

· 综 述 ·

破伤风类毒素、降低抗原含量的白喉毒素 和无细胞百日咳联合疫苗的临床研究 及其应用进展

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摘要: 百白破联合疫苗的应用对预防百日咳、白喉、破伤风起到非常重要的作用。但自上个世纪 80 年代开始, 世界各地普遍出现“百日咳重现”现象, 百日咳发病率逐年升高, 而成年人感染百日咳并传染婴幼儿成为重要的传播方式。WHO 建议成年人接种破伤风类毒素、降低抗原含量的白喉毒素和无细胞百日咳联合疫苗(tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis, Tdap)以预防百日咳。本文对部分 Tdap 的临床研究及其应用情况作一综述。

关键词: 破伤风; 白喉; 百日咳; 联合疫苗

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Progress in clinical study and application of tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis combined vaccine

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Abstract: The application of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) combined vaccine plays an important role in prevention of the three diseases. However, since 1980s, pertussis re-emerge has appeared worldwide. The morbidity of pertussis increases year by year, while the infection from adults to infants has become a prominent transmission mode. WHO recommends the vaccination of tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid and acellular pertussis combined vaccine (Tdap) to prevent pertussis. This paper reviews the clinical study and application of partial Tdap.

Key words: Tetanus; Diphtheria; Pertussis; Combined vaccine

百日咳是一种常见的急性呼吸道传染病,由百日咳杆菌感染引起。其传染性强,感染率高,是儿童致死率最高的感染性疾病之一,肺炎、百日咳脑病和营养不良是引起死亡的主要并发症^[1]。在全细胞百日咳疫苗被广泛接种前,美国报告百日咳病例数量约为每年 27 万例,其中死亡病例约 1 万例^[2]。白喉(diphtheria)是由白喉杆菌引起的一种急性呼吸道传染病,主要临床表现为上呼吸道发炎,常表现在咽部,有时在鼻腔、喉部和气管。WHO 在未实行扩大免疫规划(Expanded Programme on Immunization, EPI)前,发展中国家白喉发生率为每年 100 万例,约 5 万 ~

6 万人死亡^[3]。破伤风(tetanus)是由破伤风梭菌经破损皮肤或黏膜侵入人体,在厌氧环境下生长繁殖并产生大量毒素,进而引起人体局部或全身肌肉强直、痉挛及抽搐的一种急性特异性感染性疾病,病死率高达 10%^[4]。破伤风感染在 2015 年造成全球 56 743 人死亡,死亡病例主要分布于东南亚、南亚以及撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲地区,在我国破伤风成年人病死率约为 0.05/10 万^[5]。

由于百日咳、白喉和破伤风联合疫苗的推广及应用,这 3 种疾病的发病率出现普遍下降。其中,新生儿破伤风和白喉患病的下降比例尤为明显。WHO 统计数据表明,百日咳疫苗保护力在 4 ~ 12 年后逐渐降低^[1],因此,接种百日咳疫苗无法获得终生免

疫。自 20 世纪 80 年代开始,百日咳在人群中发病率逐渐升高,这种疫情反弹被国外学者称为“百日咳重现(Pertussis re-emerge)”^[6],且青少年和成人的发病比率有逐渐升高的趋势。据美国疾病与预防控制中心(Center for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC)报告,2000 ~ 2014 年间,10 ~ 19 岁年龄组人群发病率上升最快,2001 年为 5.5/10 万人,2002 年为 6.7/10 万人,2003 年为 10.9/10 万人,而在 2014 年时为 25.1/10 万人^[7-8]。因此,世界各国及相关组织对“百日咳重现”均高度重视,普遍建议加强百白破联合疫苗接种,以应对日益严峻的百日咳流行。美国免疫实施咨询委员会(Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices, ACIP)认为,不是所有的百日咳均可以预防,维持现有已获批疫苗在婴幼儿和青少年中的覆盖率,并在成人(尤其是孕妇)中实现疫苗高覆盖率,是预防百日咳的最佳有效手段^[9]。全球百日咳协作组织(Global Pertussis Initiative, GPI)提出倡议,对妊娠期妇女进行产前接种,并对围产期母亲及与新生儿密切接触的家庭成员、医务工作者等进行免疫接种,以形成对婴儿严密的保护,此策略称之为“蚕茧策略(Cocoon Strategy)”^[10]。

目前,用于青少年和成年人的疫苗称为破伤风类毒素、降低抗原含量的白喉毒素和无细胞百日咳联合疫苗(tetanus toxoid, reduced diphtheria toxoid, and acellular pertussis, Tdap)。相比婴幼儿使用的百白破联合疫苗, Tdap 各个组分含量均有不同程度的减少,但对青少年及成人仍能起到较好的保护效果。目前,在世界范围内广泛使用的 Tdap 主要有 2 种,分别为葛兰素史克(GSK)公司的 Boostrix[®] 和赛诺菲巴斯德(Sanofi Pasteur)公司的 Adacel[®]。另外,丹麦血清研究所、韩国绿十字、BioNet-Asia 等公司的 Tdap 产品也在部分国家批准或正处于临床研究中^[11-14]。本文着重对 Boostrix[®]、Adacel[®] 主要的临床试验、其他未上市 Tdap 相关研究以及 Tdap 的应用情况作一综述。

1 Tdap 的临床研究

1.1 Boostrix[®] GSK 公司生产的 Boostrix[®] 是青少年和成人型无细胞百日咳疫苗,在大多数国家批准上市,并应用于 4 岁以上人群(在美国批准用于 10 岁以上人群)。每剂 Boostrix[®] 含有 8 μg 百日咳毒素(pertussis toxin, PT)、8 μg 丝状血凝素(filamentous haemagglutinin, FHA)、2.5 μg 百日咳黏附素(pertactin, PRN)、2.5 Lf 白喉毒素(diphtheria toxoid, DT)、

5 Lf 破伤风毒素(tetanus toxoid, TT)以及 0.39 或 0.5 mg 铝离子。0.39 mg 为美国批准的铝离子含量,0.5 mg 为其他国家批准的铝离子含量。Boostrix 可以与灭活脊髓灰质炎病毒疫苗(inactivated poliovirus vaccine, IPV)联合使用,商品名为 Boostrix-IPV[®]^[15]。

截至 2018 年 10 月, Boostrix[®] 在美国国立注册资料库(ClinicalTrials.gov)中的相关临床试验(以 Boostrix[®] 为研究药物或作为对照药物)共 259 项。多项研究结果表明, Boostrix[®] 对青少年、成人以及老年人具有良好的保护效果^[16-18]。由美国国立卫生研究院(National Institutes of Health, NIH)开展的成人百日咳试验(adult pertussis trial, APERT)以单组分 Tdap(不含 TT、DT)的临床保护效力为研究目标。该项临床研究横跨美国 8 个中心,随机对 2 781 名 15 ~ 65 岁健康人群接种不含白喉和破伤风成分的 Boostrix[®] 或甲型肝炎疫苗,通过连续 24 个月的监测,以评估百日咳疫苗的保护效力。结果表明,疫苗组的百日咳发病率显著低于对照组,疫苗组的保护率约为 92%(95% CI: 32% ~ 99%)^[19]。

支持 Boostrix[®] 获批上市的关键性 III 期临床试验主要在美国进行,分别包括 10 ~ 18、19 ~ 64 及 65 岁以上人群的免疫原性研究。10 ~ 18 岁年龄组研究中,初次免疫 1 个月后, PT、FHA 和 PRN 的抗体阳转率分别为 84.5%(95% CI: 83.0% ~ 85.8%)、95.1%(95% CI: 94.2% ~ 95.9%)和 95.4%(95% CI: 94.5% ~ 96.1%),抗体几何平均滴度分别为 85.9、623.8 和 472.8 ELU/mL (ELU/mL 为 ELISA units/mL 缩写)^[16]。19 ~ 64 岁年龄组研究中,初次免疫后 PT、FHA、PRN 抗体阳转率分别为 77.2%(95% CI: 74.9% ~ 79.3%)、96.9%(95% CI: 95.8% ~ 97.7%)和 93.2%(95% CI: 91.8% ~ 94.4%),抗体滴度分别为 63.6、624.0 和 399.7 ELU/mL,抗体滴度非劣效于已经批准的 Adacel[®];与 Infanrix[®] 免疫原性相比,抗体滴度的比率[GMC Tdap / GMC DTaP 95% CI (LL, UL)]分别为 1.39(1.32, 1.47)、7.46(6.86, 8.12)和 3.56(3.10, 4.08)^[17]。65 岁以上人群中,抗体滴度分别为 49.1、689.0 和 104.2 ELU/mL,抗百日咳抗体滴度不低于同期接种 3 针 Infanrix[®] 的抗体滴度。10 ~ 18 岁与 65 岁以上人群临床试验中,白喉和破伤风的免疫原性均非劣效于单独的破伤风白喉联合疫苗(tetanus and diphtheria combined vaccine, Td)^[18]。此外,在英国、德国、比利时、芬兰等国家进行的 II / III 期临床试验中, Tdap 具有良好的免疫原性终点^[20-23]。在一项美国开展的 III 期临床

试验中,对 19 ~ 30 岁、10 年前接种过 Tdap 的人群进行了 Boostrix[®] 强化接种,结果显示,各组分抗体水平增加 3.8 ~ 15.5 倍,重复接种后耐受性良好且具有免疫原性^[24]。在德国开展的一项 III 期临床试验也表明,接种 5 剂 DTaP 后再接种第 6 剂 Tdap,在青少年人群中具有良好的安全性及免疫原性^[25]。

还有临床试验表明,Boostrix[®] 与流感疫苗、甲型肝炎疫苗、ACYW135 群脑膜炎球菌多糖疫苗以及 HPV 疫苗联用,不会影响其免疫原性^[18,26-27]。

1.2 Adacel[®] 赛诺菲巴斯德公司生产的 Adacel[®] 是青少年和成人型无细胞百日咳疫苗,在欧洲市场商品名为 Covaxis。该疫苗在大多数国家批准用于 4 岁或 4 岁以上人群(在美国批准用于 10 ~ 64 岁人群),不含硫柳汞及其他防腐剂。每剂 Adacel[®] 含有 2.5 μg PT、5 μg FHA、3 μg PRN、5 μg Fim、2 Lf DT、5 Lf TT、0.33 mg 铝离子。可与 IPV 联合使用,商品名为 Repevax^[15]。

截至 2018 年 10 月,Adacel[®] 在 ClinicalTrail.com 上注册的相关临床试验(以 Adacel[®] 为研究药物或作为对照药物)共 260 项。研究结果表明,Adacel[®] 在儿童、青少年及成年人中具有较好的保护效果。支持批准 Adacel[®] 用于儿童人群的临床试验主要有 2 项,在英国和加拿大分别开展了一项 3.5 ~ 5 和 4 ~ 6 岁的随机、对照、多中心临床试验,入组人数均 > 400 人,单剂次免疫 4 ~ 6 周后可获得有效滴度的破伤风和白喉抗体,并且其免疫原性与 Quadracel[®] (儿童用百白破脊髓灰质炎疫苗)具有非劣效性。此外,无论是与 OPV 还是 IPV 联用,百日咳各组分均能产生良好的免疫原性^[28-29]。支持批准用于青少年的临床试验主要有 2 项,入组人数均 > 250 人,分别为在美国开展的一项 11 ~ 64 岁间健康青少年和成年人的随机、双盲的对照试验^[30],以及在英国开展的一项 13 ~ 17 岁健康青少年的随机、单盲临床试验^[20]。其中,白喉和破伤风的抗体均大于 0.1 IU/mL,免疫后 1 个月对百日咳各组分的抗体滴度和阳转进行检测,结果显示,在美国开展的临床试验中 PT、FHA、PRN、FIM2/3 抗体的几何平均滴度增长为 2.1 ~ 5.4 倍,英国开展的临床试验为 3.5 ~ 19.4 倍,与儿童百白破疫苗 Daptacel[®] 相比具有非劣效性。支持批准用于成年人的临床试验主要有 3 项,入组人数均 > 600 人,分别为在加拿大开展的一项随机、双盲、对照、多中心的临床试验,入组年龄为 12 ~ 54 岁^[31];在美国开展的一项随机、单盲、对照的临床试验,入组年龄为 19 ~ 64 岁^[17];在加拿大开展的一项随机、单盲、对照、多中心的临

床试验,入组年龄为 12 ~ 60 岁^[32]。3 项临床试验中,免疫 4 周后,白喉和破伤风的抗体水平均大于 0.1 IU/mL,百日咳各组分抗体 GMT 增加约 4 ~ 50 倍。

此外,在 10 ~ 17 岁人群中,Adacel[®] 与 HPV 疫苗、脑膜炎或流感疫苗联合使用不会降低 Tdap 的免疫原性^[33-35]。

1.3 其他 Tdap 韩国绿十字(GCC)公司生产的 Tdap 含有 8 μg PT、8 μg FHA 及 4 μg PRN(DT、TT 以及铝离子含量未知),免疫 BALB/c 小鼠后,PT、FHA 和 PRN 的抗体滴度均显著升高,感染 5 d 后细菌被完全清除,实验组和阳性对照组在清除细菌能力方面差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)^[12,36]。丹麦血清研究所生产的 Tdap,其百日咳疫苗采用过氧化氢脱毒的 PT 制备而成。每剂含 20 μg PT、6.25 Lf TT、6.25 Lf DT 及 0.5 mg 铝离子。在一项 802 名 18 ~ 55 岁健康人群参与的双盲、随机试验中,92.0%受试者获得抗百日咳毒素(anti-PT)抗体增强反应,Tdap 引起的预防破伤风和白喉抗体滴度不低于 Td 组分^[11]。泰国 BioNet-Asia 公司生产的 Tdap 含有 5 μg PT(基因脱毒)、5 μg FHA、2.5 μg PRN、6.25 Lf DT、6.25 Lf TT 及 0.5 mg 铝离子。在开展的一项 67 人参与的 I 期临床试验中,28 d 后检测 PT、FHA、PRN 抗体阳转率均超过 78%,PT 抗体滴度已达到保护效果,并优于市售化学脱毒 PT 的百白破疫苗^[13]。Chiron 公司(被 GSK 收购)采用遗传脱毒 PT(9K/129G)变异体制备 Tdap,在比利时开展的一项 420 人参与的 I 期临床试验中,3 年内 PT 的抗体水平具有较好的保护效果,研究同时发现,含有 2 μg 基因脱毒的 PT 引起的抗体水平反应与 8 μg 化学脱毒 PT 的 Tdap 相似^[37]。

2 Tdap 的应用

目前 Tdap 在世界范围内已广泛使用,Boostrix[®] 在 81 个国家批准上市,Adacel[®] 在 64 个国家批准上市。在广泛接种 Tdap 后,人群中百日咳发病率发生了显著的变化,同时 Tdap 的安全性也得到进一步验证。SKOFF 等^[38]对美国 1990 ~ 2014 年报告的百日咳病例进行回顾性分析,以评价 11 ~ 18 岁人群中 Tdap 的长期效果。分段回归分析的坡度系数显示,引入 Tdap 接种后立即呈现出正向影响(斜率:0.495 9; $P < 0.001$),但在 2010 年观察到趋势出现逆转,11 ~ 18 岁人群的患病率上升速度高于所有其他年龄组的总和(斜率:0.572 7; $P < 0.001$),这种趋势逆转与“百日咳重现”恰好吻合。专家认为在未

开发出更好的、具有长期保护效力的百日咳疫苗前,接种当前的 Tdap 仍是最有效的预防百日咳感染的方法。从 2013 年起,新西兰政府对妊娠期妇女使用 Tdap 进行资助。GRIFFIN 等^[39]对 68 550 名符合条件的产妇使用 Tdap 情况进行回顾性分析,其中 8 178 人(11.9%)接种了疫苗,60 372 人(88.1%)未接种疫苗。接种疫苗与未接种疫苗的妇女发生不良反应的风险相当,无直接证据证明接种疫苗与不良反应有关。此外,澳大利亚在 2009 ~ 2012 年实施免费“蚕茧接种计划”,以减少婴幼儿的百日咳感染。DYDA 等^[40]于 2012 ~ 2014 年对 > 45 岁人群进行了接种 Tdap 情况的调查。在“蚕茧策略”实施前,91 432 名成年人 Tdap 接种率为 3.1% ($n = 2\ 823$),在项目实施后增加了 7 倍,达 21.8% ($n = 19\ 898$)。其中女性接种率约为男性的 2 倍,已成为祖父母的人群接种率可能高于未成为祖父母的人群。

此外,随着 Tdap 的广泛应用,扩大使用人群范围的临床研究也取得了较为积极的效果。其中对妊娠期妇女开展的临床研究充分表明,Tdap 在该人群中具有较好的安全性。抗体水平虽然在 1 年后有所下降,但与正常人群接种 Tdap 后的抗体水平相似,母乳中也有较高滴度的 IgA 抗体。对出生后婴儿进行血清学抗体检测,其抗体水平较未接种 Tdap 妇女生产的婴儿有明显升高,与正常接种 4 剂 DTaP 的婴儿抗体水平相当^[41-48]。其他特殊人群,如 HIV 携带者、医护人员、外周血干细胞移植患者的临床研究结果也表明,Tdap 具有一定的保护效果^[49-51]。

风险获益评估方面,日本和美国的学者分别通过设计动态模型评估了接种 Tdap 的经济学效益。在日本孕妇接种 Tdap 的费用评估为 54.5 美元,接种疫苗所带来的成本低于对婴儿感染相关疾病治疗的成本^[52]。在美国,利用疾病动态模型计算得出,若对 65 岁以上人群进行疫苗接种,费用约为 470 万美元,从社会角度节约了 4 470 万美元,从患者治疗方面节约了 4 480 万美元^[53]。

在 Tdap 应用中偶有相关不良反应报道,诸如横纹肌溶解综合征、结节性红斑、视神经炎等^[54-56]。经过科学的分析调查后,并无直接证据证明这些事件与接种 Tdap 有关,参与调查医护人员同时建议考虑在孕妇怀孕超过 32 周时接种疫苗,使胎儿有更长的发育时间,也更有利于母体并发症的安全管理。

3 展望

我国近年百日咳流行与发病呈现出愈加严重的

趋势。HUANG 等^[57]2010 ~ 2012 年在天津对 3 个社区(共 160 147 人)开展了一项百日咳复发的流行病学特征调查,百日咳的年发病率为 23.52 例/10 万人,为同期医院报告病例的 16.22 倍($P < 0.001$),其中 15 ~ 69 岁年龄组发病率为医院报告发病率的 43.08 倍。2010 年 9 月期间,ZHANG 等^[58]在广东省对 1 313 名 0 ~ 95 岁健康人群获得的血清样本进行检测,> 7 岁人群的感染率为 9 395/10 万(PT 抗体滴度 > 30 IU/mL),其中 13 ~ 19 岁和 41 ~ 50 岁年龄段为 2 个峰值,分别为 11 561/10 万和 11 428/10 万,表明青少年和成年人为潜在的重要传染源。

目前 Tdap 尚未在我国上市,Boostrix[®] 曾短暂上市后退出中国市场。在我国开展的 Boostrix[®] 相关临床试验中,ZHU 等^[59]对 6 ~ 8 岁儿童进行了安全性和免疫原性研究,结果表明,接受 1 针次 Tdap 免疫后耐受性和免疫原性良好。Tdap 接种是预防百日咳感染的有效手段,广泛地免疫接种或许对遏制百日咳流行起到积极的作用。

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