial to explore treatment strategies for patients with HIV infection complicated with coronary heart disease. Therefore, this article reviews the research progress in the treatment of HIV infection complicated with coronary heart disease.

[Key words] Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; Human immunodeficiency virus; Infection; Coronary atherosclerotic heart disease; Treatment; Research progress; Review

在过去几十年里, 获得性免疫缺陷综合征(艾滋病)在治疗方面取得了飞速的进展, 加之抗逆转录病毒治疗(ART)变得更为普遍, 艾滋病患者的预期寿命明显延长, 人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)感染已经转变成

为一种慢性疾病^[1]。随着年龄的增长, 这部分患者在面对传统心血管疾病风险因素的同时, 还需面对 HIV 感染特异性因素(低 CD4⁺T 细胞计数、合并其他病毒感染、ART 药物的使用), 因此该人群心血管疾病进

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展较早^[2-4]。相较普通人群,艾滋病患者罹患急性心肌梗死或冠状动脉疾病的风险至少增加了 50%^[5]。据 WU 等^[6]研究估计,中国艾滋病患者数已大于 125 万例,这将为临床和公共健康事业带来巨大的挑战。因此,探索 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者的治疗策略至关重要。近年来,关于这部分人群治疗的研究不断涌现,提供了许多新思路,本文就 HIV 感染合并冠心病治疗方面的研究进展进行综述。

1 抗 HIV 治疗

HIV 可通过直接或间接的作用促进冠心病的发生、发展^[7]。目前认为的主要机制有:HIV 直接损伤内皮细胞、引起慢性炎症和免疫细胞活化、导致肠道微生物移位及与其他病毒共感染^[8-12]。抗 HIV 治疗是 HIV 合并冠心病患者治疗策略的重要组成部分,而 ART 是抗 HIV 感染治疗的主流疗法。国内外指南均建议,一旦确诊 HIV 感染,应立即开始治疗。同时也有研究发现,持续有效的 ART 可能会降低感染者发生冠状动脉疾病事件的风险^[4]。因此,HIV 感染合并高心血管疾病风险或者已确诊冠心病的人群也应尽早开始 ART。一般 HIV 初治患者国内推荐方案为 2 种核苷类逆转录酶抑制剂类骨干药物联合第三类药物,第三类药物可以为非核苷类逆转录酶抑制剂或者增强型蛋白酶抑制剂(含利托那韦或考比司他)或者整合酶抑制剂;也可以选用复方单片制剂^[13-14]。但需要注意的部分 ART 药物可以增加心血管疾病风险,因此,对于 HIV 感染合并冠心病的患者需要谨慎选择治疗方案。

阿巴卡韦是一种核苷类逆转录酶抑制剂,既往认为阿巴卡韦会增加 HIV 感染人群心肌梗死的发生风险;但近年来也有研究提示,其对于稳定使用 ART 方案的 30~50 岁患者影响不大^[15-16]。因此,对于 HIV 感染合并高心血管疾病风险患者是否可以包含阿巴卡韦的方案还需要进一步研究讨论。目前,国外指南提出应避免使用阿巴卡韦^[14]。多种蛋白酶抑制剂如利托那韦、洛匹那韦、安普那韦等均与艾滋病患者心血管疾病风险增加相关,这与它们改变调节基因网络(AR-RGN)活性,可能促进泡沫细胞的形成有关^[2,17]。达鲁那韦作为第二代蛋白酶抑制剂是否会增加心血管疾病风险还存有争议^[18]。而目前缺少研究报道阿扎那韦存在这种风险,其更适用于心血管疾病风险高的艾滋病患者^[19]。

目前,关于整合酶抑制剂、非核苷类逆转录酶抑制剂和心血管疾病风险之间联系的研究相对较少,且

存在争议。RESPOND 研究提示,整合酶抑制剂与心血管疾病的早发及发病率增高相关^[20]。但 SURIAL 等^[21]的研究则未提供相同的证据。也有研究表示,基于整合酶抑制剂的方案可能更适合高心血管疾病风险人群,从基于蛋白酶抑制剂的方案切换到基于整合酶抑制剂的方案 48 周后,患者表现出几种致动脉粥样硬化脂质特征(氧化低密度脂蛋白、脂蛋白相关磷脂酶 A2)的改善^[22-23]。

总之,HIV 感染合并冠心病患者应该如何进行抗病毒治疗还没有确切的答案,但应尽量避免使用阿巴卡韦及大部分蛋白酶抑制剂,在权衡利弊之下,选择适合患者的抗病毒方案。近年来,有数例 HIV 感染合并白血病患者在接受 CCR5Δ32/Δ32 单倍体骨髓移植后得到完全治愈,细胞疗法和 CCR5 靶向基因编辑治疗可能是未来抗 HIV 治疗的新方向^[24]。

2 抗血小板治疗

血小板在冠状动脉粥样硬化血栓形成中发挥着重要作用,抗血小板治疗则是冠状动脉疾病患者预防血栓或缺血事件的主要药物治疗方法。HIV 感染患者体内的血小板会发生特异性改变:一方面,血小板可内吞 HIV 粒子并被激活^[25];另一方面,在长期 ART 下,血小板线粒体 DNA 含量和线粒体呼吸也会发生异常,最终引起血小板功能障碍^[26],HIV 感染患者动脉粥样硬化血栓形成风险升高。因此,抗血小板治疗对于 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者也很重要。但目前关于 HIV 感染患者如何使用抗血小板药物的研究甚少。

阿司匹林作为临床应用最广泛的抗血小板药物,可降低血管疾病患者心肌梗死、脑卒中或死亡的发生率^[27]。但阿司匹林在 HIV 感染患者中的作用存在争议,有研究表示其在接受 ART 的 HIV-1 感染受试者中可以减弱血小板活化,但也有研究提示阿司匹林对于这部分患者的效果较差^[28-30]。阿司匹林的安全性也是研究者关注的重点,目前认为其与 ART 药物之间没有潜在的药物相互作用,合用的时候可以考虑使用标准剂量^[31]。但阿司匹林在 HIV 感染患者中的具体作用、使用时机等还需要更多的研究来证实。目前,一项关于阿司匹林对 HIV 疾病进展影响的随机对照试验正在进行当中^[32]。除阿司匹林外,氯吡格雷也是临床常用的抗血小板药物,其作为第二代 P2Y₁₂ 受体拮抗药,有随机对照试验显示氯吡格雷可降低 HIV 患者血栓形成风险,同时具有一定的抗炎作用^[29]。并且氯吡格雷比阿司匹林可更有效地抑制血

小板活化及血小板诱导的内皮炎症^[33]。但有研究表明, HIV 感染患者需慎用氯吡格雷, 因为其 与依法韦仑、艾曲伟林之间存在药物相互作用, 可能降低氯吡格雷的活性代谢物水平, 可考虑选用普拉格雷作为替代^[34]。

3 血脂管理

血脂异常是冠心病的致病性危险因素, 未经治疗的 HIV 感染人群具有与一般人群不同的脂质水平, 表现为总胆固醇(TC)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)降低, 甘油三酯升高^[35-36]。同时, 部分 ART 药物也会增加高脂血症的发病率^[37]。这些脂质水平的变化可能会加重艾滋病患者的心血管疾病风险。可见对 HIV 感染患者进行脂质水平的管理是有必要的。欧洲指南指出 HIV 感染患者若患有动脉粥样硬化性疾病, 则判定为极高风险, LDL-C 的治疗目标应低于 1.4 mmol/L(55 mg/dL), 对其他脂质的水平暂无提及^[38]。与普通冠心病患者不同, HIV 感染患者存在病情复杂、合并症多、使用 ART 等问题, 所以合理选择降脂药物非常重要。

他汀类药物主要降低 LDL-C 水平, 是冠状动脉心血管疾病一、二级预防的推荐用药。对于 HIV 感染患者, 他汀类药物具有调节血脂和多效性作用(抗炎、改变凝血功能)^[39-41]。也有少量研究表明, 他汀类药物可通过多种机制减弱 HIV-1 活性, 甚至能限制病毒复制^[42]。因此, 他汀类药物对于 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者的治疗有一定优势。欧洲指南建议无论艾滋病患者脂质水平如何, 他汀类药物都应该用于治疗所有已确诊的血管疾病患者或心血管疾病高危人群, 但只有 38.8% 的患者接受了他汀类药物治疗^[43-44]。他汀类药物作为临床一线用药, 种类繁多, 而 HIV 感染人群通常正在接受 ART, 故需特别关注药物相互作用的问题。有荟萃分析显示, 阿托伐他汀、瑞舒伐他汀和普伐他汀对接受 ART 的 HIV 感染患者是安全的, 但应避免使用辛伐他汀^[45]。匹伐他汀作为较新的他汀类药物, 对预防 HIV 感染中的心血管疾病有一定作用, 但其对艾滋病患者的安全性还需要更多的研究来证实^[46-47]。

虽然他汀类药物应用广泛, 但对于部分 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者, 他汀类药物不能很好地控制血脂水平, 则需考虑使用其他药物。依折麦布是一种较为安全的胆固醇吸收抑制剂, 可显著降低 HIV 感染者 TC 和 LDL-C 水平^[48]。但需注意依折麦布与利托那韦增强的蛋白酶抑制剂共同给药时, 依折麦布的作用

会降低^[31]。此外, 前蛋白转化酶枯草溶菌素 9 (PCSK9) 作为一种酶原, 在胆固醇代谢中发挥重要作用, 其可通过载脂蛋白 E 和 LDL-受体介导的机制促进肝脏脂肪生成和动脉粥样硬化的发展^[49]。有研究发现, 在 HIV 阳性个体血清中 PCSK9 水平升高与冠状动脉内皮功能异常相关, 而依洛尤单抗作为一种 PCSK9 单克隆抗体, 可迅速逆转 HIV 感染者和血脂异常患者的冠状动脉内皮功能障碍^[50]。一项随机对照试验(BEIJERINCK 研究)显示, 对于 HIV 感染患者, 依洛尤单抗安全有效, 其能显著降低动脉粥样硬化性脂蛋白水平, 甚至能继续降低他汀类药物最大耐受剂量治疗下的脂质水平^[51]。PCSK9 抑制剂可能是改善 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者血管功能的重要新策略。

HIV 感染患者 HDL-C 水平降低, 这会增加这部分患者心血管疾病风险, 同时个体中功能失调的 HDL 可能通过促进单核细胞衍生泡沫细胞从而加速动脉粥样硬化形成^[36, 52]。卵磷脂中胆固醇酰基转移酶(LCAT)是高密度脂蛋白代谢和反向胆固醇转运中的关键酶, LCAT 的活动会增加 HDL-C 的水平^[53]。BANI 等^[54]研究发现, 在加纳的 HIV 感染者中, LCAT 和脂蛋白脂肪酶存在单核苷酸多态性, 从而导致患者的血脂异常。通过改变 HIV 患者 LCAT 基因、提高血浆 LCAT 水平、增强 LCAT 活性可能会给患者带来益处, LCAT 未来可能会成为治疗 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者的新靶点。

4 血运重建

血运重建是冠心病治疗策略的重要组成部分。有研究表明, HIV 感染患者发生急性冠状动脉事件的年龄更小($P<0.001$), 病变更可能出现在冠状动脉的近端, 且狭窄更为严重^[55-57]。HIV 感染合并冠心病患者进行早期血运重建可能会有更大的获益, 但还需要更多的研究来证实。介入治疗及手术的安全性也是研究的重点, 对于需要血运重建的 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者, 冠状动脉旁路移植手术(CABG)安全有效, 生存率高, 主要心脏不良事件发生率低^[58]。而经皮冠状动脉介入治疗(PCI)后发生院内和长期重大心脏不良事件的风险很高^[59]。但也有研究表示, 与 HIV 阴性患者相比, PCI 后的 1 年内预后不会显著恶化^[56]。尽管随机对照试验显示, SYNTAX 评分 II 2020 有助于指导选择最佳的血运重建方案^[60], 但此评分在 HIV 感染患者中的适用性还需要进一步评估。除了治疗方案, HIV 感染患者对于 PCI 和 CABG 的接受

程度较低,这也影响了疾病的预后^[61]。因此,如何使 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者得到最佳、合理的治疗是接下来需要探究的重要问题。

5 干预肠道微生物

人体内的微生物群可能影响多种代谢和生理功能,与人类许多疾病息息相关。在持续的 HIV 感染下,微生物组多样性、致病菌丰度的改变均可能引起肠道微生物易位,从而诱导艾滋病患者全身炎症,最终促进动脉粥样硬化病变的形成^[11]。另外,肠道微生物的代谢产物如三甲胺-N-氧化物、肉碱的水平与艾滋病患者动脉粥样硬化发生密切相关^[62-63]。益生元、益生菌、粪菌移植、共生疗法是目前主要调节肠道微生物的方式^[64-65]。补充益生菌可降低一般人群三甲胺-N-氧化物和慢性炎症标志物的水平,减弱心肌梗死后的心肌重塑^[66]。而对于 HIV 感染患者,益生元、益生菌疗法不仅能改变患者微生物群的组成,还能减少 T 淋巴细胞的活化,但所用化合物的类型、剂量、给药时间还存有很大争议,同时也还需要更多证据来证实益生元和益生菌在 HIV 感染患者心血管疾病方面的作用^[67]。粪便微生物群移植(FMT)是近年来迅速崛起的新领域,其是指将粪便菌群从健康供体转移到患者的结肠中,从而恢复正常的微生物群,治愈疾病。有研究表明,FMT 在动脉粥样硬化的治疗中有很大的潜力,但 FMT 在 HIV 感染患者中的应用价值还处于研究阶段^[68]。

6 小 结

近年来,HIV 感染逐渐转变成为一种慢性疾病,感染者病死率明显下降、预期寿命延长,但随之而来的是一些相关并发症发生率增加。HIV 感染合并冠心病的发病机制复杂,与非 HIV 感染患者具有不同的特点。ART 是 HIV 感染合并冠心病患者治疗方案中的一大重要版块,但由于这部分患者的特殊性,需要临床医生谨慎选择 ART 药物。同时这部分患者的血脂管理、血小板治疗也十分关键,但是目前为止还缺乏足够的循证医学证据。相较于普通人群,HIV 感染者心肌梗死发生率增高,血运重建显得更为重要,如何选择合适的治疗时机和策略是接下来需要探究的问题。总之,HIV 感染合并冠心病患者的治疗方案目前还缺乏足够的循证医学证据支持,但随着研究的深入,将为这部分患者的治疗带来更多的福音。

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