



(扫描二维码查看原文)

· 细菌耐药研究 ·

基质辅助激光解析电离飞行时间质谱在结核分枝杆菌耐药检测中的应用价值研究

余艳芳¹, 赵开顺¹, 屠春林¹, 陈妮², 梁海鹰², 易清清³, 梁凯轶⁴, 孙亚蒙⁵

【摘要】 背景 结核复治患者耐药情况复杂。基质辅助激光解析电离飞行时间质谱 (MALDI-TOF) 可一次性检测菌株对多种临床常见抗结核药物的耐药性, 进而利于抗结核治疗方案的制定。目的 分析 MALDI-TOF 在结核分枝杆菌耐药检测中的应用价值。方法 收集 2016—2020 年上海市嘉定区中心医院肺科诊治的 200 例复治肺结核患者的痰液标本。以最低药敏浓度 (MIC) 法为本次药敏试验的“金标准”, 评价 MALDI-TOF 对结核分枝杆菌耐药性的检出情况, 采用三代测序验证 MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌耐药相关位点突变的准确性。结果 以 MIC 法为药敏试验的“金标准”, MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌对利福平耐药的灵敏度为 93.1%、特异度为 87.8%、正确率为 90.5%、Kappa 值为 0.810; MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌对异烟肼耐药的灵敏度为 77.2%、特异度为 98.6%、正确率为 85.0%、Kappa 值为 0.701; MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌对左氧氟沙星耐药的灵敏度为 77.8%、特异度为 99.0%、正确率为 88.5%、Kappa 值为 0.769; MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌对莫西沙星耐药的灵敏度为 85.7%、特异度为 76.2%、正确率为 78.5%、Kappa 值为 0.516; MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌对阿米卡星耐药的灵敏度为 94.9%、特异度为 89.4%、正确率为 90.5%、Kappa 值为 0.736; MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌对卷曲霉素耐药的灵敏度为 88.9%、特异度为 87.8%、正确率为 88.0%、Kappa 值为 0.654。MALDI-TOF 检测的耐药突变位点与三代测序检测的耐药突变位点一致率为 100%, 此外三代测序还获得 MALDI-TOF 检测体系中未涉及的突变位点。结论 通过 MALDI-TOF 检测的结核分枝杆菌对常用抗结核药物耐药结果与 MIC 法高度或中度一致, 其检测的耐药突变位点与三代测序检测的耐药突变位点一致率为 100%, 故 MALDI-TOF 检测的结核分枝杆菌耐药结果可以作为临床鉴定结核分枝杆菌药敏试验结果的有效补充。

【关键词】 基质辅助激光解析电离飞行时间质谱; 最低抑菌浓度; 三代测序; 结核分枝杆菌; 耐药

【中图分类号】 R 378.911 **【文献标识码】** A DOI: 10.12114/j.issn.1008-5971.2021.00.235

余艳芳, 赵开顺, 屠春林, 等. 基质辅助激光解析电离飞行时间质谱在结核分枝杆菌耐药检测中的应用价值研究[J]. 实用心脑血管病杂志, 2021, 29(10): 106-112. [www.syxnf.net]

YU Y F, ZHAO K S, TU C L, et al. Application value of matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry in the detection of drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis [J]. Practical Journal of Cardiac Cerebral Pneumal and Vascular Disease, 2021, 29(10): 106-112.

Application Value of Matrix-assisted Laser Desorption Ionization Time-of-flight Mass Spectrometry in the Detection of Drug Resistance of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis YU Yanfang¹, ZHAO Kaishun¹, TU Chunlin¹, CHEN Wei², LIANG Haiying², YI Qingqing³, LIANG Kaiyi⁴, SUN Yameng⁵

1. Department of Respiratory Medicine, Jiading District Central Hospital, Shanghai University of Medicine & Health Sciences, Shanghai 201800, China

2. Department of Pulmonology, Jiading District Central Hospital, Shanghai University of Medicine & Health Sciences, Shanghai 201800, China

3. Department of Central Laboratory, Jiading District Central Hospital, Shanghai University of Medicine & Health Sciences, Shanghai 201800, China

基金项目: 上海市卫生健康委员会科研面上项目 (201940315); 上海市嘉定区卫生健康系统科研项目 (2017ZD05); 上海市嘉定区科委科研项目 (JDKW-2019-W03)

1. 201800 上海市, 上海健康医学院附属嘉定区中心医院呼吸内科 2. 201800 上海市, 上海健康医学院附属嘉定区中心医院肺科
3. 201800 上海市, 上海健康医学院附属嘉定区中心医院中心实验室 4. 201800 上海市, 上海健康医学院附属嘉定区中心医院放射科
5. 200233 上海市, 上海柏辰生物科技有限公司

通信作者: 屠春林, E-mail: tuchunlin1218@163.com

4. Department of Radiology, Jiading District Central Hospital, Shanghai University of Medicine & Health Sciences, Shanghai 201800, China

5. Shanghai Baichen Biotechnology Co., Ltd., Shanghai 200233, China

Corresponding author: TU Chunlin, E-mail: tuchunlin1218@163.com

【 Abstract 】 Background The drug resistance of retreated tuberculosis patients is complex. Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF) can detect the drug resistance of strains to a variety of common clinical anti tuberculosis drugs at one time, which is conducive to the formulation of anti tuberculosis treatment plan. **Objective** To analyze the application value of MALDI-TOF in the detection of drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. **Methods** Sputum samples from 200 patients with retreated pulmonary tuberculosis treated in the Department of Pulmonary, Jiading District Central Hospital, Shanghai University of Medicine & Health Sciences from 2016 to 2020 were collected. Taking minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) method as the "gold standard" of this drug sensitivity test, the detection of drug resistance of MALDI-TOF to Mycobacterium tuberculosis was evaluated, and the accuracy of MALDI-TOF in detecting drug resistance related site mutations of Mycobacterium tuberculosis was verified by three-generation sequencing. **Results** Taking MIC method as the "gold standard" of drug sensitivity test, the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and *Kappa* value of rifampicin resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis detected by MALDI-TOF were 93.1%, 87.8%, 90.5% and 0.810, respectively; the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and *Kappa* value of isoniazid resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis detected by MALDI-TOF were 77.2%, 98.6%, 85.0% and 0.701, respectively; the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and *Kappa* value of levofloxacin resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis detected by MALDI-TOF were 77.8%, 99.0%, 88.5% and 0.769, respectively; the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and *Kappa* value of moxifloxacin resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis detected by MALDI-TOF were 85.7%, 76.2%, 78.5% and 0.516, respectively; the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and *Kappa* value of amikacin resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis detected by MALDI-TOF were 94.9%, 89.4%, 90.5% and 0.736, respectively; the sensitivity, specificity, accuracy and *Kappa* value of capreomycin resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis detected by MALDI-TOF were 88.9%, 87.8%, 88.0% and 0.654, respectively. The consistent rate of drug-resistant mutation sites detected by MALDI-TOF and that detected by third-generation sequencing was 100%. In addition, third-generation sequencing also obtained mutation sites not involved in MALDI-TOF detection system. **Conclusion** The drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis detected by MALDI-TOF to common anti tuberculosis drugs was highly or moderately consistent with MIC method. The consistency rate between the drug resistance mutation sites detected by MALDI-TOF and the drug resistance mutation sites detected by third-generation sequencing was 100%; therefore, using MALDI-TOF to detect the drug resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis can be an effective supplement to the results of clinical drug sensitivity test of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.

【 Key words 】 Matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry; Minimum inhibitory concentration; Third-generation sequencing; Mycobacterium tuberculosis; Drug resistance

结核病已成为严重危害全球范围内人群健康的公共卫生问题之一,近年来广泛耐药结核病(extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis, XDR-TB)和耐多药结核病(multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, MDR-TB)使结核病的临床治疗困难重重。为了避免结核分枝杆菌发生获得性耐药,WHO建议结核病及疑似结核病患者在行标准抗结核治疗前进行药敏试验^[1],以早期发现耐药结核病(drug-resistant tuberculosis, DR-TB)。但传统细菌耐药检测手段如表型药物敏感性试验(drug susceptibility test, DST)耗时较长(一般需要3~4周),同时因细菌生长不良或受其他微生物污染影响而导致结果不确定,进而延误患者治疗^[2]。

近年随着结核分枝杆菌耐药分子机制的阐明,采用分子生物学技术检测结核分枝杆菌的耐药基因已成为诊断DR-TB的方法^[3]。基质辅助激光解析电离飞行时间质谱(matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectrometry, MALDI-TOF)是美国食品药品监督管理局(Food and Drug Administration, FDA)批准的痕量核酸检测系统,

其具有检测时间短、准确度高、成本低等特点^[4]。近年随着GridION(Oxford Nanopore Technologies)测序平台不断更新,利用纳米孔测序仪获得较大测序深度后得到的校正序列与Sanger测序相比准确率高达100%,且其鉴定微生物及微生物耐药性的费用与Illumina二代测序相当,但测序时间极大缩短了^[5-6]。本研究以最低抑菌浓度(minimum inhibitory concentration, MIC)法为药敏试验的“金标准”,以三代测序验证突变基因,旨在分析MALDI-TOF在结核分枝杆菌耐药检测中的应用价值,以期为DR-TB防控方案的制定提供一定理论基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 菌株来源 收集2016—2020年上海市嘉定区中心医院肺科诊治的200例复治肺结核患者的痰液标本,其中男性157例,女性43例;年龄24~65岁,平均(45.0±10.3)岁。

1.2 主要试剂和材料 iPLEX Pro高保真基因型分析试剂盒购自Agena Bioscience公司(美国,10160),三代测序Barcode试剂盒购自Oxford Nanopore Technologies(英国,

EXP-NBD104、EXP-NBD114), 三代测序建库试剂盒购自 Oxford Nanopore Technologies (英国, SQK_LSK109), 测序芯片 R 9.4.1 购自 Oxford Nanopore Technologies (英国, FLO-MIN106), Invitrogen Platinum II Taq 热启动 DNA 聚合酶 (美国, 14966001), 芯片清洗试剂盒购自 Oxford Nanopore Technologies (英国, SQK-RBK004), 细菌 DNA/RNA 提取试剂盒购自宁波市重鼎生物技术有限公司 (中国, ZD-TG-91-100), AMPure XP Beads 购自 Beckman Coulter。

1.3 检测方法

1.3.1 MIC 法 采用 BACTEC MGIT960 全自动快速分枝杆菌培养鉴定药敏仪快速培养痰液标本, 鉴定为阳性的结核分枝杆菌采用 MIC 法进行药敏试验^[7]。使用细菌 DNA/RNA 提取试剂盒提取结核分枝杆菌 DNA 样本, 严格按照试剂盒说明书步骤进行操作。以 MIC 法为本次药敏试验的“金标准”, 评价 MALDI-TOF 对结核分枝杆菌耐药性的检出情况。

1.3.2 MALDI-TOF 采用 MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌耐药情况及耐药相关位点突变结果, 具体如下: DNA 模板经多重聚合酶链式反应 (polymerase chain reaction, PCR) 扩增后, 采用虾碱性磷酸酶 (shrimp alkaline phosphatase, SAP) 去除残留的脱氧核糖核苷三磷酸, 再采用双脱氧核苷三磷酸、与待测位点的前模板匹配的特异性单碱基延伸引物进行待测位点单个碱基的延伸反应, 根据延伸产物分子质量特异性区分待测位点的碱基类型。抗结核药物及其对应的基因耐药位点参考文献 [8-12], 见表 1。引物和单碱基延伸引物的设计及 MALDI-TOF 具体操作过程参照 TSUCHIDA 等^[13] 研究。

1.3.3 三代测序 采用三代测序验证 MALDI-TOF 检测结核分枝杆菌耐药相关位点突变的准确性, 具体如下: 从 200 份结核分枝杆菌 DNA 标本中随机选取 20 份, 其对应的 MIC 结果见表 2, 分别针对表 1 中基因的突变热点区域设计引物, 进行多重 PCR 扩增, 产物长度约为 500 bp, 三代测序多重 PCR 的引物序列见表 3。使用三代测序建库试剂盒建库上机, 上机操作流程参照 MORRISON 等^[14] 的方法。具体操作步骤如下: 将 20 份结核分枝杆菌 DNA 的多重 PCR 产物稀释至终浓度为 100~200 fmol 的 48 μl 无核酶水中, 采用 NEB 末端修复和加 T/A 尾试剂盒进行末端修复, 采用 AMPure XP Beads 磁珠纯化修复产物, 将产物稀释至终浓度为 100~200 fmol 的 22.5 μl 无核酶水中, 分别连接标签序列 (EXP-NBD104 and EXP-NBD114 kits, ONT)。磁珠纯化上述产物并采用 Qubit 3.0 荧光定量仪进行定量分析, 使用 SQK-LSK109 连接建库试剂盒 (ONT 官方试剂) 进行混合样本建库, 混合样本终浓度为 100~200 fmol/L, 样本终体积为 65 μl。连接建库产物并采用磁珠纯化后洗脱在 15 μl 体系中, 终浓度需为 50~100 fmol/L, 取 12 μl 混合 SQB 和 LB 后, 点样到测序芯片 R 9.4.1, 使用 GridION × 5 测序 3 h, 下机后提取 FastQ 数据进行后续分析。测序完成后, 清洗芯片 (EXP-WSH003, ONT) 并质检, 当活性孔 ≥ 800 时, 可以用于下一次测序, 将芯片按要求保存于 4 °C 冰箱中。碱基识别软件为 Guppy 4.5.2, 数据质控软件为 NanoPlot, 单碱基变异 (single nucleotide variant, SNV) 位点识别使用 Medaka。

表 1 抗结核药物及其对应的基因耐药位点

Table 1 Anti-tuberculosis drugs and their corresponding gene resistance sites

抗结核药物	基因	耐药位点	突变类型
利福平	rpoB	密码子 482	CAG → CAA
		密码子 511	CTG → CCG
		密码子 513	CAA → CCA
			CAA → CCT
			CAA → CCC
			CAA → CTA
		密码子 516	CAA → AAA
			GAC → GTC
			GAC → TAC
			GAC → GGC
		密码子 522	TCG → TAG
			TCG → CCG
			TCG → TTG
			密码子 526
		CAC → TGC	
		CAC → TAC	
		CAC → CGC	
		CAC → CTC	
		CAC → CCC	
		CAC → AAC	
密码子 531	TCG → TTG		
	TCG → TGG		
	TCG → TCT		
	TCG → TAG		
	TCG → TCC		
	TCG → TTT		
	TCG → CCG		
	密码子 533	CTG → CCG	
密码子 572	ATC → CTC		
	ATC → TTC		
异烟肼	katG	密码子 315	AGC → ACC
			AGC → AAC
		inhA promoter	T (8) C
			T (8) A
			C (15) T
氟喹诺酮类药物 (左氧氟沙星、莫西沙星)	gyrA	密码子 74	GCC → TCC
		密码子 90	GCG → GTG
		密码子 91	TCG → CCG
		密码子 94	GAC → GGC
			GAC → GCC
	GAC → AAC		
	GAC → TAC		
	GAC → AGC		
	GAC → TGC		

(续表1)

抗结核药物	基因	耐药位点	突变类型	
二线注射类抗结核药物 (阿米卡星、卷曲霉素)	gyrB	密码子 500	GAC → CAC	
			GAC → CAC	
			GAC → AAC	
		密码子 538	AAC → ACC	
			密码子 540	GAA → GAT
	rrs	密码子 1300	C → T	
			密码子 1321	G → A
			密码子 1401	A → G
	eis	promoter	G (10) → A	
			C (14) → T	
G (37) → T				

表2 20株结核分枝杆菌对应的MIC结果(μg/ml)

Table 2 MIC results corresponding to 20 strains of Mycobacterium tuberculosis

菌株编号	利福平	异烟肼	左氧氟沙星	莫西沙星	阿米星	卷曲霉素
1	2	4	2	0.5	1	2
2	> 32	2	2	0.5	4	16
3	> 32	0.5	4	2	1	2
4	1	4	4	1	> 32	32
5	> 32	2	8	1	8	16
6	> 32	4	4	1	0.5	1
7	> 32	4	2	0.5	4	16
8	0.5	4	4	0.5	4	16
9	< 0.25	2	4	0.5	4	16
10	< 0.25	1	2	0.5	4	16
11	> 32	> 8	4	0.5	4	16
12	1	1	4	1	4	16
13	> 32	> 8	4	1	0.5	1
14	0.5	> 8	2	0.5	8	16
15	> 32	8	16	4	1	1
16	< 0.25	2	4	0.5	4	16
17	> 32	4	8	2	4	8
18	0.5	0.5	4	0.5	4	16
19	32	> 8	2	0.25	4	16
20	32	> 8	16	4	16	> 64

1.4 统计学方法 应用SPSS 17.0统计学软件进行数据处理。计数资料以相对数表示;以MIC法为药敏试验的“金标准”,计算MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌耐药的灵敏度、特异度及正确率;采用Kappa检验进行一致性分析,以Kappa值<0.40为一致性较差,Kappa值为0.40~0.75为一致性中等,Kappa值>0.75为一致性较高。以P<0.05为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌的耐药情况 以MIC法为药敏试验的“金标准”,MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌对利福平耐药的灵敏度为93.1%、特异度为87.8%、正确率为

表3 三代测序多重PCR的引物序列

Table 3 Primer sequence of third generation sequencing multiplex PCR

基因名称	正向引物序列(5'-3')	反向引物序列(5'-3')	产物长度(bp)
rpoB	CTTGCACGAGGGTCAGACCA	ATCTCGTCGCTAACCCAGCC	543
katG	AACGACCTCGAACAGCGGC	GGAACTCGTCGGCCAATTC	455
inhA	TGCCCAGAAAGGGATCCGTCATG	ATGAGGAATGCGTCGCGGA	455
eis-P	CGTAACGTCACGGCGAAATTC	GTCAGCTCATGCAAGGTG	567
rns	GTCAACTCGGAGGAAGCTGG	GTCCGACTGTTGCCTCAGG	516
gyrB	AAGACCAAGTTGGGCAACAC	CTGCCACTTGAGTTTGTACA	609
gyrA	AGACACGACCTTGGCCGCTG	CTGACCCGTTGGCCAGCAGG	530

90.5%、Kappa值为0.810;MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌对异烟肼耐药的灵敏度为77.2%、特异度为98.6%、正确率为85.0%、Kappa值为0.701;MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌对左氧氟沙星耐药的灵敏度为77.8%、特异度为99.0%、正确率为88.5%、Kappa值为0.769;MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌对莫西沙星耐药的灵敏度为85.7%、特异度为76.2%、正确率为78.5%、Kappa值为0.516;MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌对阿米卡星耐药的灵敏度为94.9%、特异度为89.4%、正确率为90.5%、Kappa值为0.736;MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌对卷曲霉素耐药的灵敏度为88.9%、特异度为87.8%、正确率为88.0%、Kappa值为0.654,见表4。

表4 MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌对抗菌药物耐药的效能(株)

Table 4 Efficacy of MALDI-TOF in detecting antimicrobial resistance of Mycobacterium tuberculosis

MALDI-TOF	MIC法	
	耐药	敏感
利福平		
耐药	95	12
敏感	7	86
异烟肼		
耐药	98	1
敏感	29	72
左氧氟沙星		
耐药	77	1
敏感	22	100
莫西沙星		
耐药	42	36
敏感	7	115
阿米卡星		
耐药	37	17
敏感	2	144
卷曲霉素		
耐药	32	20
敏感	4	144

注: MALDI-TOF=基质辅助激光解析电离飞行时间质谱, MIC=最低抑菌浓度

2.2 三代测序验证MALDI-TOF检测结核分枝杆菌耐药相关

位点突变的准确性 三代测序时间为 3 h, 获得 518.8 M 数据 (其中碱基质量值 < 9 的数据有 88.79 M), 测序质量通过读长 N50=530, 平均测序质量为 12.7, 见表 5。下机数据的 fast5 文件转换为 fastq 文件 (guppy_basecaller -i fast5_pass -s fast5_pass --config dna_r9.4.1_450bps_hac.cfg -r --num_callers 4 --cpu_threads_per_caller 4 --fast5_out) (Guppy Version 4.5.2), 数据质控 (guppy_basecaller -i fast5_pass -s fast5_pass --config dna_r9.4.1_450bps_hac.cfg -r --num_callers 4 --cpu_threads_per_caller 4 --fast5_out), 拆分 20 个样本的 barcode (guppy_barcode guppy_barcode -i sample_fastq -s . --barcode_kits "EXP-NBD104 EXP-NBD114" --allow_inferior_barcodes), 去除各样本 barcode 序列 (guppy_barcode --input_path sample_fastq --save_path . --config configuration.cfg --trim_barcodes), 以结核分枝杆菌 H37Rv 的序列为参考基因组, 识别各样本的 SNV 位点 (medaka_haploid_variant -i sample.fastq -r ref.fna -t 16 -m r941_min_high_g360)。在 20 份分枝结核杆菌中, MALDI-TOF 检测的耐药突变位点与三代测序检测的耐药突变位点一致率为 100%; 此外, 三代测序还获得 MALDI-TOF 检测体系中未涉及的突变位点, 见表 6~7。

表 5 基于 NanoPlot 的数据质控结果
Table 5 Data quality control results based on NanoPlot

内容	结果
平均读长	571.8
平均测序质量	12.7
中位测序读长	573.0
中位测序质量	12.7
测序条带数	785 709.0
测序 N50 长度	580.0
总碱基数	449 297 092.0

表 6 MALDI-TOF 检测的耐药相关位点突变结果
Table 6 Mutation results of drug resistance related sites detected by MALDI-TOF

菌株序号	基因	突变位点	菌株序号	基因	突变位点
1	rpoB	(526) CAC → TGC	6	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG
	KatG	(315) AGC → ACC		gyrA	(94) GAC → GGC
2	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG	7	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG
3	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG		KatG	(315) AGC → ACC
	gyrA	(94) GAC → GGC	13	rpoB	(516) GAC → GGC
4	rpoB	(516) GAC → GGC		gyrA	(94) GAC → GGC
		(572) ATC → CTC	17	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG
	KatG	(315) AGC → ACC		KatG	(315) AGC → ACC
	rrs	(1401) A → G	19	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG
5	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG		KatG	(315) AGC → ACC

3 讨论

中国是结核病高负担国家, 近年来结核分枝杆菌原发耐药率和继发耐药率不断上升, 复治患者耐药率相对较高, 究

表 7 三代测序检测的耐药相关位点突变结果

Table 7 Mutation results of drug resistance related sites detected by third-generation sequencing

菌株序号	基因	突变位点	菌株序号	基因	突变位点
1	rpoB	(526) CAC → TGC	9	gyrA	(61) G → C
	KatG	(315) AGC → ACC			(284) G → C
	gyrA	(61) G → C	10	gyrA	(61) G → C
		(284) G → C			(284) G → C
	eis	(257) C → T	11	gyrA	(61) G → C
2	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG			(284) G → C
	gyrA	(61) G → C	12	gyrA	(61) G → C
		(284) G → C			(284) G → C
3	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG	13	rpoB	(1291) A → G
	gyrA	(61) G → C			(516) GAC → GGC
		(94) GAC → GGC		gyrA	(61) G → C
		(284) G → C			(94) GAC → GGC
	gyrB	(1534) G → A			(284) G → C
4	rpoB	(516) GAC → GGC	14	gyrA	(61) G → C
		(572) ATC → CTC			(284) G → C
	KatG	(315) AGC → ACC	15	gyrA	(61) G → C
	gyrA	(61) G → C			(284) G → C
		(284) G → C	16	gyrA	(61) G → C
	rrs	(1401) A → G			(284) G → C
5	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG	17	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG
	gyrA	(61) G → C		KatG	(315) AGC → ACC
		(284) G → C		gyrA	(61) G → C
	rrs	(1275) C → CT			(284) G → C
6	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG		gyrB	(1255) G → A
	gyrA	(61) G → C	18	gyrA	(61) G → C
		(94) GAC → GGC			(284) G → C
		(284) G → C	19	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG
7	rpoB	(531) TCG → TTG		KatG	(315) AGC → ACC
	KatG	(315) AGC → ACC		gyrA	(61) G → C
	gyrA	(61) G → C			(284) G → C
		(284) G → C		gyrB	(1510) G → A
	gyrB	(1510) G → A	8	gyrA	(61) G → C
		(1510) G → A			(284) G → C

其原因主要为疾病初期未采取合理的治疗方案、抗生素滥用、服药不规律和患者依从性差等^[15]。近年随着分子生物学技术进步, 临床上可快速、敏感地检测出结核分枝杆菌耐药菌株, 进而为临床治疗方案的制定提供实验依据, 也为结核病的控制提供了理论基础^[2]。

既往研究表明, 95% 以上的利福平耐药菌株突变发生在 rpoB 基因 81bp (密码子 507-533) 的耐药决定区, 密码子 531 位点是最常见的突变位点^[16], 但 rpoB 基因突变与利福平耐药的关系存在地域性差异^[17]。有研究发现, 异烟肼耐药主要与 KatG、inhA 基因突变相关^[18], KatG 基因密码子 315

是引起异烟肼耐药的主要突变位点 (76.9%)^[19];但也有研究结果显示, KatG 基因密码子 315 的突变频率很低^[20]。在全球范围内, 结核分枝杆菌对异烟肼耐药、对利福平敏感是最常见的耐药模式, 而采用标准抗结核治疗模式会导致治疗失败或 MDT-TB 患者数量增加, 甚至转变为 XDR-TB, 因此快速、准确地检测结核分枝杆菌耐药情况十分重要^[21-23]。

根据 WHO 的建议, 治疗 MDR-TB 患者时应首先进行氟喹诺酮类和二线注射类药物的药敏试验或分子药敏试验, 然后再确认治疗方案, 以减少 XDR-TB 的产生^[1]。gyrA 基因、gyrB 基因、rrs 基因和 eis 基因分别是氟喹诺酮类和二线注射类药物分子耐药的主要机制, 可以解释 60%~90% 的耐药情况^[24-26]。本研究结果显示, MALDI-TOF 与 MIC 法检测结核分枝杆菌对莫西沙星耐药的 *Kappa* 值为 0.516, 分析 MIC 结果和三代测序数据发现, 20 例标本均显示对氟喹诺酮类药物耐药, 同时三代测序结果还显示, gyrA 基因 61 密码子和 284 密码子均突变。但也有研究证实, gyrA 基因 284 密码子的突变与氟喹诺酮类药物的耐药无关^[27], 故 gyrA 基因 61 密码子突变与氟喹诺酮类药物耐药的关系值得进一步研究。此外, 本研究结果还显示, 20 份结核分枝杆菌中 7 号菌株 gyrB 基因 1510 位点是 G → A 的突变, 该位点是 MALDI-TOF 未检测出的突变位点, 该标本临床药敏试验结果显示对氟喹诺酮类耐药, 需持续关注。

综上所述, 通过 MALDI-TOF 检测的结核分枝杆菌对常用抗结核药物耐药结果与 MIC 法高度或中度一致, 其检测的耐药突变位点与三代测序检测的耐药突变位点一致率为 100%, 故 MALDI-TOF 检测的结核分枝杆菌耐药结果可以作为临床鉴定结核分枝杆菌药敏试验结果的有效补充。

作者贡献: 余艳芳、屠春林进行文章的构思与设计; 余艳芳、孙亚蒙进行研究的实施与可行性分析; 余艳芳、赵开顺、陈妮、梁海鹰进行数据收集、整理、分析; 易清清、梁凯跃进行结果分析与解释; 余艳芳负责撰写、修订论文; 屠春林负责文章的质量控制及审校, 对文章整体负责、监督管理。

本文无利益冲突。

参考文献

- [1] World Health Organization. Global tuberculosis report 2019 [M]. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2019.
- [2] 《中国防痨杂志》编辑委员会. 结核分枝杆菌耐药性检测专家共识 [J]. 中国防痨杂志, 2019, 41 (2): 129-137. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-6621.2019.02.003.
- [3] 中华人民共和国国家卫生和计划生育委员会. 肺结核诊断标准 (WS 288-2017) [J]. 新发传染病电子杂志, 2018, 3 (1): 59-61. DOI: 10.3877/j.issn.2096-2738.2018.01.017.
- [4] NYASINGA J, KYANY' A C, OKOTH R, et al. A six-member SNP assay on the iPlex MassARRAY platform provides a rapid and affordable alternative for typing major African *Staphylococcus aureus* types [J]. *Access Microbiol*, 2019, 1 (3): e000018. DOI: 10.1099/acmi.0.000018.
- [5] DELAMARE-DEBOUTTEVILLE J, TAENGPHU S, GAN H M, et al. Targeted gene sequencing with Nanopore enables rapid and

accurate confirmatory diagnostic of *Tilapia lake virus* [J]. *bioRxiv*, 2021, DOI: 10.1101/2021.03.29.437503.

- [6] TAFESS K, NG T T L, LAO H Y, et al. Targeted-sequencing workflows for comprehensive drug resistance profiling of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* cultures using two commercial sequencing platforms: comparison of analytical and diagnostic performance, turnaround time, and cost [J]. *Clin Chem*, 2020, 66 (6): 809-820. DOI: 10.1093/clinchem/hvaa092.
- [7] 李静, 王智存, 白广红, 等. MicroDSTTM 微孔板检测法对抗结核一、二线药物敏感性试验的临床价值 [J]. 中华肺部疾病杂志 (电子版), 2018, 11 (5): 583-587.
LI J, WANG Z C, BAI G H, et al. Evaluation of the drugs sensitivity test to the first and second line anti-tuberculosis drugs detected by MicroDSTTM [J]. *Chinese Journal of Lung Diseases (Electronic Edition)*, 2018, 11 (5): 583-587.
- [8] TESSEMA B, NABETA P, VALLI E, et al. FIND tuberculosis strain bank: a resource for researchers and developers working on tests to detect *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and related drug resistance [J]. *J Clin Microbiol*, 2017, 55 (4): 1066-1073. DOI: 10.1128/jcm.01662-16.
- [9] CHAOU I, OUDGHIRI A, EL MZIBRI M. Characterization of gyrA and gyrB mutations associated with fluoroquinolone resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates from Morocco [J]. *J Glob Antimicrob Resist*, 2018, 12: 171-174. DOI: 10.1016/j.jgar.2017.10.003.
- [10] SINGHAL R, REYNOLDS P R, MAROLA J L, et al. Sequence analysis of fluoroquinolone resistance-associated genes gyrA and gyrB in clinical *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates from patients suspected of having multidrug-resistant tuberculosis in new Delhi, India [J]. *J Clin Microbiol*, 2016, 54 (9): 2298-2305. DOI: 10.1128/JCM.00670-16.
- [11] YAKRUS M A, DRISCOLL J, LENTZ A J, et al. Concordance between molecular and phenotypic testing of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex isolates for resistance to rifampin and isoniazid in the United States [J]. *J Clin Microbiol*, 2014, 52 (6): 1932-1937. DOI: 10.1128/JCM.00417-14.
- [12] ZAW M T, EMRAN N A, LIN Z. Mutations inside rifampicin-resistance determining region of rpoB gene associated with rifampicin-resistance in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [J]. *J Infect Public Health*, 2018, 11 (5): 605-610. DOI: 10.1016/j.jiph.2018.04.005.
- [13] TSUCHIDA S, UMEMURA H, NAKAYAMA T. Current status of matrix-assisted laser desorption/ionization-time-of-flight mass spectrometry (MALDI-TOF MS) in clinical diagnostic microbiology [J]. *Molecules*, 2020, 25 (20): E4775. DOI: 10.3390/molecules25204775.
- [14] MORRISON G A, FU J M, LEE G C, et al. Nanopore sequencing

- of the fungal intergenic spacer sequence as a potential rapid diagnostic assay [J]. *J Clin Microbiol*, 2020, 58 (12): e01972–01920. DOI: 10.1128/JCM.01972–20.
- [15] 安庆震. 非耐药结核治疗过程中进展为耐药结核的危险因素的分析 [J]. *现代仪器与医疗*, 2018, 24 (4): 126–127, 130. DOI: 10.11876/mimt201804051.
- [16] JIAN J, YANG X, YANG J, et al. Evaluation of the GenoType MTBDR plus and MTBDR sl for the detection of drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* on isolates from Beijing, China [J]. *Infect Drug Resist*, 2018, 11: 1627–1634. DOI: 10.2147/idr.s176609.
- [17] 陈珊, 刘厚明, 单万水. 结核分枝杆菌耐药表型与耐药基因型相关性研究进展 [J]. 2016, 15 (11): 883–886. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671–9638.2016.11.021.
CHEN S, LIU H M, CHAN W S. Advances in correlation between drug resistance phenotype and genotype of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [J]. *Chinese Journal of Infection Control*, 2016, 15 (11): 883–886. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1671–9638.2016.11.021.
- [18] AHMAD S, MOKADDAS E, AL-MUTAIRI N, et al. Discordance across phenotypic and molecular methods for drug susceptibility testing of drug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* isolates in a low TB incidence country [J]. *PLoS One*, 2016, 11 (4): e0153563. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0153563.
- [19] 阳央, 侯欢, 王东, 等. 延安市结核分枝杆菌耐药性与耐药基因检测结果分析 [J]. *检验医学与临床*, 2020, 17 (22): 3263–3265. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672–9455.2020.22.011.
YANG Y, HOU H, WANG D, et al. Test results analysis of drug resistance and drug resistance gene for tuberculosis in Yan'an city [J]. *Laboratory Medicine and Clinic*, 2020, 17 (22): 3263–3266. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1672–9455.2020.22.011.
- [20] MADANIA A, HABOUS M, ZARZOUR H, et al. Characterization of mutations causing rifampicin and isoniazid resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* in Syria [J]. *Pol J Microbiol*, 2012, 61 (1): 23–32.
- [21] GEGIA M, WINTERS N, BENEDETTI A, et al. Treatment of isoniazid-resistant tuberculosis with first-line drugs: a systematic review and meta-analysis [J]. *Lancet Infect Dis*, 2017, 17 (2): 223–234. DOI: 10.1016/S1473–3099(16)30407–8.
- [22] ROMANOWSKI K, CAMPBELL J R, OXLADE O, et al. The impact of improved detection and treatment of isoniazid resistant tuberculosis on prevalence of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis: a modelling study [J]. *PLoS One*, 2019, 14 (1): e0211355. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0211355.
- [23] DHEDA K, GUMBO T, MAARTENS G, et al. The epidemiology, pathogenesis, transmission, diagnosis, and management of multidrug-resistant, extensively drug-resistant, and incurable tuberculosis [J/OL]. *Lancet Respir Med*, 2017. [2021-06-12]. DOI: 10.1016/S2213–2600(17)30079–6.
- [24] 王志锐, 谢彤. 氟喹诺酮耐药与结核分枝杆菌中 *gyrA* 和 *gyrB* 基因突变的研究进展 [J]. *医学综述*, 2017, 7 (13): 2516–2521. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006–2084.2017.13.005.
WANG Z R, XIE T. Research progress of the association between fluoroquinolone resistance and mutations in *gyrA* and *gyrB* genes in *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* [J]. *Medical Recapitulation*, 2017, 23 (13): 2516–2521. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1006–2084.2017.13.005.
- [25] 胡彦, 刘洁, 冯鑫, 等. 重庆地区耐多药结核分枝杆菌三种二线注射类药物耐药相关基因特征分析 [J]. *中国人兽共患病学报*, 2019, 35 (11): 1009–1014.
HU Y, LIU J, FENG X, et al. Molecular analysis of resistance to three second-line injectable drugs in multidrug-resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* strains in Chongqing, China [J]. *Chinese Journal of Zoonoses*, 2019, 35 (11): 1009–1014.
- [26] GEORGHIOU S B, MAGANA M, GARFEIN R S, et al. Evaluation of genetic mutations associated with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* resistance to amikacin, kanamycin and capreomycin: a systematic review [J]. *PLoS One*, 2012, 7 (3): e33275. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0033275.
- [27] NOSOVA E Y, BUKATINA A A, ISAEVA Y D, et al. Analysis of mutations in the *gyrA* and *gyrB* genes and their association with the resistance of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* to levofloxacin, moxifloxacin and gatifloxacin [J]. *J Med Microbiol*, 2013, 62 (Pt 1): 108–113. DOI: 10.1099/jmm.0.046821–0.

(收稿日期: 2021-07-20; 修回日期: 2021-09-13)

(本文编辑: 谢武英)