



季节性流感病毒与其他病原混合或继发感染的研究进展与思考

路雅菲^{1,2}, 薛江东^{1*}, 毕玉海^{2,3*}

1 内蒙古民族大学动物科技学院, 内蒙古 通辽 021400

2 中国科学院流感研究与预警中心, 中国科学院微生物研究所, 病原微生物与免疫学重点实验室, 北京 100101

3 中国科学院大学, 北京 100049

路雅菲, 薛江东, 毕玉海. 季节性流感病毒与其他病原混合或继发感染的研究进展与思考. 微生物学报, 2022, 62(12): 4731–4739.

Lu Yafei, Xue Jiangdong, Bi Yuhai. Coinfection and secondary infection of seasonal influenza virus with other pathogens: a review. *Acta Microbiologica Sinica*, 2022, 62(12): 4731–4739.

摘要: 流感病毒包括甲(A)、乙(B)、丙(C)和丁(D)四种型。人流行性感冒是由甲型和乙型季节性流感病毒引起的一种急性呼吸道传染病。流感病毒感染患者主要表现出呼吸道症状, 严重时可能导致肺炎。此外, 与其他病毒、细菌和支原体等病原体混合或继发感染时, 会增加流感患者的重症率和死亡率。近几年, 流感病毒与其他病原协同感染的病例有增加趋势。本文归纳总结了流感病毒与其他病原混合及继发感染的研究现状, 希望为流感病毒复杂感染情况的临床诊断和治疗方案的制定提供线索。

关键词: 流感病毒; 病原; 混合感染; 继发感染

基金项目: 北京市自然科学基金-海淀原始创新联合基金(L192007); 内蒙古自治区自然科学基金(2018LH03016); 国家自然科学基金(31660726, 31870163); 国家中医药管理局急性呼吸道感染及新发呼吸道传染病中西医结合创新团队(ZYYCXTD-D-202208); 中国科学院青年创新促进会(Y2021034); 国家科技资源共享服务平台项目(国家病原微生物资源库-NPRC-32)

Supported by the Beijing Natural Science Foundation (L192007), by the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Natural Science Foundation of China (2018LH03016), by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (31660726, 31870163), by the Innovation Team and Talents Cultivation Program of National Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine (ZYYCXTD-D-202208), by the Youth Innovation Promotion Association of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Y2021034) and by the National Science and Technology Infrastructure of China (National Pathogen Resource Center-NPRC-32)

*Corresponding authors. E-mail: Bi Yuhai, Beeyh@im.ac.cn; Xue Jiangdong, xuejiangdong@hotmail.com

Received: 29 March 2022; Revised: 16 June 2022; Published online: 21 June 2022

Coinfection and secondary infection of seasonal influenza virus with other pathogens: a review

LU Yafei^{1,2}, XUE Jiangdong^{1*}, BI Yuhai^{2,3*}

1 College of Animal Science and Technology, Inner Mongolia Minzu University, Tongliao 021400, Inner Mongolia, China

2 CAS Key Laboratory of Pathogenic Microbiology and Immunology, Institute of Microbiology, Center for Influenza Research and Early-Warning (CASCIRE), Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100101, China

3 University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China

Abstract: Human influenza is an acute respiratory infectious disease caused by influenza virus. Among the four types (A, B, C, and D) of influenza virus, influenza A and B viruses are the common pathogens causing human influenza. The patients with influenza virus infections mainly have respiratory syndromes and severe cases usually develop into pneumonia. In addition, the severe cases and mortality will increase in the case of coinfection or secondary infection of influenza virus with other pathogens (other viruses, bacteria, *Mycoplasma*, etc.). There has been an increasing trend of coinfections caused by influenza virus together with other pathogens. In this review, we briefly described the research progress in coinfections and secondary infections of influenza A or B virus with other pathogens, aiming to support the diagnosis and treatment of the complicated infections.

Keywords: influenza virus; pathogen; coinfection; secondary infection

流感病毒(influenza virus, IV)是一种具有高度传染性的病毒,属于正黏病毒科,基因组为单股负链分节段的RNA;当前,根据其核蛋白(nucleoprotein, NP)和基质蛋白(matrix, M)的差异将其划分为四类:甲型流感病毒(influenza A virus, IAV)、乙型流感病毒(influenza B virus, IBV)、丙型流感病毒(influenza C virus, ICV)和丁型流感病毒(influenza D virus, IDV)^[1-3]。

4种流感病毒中,甲型流感病毒的宿主最为广泛、变异程度最大,感染宿主包括禽类、哺乳动物(家养及野生)和人类。根据血凝素(haemagglutinin, HA)和神经氨酸酶(neuraminidase, NA)的抗原特性,将甲型流感病毒进一步划分为不同亚型(H1-H18和N1-N11),其中大部分是在水禽中发现,而H17、H18和N10、N11亚型则在蝙蝠中发现^[4-7]。甲型H1N1、H2N2

和H3N2流感病毒至少造成了4次流感大流行,分别是1918年西班牙流感(H1N1)、1957年亚洲流感(H2N2)、1968年香港流感(H3N2)与2009年甲型H1N1流感(H1N1 pdm09)。目前甲型H1N1和H3N2亚型及乙型流感病毒是造成人季节性流感的主要病原,而H2N2病毒大流行后逐渐在人群中消失。H5、H7和H9等其他亚型病毒也造成了人感染案例,但由于这些病毒在人群中的传播能力有限,未引起大范围暴发和流行^[6]。

1940年,Petrova等首次在患病儿童体内分离到乙型流感病毒,命名为B/Lee/40^[7]。病毒在流行过程中不断发生变异,根据乙型流感病毒HA基因的差异,1987-1989年将其分为2个不同的谱系,即B/Victoria/2/87谱系和B/Yamagata/16/88谱系。乙型流感病毒于20世纪90年代期间在全球范围传播,其中Yamagata谱系占主导地位^[7-8]。

由 2 种或 2 种以上的病原微生物同时感染称混合感染, 混合感染通常使病情加重, 使临床症状和病理变化复杂化。机体感染了一种病原微生物之后, 在机体抵抗力减弱的情况下, 又有新侵入的或原来存在于体内的另一种病原微生物引起的感染称为继发感染, 如呼吸道感染时常继发细菌感染等。感染季节性流感病毒的患者临床表现主要为呼吸道症状, 重症患者常表现为肺炎, 严重时可发展为急性呼吸窘迫综合征(acute respiratory distress syndrome, ARDS), 与其他病原发生混合或继发感染时, 会增加感染患者发展为重症甚至死亡的风险^[8-10]。

本文归纳了流感病毒与其他病原混合及继发感染的研究现状, 希望对流感病毒复杂感染情况的诊治提供参考。

1 甲型流感病毒混合及继发感染的其他病原体

甲型流感可引起严重肺炎, 除此之外, 流感病毒与细菌、支原体及其他病毒发生混合或继发感染时可加重病情, 导致感染者发展为重症。与流感病毒发生混合感染的病原体有细菌、支原体以及不同亚型流感和冠状病毒等(表 1)^[11-32]。

表 1 甲型流感病毒与其他病原体混合或继发感染的临床症状及发病机制^[11-32]

Table 1 Clinical symptoms and pathogenesis of coinfections and secondary infections with influenza A virus and other pathogens^[11-32]

Mixed infection with bacteria, <i>Mycoplasmas</i> or other viruses	Clinical symptoms	Pathogenesis	References
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , SP	IAV mainly invades the respiratory system and causes severe damages to respiratory epithelial cells	After bronchial mucosa is disrupted by IAV, <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> could easily attach to mucosa and grow in targeted cells, finally invade lung tissues and blood Influenza virus mediated dysfunction of immune factors such as neutrophils might result in pyogenic infections in lung or other organs caused by <i>Pneumococcus</i>	[11-13]
Group A <i>Streptococcus</i> , GAS	IAV infection induces respiratory tract damages and promotes secondary bacterial attachment	CypA promotes secondary GAS infection through a TGF- β /Smad-independent pathway	[13-16]
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i> , MP	MP increased severity of acute bronchiolitis in children	MP infection causes damage to respiratory mucosal cells, resulting in decreased host immunity, which in turn leads to mixed/secondary infection with other pathogens	[17-22]
H7N9 avian influenza virus, AIV	Multiple organ failure	Increased secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines in patients with H7N9 infection, causing cytokine storm, and failure of protective immune responses	[23]
Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, SARS-CoV-2	Aggravating respiratory pathology and death process and causing more severe lung injury in mouse models	IAV infection may induce more expression of the ACE2 receptors for SARS-CoV-2, prolong the SARS-CoV-2 shedding period, enhance tissue tropism, and cause severe inflammatory infiltration and bronchiolar damage in the lung	[28-32]

1.1 甲型流感病毒继发感染细菌

感染流感病毒后继发细菌感染是流感患者死亡的重要原因。甲型流感病毒继发感染常见的细菌有肺炎链球菌、金黄色葡萄球菌和 A 族链球菌等(表 1)^[11-16]。1918 年 H1N1 流感大流行期间, 仅仅 2 个月内约有 17% 的流感患者继发细菌感染, 在流感继发细菌感染的患者中约有 35% 的患者死亡^[11]。1957 年 H2N2 流感大流行期间, 一项对 140 例住院的肺炎患者研究发现, 27% 的流感感染者继发金黄色葡萄球菌感染, 死亡率为 47%^[11]。

流感病毒和肺炎链球菌是当今影响人类的两种最重要病原体, 1918 年 H1N1 流感病毒大流行期间, 全世界有 4 000 万至 5 000 万人因感染流感病毒后继发肺炎链球菌感染而死亡^[11-12]。动物模型研究发现, 感染甲型流感病毒[A/Puerto Rico/8/34 (PR8)]后再感染肺炎链球菌, 发现动物感染流感病毒后支气管黏膜受到破坏, 从而促进肺炎链球菌的附着、生长及繁殖, 随后侵入肺部甚至血液中。深入研究发现流感病毒介导的免疫效应物(如嗜中性粒细胞)的功能障碍可能会损害正常无菌部位(如耳朵或肺泡)的局部免疫力, 从而使肺炎球菌继发感染机体引起化脓性感染; 继发细菌感染后的一个突出临床体征是白细胞不减反增, 同时肺脏中的嗜中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞可以增强炎症, 从而导致病情加重^[11-13]。

在对甲型流感病毒继发感染 A 族链球菌(group A *Streptococcus*, GAS)的研究中发现, 甲型流感病毒的 NA 可激活转化生长因子- β (transforming growth factor- β , TGF- β), 进而激活 TGF- β /Smad 信号通路诱导整合素 $\alpha 5$ (integrin $\alpha 5$, ITGa5)和纤连蛋白(fibronectin, Fibr)的表达, 促进 A 族链球菌附着, 从而继发细菌感染; 而抑制 TGF- β 可以阻碍这些细菌细胞黏附素的

上调, 从而减少甲型流感病毒感染后细菌的黏附^[13-14]; 进一步研究发现甲型流感病毒继发感染 A 族链球菌可以诱导亲环素 A (cyclophilin A, CypA)的表达。CypA 是一种重要的宿主因子, 与黏附斑激酶(focal adhesion kinase, FAK)相互作用后正向调节 ITGa5 的表达和肌动蛋白重排以促进 A 族链球菌感染^[15]。在甲型流感病毒从肺部基本清除后的一段时间内, 宿主机体更容易受到 A 族链球菌感染, 继发细菌感染后导致肺炎加重^[15-16]。研究结果提示 TGF- β 和 CypA 可能是预防或治疗甲型流感病毒与细菌混合感染的潜在药物靶点^[11-16]。

在流感大流行和流行期间, 除预防策略外, 流感继发细菌感染后所造成的并发症的治疗可以通过抗病毒药物和抗生素治疗; 预防和治疗联合疗法可以减少流感继发细菌感染的现象。然而, 在适当使用抗生素的同时, 还需要考虑广泛地使用抗生素治疗继发感染细菌的抗生素耐药问题。

1.2 肺炎支原体继发感染甲型流感病毒

非典型病原体, 如肺炎支原体(*Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, MP)也是引起急性呼吸道感染(acute respiratory infections, ARI)的主要原因, 儿童发病率和死亡率的常见原因是下呼吸道感染, 其中 40% 的下呼吸道感染由肺炎支原体导致, 由于群体免疫力减弱, 肺炎支原体引起的肺炎在流行期间可发生多次^[17-19]。但肺炎支原体与流感病毒继发或混合感染的研究多为患者的病例报道, 感染肺炎支原体后损害呼吸道黏膜, 导致患者免疫力下降, 进而继发感染其他病原体, 继发感染流感病毒会加重患者疾病程度^[17]。在临床患者和动物模型中, 感染支原体后再感染甲型流感病毒时, 会加剧病毒感染导致疾病的严重程度, 这种现象是由于肺炎支原体造成免疫抑制或改变呼吸道菌群, 从而加剧

机体的损伤(表 1)^[20-22]。虽然有抗生素可以治疗支原体感染,但近些年肺炎支原体也出现了耐药问题,给支原体感染及其与流感等其他病原混合或继发感染的治疗带来了新的挑战。因此,对患者致病病原的早确诊,进而采取对应治疗措施,是治疗混合或继发感染,特别是含有耐药病原感染的关键。

1.3 不同亚型甲型流感病毒的混合感染

无论是流感大流行还是季节性流感流行期间,与继发细菌感染相比,甲型流感病毒与其他病毒混合感染的报道较为少见,但与其他病毒混合感染后对机体的危害不容忽视(表 1)^[23-32]。2014 年一家医院中的 2 名患者被鉴定为 H1N1 pdm09 与 H7N9 禽流感病毒(avian influenza virus, AIV)混合感染,患者体内促炎性细胞因子分泌增多,多器官衰竭,保护性免疫反应未发挥作用,从而导致患者死亡^[15,23-24]。虽然人感染不同亚型流感病毒报道比较少,但可以从动物感染多种流感病毒的研究中得到一些启示。由于流感病毒的单股负链 RNA 基因组结构,使得不同流感病毒毒株间容易发生基因交换,即基因重配,进而形成对人有感染致病性甚至大流行毒株^[4,25-27]。因此,在疾病监测过程中,要高度关注多种流感病毒混合或继发感染人的情况,监测变异或新型毒株的出现,以防控变异病毒的暴发流行风险。

1.4 甲型流感病毒与新冠病毒混合或继发感染

新冠病毒(SARS-CoV-2)和甲型流感病毒的混合感染加重了人呼吸道病变和死亡进程^[28]。细胞感染实验发现,先感染甲型流感病毒再感染 SARS-CoV-2,显著增强了 SARS-CoV-2 在多种细胞类型中的感染能力^[29]。在 SARS-CoV-2 和甲型流感病毒混合感染的小鼠中,肺中 SARS-CoV-2 病毒载量显著升高,并且出现更严

重的肺损伤。但 SARS-CoV-2 与其他几种呼吸道病毒混合感染中,并没有显著提升肺脏中 SARS-CoV-2 的病毒载量。原因可能是甲型流感病毒感染后,诱导了 SARS-CoV-2 的受体血管紧张素转换酶 2 (angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, ACE2)表达量升高,因此促进了 SARS-CoV-2 的感染^[29]。

甲型 H1N1 pdm09 病毒(A/HK/415742/2009)与 SARS-CoV-2 混合感染仓鼠,发现 SARS-CoV-2 排毒时间延长,肺部炎症损伤更严重^[30]; H1N1 pdm09 病毒(A/California/07/2009)与 SARS-CoV-2 混合感染雪貂和 K18-hACE2 小鼠,可导致病程延长、肺损伤增强。与单独感染相比,先感染 H1N1 pdm09 再感染 SARS-CoV-2 增加了小鼠的死亡率^[31]。SARS-CoV-2 感染 hACE2 转基因小鼠 7 d 或 14 d 后,再感染 H1N1 病毒(A/Puerto Rico/8/34)可以引起小鼠更严重的肺损伤,病毒组织嗜性增强,肺部伴随严重的炎症浸润和细支气管损伤^[32]。

2 乙型流感病毒与其他病原的混合及继发感染

与甲型流感病毒相比,乙型流感病毒通常被认为具有较低的致病性,人群中的发病率和死亡率较小。但也有报道称,乙型流感病毒与细菌或其他病毒混合及继发感染时会加重疾病(表 2)^[33-36]。

2.1 乙型流感病毒与细菌的混合及继发感染

乙型流感病毒和 PV-杀白细胞素(panton-valentine leukocidin, PVL)阳性的甲氧西林敏感金黄色葡萄球菌(methicillin-sensitive *Staphylococcus aureus*, MSSA)混合感染可以导致患者出现致命性肺炎和败血症^[33]。乙型流感病毒与细菌混合感染后可相互促进感染,如与嗜麦芽寡养单胞

表 2 乙型流感病毒及其与其他病原体的混合感染的发病机制及临床症状^[33-34,36,38]Table 2 Clinical symptoms and mechanisms of coinfection with influenza B virus and other pathogens^[33-34,36,38]

Mixed infection with bacteria or other viruses	Clinical symptoms	Pathogenesis	References
<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> , SM	Neurological symptoms and diagnosis of acute disseminated encephalomyelitis	<i>Stenotrophomonas maltophilia</i> could secrete protease and enhance IBV infection	[34]
Methicillin-sensitive <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> , MSSA	Fatal pneumonia and sepsis	T cell-mediated cellular immunity exacerbates IBV-induced acute lung injury and promotes secondary bacterial invasion	[33]
Influenza A virus, IAV	Increased morbidity and mortality	Co-infection of IAV and IBV increases inflammation and causes the high morbidity and mortality	[36]
Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, SARS-CoV-2	Exacerbated respiratory pathology and death process, leading to more severe lung injury	Co-infection of SARS-CoV-2 and IBV aggravates respiratory diseases and causes more serious lung damage, but the clinical pathogenesis and pathological process of co-infection with these two viruses need to be further studied	[38]

菌(*Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*, SM)混合感染的患者出现神经系统症状,并诊断为急性播散性脑脊髓炎(acute disseminated encephalomyelitis, ADEM);研究发现,嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌分泌的蛋白酶在增强乙型流感病毒感染中发挥重要作用,SM与乙型流感病毒混合感染,可促进病毒的复制、增加气管的病理损伤并延长病毒排毒时间^[34]。此外,乙型流感病毒感染后也促进了细菌的继发感染。乙型流感病毒感染后破坏机体气管、支气管的上皮层,增强细菌的黏附性,从而促进细菌的感染和繁殖,继发感染细菌性肺炎;另一方面,乙型流感病毒感染后抑制机体内肺泡巨噬细胞清除烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸(nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate, NADPH)氧化酶依赖的细菌,影响中性粒细胞和巨噬细胞的吞噬功能^[34]。除了乙型流感病毒外,我们研究团队发现猪源的甲型流感病毒存在与嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌混合感染的情况,进一步实验室感染试验发现,H3N2病毒与嗜麦芽寡养单胞菌混合感染促进了病毒的复制,延长了病

毒的排毒时间,增加了气管的病理损伤程度^[35]。

2.2 乙型流感病毒与其他病毒的混合感染

甲型和乙型流感病毒的混合感染并不常见,近几年多家医院检测出两种病毒混合感染的患者,主要原因是院内感染。甲型流感病毒与乙型流感病毒混合感染时,甲型流感病毒的复制会受到抑制,乙型流感病毒的核蛋白(nucleoprotein of influenza B virus, BNP)会阻碍甲型流感病毒聚合酶复合物的正确形成,进而抑制其聚合酶的活性,导致甲型流感病毒的复制延缓^[36]。同时,甲型和乙型流感病毒之间存在B细胞和T细胞的交叉反应,可能对疾病恢复有调节作用^[37]。

乙型流感病毒与SARS-CoV-2共感染鲜有报道,台湾发现一名乙型流感病毒混合感染SARS-CoV-2的患者,混合感染后加重患者呼吸道病变,引起更严重的肺损伤,但需要进一步研究这2种病毒合并感染的临床发病特征和病理进程,以进一步阐明混合感染的发病机制^[38]。值得关注的是,在新冠肺炎疫情全球大流行的

背景下, 2021 年底出现了乙型流感 B/Victoria 家系病毒在东亚流行的情况。因此, 要密切关注甲型和乙型流感病毒与 SARS-CoV-2 的混合和继发感染及其引发的疾病进程。

3 小结

总体而言, 机体感染流感病毒或其他病原导致机体免疫力下降, 下呼吸道损伤, 容易发生其他病原体继发感染, 进而导致疾病加重甚至死亡; 同时, 某些细菌可以促进流感病毒的增殖, 而流感病毒也可以促进一些细菌的黏附和感染, 因此增加了混合和继发感染的概率。SARS-CoV-2 自出现以来, 在人群中持续大流行。依据流感病毒大流行的经验, 病毒很可能在大流行过程中逐渐适应人群, 大流行后在人群定殖并长期流行。甲型流感病毒与 SARS-CoV-2 混合感染的实验室研究较多, 且混合或先后感染普遍增加了病毒对实验动物的感染和致病性。

混合感染或者继发感染显著增加了患者发展为重症或死亡的风险, 而且混合感染与单一感染相比预后较差。因为很少有研究混合感染的临床影响和危险因素, 所以混合感染的发病机制和防治措施研究对临床治疗具有重要的指导意义。

流感病毒和 SARS-CoV-2 的同时存在和流行, 加上病毒与细菌往往存在混合及继发感染, 细菌耐药问题又日益凸显, 这些无疑将增加人类疾病负担。在新冠肺炎疫情全球大流行的形势下, 不要忘记流感病毒的潜在危害。我们课题组的监测发现, 北京地区 2016–2017 年流行甲型流感病毒, 而 2019–2020 年主要以甲型 H3N2 亚型为主, 而 2020 年 12 月至今年底至今主要流行乙型流感 B/Victoria 谱系病毒, 该阶段我国等亚洲地区主要流行 B/Victoria 病毒(<https://www.who.int/tools/flunet/flunet-summary>)。

因此, 建议加强乙型和甲型流感病毒与 SARS-CoV-2 混合感染的研究, 加强其他病毒(如呼吸合胞病毒、腺病毒和副流感病毒等)及常见细菌(如嗜血杆菌、肺炎链球菌和支原体等)与 SARS-CoV-2 之间的混合感染研究, 以阐明混合感染及其发病机制, 做好基础科学研究储备, 为多种病毒及细菌与 SARS-CoV-2 混合感染防控策略的制定提早做好准备。同时要加强对流感和新冠疫苗的免疫接种, 特别是老人和儿童等免疫力低下的人群。此外, 要及时确诊感染病原的种类及其耐药情况, 制定精准治疗方案, 最大程度减少疾病负担; 并做好新型或变异病原的监测和检测, 为呼吸道传染病的早预警、早确诊、早控制提供数据支撑。

参考文献

- [1] To J, Torres J. Viroporins in the influenza virus. *Cells*, 2019, 8(7): 654.
- [2] Li XY, Liu BT, Ma SJ, Cui PF, Liu WQ, Li YB, Guo J, Chen HL. High frequency of reassortment after co-infection of chickens with the H4N6 and H9N2 influenza A viruses and the biological characteristics of the reassortants. *Veterinary Microbiology*, 2018, 222: 11–17.
- [3] Hause BM, Collin EA, Liu RX, Huang B, Sheng ZZ, Lu WX, Wang D, Nelson EA, Li F. Characterization of a novel influenza virus in cattle and swine: proposal for a new genus in the *Orthomyxoviridae* family. *mBio*, 2014, 5(2): e00031-14.
- [4] Bi YH, Li J, Li SQ, Fu GH, Jin T, Zhang C, Yang YC, Ma ZH, Tian WX, Li JD, Xiao SQ, Li LQ, Yin RF, Zhang Y, Wang LX, Qin YT, Yao ZZ, Meng FY, Hu DF, Li DL, Wong G, Liu F, Lv N, Wang L, Fu LF, Yang Y, Peng Y, Ma JM, Sharshov K, Shestopalov A, Gulyaeva M, Gao GF, Chen JJ, Shi Y, Liu WJ, Chu D, Huang Y, Liu YX, Liu L, Liu WJ, Chen QJ, Shi WF. Dominant subtype switch in avian influenza viruses during 2016–2019 in China. *Nature Communications*, 2020, 11: 5909.
- [5] Tong SX, Zhu XY, Li Y, Shi M, Zhang J, Bourgeois M, Yang H, Chen XF, Recuenco S, Gomez J, Chen LM, Johnson A, Tao Y, Dreyfus C, Yu WL, McBride R,

- Carney PJ, Gilbert AT, Chang J, Guo Z, Davis CT, Paulson JC, Stevens J, Rupprecht CE, Holmes EC, Wilson IA, Donis RO. New world bats harbor diverse influenza A viruses. *PLoS Pathogens*, 2013, 9(10): e1003657.
- [6] Kawaoka Y, Neumann G. Influenza viruses: an introduction. *Methods in Molecular Biology: Clifton, N J*, 2012, 865: 1–9.
- [7] Petrova VN, Russell CA. The evolution of seasonal influenza viruses. *Nature Reviews Microbiology*, 2018, 16(1): 47–60
- [8] Horthongkham N, Athipanyasilp N, Pattama A, Kaewnapan B, Sornprasert S, Srisurapanont S, Kantakamalakul W, Amaranond P, Sutthent R. Epidemiological, clinical and virological characteristics of influenza B virus from patients at the hospital tertiary care units in bangkok during 2011–2014. *PLoS One*, 2016, 11(7): e0158244.
- [9] Suntronwong N, Klinfueng S, Korkong S, Vichaiwattana P, Thongmee T, Vongpunsawad S, Poovorawan Y. Characterizing genetic and antigenic divergence from vaccine strain of influenza A and B viruses circulating in Thailand, 2017–2020. *Scientific Reports*, 2021, 11: 735.
- [10] Kalil AC, Thomas PG. Influenza virus-related critical illness: pathophysiology and epidemiology. *Critical Care: London, England*, 2019, 23(1): 258.
- [11] Joseph C, Togawa Y, Shindo N. Bacterial and viral infections associated with influenza. *Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses*, 2013, 7: 105–113.
- [12] McCullers JA. Insights into the interaction between influenza virus and *Pneumococcus*. *Clinical Microbiology Reviews*, 2006, 19(3): 571–582.
- [13] Li N, Ren AH, Wang XS, Fan X, Zhao Y, Gao GF, Cleary P, Wang BN. Influenza viral neuraminidase primes bacterial coinfection through TGF- β -mediated expression of host cell receptors. *PNAS*, 2015, 112(1): 238–243.
- [14] Bai XY, Yang WX, Luan XH, Li HZ, Li HQ, Tian DY, Fan WH, Li J, Wang BN, Liu WJ, Sun L. Induction of cyclophilin A by influenza A virus infection facilitates group A *Streptococcus* coinfection. *Cell Reports*, 2021, 35(7): 109159.
- [15] 贾雷立, 邱少富, 张传福, 郝荣章, 宋宏彬. 甲型流感病毒共感染研究进展. *国际病毒学杂志*, 2014, 21(1): 35–38.
Jiang LL, Qiu SF, Zhang CF, He RZ, Song HB. Research progress of influenza A virus coinfection. *International Journal of Virology*, 2014, 21(1): 35–38.
- [16] Shindo N. Making progress on the WHO public health research agenda for influenza. *Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses*, 2013, 7: 1–3.
- [17] Wu ZG, Li Y, Gu J, Zheng HY, Tong YQ, Wu Q. Detection of viruses and atypical bacteria associated with acute respiratory infection of children in Hubei, China. *Respirology: Carlton, Vic*, 2014, 19(2): 218–224.
- [18] Atkinson TP, Waites KB. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* infections in childhood. *The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal*, 2014, 33(1): 92–94.
- [19] Kumar S. *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*: a significant but underrated pathogen in paediatric community-acquired lower respiratory tract infections. *The Indian Journal of Medical Research*, 2018, 147(1): 23–31.
- [20] Zhao X, Meng Y, Li D, Feng ZM, Huang WJ, Li XY, Wei HJ, Zeng XX, Wang DY. Retrospective study of clinical characteristics and viral etiologies of patients with viral pneumonia in Beijing. *Pulmonary Circulation*, 2021, 11(2): 20458940211011027.
- [21] Chiu CY, Chen CJ, Wong KS, Tsai MH, Chiu CH, Huang YC. Impact of bacterial and viral coinfection on mycoplasmal pneumonia in childhood community-acquired pneumonia. *Journal of Microbiology, Immunology and Infection*, 2015, 48(1): 51–56.
- [22] Pientong C, Ekalaksananan T, Teeratakulpisarn J, Tanuwattanachai S, Kongyingoes B, Limwattananon C. Atypical bacterial pathogen infection in children with acute bronchiolitis in northeast Thailand. *Journal of Microbiology, Immunology and Infection*, 2011, 44(2): 95–100.
- [23] Chen HZ, Liu SL, Liu J, Chai CL, Mao HY, Yu Z, Tang YM, Zhu GQ, Chen HX, Zhu CC, Shao H, Tan SG, Wang QL, Bi YH, Zou Z, Liu G, Jin T, Jiang CY, Gao GF, Peiris M, Yu HJ, Chen EF. Nosocomial co-transmission of avian influenza A (H7N9) and A (H1N1) pdm09 viruses between 2 patients with hematologic disorders. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 2016, 22(4): 598–607.
- [24] 江宁, 尹航, 张岩威, 李紫馨, 池晓娟, 王松. H9N2亚型禽流感病毒与其他病原混合感染的研究进展. *中国畜牧兽医*, 2021, 48(9): 3447–3455.
Jiang N, Yin H, Zhang YW, Li ZX, Chi XJ, Wang S. Research progress on co-infection of H9N2 subtype avian influenza virus with other pathogens. *China Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Medicine*, 2021, 48(9): 3447–3455. (in Chinese)

- [25] Shi Y, Wu Y, Zhang W, Qi JX, Gao GF. Enabling the 'host jump': structural determinants of receptor-binding specificity in influenza A viruses. *Nature Reviews Microbiology*, 2014, 12(12): 822–831.
- [26] Choi YK, Pascua PNQ, Song MS. Swine influenza viruses: an Asian perspective. *Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology*, 2013, 370: 147–72
- [27] Bi YH, Chen QJ, Wang QL, Chen JJ, Jin T, Wong G, Quan CS, Liu J, Wu J, Yin RF, Zhao LH, Li MX, Ding Z, Zou RR, Xu W, Li H, Wang HJ, Tian KG, Gao GF. Genesis, evolution and prevalence of H5N6 avian influenza viruses in China. *Cell Host & Microbe*, 2016, 20(6): 810–821.
- [28] Wu XJ, Cai Y, Huang X, Yu X, Zhao L, Wang F, Li QG, Gu SC, Xu T, Li YJ, Lu BH, Zhan QY. Co-infection with SARS-CoV-2 and influenza A virus in patient with pneumonia, China. *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, 2020, 26(6): 1324–1326.
- [29] Bai L, Zhao YL, Dong JZ, Liang SM, Guo M, Liu XJ, Wang X, Huang ZX, Sun XY, Zhang Z, Dong LH, Liu QY, Zheng YC, Niu DP, Xiang M, Song K, Ye JJ, Zheng WC, Tang ZD, Tang ML, Zhou Y, Shen C, Dai M, Zhou L, Chen Y, Yan H, Lan K, Xu K. Coinfection with influenza A virus enhances SARS-CoV-2 infectivity. *Cell Research*, 2021, 31(4): 395–403.
- [30] Zhang AJ, Lee ACY, Chan JFW, Liu FF, Li C, Chen YX, Chu H, Lau SY, Wang P, Chan CCS, Poon VKM, Yuan SF, To KKW, Chen HL, Yuen KY. Coinfection by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 and influenza A (H1N1) pdm 09 virus enhances the severity of pneumonia in golden Syrian hamsters. *Clinical Infectious Diseases: an Official Publication of the Infectious Diseases Society of America*, 2021, 72(12): e978–e992.
- [31] Bao LL, Deng W, Qi FF, Lv Q, Song ZQ, Liu JN, Gao H, Wei Q, Yu P, Xu YF, Qu YJ, Li FD, Xue J, Gong SR, Liu MY, Wang GP, Wang SY, Zhao BB, Cong B, Qin C. Sequential infection with H1N1 and SARS-CoV-2 aggravated COVID-19 pathogenesis in a mammalian model, and co-vaccination as an effective method of prevention of COVID-19 and influenza. *Signal Transduction and Targeted Therapy*, 2021, 6: 200
- [32] Li H, Zhao X, Zhao YR, Li J, Zheng HW, Xue MY, Guo L, Zhou J, Yang JL, Zuo YY, Chen YL, Yang ZN, Fan QQ, Qin L, Shi HJ, Liu LD. H1N1 exposure during the convalescent stage of SARS-CoV-2 infection results in enhanced lung pathologic damage in hACE2 transgenic mice. *Emerging Microbes & Infections*, 2021, 10(1): 1156–1168.
- [33] Bai B, Wang HY, Li M, Ma XY, Zheng JX, Deng QW, Yu ZJ. Two cases of influenza B virus-related fatal fulminant pneumonia complicated with *Staphylococcus aureus* infection in China diagnosed using next-generation sequencing (2018). *Frontiers in Public Health*, 2020, 8: 121.
- [34] Chen SH, Huang IA, Wu CT, Hsia SH, Hung PC, Chiu CH. Complicated features in a young child with influenza B virus pneumonia and co-infection with *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia*. *Annals of Tropical Paediatrics*, 2011, 31(2): 159–162.
- [35] Hou DJ, Bi YH, Sun HL, Yang J, Fu GH, Sun YP, Liu JH, Pu J. Identification of swine influenza A virus and *Stenotrophomonas maltophilia* co-infection in Chinese pigs. *Virology Journal*, 2012, 9: 169.
- [36] Jaru-ampornpan P, Narkpuk J, Wanitchang A, Jongkaewwattana A. Nucleoprotein of influenza B virus binds to its type A counterpart and disrupts influenza A viral polymerase complex formation. *Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications*, 2014, 443(1): 296–300.
- [37] Terajima M, Babon JAB, Co MDT, Ennis FA. Cross-reactive human B cell and T cell epitopes between influenza A and B viruses. *Virology Journal*, 2013, 10: 244.
- [38] Huang BR, Lin YL, Wan CK, Wu JT, Hsu CY, Chiu MH, Huang CH. Co-infection of influenza B virus and SARS-CoV-2: a case report from Taiwan. *Journal of Microbiology, Immunology and Infection*, 2021, 54(2): 336–338.