

DOI:10.13350/j.cjpb.250618

• 临床研究 •

# 女性生殖道沙眼衣原体、解脲脲支原体感染特征及耐药性分析

何亚飞<sup>1</sup>,张瑞敏<sup>1</sup>,李杰英<sup>2</sup>,吕延冬<sup>2\*</sup>

(1. 濮阳医学高等专科学校,河南濮阳 457000;2. 濮阳市中医医院)

**【摘要】** 目的 探讨女性生殖道沙眼衣原体(CT)、解脲脲支原体(UU)感染的临床特征及耐药性,为临床治疗提供参考依据。方法 选取2022-2024年医院送检的2483份疑似发生生殖道感染女性患者生殖道分泌物标本为本次研究对象,实时荧光定量PCR检测和药敏试验,对比不同分组患者CT和UU的感染率、耐药谱。结果 2483份送检标本中,检出1693份阳性标本,阳性率68.18%,其中单纯UU阳性率63.03%(1565/2483),单纯CT阳性率2.09%(52/2483),UU+CT混合阳性率3.06%(76/2483)。低育龄组送检标本和高育龄组送检标本总阳性率、单纯UU阳性率、单纯CT阳性率、UU+CT混合阳性率分别为64.89%(900/1387)、60.92%(845/1387)、1.59%(22/1387)、2.38%(33/1387)、72.35%(793/1096)、65.69%(720/1096)、2.74%(30/1096)、3.92%(43/1096),两组患者总阳性率、单纯UU感染阳性率、单纯CT感染阳性率、UU+CT感染阳性率差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。春季、夏季、秋季、冬季送检标本总阳性率、单纯UU阳性率、单纯CT阳性率、UU+CT混合阳性率分别为77.06%(383/497)、70.02%(348/497)、1.61%(8/497)、5.43%(27/497)、72.71%(397/546)、64.84%(354/546)、3.85%(21/546)、4.03%(22/546)、60.14%(450/695)、60.14%(418/695)、2.30%(16/695)、2.30%(16/695)、62.15%(463/745)、59.73%(445/745)、0.94%(7/745)、1.48%(11/745)。不同季节各阳性率差异均有统计学意义( $P < 0.05$ )。UU对CIP的耐药率最高为80.06%,对LEV、ROX、AZM、CLA的耐药率高于50%,对JOS的耐药率最低为1.02%,对SPA、MIN的耐药率低于20%。CT对CIP的耐药率最高为63.46%,对LEV、AZM的耐药率高于50%,对MIN的耐药率最低为7.69%,对SPA、JOS、TET的耐药率低于20%。UU+CT混合菌株对CIP的耐药率最高为84.21%,对LEV、ROX、AZM、CLA的耐药率高于50%,对MIN的耐药率最低为13.16%,对JOS的耐药率低于20%。结论 医院女性生殖道UU、CT的阳性率较高,不同育龄女性及不同发病季节的阳性率存在显著差异,耐药性分析显示UU、CT及其混合菌株对多种抗生素耐药性较高,提示临床治疗需谨慎选择药物。

**【关键词】** 生殖道;沙眼衣原体;解脲脲支原体;感染特征;耐药性

**【文献标识码】** A **【文章编号】** 1673-5234(2025)06-0777-04

[Journal of Pathogen Biology. 2025 Jun.;20(06):777-780, 785.]

## Analysis on the infection characteristics and drug resistance of *Chlamydia trachomatis* and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* in the female reproductive tract

HE Yafei<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Ruimin<sup>1</sup>, LI Jieying<sup>2</sup>, LV Yandong<sup>2</sup> (1. PuYang Medical College, Henan Puyang, 457000; 2. PuYang Traditional Chinese Medicine Hospital, Henan Puyang, 457000)\*

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the clinical characteristics and drug resistance of *Chlamydia trachomatis* (CT) and *Ureaplasma urealyticum* (UU) infections in the female reproductive tract, so as to provide a reference basis for clinical treatment. **Methods** A total of 2483 specimens of genital tract secretions from female patients suspected of having genital tract infections, which were submitted for examination in our hospital from 2022 to 2024, were selected as the subjects of this study. Through real-time fluorescence quantitative PCR detection and drug sensitivity tests, the infection rates and drug resistance profiles of CT and UU in patients of different groups were compared. **Results** Among the 2483 submitted specimens, a total of 1693 positive specimens were detected, with a positive rate of 68.18%. Among them, the positive rate of UU alone was 63.03% (1565/2483), the positive rate of CT alone was 2.09% (52/2483), and the mixed positive rate of UU and CT was 3.06% (76/2483). The total positive rates, positive rates of UU infection alone, positive rates of CT infection alone, and positive rates of mixed UU + CT infection of the specimens submitted for examination from the low childbearing age group and the high childbearing age group were 64.89% (900/1387), 60.92% (845/1387), 1.59% (22/1387), 2.38% (33/1387), and 72.35% (793/1096), 65.69% (720/1096), 2.74% (30/1096), 3.92% (43/1096), respectively. The differences in total positive rates, positive rates of UU infection alone, positive rates of CT infection alone, and positive rates of mixed UU + CT infection between the two age groups were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The positive rates of UU infection alone, positive rates of CT infection alone, and positive rates of mixed UU + CT infection of the specimens submitted for examination in spring, summer, autumn, and winter were 77.06% (383/497), 70.02% (348/497), 1.61% (8/497), 5.43% (27/497), 72.71% (397/546), 64.84% (354/546), 3.85% (21/546), 4.03% (22/546), 60.14% (450/695), 60.14% (418/695), 2.30% (16/695), 2.30% (16/695), 62.15% (463/745), 59.73% (445/745), 0.94% (7/745), 1.48% (11/745), respectively. The differences in positive rates among different seasons were statistically significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The drug resistance rates of UU to CIP were 80.06%, and the drug resistance rates to LEV, ROX, AZM, and CLA were higher than 50%. The drug resistance rate to JOS was 1.02%, and the drug resistance rates to SPA and MIN were lower than 20%. The drug resistance rate of CT to CIP was 63.46%, and the drug resistance rates to LEV and AZM were higher than 50%. The drug resistance rate to MIN was 7.69%, and the drug resistance rates to SPA, JOS, and TET were lower than 20%. The drug resistance rate of UU + CT mixed strains to CIP was 84.21%, and the drug resistance rates to LEV, ROX, AZM, and CLA were higher than 50%. The drug resistance rate to MIN was 13.16%, and the drug resistance rate to JOS was lower than 20%. **Conclusion** The positive rates of UU and CT in the female reproductive tract of hospital patients are high. There are significant differences in positive rates among different age groups and different seasons. The drug resistance analysis shows that UU, CT, and their mixed strains have high drug resistance to multiple antibiotics, suggesting that clinical treatment should choose drugs carefully.

\* **【通信作者】** 吕延冬, E-mail: 66748994@qq.com.cn

**【作者简介】** 何亚飞(1983-),女,河南南乐人,本科,讲师,主要从事医学教育工作。E-mail: heyafei830312@163.com

3.92% (43/1096) respectively. There were statistically significant differences in the total positive rates, positive rates of UU infection alone, positive rates of CT infection alone, and positive rates of UU + CT infection between the two groups of patients ( $P < 0.05$ ). The total positive rates, positive rates of UU infection alone, positive rates of CT infection alone, and positive rates of mixed UU + CT infection of the specimens submitted for examination in spring, summer, autumn and winter were 77.06% (383/497), 70.02% (348/497), 1.61% (8/497), and 5.43% (27/497); 72.71% (397/546), 64.84% (354/546), 3.85% (21/546), and 4.03% (22/546); 60.14% (450/695), 60.14% (418/695), 2.30% (16/695), and 2.30% (16/695); 62.15% (463/745), 59.73% (445/745), 0.94% (7/745), and 1.48% (11/745) respectively. There were statistically significant differences in each positive rate among different seasons ( $P < 0.05$ ). The highest drug resistance rate of UU to CIP was 80.06%. Its drug resistance rates to LEV, ROX, AZM and CLA were higher than 50%. The lowest drug resistance rate of UU to JOS was 1.02%, and its drug resistance rates to SPA and MIN were lower than 20%. The highest drug resistance rate of CT to CIP was 63.46%. Its drug resistance rates to LEV and AZM were higher than 50%. The lowest drug resistance rate of CT to MIN was 7.69%, and its drug resistance rates to SPA, JOS and TET were lower than 20%. The highest drug resistance rate of the mixed strains of UU and CT to CIP was 84.21%. Their drug resistance rates to LEV, ROX, AZM and CLA were higher than 50%. The lowest drug resistance rate of the mixed strains to MIN was 13.16%, and their drug resistance rate to JOS was lower than 20%. **Conclusion** The positive rates of UU and CT in the female reproductive tract in our hospital were relatively high. There were significant differences in the positive rates among women of different childbearing ages and in different seasons of disease onset. The analysis of drug resistance showed that UU, CT and their mixed strains had relatively high drug resistance to multiple antibiotics, suggesting that drugs should be carefully selected in clinical treatment.

**【Keywords】** genital tract; *Chlamydia trachomatis*; *Ureaplasma urealyticum*; infection characteristics; drug resistance

女性泌尿生殖道感染是一种常见的健康问题,临床症状多样化,例如尿频、尿急、尿痛以及阴道分泌物异常等<sup>[1]</sup>。女性泌尿生殖道感染的发生受到多种因素的影响,包括但不限于个人卫生习惯、性行为频率、避孕方式选择以及免疫力状态等<sup>[2]</sup>。这种感染往往容易反复发作,给患者带来持续的困扰。解脲脲原体(*Ureaplasma urealyticum*, UU)和沙眼衣原体(*Chlamydia trachomatis*, CT)是目前引起性传播疾病中最常见的病原体<sup>[3,4]</sup>。这些微生物能够引起多种生殖系统疾病,包括非细菌性阴道炎、尿道炎、盆腔炎、输卵管炎以及女性的宫颈炎和子宫内膜炎等<sup>[5-6]</sup>。如果不及时治疗,可能会导致严重的后果,比如不孕症,给患者带来极大的健康风险和心理压力。UU属于柔膜体纲支原体目脲原体属,是一种非常微小的原核微生物,能够在没有活细胞参与的培养基中实现自我复制,1954年首次被科学家从患有非淋菌性尿道炎的患者体内分离出来<sup>[7-8]</sup>。由于其独特的生物学特性以及与人类健康相关的研究价值,UU一直是微生物学和医学研究的热点之一。CT是一种专性细胞内寄生的原核细胞微生物。根据世界卫生组织的报道,每年大约有1.31亿的新感染者出现<sup>[9]</sup>。这种微生物的感染主要发生在性活动较为频繁的人群之中,而且近年来,感染者的年龄层有逐渐年轻化的趋势<sup>[10]</sup>。由于生殖道CT感染所引发的疾病频发,不仅对个人健康造成了严重影响,同时也给社会经济带来了沉重的负担。研究表明,UU与CT的耐药性问题日益严重,多重耐药菌株的出现使得传统治疗方案面临挑战<sup>[11]</sup>。临床

实践中,需结合药敏试验结果,精准选择抗生素,以避免治疗失败和病情反复。

本研究分析2022-2024年送检的2483份疑似发生生殖道感染女性患者生殖道分泌物标本的感染情况,探析UU与CT的感染率及其耐药性,为临床诊疗提供科学依据,结果报道如下。

## 对象与方法

### 1 研究对象

选取2022-2024年,濮阳市中医院妇产科、泌尿科、生殖科等科室送检的2483份疑似发生生殖道感染女性患者生殖道分泌物标本为本次研究对象。纳入标准:①年龄18~50岁;②临床资料完整;③未合并其他感染性疾病者;④就诊前未进行抗菌药物治疗者;⑤有性生活史者。排除标准:①妊娠期或月经期女性;②合并恶性肿瘤者;③合并CT、UU感染史者;④合并生殖系统器质性病变、子宫内膜异位症或尿路畸形者;⑤合并器质性功能障碍者;⑥合并自身免疫性疾病者。

### 2 标本采集

由临床医生进行标本采集。嘱患者取膀胱截石位,对外阴部进行常规消毒后,采用一次性窥阴器充分暴露宫颈,使阴道得到扩张。使用无菌棉球将阴道口、宫颈周围分泌物清理后,采用2根无菌棉拭子深入宫颈口内约2~3cm,大约停留10s后,轻轻旋转2~3周取出,分别置于含生理盐水的无菌试管内送检,取样过程中应尽量避免接触患者阴道壁。采集分泌物标本于采集后2h内送检,24h内进行病原体检测。

### 3 病原体检测及药敏试验

采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链反应(CFX96 荧光PCR 仪鉴定)检测标本中 CT、UU 的感染情况:将送检标本振荡摇匀后,8 000 r/min(离心半径 10 cm)离心 5 min 后,弃上清液,加入 DNA 提取试剂 50  $\mu$ L,振荡摇匀后于 100  $^{\circ}$ C 恒温处理,离心处理 5 min。引物由中山大学达安基因股份有限公司合成及提纯。反应条件为:93  $^{\circ}$ C,2 min;93  $^{\circ}$ C,40 s;55  $^{\circ}$ C,50 s,10 个循环;93  $^{\circ}$ C,30 s;55  $^{\circ}$ C,45 s,30 个循环。结果判读:CT 的 Ct 值 $<$ 27 则判定为阳性, $\geq$ 27 判定为阴性;UU 的 Ct 值 $<$ 25 则判定为阳性, $\geq$ 25 判定为阴性。采用倍比稀释法检测 UU、CT、UU+CT 混合感染对左氧氟沙星(LEV)、环丙沙星(CIP)、司帕沙星(SPA)、罗红霉素(ROX)、阿奇霉素(AZM)、克拉霉素(CLA)、交沙霉素(JOS)、美满霉素(MIN)、四环素(TET)的耐药情况。

### 4 观察指标

(1)按照送检标本患者年龄分组, $\leq$ 35 岁为低育龄组, $>$ 35 岁为高育龄组,对比两组患者 UU 与 CT 感染情况;(2)按照送检标本时间进行分组,3~5 月为春季,6~8 月为夏季,9~11 月为秋季,12 月~次年 2 月为冬季,对比不同季节分组患者 UU 与 CT 感染情况。

### 5 统计分析

采用 SPSS22.0 软件进行数据处理,计数资料以率(%)表示,采用  $\chi^2$  检验。 $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 结 果

### 1 UU 与 CT 总体检出情况

2 483 份送检标本中,共检出 1 693 份阳性标本,阳性率为 68.18%(1 693/2 483),其中 1565 份为单纯 UU 阳性感染,阳性率为 63.03%(1565/2483),52 份为单纯 CT 阳性感染,阳性率为 2.09%(52/2483),76 份为 UU+CT 混合阳性感染,阳性率为 3.06%(76/2483)。

### 2 不同育龄组患者 UU 与 CT 检出情况

2 483 份送检标本中,低育龄组患者送检共 1 387 份,高育龄组患者送检共 1 096 份。低育龄组送检标本中,共检出 900 份阳性标本,阳性率为 64.89%(900/1387),其中 845 份为单纯 UU 阳性感染,阳性率为 60.92%(845/1387),22 份为单纯 CT 阳性感染,阳性率为 1.59%(22/1387),33 份为 UU+CT 混合阳性感染,阳性率为 2.38%(33/1387)。高育龄组送检标本中,共检出 793 份阳性标本,阳性率为 72.35%(793/1096),其中 720 份为单纯 UU 阳性感染,阳性率

为 65.69%(720/1096),30 份为单纯 CT 阳性感染,阳性率为 2.74%(30/1096),43 份为 UU+CT 混合阳性感染,阳性率为 3.92%(43/1096)。两组患者总阳性率、单纯 UU 感染阳性率、单纯 CT 感染阳性率、UU+CT 感染阳性率差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 15.730$ 、5.979、3.956、4.920,均  $P<0.05$ )。

### 3 不同季节 UU 与 CT 检出情况

2 483 份送检标本中,春季送检共 497 份,夏季送检共 546 份,秋季送检共 695 份,冬季送检共 745 份。春季送检标本中,共检出 383 份阳性标本,阳性率为 77.06%(383/497),其中 348 份为单纯 UU 阳性感染,阳性率为 70.02%(348/497),8 份为单纯 CT 阳性感染,阳性率为 1.61%(8/497),27 份为 UU+CT 混合阳性感染,阳性率为 5.43%(27/497)。夏季送检标本中,共检出 397 份阳性标本,阳性率为 72.71%(397/546),其中 354 份为单纯 UU 阳性感染,阳性率为 64.84%(354/546),21 份为单纯 CT 阳性感染,阳性率为 3.85%(21/546),22 份为 UU+CT 混合阳性感染,阳性率为 4.03%(22/546)。秋季送检标本中,共检出 450 份阳性标本,阳性率为 60.14%(450/695),其中 418 份为单纯 UU 阳性感染,阳性率为 60.14%(418/695),16 份为单纯 CT 阳性感染,阳性率为 2.30%(16/695),16 份为 UU+CT 混合阳性感染,阳性率为 2.30%(16/695)。冬季送检标本中,共检出 463 份阳性标本,阳性率为 62.15%(463/745),其中 445 份为单纯 UU 阳性感染,阳性率为 59.73%(445/745),7 份为单纯 CT 阳性感染,阳性率为 0.94%(7/745),11 份为 UU+CT 混合阳性感染,阳性率为 1.48%(11/745)。不同季节分组总阳性率、单纯 UU 感染阳性率、单纯 CT 感染阳性率、UU+CT 感染阳性率差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2 = 39.511$ 、17.148、13.733、18.799,均  $P<0.05$ )。

### 4 不同阳性感染标本耐药性分析

UU 对 CIP 的耐药率最高为 80.06%,对 LEV、ROX、AZM、CLA 的耐药率高于 50%,分别为 67.80%、68.95%、59.55%、50.03%,对 JOS 的耐药率最低为 1.02%,对 SPA、MIN 的耐药率低于 20%,分别为 19.94%、1.09%。CT 对 CIP 的耐药率最高为 63.46%,对 LEV、AZM 的耐药率高于 50%,分别为 53.85%、51.92%,对 MIN 的耐药率最低为 7.69%,对 SPA、JOS、TET 的耐药率低于 20%,分别为 11.54%、11.54%、19.23%。UU+CT 混合菌株对 CIP 的耐药率最高为 84.21%,对 LEV、ROX、AZM、CLA 的耐药率高于 50%,分别为 81.58%、69.74%、80.26%、69.74%,对 MIN 的耐药率最低为 13.16%,对 JOS 的耐药率低于 20%,为 19.74%。见表 1。

表 1 不同阳性感染标本耐药性分析  
Table 1 Analysis of drug resistance in different positive infection specimens.

抗菌药物	UU (n=1565)		CT (n=52)		UU+CT(n=76)	
	耐药株	耐药率 (%)	耐药株	耐药率 (%)	耐药株	耐药率 (%)
LEV	1061	67.80	28	53.85	62	81.58
CIP	1253	80.06	33	63.46	64	84.21
SPA	312	19.94	6	11.54	20	26.32
ROX	1079	68.95	18	34.62	53	69.74
AZM	932	59.55	27	51.92	61	80.26
CLA	783	50.03	22	42.31	53	69.74
JOS	16	1.02	6	11.54	15	19.74
MIN	17	1.09	4	7.69	10	13.16
TET	345	22.04	10	19.23	30	39.47

### 讨 论

在女性的生殖道内,存在着多种微生物,共同构成了一个复杂的生态系统。通常情况下,女性的生殖道具备自我清洁的功能,能够有效地抵御各种病原生物的侵袭,从而保持阴道内部的生态平衡,然而,当女性的身体状况不佳,或者抵抗力有所下降时,病原体就容易趁虚而入,破坏原有的生态平衡,导致生殖道感染的发生<sup>[12]</sup>。生殖道感染的发病机制相当复杂,涉及到多种因素<sup>[13]</sup>。值得注意的是,部分生殖道感染的患者可能会因为症状不明显而忽视了病情,没有及时就医,这可能会导致病情的进一步恶化。

本次研究中,送检标本阳性率为 68.18%,其中单纯 UU 阳性率最高为 63.03%,单纯 CT 阳性率最低为 2.09%,混合感染阳性率为 3.06%,表明 UU 感染在该地区较为普遍。混合感染虽比例较低,但不容忽视。不同地区阳性率出现差异化的原因可能与地域气候、人群文化、生活习惯、性生活观念等多种因素相关<sup>[14]</sup>。这些因素包括但不限于地理位置带来的气候差异,不同地区居民的生活习惯和行为模式,以及文化背景对性生活观念的影响。此外,生活习惯,比如饮食、运动和睡眠模式,同样在一定程度上与健康状况相关联。因此,这些因素综合作用,导致了不同地区阳性率的差异化。

低育龄组送检标本总阳性率、单纯 UU 阳性率、单纯 CT 阳性率及混合感染阳性率均显著低于高育龄组,表明年龄因素在生殖道感染中扮演重要角色。与陈荣彬等<sup>[15]</sup>研究结果相近。随着年龄增长,女性免疫力和生理机能下降,感染风险相应增加。当机体的免疫力出现下降时,UU 会通过细胞免疫的途径来诱导机体内的巨噬细胞和单核细胞产生肿瘤坏死因子。这种因子的产生会直接破坏阴道黏膜的正常结构和功能,进而改变阴道内的 pH 值,导致原本平衡的菌群类型发生改变。这些变化共同作用,最终导致阴道微生

态失衡,为致病微生物的生长和繁殖创造了有利条件,从而可能引发一系列的阴道感染问题<sup>[16]</sup>。这一现象提示在预防和治疗生殖道感染时,需特别关注高育龄人群的健康状况,采取针对性的干预措施。进一步研究应聚焦于高育龄人群的生殖道感染预防策略,结合地域特点和生活习惯,制定个性化健康管理方案,提升整体健康水平。

本次研究中,春季检出 UU 阳性率最高,达 70.02%,夏季 CT 阳性率上升至 3.85%,秋季 UU+CT 混合感染率降至 2.3%,冬季各项检出率均低于其他季节,但 UU 阳性率仍维持在 50%以上。季节变化对 UU 与 CT 检出率影响显著( $P < 0.05$ )。进一步分析显示,春季高湿环境利于 UU 繁殖,夏季高温促使 CT 活跃,秋季气候干燥抑制混合感染,冬季低温减缓病原体传播,但仍需警惕持续感染风险。因此,针对不同季节的感染特点,应采取相应的预防措施,如春季加强个人卫生,夏季注意防暑降温,秋季保持室内湿度,冬季则需持续监测感染情况,以降低生殖道感染的发生率。

由于支原体缺少细胞壁,因此对于  $\beta$ -内酰胺类抗菌药物并不表现出敏感性,在实际的临床治疗中,通常会选择能够抑制蛋白质合成的抗菌药物来对抗由支原体引起的感染<sup>[17]</sup>。这类药物包括了喹诺酮类、大环内酯类以及四环素类等,它们通过不同的作用机制来抑制病原体的生长和繁殖,从而达到治疗的效果。然而,在过去的几年中,解脲支原体对喹诺酮类抗生素的耐药性呈现出了逐渐上升的趋势<sup>[18]</sup>。本次研究中,UU、CT 及混合感染对 CIP 的耐药率最高,对 JOS、MIN 的敏感性较高,提示临床治疗时应优先考虑这些药物。同时,还需结合患者的具体病情和药物耐受情况,制定个性化的治疗方案,以提高治愈率并减少耐药性的发展。此外,定期监测病原体耐药性变化,及时调整用药策略,也是确保治疗效果的关键环节。

综上所述,本地区女性生殖道感染中 UU 与 CT 阳性率较高,不同育龄女性及不同发病季节的阳性率存在显著差异,耐药性分析显示 UU、CT 及其混合菌株对多种抗生素耐药性较高。女性生殖道感染的防治需综合考虑季节、年龄及耐药性等多重因素,采取针对性预防措施和个性化治疗方案,方能有效降低感染风险,提升防治效果。加强健康教育,提高女性自我防护意识,定期体检,及时发现并治疗潜在感染,构建多层次的防控体系,确保女性生殖健康。

#### 【参考文献】

[1] Patel M A, Nyirjesy P. Role of *Mycoplasma*, and *Ureaplasma*, species in female lower genital tract infections[J]. Current Infect Dis Rep. 2020, 12(6):417. (下转 785 页)

- features of the sinonasal tract: clinical and morphological characterization of six new cases[J]. *Histopathology*, 2017, 70(6):880-888.
- [2] Cohen PA, Jhingran A, Oaknin A, et al. Cervical cancer[J]. *Lancet* (London, England), 2019, 393(10167):169-182.
- [3] Du J, Ahrlund-Richter A, Nasman A, et al. Human papilloma virus (HPV) prevalence upon HPV vaccination in Swedish youth: A review based on our findings 2008-2018, and perspective on cancer prevention[J]. *Arch Gynecol Obstet*, 2021, 303(12):329-335.
- [4] 张忻佩, 许文娟, 樊伯珍, 等. 100例高危型人乳头瘤病毒感染患者临床特征及中西医治疗效果分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2023, 18(6):700-704.
- [5] Sivars L, Landin D, Rizzo M, et al. Human papilloma virus (HPV) is absent in branchial cleft cysts of the neck distinguishing them from HPV positive cystic metastasis[J]. *Acta Oto-Laryngol*, 2018, 138(1):11-14.
- [6] Pedersen K, Burger EA, Nygrd M, et al. Adapting cervical cancer screening for women vaccinated against human papilloma virus infections: The value of stratifying guidelines[J]. *Eur J Cancer*, 2018, 91(32):68-75.
- [7] Brando BFC, Pereira APL, Cesar MCG, et al. The role of interleukin 10 in human papilloma virus infection and progression to cervical carcinoma[J]. *Cytokine Growth F*, 2017, 34(5):178-183.
- [8] Gupta S, Kakkar V, Bhushan I. Crosstalk between vaginal microbiome and female health: a review[J]. *Microb Pathog*, 2019, 136(1):1-32.
- [9] 刘化勇, 刘学军, 高永丽, 等. 阴道微生物菌群及宫颈局部免疫功能与宫颈上皮内瘤变的相关性分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2021, 16(7):805-808, 813.
- [10] Mills AM, Dirks DC, Poulter MD, et al. HR-HPV E6/E7 mRNA in situ hybridization: validation against PCR, DNA in situ hybridization, and p16 immunohistochemistry in 102 samples of cervical, vulvar, anal, and head and neck neoplasia[J]. *Am J Surgical Pathol*, 2017, 41(5):607-615.
- [11] Tchounga B, Horo A, Boni S, et al. Human papilloma viruses infection among adolescent females perinatally infected with HIV in Cte d'Ivoire[J]. *Sex Transm Infect*, 2021, 97(3):238-243.
- [12] Canfell K, Kim JJ, Brisson M, et al. Mortality impact of achieving WHO cervical cancer elimination targets: A comparative modelling analysis in 78 low-income and lower-middle-income countries[J]. *Lancet*, 2020, 395(10):591-603.
- [13] Grunwitz C, Salomon N, Vascotto F, et al. HPV16 RNA-LPX vaccine mediates complete regression of aggressively growing HPV-positive mouse tumors and establishes protective T cell memory[J]. *Onco Immunol*, 2019, 8(9):578-583.
- [14] 李好山, 曲长萍, 程海玲. 宫颈癌临床特征及人乳头瘤病毒感染情况分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2024, 19(1):61-64, 69.
- [15] Thapa N, Maharjan M, Shrestha G, et al. Prevalence and type-specific distribution of human papilloma virus infection among women in mid-western rural, Nepal: Apolulation-based study[J]. *BMC Infect Dis*, 2018, 18(1):32-38.
- [16] Gordana H, Bolormaa D, Michael P, et al. Concordance of HPV load and HPV mRNA for 16 carcinogenic /possibly carcinogenic HPV types in paired smear/tissue cervical cancer specimens[J]. *Arch Virol*, 2017, 162(5):438-442.
- [17] Mortaki D, Gkegkes ID, Psomiadou V, et al. Vaginal microbiota and human papilloma virus: a systematic review[J]. *J Turk Ger Gynecol Assoc*, 2020, 21(3):193-200.
- [18] Das CR, Tiwari D, Dongre A, et al. Deregulated TNF-Alpha levels along with hpv genotype 16 infection are associated with pathogenesis of cervical neoplasia in northeast indian patients[J]. *Viral Immunol*, 2018, 31(4):282-291.

【收稿日期】 2025-01-09 【修回日期】 2025-04-04

(上接 780 页)

- [2] Horner P, Blee K, O'Mahony C, et al. 2019 UK National Guideline on the management of non-gonococcal urethritis[J]. *Int J STD AIDS*, 2020, 27(2):85-96.
- [3] Amjad A, Mazaher K. Association between *Ureaplasma urealyticum* endocervical infection and spontaneous abortion[J]. *Iran J Microbiol*, 2022, 6(6):392-397.
- [4] Keizur EM, Goldbeck C, Vavala G, et al. Safety and effectiveness of same-day *Chlamydia trachomatis* and neisseria gonorrhoeae screening and treatment among gay, bisexual, transgender, and homeless youth in Los Angeles, California, and New Orleans, Louisiana[J]. *Sex Transm Dis*, 2020, 47(1):19-23.
- [5] Ahmad pour-Yazdi H, Peymani A, Ghorbanzadeh N. Colorimetric-based detection of *Ureaplasma urealyticum* using gold nanoparticles[J]. *IET Nanobiotechnology*, 2019, 14(1):19-24.
- [6] Hoover KW, Tao G, Nye MB, et al. Suboptimal adherence to repeat testing recommendations for men and women with positive *Chlamydia* tests in the United States, 2018-2020[J]. *Clin Infect Dis*, 2022, 56(1):51-57.
- [7] Namba F, Hasegawa T, Nakayama M, et al. Placental features of chorioamnionitis colonized with *Ureaplasma* species in preterm delivery[J]. *Pediatric Res*, 2020, 67(2):166-172.
- [8] 马琳怡, 李榕娇. 解脲支原体对喹诺酮类耐药基因的突变研究[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2020, 15(6):726-728, 741.
- [9] Centers for disease control and prevention. 2015 sexually transmitted diseases surveillance [J]. *J Antimicrob Chemother*, 2017, 68(2):480-482.
- [10] Ghorbanzadeh N, Peymani A, Ahmadpouryazdi H. Colorimetric based detection of *Ureaplasma urealyticum* using gold nanoparticles[J]. *IET Nanobiotechnology*, 2020, 14(1):19-24.
- [11] 张文渊, 丁盛婕, 吴佳莹. 158例产褥感染妇女生殖道支原体衣原体感染调查及药敏分析[J]. *浙江临床医学*, 2018, 20(4):661-662.
- [12] 曾芍, 张先平. 260例女性生殖道解脲支原体、沙眼衣原体耐药情况分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2023, 18(6):721-724, 733.
- [13] Roshani D, Ramazanzadeh R, Farhadifar F, et al. A PRISMA systematic review and meta-analysis on *Chlamydia trachomatis* infections in Iranian women (1986-2015)[J]. *Medicine*, 2018, 97(1):1-5.
- [14] 刘艳丽, 李冰, 张绍佳. 2364例泌尿生殖道感染者支原体感染情况及耐药性分析[J]. *中国病原生物学杂志*, 2024, 19(7):828-832.
- [15] 陈荣彬, 李志方, 嘉红云, 等. 女性健康体检人群生殖道解脲支原体和沙眼衣原体感染状况[J]. *热带医学杂志*, 2024, 24(3):324-327.
- [16] 李绪兰, 陈静, 徐晶, 等. 育龄期女性解脲支原体感染后阴道微生态和 Th17 细胞及相关炎症因子的变化[J]. *中国微生态学杂志*, 2021, 33(7):821-824.
- [17] 姜春南. 3000例女性泌尿生殖道感染患者标本中衣原体支原体培养结果及其对抗菌药物的耐药性分析[J]. *抗感染药学*, 2020, 17(8):1133-1135.
- [18] 周丽华, 沈梦远, 李曦, 等. 12548例泌尿生殖道标本解脲支原体和衣原体支原体检测及药物敏感性分析[J]. *中国卫生检验杂志*, 2018, 28(1):106-108.

【收稿日期】 2025-01-02 【修回日期】 2025-03-29