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抗菌药物静脉给药对血浆氧化三甲胺水平的影响*

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摘要:目的 探讨抗菌药物静脉给药对血浆氧化三甲胺(TMAO)水平的影响。方法 选取湘南学院附属医院2020年10月至2021年8月收治的合并感染性疾病且静脉使用抗菌药物超过7 d的患者228例(男130例,女98例),采用超高效液相色谱串联质谱法检测抗菌药物治疗前后患者的血浆TMAO水平。分析性别、年龄、抗菌药物种类及用药时长、合并心血管疾病(CVD)对TMAO水平的影响,以及感染性指标(C反应蛋白、白细胞计数、中性粒细胞占比、红细胞沉降率、降钙素原)与TMAO水平的相关性。结果 与抗菌药物使用前比较,患者使用7 d时的血浆TMAO水平显著降低($P < 0.01$),血浆TMAO水平单用 β -内酰胺类药物后显著降低($P < 0.01$),单用喹诺酮类药物后无显著变化($P > 0.05$);TMAO水平在不同性别患者间无显著差异($P > 0.05$),且随着年龄的增长总体呈升高趋势;与使用1~7 d及8~14 d比较,使用15~21 d的血浆TMAO水平显著降低($P < 0.01$);合用与未合用益生菌患者的血浆TMAO水平无显著差异($P > 0.05$);合并CVD患者的血浆TMAO水平较未合并患者显著升高($P < 0.01$)。各感染性指标检测值与TMAO水平均无显著相关性($P > 0.05$)。结论 静脉给予抗菌药物能显著降低感染性疾病患者的血浆TMAO水平,且降低程度可能与用药时长及是否合并CVD有关。

关键词: 氧化三甲胺; 抗菌药物; 静脉给药; 血药浓度; 用药时长; 心血管疾病

Effect of Intravenous Administration of Antibiotics on the Level of Plasma Trimethylamine N - Oxide

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the effect of intravenous administration of antibiotics on the level of plasma trimethylamine N - oxide (TMAO). **Methods** A total of 228 patients (130 males and 98 females) with infectious diseases receiving intravenous administration of antibiotics more than 7 d in the Affiliated Hospital of Xiangnan University from October 2020 to August 2021 were selected. Ultra - high - performance liquid chromatography - tandem mass spectrometry was used to detect the plasma TMAO level in patients before and after antibiotic treatment. The effects of gender, age, antibiotic types, duration of medication, cardiovascular disease (CVD) on the TMAO level were analyzed, as well as the correlation of infectious indicators [C - reactive protein (CRP), white blood cell count (WBC), neutrophil percentage (NEUT%), erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), procalcitonin (PCT)] with TMAO level. **Results** Compared with that before the use of antibiotics, the plasma TMAO level of patients significantly decreased after 7 d of use ($P < 0.01$); the plasma TMAO level significantly decreased after single use of β - lactams ($P < 0.01$), while that was similar after single use of quinolones ($P > 0.05$). The TMAO level of male patients was similar with that of female patients ($P > 0.05$), but showed an overall increasing trend with the age. Compared with that after use of antibiotics for 1 - 7 d and 8 - 14 d, the plasma TMAO level in patients significantly decreased after use for 15 - 21 d ($P < 0.01$). There was no significant difference in plasma TMAO level between patients treated with antibiotics combined with probiotics and antibiotics alone ($P > 0.05$). The plasma TMAO level in patients with infectious diseases and CVD was significantly higher than that in patients with infectious diseases alone ($P < 0.01$). There was no significant correlation of various infectious indicators with TMAO level ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** Intravenous administration of antibiotics can significantly decrease the plasma TMAO level in patients with infectious diseases, and the decrease degree may be related to the duration of medication and whether infectious diseases complicated with CVD.

Key words: trimethylamine N - oxide; antibiotics; intravenous administration; plasma concentration; duration of medication; cardiovascular disease

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抗菌药物为临床不可替代的抗感染药物,但随着应用的增多,其药品不良反应/药品不良事件(ADR/ADE)也日益显现,如影响肝肾功能、引起胃肠道反应、造成心血管不良事件等,甚至导致患者死亡。如何在合理使用抗菌药物的同时减少ADR/ADE的发生具有重大现实意义。氧化三甲胺(TMAO)会引起血管内皮紊乱和斑块不稳定^[1-2],可作为心血管疾病(CVD)的预警因子^[3]。其与代谢性疾病、神经系统疾病、肝肾功能损伤、肿瘤等多种疾病^[4-5]的发生和发展密切相关,与肥胖^[6]、衰老^[7]、虚弱^[8]等身体状态也有关联,是多种疾病潜在的预警因子。抗菌药物在抑制或杀灭病原体的同时,会改变机体原有菌群的组成和功能,进而影响菌群代谢产物TMAO水平^[9]。有研究表明,双香豆素可保护微生物群中的拟杆菌属等有益菌免受红霉素的影响^[10],但不影响红霉素对主要病原体发挥作用。若能开发出特定“解毒剂”保护被抗菌药物“误伤”的共生菌,或能为抗菌药物ADR/ADE的有效防控提供新思路,为靶向TMAO开发新的治疗方案寻找新途径。为此,本研究中考察了抗菌药物静脉给药时血浆TMAO水平的影响因素。现报道如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 资料采集

纳入标准:年龄18~80岁;合并感染性疾病,且使用抗菌药物静脉给药治疗超过7 d。本研究经湘南学院附属医院医学伦理委员会批准(审批号为K201900801)。受试者签署知情同意书。

排除标准:胃肠或肝肾功能异常;妊娠期或哺乳期;服用避孕药;有恶性肿瘤史。

临床信息和样本采集:选取湘南学院附属医院2020年10月至2021年8月收治的228例患者(男130例,女98例),收集患者的人口统计学资料,实验室检查结果,使用抗菌药物的种类及时长,合并用药信息,是否患有心血管疾病。抗菌药物包括 β -内酰胺类和喹诺酮类,前者包括头孢菌素类(头孢哌酮舒巴坦、头孢噻肟、头孢西丁等)及青霉素类(哌拉西林他唑巴坦、哌拉西林舒巴坦等),后者包括莫西沙星、左氧氟沙星。合用益生菌包括双歧杆菌三联活菌片、双歧杆菌四联活菌片和酪酸梭菌活菌片。

1.2 TMAO检测

分别在患者使用抗菌药物治疗前24 h内和治疗后7 d时采集清晨空腹(禁食8 h以上)静脉血,离心,分离,得血浆。取血浆样本50 μ L,置2 mL 96孔深孔板中,加入内标工作液(TMAO-d9)150 μ L,封板,振荡涡旋120 s,4 000 r/min离心15 min,取上清液50 μ L,置深孔板中,加入450 μ L超纯水,封板,振荡涡旋120 s,

4 000 r/min离心5 min,取上清液2 μ L。采用超高效液相色谱串联质谱(UPLC-MS/MS)法检测血浆TMAO水平,多反应监测(MRM)模式,内标法定量。主要检测仪器包括AB 6500+型质谱仪(美国AB SCIEX公司)与UPLC I-Class型超高效液相色谱仪(美国Waters公司)。

1.3 统计学处理

采用SAS 9.4统计学软件分析。计量资料以 $\bar{X} \pm s$ 表示,行 t 检验;计数资料以率(%)表示,行方差分析。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 抗菌药物使用前后TMAO水平

与用药前比较,228例患者使用抗菌药物后血浆TMAO水平显著降低[(85.82 \pm 242.37) ng/mL比(223.93 \pm 307.12) ng/mL, $P < 0.01$]。详见图1。

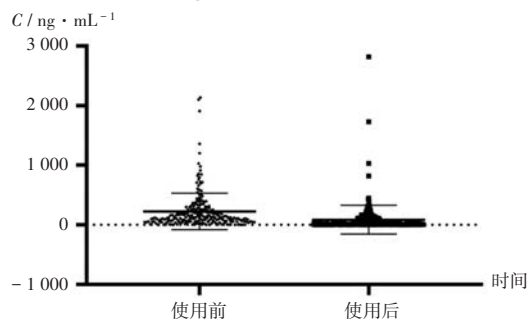


图1 抗菌药物使用前后TMAO水平

Fig. 1 TMAO levels before and after the use of antibiotics

2.2 性别及年龄的影响

患者TMAO水平在不同性别患者之间无显著差异[(223.33 \pm 273.39) ng/mL比(224.72 \pm 348.33) ng/mL, $P = 0.16$],且随着年龄的增长总体呈升高趋势。详见表1及图2。

表1 年龄对TMAO水平的影响($\bar{X} \pm s$, ng/mL, $n = 228$)

Tab. 1 Effects of age on the TMAO level ($\bar{X} \pm s$, ng/mL, $n = 228$)

年龄	例数	C	年龄	例数	C
18~25岁	9	67.77 \pm 55.90	56~65岁	42	268.70 \pm 383.36 [#]
26~35岁	14	63.24 \pm 58.95	66~75岁	70	250.96 \pm 299.26 ^{##}
36~55岁	62	189.71 \pm 265.07	≥ 76 岁	31	280.07 \pm 403.15 [#]

注:与18~25岁或26~35岁比较,[#] $P < 0.05$,^{##} $P < 0.01$ 。图2同。

Note: Compared with that in patients at 18 - 25 or 26 - 35 years, [#] $P < 0.05$, ^{##} $P < 0.01$ (for Tab. 1 and Fig. 2).

2.3 抗菌药物种类的影响

112例单用 β -内酰胺类后的TMAO水平为(159.21 \pm 406.42) ng/mL,较使用前的(268.79 \pm 350.59) ng/mL显著降低($P < 0.01$),9例单用喹诺酮类后的TMAO水平为(40.92 \pm 593.49) ng/mL,与使用前的(235.40 \pm 263.84) ng/mL比较无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。详见图3。

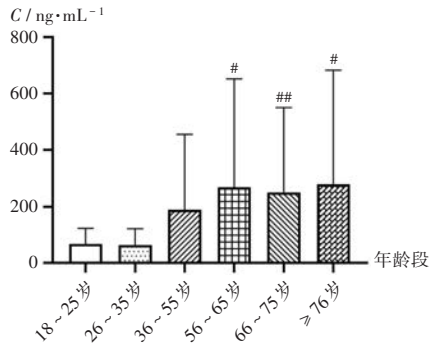


图2 各年龄段患者TMAO水平

Fig. 2 TMAO levels in patients at different ages

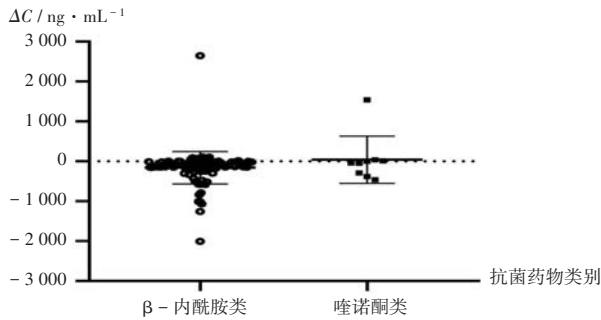


图3 不同种类抗菌药物对TMAO变化值的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different kinds of antibiotics on TMAO variation

2.4 抗菌药物使用时长的影响

与抗菌药物使用不超过14 d的两组比较,抗菌药物使用15~21 d时,TMAO水平显著降低($P < 0.05$)。详见表2及图4。

表2 抗菌药物使用时长对TMAO变化值的影响
($\bar{X} \pm s, \text{ng} / \text{mL}$)

Tab. 2 Effects of duration of antibiotic use on TMAO variation
($\bar{X} \pm s, \text{ng} / \text{mL}$)

使用时长	例数	ΔC	使用时长	例数	ΔC
1~7 d	62	-127.30 ± 294.96	15~21 d	23	-298.98 ± 481.64*
8~14 d	122	-112.79 ± 352.00	>22 d	9	-100.11 ± 130.74

注:与1~7 d或8~14 d比较,* $P < 0.05$ 。

Note: Compared with that after treatment with antibiotics for 1-7 d and 8-14 d,* $P < 0.05$.

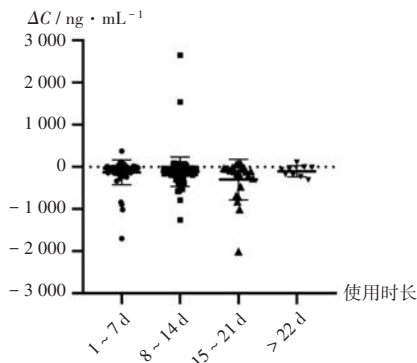


图4 抗菌药物使用时长对TMAO变化值的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of duration of antibiotic use on TMAO variation

2.5 合用益生菌的影响

与合用益生菌(11例)比较,未合用益生菌(217例)患者的血浆TMAO变化值较大[(-266.62 ± 262.20)ng/mL比(-131.60 ± 350.15)ng/mL],但差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。详见图5。

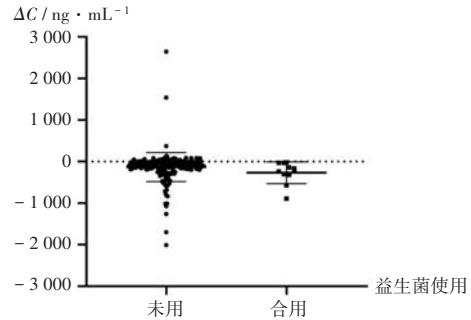


图5 益生菌对TMAO变化值的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of probiotics on TMAO variation

2.6 合并CVD的影响

与感染未合并CVD患者(123例)比较,感染合并CVD患者(105例)的血浆TMAO水平显著升高[(286.28 ± 344.43)ng/mL比(170.62 ± 261.06)ng/mL, $P < 0.01$]。详见图6。

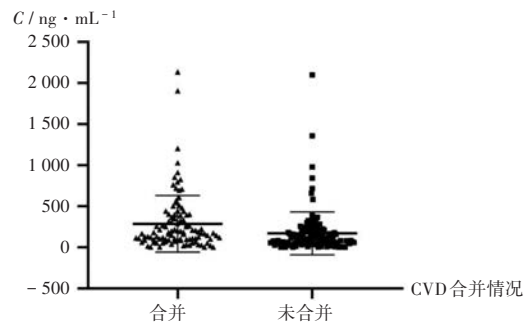


图6 心血管疾病对TMAO水平的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of CVD on TMAO levels

2.7 感染性指标与TMAO水平的相关性

C反应蛋白(CRP)、白细胞计数(WBC)、中性粒细胞比率(NEUT%)、红细胞沉降率(ESR)、降钙素原(PCT)与TMAO水平均无显著相关性($P > 0.05$)。详见表3及图7。

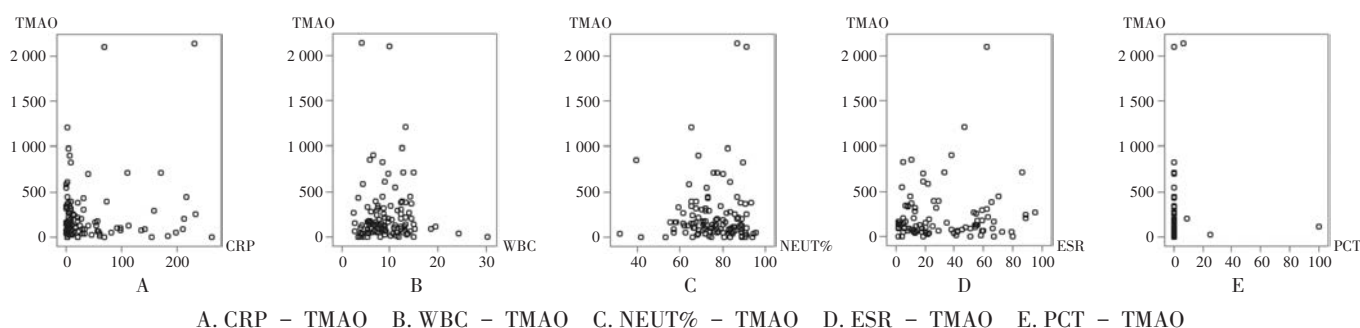
表3 感染性指标检测值与TMAO水平的相关性

Tab. 3 Correlation of infectious indicators with TMAO level

指标	例数	r	P 值	指标	例数	r	P 值
CRP	109	0.14	0.16	ESR	92	0.08	0.46
WBC	117	-0.02	0.84	PCT	50	-0.03	0.82
NEUT%	117	0.04	0.67				

3 讨论

临床和动物研究结果表明,抗菌药物可降低血浆TMAO水平^[3,11]。但在真实医疗环境中,抗菌药物治疗如何影响TMAO尚未明晰。本研究中考察了抗菌药物静



A. CRP - TMAO B. WBC - TMAO C. NEUT% - TMAO D. ESR - TMAO E. PCT - TMAO

图7 感染性指标检测值与TMAO水平的相关性

A. CRP - TMAO B. WBC - TMAO C. NEUT% - TMAO D. ESR - TMAO E. PCT - TMAO

Fig.7 Correlation of infectious indicators with TMAO level

脉给药时对患者血浆TMAO水平的影响,且进一步评估了各种潜在影响因素的作用。对于患严重感染性疾病的患者,临床多以静脉输注大剂量抗菌药物治疗,但静脉输注抗菌药物会影响肠道菌群^[12-13]。 β -内酰胺类抗菌药物经胆道排泄,肠内药物浓度高,对肠道菌群影响明显^[14];肠道菌群多为厌氧菌,由于喹诺酮类对厌氧菌作用弱,故无论是何种给药途径对肠道菌群影响均小;氨基苷类口服给药时可引起肠道菌群改变,但肠道外给药时,由于其主要通过尿液排泄,肠道内浓度低,对肠道菌群影响较小。本研究结果表明,单用 β -内酰胺类抗菌药物可显著降低血浆TMAO水平,而单用喹诺酮类抗菌药物则无此作用。抗菌药物治疗15~21 d时,TMAO水平进一步降低,表明抗菌药物的使用时长可能影响TMAO的变化程度,但使用时长 ≥ 22 d时TMAO水平未进一步降低。这可能是由于各组样本量不统一所致,需要进一步扩大样本量及统一各组样本量进一步分析。

益生菌为一种有利于宿主的非致病性微生物^[15],可通过特定方式调控肠道菌群,维持菌群平衡。补充益生菌同样可降低菌群代谢产物TMAO水平。一项双盲随机对照试验发现,补充混合益生菌(含嗜酸乳杆菌、鼠李糖乳杆菌GG、动物双歧杆菌、长双歧杆菌的菌株)可降低更多受试者在磷脂酰胆碱挑战测试后TMAO的升高程度^[16]。补充植物乳杆菌ZDY04也可通过调节小鼠中毛螺菌科、Erysipelotrichaceae科、拟杆菌科和Mucispirillum属的相对丰度,显著降低血清TMAO和盲肠三甲胺(TMA)水平^[17]。本研究中,合用与未合用益生菌组的TMAO水平无显著差异,考虑主要与合用益生菌组的样本量过少有关。

本研究中,TMAO水平与年龄增长呈显著正相关,且与合并CVD显著相关,这与文献^[18-19]相符。同时,年龄也可能是TMAO水平的影响因素。有队列研究表明,TMAO水平随年龄的增长而升高^[20]。本研究结果也显示,年龄越大的患者TMAO水平更高,但不排除由于年龄大合并CVD的患者数增加导致。

目前,有关TMAO是否与炎症因子的表达相关尚存争议。有学者提出,炎症介导了TMAO在CVD中的作用。有研究表明,血浆TMAO水平的升高与CRP, TNF- α , IL-6的表达增强有关^[21-22]。也有临床研究及荟萃分析表明,TMAO水平与CRP水平呈正相关^[23-24]。但也有实验结果显示,TMAO水平与CRP水平无相关性^[25-26]。本研究结果提示,TMAO水平与CRP水平及其他感染性指标均无相关性。

综上所述,本研究中基于真实医疗场景,发现了 β -内酰胺类抗菌药物静脉给药能显著降低感染性疾病患者血浆TMAO水平,且可能与抗菌药物的使用时长有关。虽然尽量接近真实地反映了实际临床应用中静脉输注抗菌药物对肠道菌群代谢产物TMAO水平的影响,但尚存局限性,具体表现如下。1)抗菌药物种类有限,仅研究了 β -内酰胺类、喹诺酮类,未来可纳入如甲硝唑等针对厌氧菌的硝咪唑类,或如利福昔明等可增加双歧杆菌和乳杆菌丰度的肠道不可吸收的广谱抗菌药物^[26-27];2)样本例数有限,后续将持续扩大样本,进一步探讨和验证感染性指标与TMAO的相关性;3)未深入研究肠道菌群的变化,未来拟收集患者粪便样本进行菌群研究,进一步筛选出抗菌药物调节TMAO的菌株,基于TMAO防控抗菌药物ADR/ADE,以及开发新的抗菌药物,从而为增加TMAO相关疾病的治疗手段提供有利证据。

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