

聚合酶链反应方法检测阴道毛滴虫准确性的 meta 分析

周 欣, 黄翠兰(岳池县人民医院妇产科, 四川广安 638300)

摘要: 目的 系统评价聚合酶链反应检测阴道毛滴虫的应用价值。方法 检索中国知网数据库(CNKI)、万方数据知识服务平台、维普数据库和PubMed数据库自建库到2023年5月30日以来基于PCR方法检测阴道毛滴虫的研究文献。经文献筛选、数据提取后, 使用软件RevMan 5.4.1和网页服务Meta-Disc 2.0进行Meta分析。结果 共纳入36篇文献, 16 454个临床样本。Meta分析结果显示: 聚合酶链反应检测阴道毛滴虫的合并敏感度为0.972(0.943, 0.987), 合并特异度为0.979(0.968, 0.986), 诊断比值比为1 643.398(673.168, 4 012.008), 阳性似然比为46.209(30.549, 69.897)和阴性似然比为0.028(0.013, 0.059); 亚组分析表明不同性别的临床样本不会影响聚合酶链反应的检测准确性, 但不同的PCR检测方法的准确性有差异。**结论** 聚合酶链反应检测阴道毛滴虫的准确性较高, 具有良好的应用价值。

关键词: 阴道毛滴虫; 聚合酶链反应; meta 分析

中图分类号: R382.21; Q503 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 1671-7414(2024)02-168-07

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-7414.2024.02.031

Accuracy of Polymerase Chain Reaction Based Assays for *Trichomonas Vaginitis*: A Meta-Analysis

ZHOU Xin, HUANG Cuilan (Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the People's Hospital of Yuechi County, Sichuan Guang'an 638300, China)

Abstract: Objective To investigate the accuracy of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) based assays for *Trichomonas Vaginitis*. **Methods** The research literature on the detection of TV based on PCR method since the establishment of the database to May 30, 2023 was retrieved from China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Data Knowledge Service Platform, VIP Database and PubMed Database. After literature screening and data extraction, Meta-analysis was performed using software RevMan 5.4.1 and web service Meta-Disc 2.0. **Results** A total of 36 literatures and 16 454 clinical samples were included. The results of meta-analysis showed that the combined sensitivity and specificity of polymerase chain reaction for the detection of TV were 0.972 (0.943, 0.987) and 0.979 (0.968, 0.986), respectively, the diagnostic odds ratio was 1 643.398 (673.168, 4 012.008), the positive likelihood ratio was 46.209 (30.549, 69.897), and the negative likelihood ratio was 0.028 (0.013, 0.059). Subgroup analysis showed that clinical samples of different genders would not affect the accuracy of polymerase chain reaction, but the accuracy of different PCR detection methods was different. **Conclusion** The accuracy of polymerase chain reaction in the detection of TV was high and it has good application value.

Keywords: *Trichomonas Vaginitis*; polymerase chain reaction; meta-analysis

阴道毛滴虫(*Trichomonas Vaginitis*, TV)是最常见的非病毒性传播病原, 主要寄生于人体阴道和泌尿道, 常导致女性患上滴虫性阴道炎、尿道炎和膀胱炎等阴道毛滴虫病, 同时也是引起男性非淋菌性尿道炎的重要病原体。临幊上TV感染者多数无症状, 但感染TV将增加女性感染人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV)和人类乳头瘤病毒(HPV)的风险^[1-2], 也有研究表明TV与男性前列腺癌相关^[3], 因此有必要加强对TV的检测。显微镜检查阴道分泌物悬液是运用最普遍的检测方法, 该法成本低、操作简单, 但不敏感; 相比之下培养法敏感度更高且特异度可达100%, 是检测TV的“金标准”, 但其成本较高、耗时较长且对低载量感染不敏感。

聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction,

PCR)是一种具有高度敏感度和特异度的成熟体外核酸扩增技术, 已广泛应用于医学检验中。早在20世纪90年代初, 用于检测TV的PCR方法便已开发成功^[4]。至今, PCR方法检测TV的研究越来越多, 《中国阴道毛滴虫病诊疗指南(2021版)》已将PCR方法列入指南, 但目前尚无研究对其诊断性能进行系统评价, 且不同来源样本的检测结果存在差异。因此, 本文通过检索国内外相关文献, 对PCR方法检测不同来源样品中的TV的准确性进行定量评价, 以期为临幊和科研上选择合适的TV检测方法提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 文献检索 利用计算机检索中国知网、万方数据知识服务平台、维普中文期刊全文数据库、

PubMed 数据库中公开发表的相关中、英文文献,末次检索日期为2023年5月30日。在中国知网数据库中全文检索关键词“阴道毛滴虫”,在结果中全文检索关键词“PCR”;在万方数据知识服务平台中题名或关键词检索“阴道毛滴虫与PCR”;在维普中文期刊全文数据库中任意字段检索“阴道毛滴虫”,在结果中选择摘要检索

“PCR”。在PubMed数据库采用主题词与自由词相结合的方式检索,分别检索主题词“*Trichomonas Vaginitis*”“*Trichomonas vaginalis*”“*Trichomonas Infections*”,并在检索结果中检索关键词“polymerase chain reaction”或“PCR”。此外对所得文献的参考文献进行追溯,以减少遗漏。

1.2 文献纳入与数据提取 分别由两名研究人员独立筛选文献,不一致的通过讨论或请教第三方专业人员确定是否纳入。文献纳入标准:①涉及利用PCR方法检测阴道毛滴虫;②检测金标准为培养法;③可直接或间接获得真阳性数(TP)、假阳性数(FP)、假阴性数(FN)和真阴性数(TN)数据。文献排除标准:①综述、评论类文献;②无法完整提取数据的文献。

数据提取内容包括:作者、地点、发表年份、样本类型、样本量、检测方法、检测靶标或引物、真阳性数、假阳性数、假阴性数、真阴性数等信息,利用Excel表格汇总数据。若同一文献中不止一次

运用PCR方法检测阴道毛滴虫,则将其视为多个独立的研究分别提取数据。

1.3 数据分析

1.3.1 文献质量评价:应用软件RevMan 5.4.1中的QUADAS-2工具对纳入文献进行“病例选择”“待评价试验”“金标准”和“病例流程和进展情况”四个方面的偏倚风险评价。

1.3.2 meta分析:应用网页程序meta-disc 2.0(<https://ciberescii.shinyapps.io/MetaDiSc2/>)进行meta分析^[5]。绘制敏感度、特异度森林图,计算合并敏感度、特异度、诊断比值比、阳性似然比、阴性似然比,用Logistic回归模型下敏感度和特异度的方差、双变量 I^2 指数、中值优势比等量化评价纳入研究的异质性,并进行亚组分析。

2 结果

2.1 文献检索与筛选 共检索出2 890篇文献,其中中国知网1 696篇、万方128篇、维普98篇、PUBMED数据库968篇。经筛选排除,最终纳入文献36篇,中文3篇,英文33篇。见图1。

2.2 纳入文献的基本特征和偏倚风险评价 纳入文献基本情况见表1。对纳入文献进行发表偏倚评价的结果显示,纳入文献总体偏倚风险较小,整体可信度较高,仅有1篇文献在病例选择方面存在较高偏倚风险。图2为纳入文献的QUADAS-2评价结果。

表1

纳入文献基本特征

作者	发表年份	地点	样本类型	样本量(n)	检测方法	检测靶标或引物对	TP	FP	FN	TN
JEREMIAS ^[6]	1994	美国	阴道分泌物	52	普通PCR	A6p基因	6	1	0	45
SHAI ^[7]	1997	中国	阴道分泌物	491	巢氏PCR	E650基因	37	3	0	451
HEINE ^[8]	1997	美国	阴道分泌物	300	普通PCR	A6p基因	44	12	5	239
LIN ^[9]	1997	中国	阴道分泌物	165	巢氏PCR	E650基因	16	0	0	149
MADICO ^[10]	1998	美国	阴道分泌物	350	普通PCR	β -微管蛋白基因	22	17	1	310
MAHMOUD ^[11]	1999	埃及	阴道分泌物	450	巢氏PCR	E650基因	35	0	0	35
SCHEE ^[12]	1999	荷兰	阴道分泌物	804	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	44	17	2	741
			尿液(女性)	202	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	6	5	0	191
HOBBS ^[13]	1999	美国	尿道拭子(男性)	293	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	31	13	7	242
MAYTA ^[14]	2000	秘鲁	阴道分泌物	372	普通PCR	18S核糖体基因	24	7	0	341
			尿液(女性)	361	普通PCR	18S核糖体基因	24	1	0	336
LAWING ^[15]	2000	美国	阴道分泌物	190	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	47	4	3	133
			尿液(女性)	190	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	32	2	19	137
JORDAN ^[16]	2001	美国	阴道分泌物	552	普通PCR	A6p基因	44	14	1	493
SCHWEBKE ^[17]	2002	美国	尿液(男性)	300	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	15	35	0	250
			尿道拭子(男性)	300	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	12	19	3	266
CRUCITTI ^[18]	2003	比利时	阴道分泌物	416	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	25	58	4	329
					A6p基因		22	32	7	355
					β -微管蛋白基因		25	54	4	333

续表1

作者	发表年份	地点	样本类型	样本量(n)	检测方法	检测靶标或引物对	纳入文献基本特征			
							TP	FP	FN	TN
姚志远 ^[19]	2003	中国	尿液(男性)	105	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	4	0	1	100
			尿道拭子(男性)	105	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	4	1	1	99
LOBO ^[20]	2003	巴西	阴道分泌物	1 008	普通PCR	18S核糖体基因	48	13	0	947
徐敏 ^[21]	2003	中国	阴道分泌物	106	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	4	2	0	100
马蕾 ^[22]	2004	中国	阴道分泌物	859	巢氏PCR	E650基因	146	6	0	707
CALIENDO ^[23]	2004	美国	阴道分泌物	524	实时PCR	18S核糖体基因	36	18	0	470
RADONJIC ^[24]	2006	塞尔维亚	阴道分泌物	200	普通PCR	β-微管蛋白基因	17	5	4	174
BARBARA ^[25]	2006	美国	尿液(男性)	503	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	24	4	1	474
PILLAY ^[26]	2007	美国	阴道分泌物	119	实时PCR	TVK3, TVK7	78	7	0	34
			尿液(女性)	119	实时PCR	TVK3, TVK7	66	1	20	32
SCHIRM ^[27]	2007	荷兰	阴道分泌物	2 069	实时PCR	L23861基因	27	13	0	2 029
PIPERAKI ^[28]	2010	希腊	阴道分泌物	502	普通PCR	β-微管蛋白基因	23	1	0	478
OZDEMIR ^[29]	2011	土耳其	精液	80	普通PCR	E650基因	1	1	0	78
ERTABAKLAR ^[30]	2011	土耳其	阴道分泌物	102	普通PCR	E650基因	4	1	1	96
PAUL ^[31]	2012	印度	阴道分泌物	198	普通PCR	A6p基因	6	4	0	188
QUEZA ^[32]	2013	菲律宾	阴道分泌物	969	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	64	0	2	903
SALEH ^[33]	2014	苏丹	阴道分泌物	297	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	253	6	0	38
NATHAN ^[34]	2015	英国	阴道分泌物	246	实时PCR	β-微管蛋白基因	18	4	3	221
SVIBEN ^[35]	2015	克罗地亚	尿沉渣(男性)	700	实时PCR	67个碱基重复序列	27	18	0	655
ADAO ^[36]	2016	菲律宾	阴道分泌物	121	普通PCR	TVK3, TVK7	8	1	2	110
TESTARDINI ^[37]	2016	阿根廷	阴道分泌物	386	普通PCR	18S核糖体基因	14	6	4	362
NABWEYAMBO ^[38]	2017	乌干达	阴道分泌物	150	普通PCR	AP65基因	11	1	1	137
GHALLAB ^[39]	2021	埃及	阴道分泌物	234	巢氏PCR	肌动蛋白基因	36	27	0	171
HEIKAL ^[40]	2023	埃及	阴道分泌物	96	实时PCR	18S核糖体基因	10	18	0	68
HUANG ^[41]	2023	中国	阴道分泌物	438	多重PCR	未表明	7	2	0	420

2.3 Meta分析结果 最终纳入的36篇文献中涉及3项独立研究的有1篇,涉及2项独立研究的有6篇,仅进行一项研究的有29篇,总共纳入44项研究,16 464个临床样本,森林图展示了每一项研究的敏感度、特异度及相应的95%置信区间,见图3。对研究的异质性进行了量化处理,Logistic回归模型下敏感度和特异度的方差分别为2.997, 1.613, 敏感度和特异度的中值优势比分别达5.214, 3.358, 双变量 I^2 指数为0.404, 提示研究间存在异质性。采用双变量随机效应模型合并效应量及95%置信区间,合并敏感度0.972(0.943, 0.987)、合并特异度0.979(0.968, 0.986)、诊断比值比1 643.398(673.168, 4 012.008)、阳性似然比46.209(30.549, 69.897)、阴性似然比0.028(0.013, 0.059)。

按照性别、检测方法进行亚组分析。在纳入研究中检测女性样本的有36项,检测男性样本的有8项,Meta回归显示女性样本vs男性样本的相对敏感度为0.968(0.887, 1.055), $P=0.312$; 相对特异度为0.997(0.973, 1.022), $P=0.822$, 表明不同性别的临床样本不会影响PCR方法的检测准确

性。纳入研究中采用普通PCR的研究有32项,采用非普通PCR的研究有12项,包括实时荧光定量PCR 7项、巢氏PCR 4项、多重PCR 1项。Meta回归显示非普通PCR vs 普通PCR的相对敏感度为1.04(1.006, 1.075), $P=0.011$; 相对特异度为0.997(0.977, 1.018), $P=0.795$, 表明不同的PCR方法检测TV的敏感度有差异,见表2。

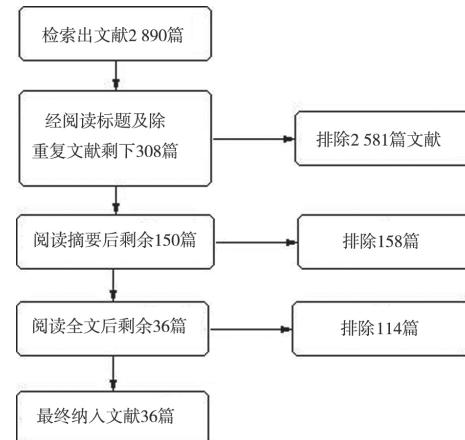


图1 文献筛选流程及结果

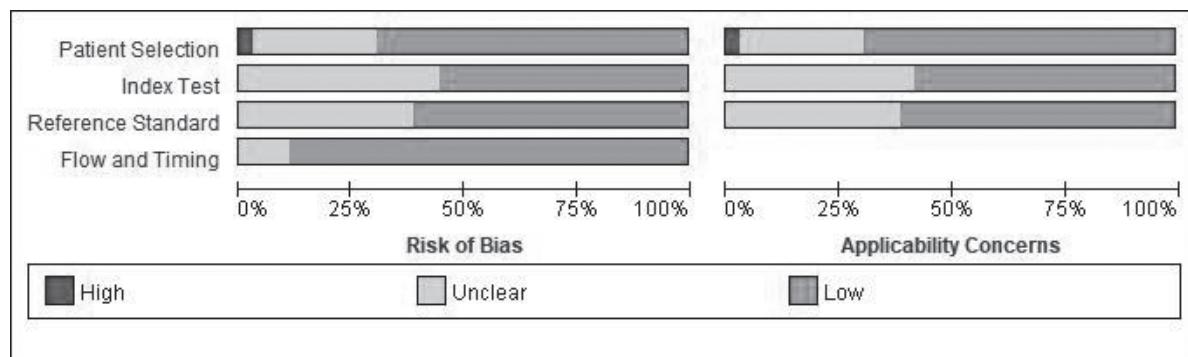


图2 纳入文献的QUADAS-2评价

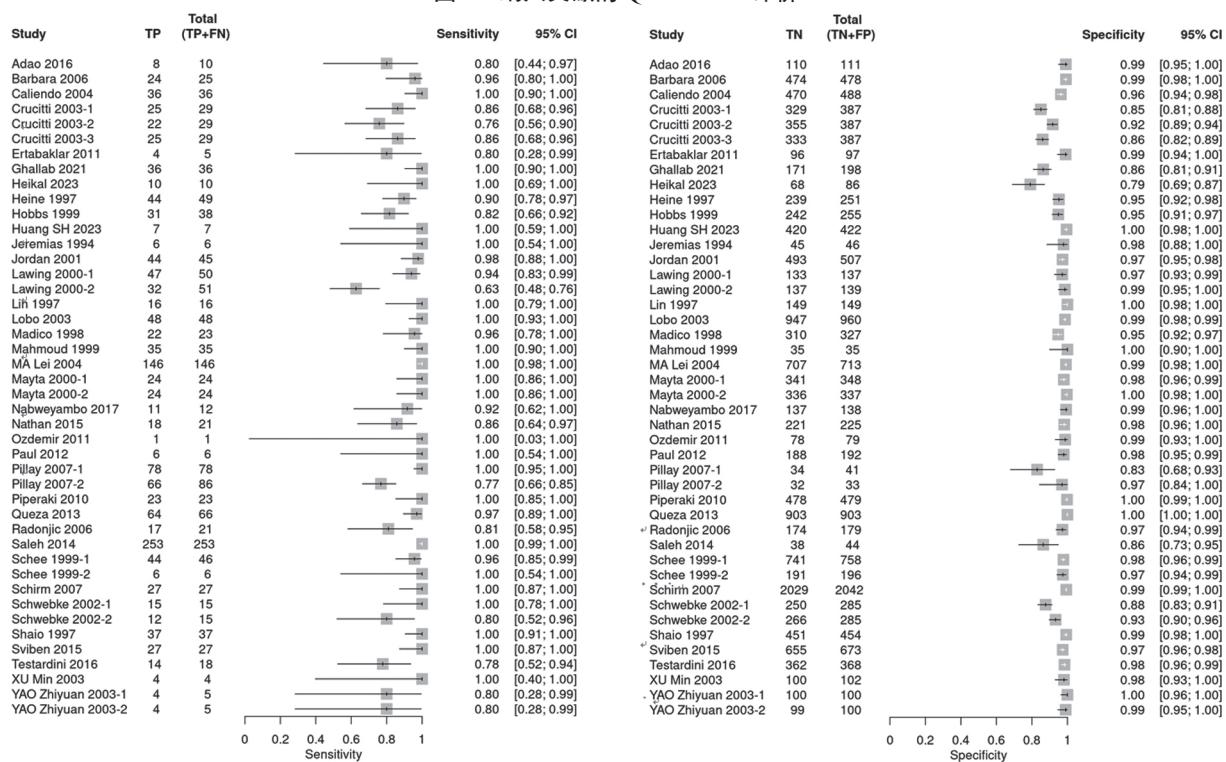


图3 PCR方法检测TV敏感度和特异度的森林图

表2

PCR方法检测阴道毛滴虫的亚组分析

亚组	纳入研究数	合并敏感度(95%CI)	合并特异度(95%CI)	诊断比值比(95%CI)
性别	女	0.976 (0.946, 0.989)	0.979 (0.968, 0.987)	1 932.015 (729.429, 5 117.27)
	男	0.944 (0.784, 0.988)	0.977 (0.941, 0.991)	712.523 (108.956, 4 659.564)
方法	普通PCR	0.956 (0.910, 0.979)	0.980 (0.967, 0.988)	1 043.121 (407.116, 2 672.708)
	非普通PCR	0.994 (0.969, 0.999)	0.977 (0.951, 0.989)	6 882.543 (1 077.339, 43 968.885)

3 讨论

人类是阴道毛滴虫(TV)唯一的自然宿主。根据世界卫生组织公报,全世界每年约有1.56亿新增TV感染者^[42]。大部分女性和绝大多数男性感染TV不表现出临床症状,但却可以通过性接触或污染物品直接或间接传播感染,因此有必要开展TV感染的临床筛查。目前培养法依然被视为检测TV感染的“金标准”,但该法敏感度较差,有TV病患者经药物治疗后数月均未通过培养法检测到TV,却在未暴露的情况下再次确诊发病,这表明

需要比培养法更敏感的检测方法^[43]。随着分子生物学的发展,PCR方法逐渐被用于检测TV。PCR遵循碱基互补配对原则和半保留复制原理,具有高灵敏度和高特异度,且一般能在数小时完成核酸扩增和扩增产物的电泳检测。国内外运用PCR方法检测TV的研究较多,但目前尚无文献对PCR方法检测TV的有效性进行定量评价。诊断试验Meta分析通过对多个试验条件相似的诊断试验汇总分析,可以更准确地了解诊断方法的价值。meta-disc 2.0是一款专门用于诊断试验Meta分析的网页程序,

由西班牙团队在 meta-disc 软件的基础上开发，并于 2022 年 11 月 28 日公布。该程序采用双变量随机效应分析模型，可得出合并敏感度、合并特异度、亚组分析等统计结果，研发团队使用 meta-disc 2.0 对已发表的 5 篇诊断试验 Meta 分析进行了计算，得出的结果与其它方法基本一致^[5]。

本研究对 PCR 方法检测 TV 的准确性进行了系统评价，全面检索了国内外数据库建库至今收录的 TV 相关文献，并通过二次检索和文献追溯准确纳入所需文献，检索范围广、时间跨度长，共纳入 36 篇文献，44 组研究。QUADAS-2 工具评价结果显示，纳入文献多数为低偏倚分险文献，文献整体质量较好，均可直接或间接提取四格表数据。除个别研究未随机选择病例和少数研究病例选择不明确外，多数研究的临床样本采自特定时间段到专科诊所或医院的随机病例，纳入文献在“病例选择”方面风险整体偏小；“待评价试验”、“金标准”和“病例流程和进展情况”三方面总体呈低偏倚风险。

Meta 分析显示 PCR 方法检测 TV 的敏感度和特异度较好，分别为 97.2%，97.9%；阳性似然比为 46.209（30.549, 69.897）、阴性似然比为 0.028（0.013, 0.059），诊断比值比达 1 643.398（673.168, 4 012.008），表明 PCR 方法对 TV 感染者和未感染者判别能力较强；假阳性率 0.021（0.014, 0.032），假阴性率 0.028（0.013, 0.037），提示误诊率、漏诊率均较低。这与 RAHMATI 等^[44]人对 PCR 检测肺结核的诊断价值系统评价结果相类似。

亚组分析表明 PCR 方法对不同性别的样本均具有高敏感度、高特异度，相对敏感度 $P > 0.05$ ，相对特异度 $P > 0.05$ ，差异不显著。双变量随机模型下，来自女性的阴道分泌物样本的合并敏感度为 0.981（0.952, 0.992），合并特异度为 0.978（0.965, 0.987）；女性尿液样本的合并敏感度为 0.898（0.457, 0.989），合并特异度为 0.986（0.967, 0.994），说明女性阴道分泌物样本检测更准确、更稳定。研究发现，非普通 PCR 和普通 PCR 检测 TV 的相对敏感度 $P < 0.05$ ，表明二者检测 TV 的敏感性存在差异。普通 PCR 合并灵敏度为 0.949（0.908, 0.972），合并特异度 0.979（0.967, 0.987）；而非普通 PCR 合并敏感度可达 1（0.972, 1），合并特异度为 0.978（0.948, 0.991），表明不同 PCR 方法敏感性有差异，是产生异质性的可能来源。

综上，PCR 方法检测 TV 的准确性较高，能有效检测出女性阴道分泌物、尿液以及男性尿液中的 TV，具有广泛推广的应用价值和良好的科研价值。

参考文献：

[1] TUDDENHAM S, HAMILL M M, GHANEM K

- G. Diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections: a review[J]. Journal of the American Medical Association, 2022, 327(2): 161-172.
- [2] HERNÁNDEZ-BUELVAS L, CAMARGO M, SÁNCHEZ R, et al. *Trichomonas vaginalis* follow-up and persistence in Colombian women[J]. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11(1): 22597.
- [3] TSANG S H, PEISCH S F, ROWAN B, et al. Association between *Trichomonas vaginalis* and prostate cancer mortality[J]. International Journal of Cancer, 2019, 144(10): 2377-2380.
- [4] RILEY D E, ROBERTS M C, TAKAYAMA T, et al. Development of a polymerase chain reaction-based diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis*[J]. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1992, 30(2): 465-472.
- [5] PLANÀ M N, AREVALO-RODRIGUEZ I, FERNÁNDEZ-GARCÍA S, et al. Meta-disc 2.0: a web application for meta-analysis of diagnostic test accuracy data[J]. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2022, 22(1): 306.
- [6] JEREMIAS J, DRAPER D, ZIEGERT M, et al. Detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* using the polymerase chain reaction in pregnant and non-pregnant women[J]. Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1994, 2(1): 16-19.
- [7] SHAIO M F, LIN P R, LIU J Y. Colorimetric one-tube nested PCR for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in vaginal discharge[J]. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1997, 35(1): 132-138.
- [8] HEINE R P, WIESENFELD H C, SWEET R L, et al. Polymerase chain reaction analysis of distal vaginal specimens: a less invasive strategy for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis*[J]. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 1997, 24(5): 985-987.
- [9] LIN P R, SHAIO M F, LIU J Y. One-tube, nested-PCR assay for the detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in vaginal discharges[J]. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, 1997, 91(1): 61-65.
- [10] MADICO G, QUINN T C, ROMPALO A, et al. Diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection by PCR using vaginal swab samples[J]. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1998, 36(11): 3205-3210.
- [11] MAHMOUD M S, ABDEL-AZIZ S S, EL-SHERIF E A, et al. Diagnosis of symptomatic and asymptomatic *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection by applying one tube nested PCR to vaginal discharge[J]. Journal of the Egyptian Society of Parasitology, 1999, 29(3): 1031-1046.
- [12] VAN DER SCHEE C, VAN BELKUM A, ZWIJGERS L, et al. Improved diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection by PCR using vaginal swabs and urine specimens compared to diagnosis by wet mount microscopy, culture, and fluorescent staining[J]. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1999, 37(12): 4127-4130.
- [13] HOBBS M M, KAZEMBE P, REED A W, et al. *Trichomonas vaginalis* as a cause of urethritis in Malawian men[J]. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 1999, 26(7): 381-387.
- [14] MAYTA H, GILMAN R H, CALDERON M M, et al. 18S ribosomal DNA-based PCR for diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis*[J]. Journal of Clinical

- Microbiology, 2000, 38(7): 2683-2687.
- [15] LAWING L F, HEDGES S R, SCHWEBKE J R. Detection of trichomonosis in vaginal and urine specimens from women by culture and PCR[J]. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2000, 38(10): 3585-3588.
- [16] JORDAN J A, LOWERY D, TRUCCO M. TaqMan-based detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* DNA from female genital specimens[J]. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2001, 39(11): 3819-3822.
- [17] SCHWEBKE J R, LAWING L F. Improved detection by DNA amplification of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in males[J]. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2002, 40(10): 3681-3683.
- [18] CRUCITTI T, VAN DYCK E, TEHE A, et al. Comparison of culture and different PCR assays for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in self collected vaginal swab specimens[J]. Infections Sexually Transmitted, 2003, 79(5): 393-398.
- [19] 姚志远, 郑和义. 培养法及聚合酶链反应检测男性非淋菌性尿道炎患者中阴道毛滴虫[J]. 中华皮肤科杂志, 2003, 36(1): 41-43.
- YAO Zhiyuan, ZHENG Heyi. Detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection in male patients with non-gonococcal urethritis by in pouch TV culture and polymerase chain reaction[J]. Chinese Journal of Dermatology, 2003, 36(1): 41-43.
- [20] LOBO T T, FEIJÓ G, CARVALHO S E, et al. A comparative evaluation of the Papanicolaou test for the diagnosis of trichomoniasis[J]. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2003, 30(9): 694-699.
- [21] 徐敏. 检测阴道毛滴虫感染的聚合酶链反应方法的优化和初步评价[D]. 北京: 北京协和医学院, 2003.
- XU Min. Optimization and preliminary evaluation of polymerase chain reaction for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection [D]. Beijing: Peking Union Medical College, 2003.
- [22] 马蕾. 单管巢氏聚合酶链反应检测性病患者阴道毛滴虫感染的研究[D]. 长春: 吉林大学, 2005.
- MA Lei. Single tube nested PCR for detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in STD patients[D]. Changchun: Jilin University, 2005.
- [23] CALIENDO A M, JORDAN J A, GREEN A M, et al. Real-time PCR improves detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection compared with culture using self-collected vaginal swabs[J]. Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2005, 13(3): 145-150.
- [24] RADONJIC I V, DZAMIC A M, MITROVIC S M, et al. Diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection: the sensitivities and specificities of microscopy, culture and PCR assay[J]. European Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Reproductive Biology, 2006, 126(1): 116-120.
- [25] VAN DER POL B, KRAFT C S, WILLIAMS J A. Use of an adaptation of a commercially available PCR assay aimed at diagnosis of chlamydia and gonorrhea to detect *Trichomonas vaginalis* in urogenital specimens[J]. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2006, 44(2): 366-373.
- [26] PILLAY A, RADEBE F, FEHLER G, et al. Comparison of a TaqMan-based real-time polymerase chain reaction with conventional tests for the detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis*[J]. Infections Sexually Transmitted, 2007, 83(2): 126-129.
- [27] SCHIRM J, BOS P A J, ROOZEBOOM-ROELFSEMA I K, et al. *Trichomonas vaginalis* detection using real-time TaqMan PCR[J]. Journal of Microbiological Methods, 2007, 68(2): 243-247.
- [28] PIPERAKI E T, THEODORA M, MENDRIS M, et al. Prevalence of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection in women attending a major gynaecological hospital in Greece: a cross-sectional study [J]. Journal of Clinical Pathology, 2010, 63(3): 249-253.
- [29] OZDEMIR E, KELEŞTEMUR N, KAPLAN M. *Trichomonas vaginalis* as a rare cause of male factor infertility at a hospital in East Anatolia[J]. Andrologia, 2011, 43(4): 283-285.
- [30] ERTABAKLAR H, CANER A, DÖŞKAYA M, et al. Comparison of polymerase chain reaction with wet mount and culture methods for the diagnosis of trichomoniasis [J]. Turkiye Parazitol Derg, 2011, 35(1): 1-5.
- [31] PAUL H, PETER D, PULIMOOD S A, et al. Role of polymerase chain reaction in the diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection in human immunodeficiency virus-infected individuals from India (South)[J]. Indian Journal of Dermatology, Venereology and Leprology, 2012, 78(3): 323-327.
- [32] QUEZA M I P, RIVERA W L. Diagnosis and molecular characterization of *Trichomonas vaginalis* in sex workers in the Philippines[J]. Pathogens and Global Health, 2013, 107(3): 136-140.
- [33] SALEH A M, ABDALLA H S, SATTI A B, et al. Diagnosis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* by microscopy, latex agglutination, diamond's media, and PCR in symptomatic women, Khartoum, Sudan [J]. Diagnostic Pathology, 2014, 9: 49.
- [34] NATHAN B, APPIAH J, SAUNDERS P, et al. Microscopy outperformed in a comparison of five methods for detecting *Trichomonas vaginalis* in symptomatic women[J]. International Journal of STD & AIDS, 2015, 26(4): 251-256.
- [35] SVIBEN M, MISSONI E M, MEŠTROVIĆ T, et al. Epidemiology and laboratory characteristics of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection in Croatian men with and without urethritis syndrome: a case-control study[J]. Infections Sexually Transmitted, 2015, 91(5): 360-364.
- [36] ADAO D E, RIVERA W L. Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) assay for the rapid detection of the sexually-transmitted parasite [J]. Annals of Parasitology, 2016, 62(1): 25-31.
- [37] TESTARDINI P, VAULET M L G, ENTROCASSI A C, et al. Optimization of *Trichomonas vaginalis* diagnosis during pregnancy at a university hospital, Argentina[J]. Korean Journal of Parasitology, 2016, 54(2): 191-195.
- [38] NABWEYAMBO S, KAKAIRE O, SOWINSKI S, et al. Very low sensitivity of wet mount microscopy compared to PCR against culture in the diagnosis of vaginal trichomoniasis in Uganda: a cross sectional study[J]. BMC Research Notes, 2017, 10(1): 259.
- [39] GHALLAB M M I, ALAA D, MORSY S M. Multiattribute analysis of *Trichomonas vaginalis* diagnostics and

- its correlation with clinical complaints and contraceptive methods in a symptomatic egyptian cohort [J]. Infectious Diseases in Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2021, 2021: 5525095.
- [40] HEIKAL E A, ELAMIR A M, HEGAZI M A, et al. Signature of real-time PCR in detection of *Trichomonas vaginalis* infection and its association with Human Papillomavirus genotype 16[J]. European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences, 2023, 27(2): 501-510.
- [41] HUANG S H, HSU H C, LEE T F, et al. Prevalence, associated factors, and appropriateness of empirical treatment of trichomoniasis, bacterial vaginosis, and vulvovaginal candidiasis among women with vaginitis[J]. Microbiology Spectrum, 2023, 11(3): e0016123.
- [42] MIRZADEH M, OLFATIFAR M, ESLAHI A V, et al. Global prevalence of *Trichomonas vaginalis* among female sex workers: a systematic review and meta-analysis[J]. Parasitology Research, 2021, 120(7): 2311-2322.
- [43] KISSINGER P, MENA L, LEVISON J, et al. A randomized treatment trial: single versus 7-day dose of metronidazole for the treatment of *Trichomonas vaginalis* among HIV-infected women[J]. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2010, 55(5): 565-571.
- [44] RAHMATI S, BAHRAMPOUR A, NASEHI M, et al. An evaluation of the diagnostic value of sputum smears microscopy and PCR relative to sputum culture in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis in Iran [J]. Medical Journal of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 2022, 36: 112.

收稿日期: 2023-07-05

修回日期: 2023-10-12

(上接第85页)

- [3] WALK E E, YOHE S L, BECKMAN A, et al. The cancer immunotherapy biomarker testing landscape[J]. Archives of Pathology & Laboratory Medicine, 2020, 144(6): 706-724.
- [4] KOMOR M A, DE WIT M, VAN DEN BERG J, et al. Molecular characterization of colorectal adenomas reveals POFUT1 as a candidate driver of tumor progression[J]. International Journal of Cancer, 2020, 146(7): 1979-1992.
- [5] WAHBY S, JARCZYK J, FIEREK A, et al. POFUT1 mRNA expression as an independent prognostic parameter in muscle-invasive bladder cancer[J]. Translational Oncology, 2021, 14(1): 100900.
- [6] LI Qi, WANG Jia, MA Xudong, et al. POFUT1 acts as a tumor promoter in glioblastoma by enhancing the activation of Notch signaling[J]. Journal of Bioenergetics and Biomembranes, 2021, 53(5): 621-632.
- [7] PIAWAH S, VENOOK A P. Targeted therapy for colorectal cancer metastases: a review of current methods of molecularly targeted therapy and the use of tumor biomarkers in the treatment of metastatic colorectal cancer[J]. Cancer, 2019, 125(23): 4139-4147.
- [8] DESCHUYTER M, PENNARUBIA F, PINAULT E, et al. Functional characterization of POFUT1 variants associated with colorectal cancer[J]. Cancers, 2020, 12(6): 1430.
- [9] LI Xinxin, YAN Xianchun, WANG Yufeng, et al. The notch signaling pathway: a potential target for cancer immunotherapy[J]. Journal of Hematology & Oncology, 2023, 16(1): 45.
- [10] ZHANG Kai, HONG Xiaohua, SONG Zhengbo, et al. Identification of deleterious NOTCH mutation as novel predictor to efficacious immunotherapy in NSCLC[J]. Clinical Cancer Research, 2020, 26(14): 3649-3661.
- [11] REN Xianwen, ZHANG Lei, ZHANG Yuanyuan, et al. Insights gained from single-cell analysis of immune cells in the tumor microenvironment[J]. Annual Review of Immunology, 2021, 39: 583-609.
- [12] DIECI M V, MIGLIETTA F, GUARNERI V. Immune infiltrates in breast cancer: recent updates and clinical implications[J]. Cells, 2021, 10(2): 223.
- [13] KIM S I, CASSELLA C R, BYRNE K T. Tumor burden and immunotherapy: impact on immune infiltration and therapeutic outcomes[J]. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11: 629722.
- [14] WANG Shuhang, SUN Jingwei, CHEN Kun, et al. Perspectives of tumor-infiltrating lymphocyte treatment in solid tumors[J]. BMC Medicine, 2021, 19(1): 140.
- [15] NING Shipeng, WU Jianbin, PAN You, et al. Identification of CD4⁺ conventional T cells-related lncRNA signature to improve the prediction of prognosis and immunotherapy response in breast cancer[J]. Frontiers in Immunology, 2022, 13: 880769.
- [16] HUANG Di, CHEN Xueman, ZENG Xin, et al. Targeting regulator of G protein signaling 1 in tumor-specific T cells enhances their trafficking to breast cancer[J]. Nature Immunology, 2021, 22(7): 865-879.
- [17] SHI Yu, PING Yifang, ZHOU Wencho, et al. Tumour-associated macrophages secrete pleiotrophin to promote PTPRZ1 signalling in glioblastoma stem cells for tumour growth[J]. Nature Communications, 2017, 8: 15080.
- [18] CHRISTOFIDES A, STRAUSS L, YEO A, et al. The complex role of tumor-infiltrating macrophages[J]. Nature Immunology, 2022, 23(8): 1148-1156.
- [19] PAN Yueyun, YU Yinda, WANG Xiaojian, et al. Tumor-associated macrophages in tumor immunity[J]. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11: 583084.
- [20] WANG Cheng, MA Cheng, GONG Lihong, et al. Macrophage polarization and its role in liver disease[J]. Frontiers in Immunology, 2021, 12: 803037.
- [21] DALLAVALASA S, BEERAKA N M, BASAVARAJU C G, et al. The role of tumor associated macrophages (TAMs) in cancer progression, chemoresistance, angiogenesis and metastasis - current status[J]. Current Medicinal Chemistry, 2021, 28(39): 8203-8236.

收稿日期: 2023-07-17

修回日期: 2023-09-23