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乙肝患者血清的 HBV-DNA 含量与 ALT 水平的关系研究

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摘要 目的:探讨和研究乙型肝炎患者乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)DNA 复制水平与丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)水平之间的关系,为临床中乙肝患者的诊治提供参考。方法:对 240 例慢性乙型肝炎患者采用荧光标记定量 PCR 方法测定血清 HBV-DNA 含量,采用全自动生化分析仪测定血清 ALT 水平,比较和分析 HBV-DNA 含量与 ALT 水平之间的关系。结果:慢性乙肝轻、中、重度患者的 HBV-DNA 含量三组之间差异有统计学意义($p<0.01$),肝脏的损害程度与 HBV-DNA 含量之间具有一定的关联,等级相关系数为 0.162 ($P=0.012$);ALT 水平也与 HBV-DNA 载量之间存在关联,等级相关系数为 0.371 ($P<0.0001$)。结论:肝损伤程度与 HBV-DNA 含量有显著相关性;同时血清 ALT 水平与 HBV-DNA 含量呈正相关。检测血清中的 HBV-DNA 含量和 ALT 水平为指导乙肝患者 HBV 感染、复制、传染性的判断、治疗方案的选择和疗效评定提供有一定的依据。

关键词:慢性乙型肝炎;乙型肝炎病毒 DNA;丙氨酸氨基转移酶 ALT;相关性研究

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Research of the Relationship between Serum HBV-DNA Content and ALT Level in Hepatitis B Patients

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ABSTRACT Objective: To discuss and research on the relationship between hepatitis b virus (HBV) DNA content and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels of hepatitis b patients, providing reference for the clinical diagnosis and treatment of patients with chronic hepatitis b. **Methods:** 240 cases of patients with chronic hepatitis b were selected, fluorescence labeling quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) were used to detect the serum HBV DNA content, and automatic biochemical analyzer to determine serum ALT level of the patients. The relationship between the HBV-DNA content and ALT level were compared and analyzed. **Results:** the difference of HBV-DNA content among the three groups (Light, medium and severe chronic hepatitis b patients) all were statistically significant ($P<0.01$), liver damage has a certain correlation with HBV-DNA content, and the rank correlation coefficient was 0.162($P=0.012$). ALT has a positive correlation with HBV-DNA loads, the rank correlation coefficient was 0.371 ($P<0.0001$). **Conclusion:** Liver damage degree and HBV-DNA content had a significant correlation; At the same time, serum ALT and HBV DNA content were positively correlated. Detection of serum HBV DNA content and ALT level can provide guidance for the evaluation of HBV infection, replication and infectivity, and choice of treatment for hepatitis b patients.

Key words: Chronic hepatitis b; Hepatitis b virus DNA; Alanine aminotransferase ALT; Correlation study

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前言

乙型肝炎是乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)所致的感染。据世界卫生组织(WHO)估计,此病每年可致 100 万人死亡^[1,2]。乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)感染在非洲和亚洲等国家非常流行,我国属于高发流行国^[3]。研究发现,HBV 感染者中大约有 10% 可成为慢性携带者,其中相当一部分 HBV 携带者可发展成慢性活动性肝炎,并且常对肝细胞产生损害,使血清中丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)水平升高,提示需进行抗病毒治疗。HBV 对肝功能的损害机制非

常复杂^[4],临床中常将外周血中 HBV-DNA 含量作为病毒复制活跃最可靠和直接的指标^[5],其含量的高低能直接反映肝炎患者病毒血症的水平;而常常将血清中丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)水平作为反映肝细胞功能的指标,因为通常此酶在肝细胞浆内含量最为丰富,当肝炎病毒损害肝细胞时其从胞浆内释放到血清中,使血清中的含量升高^[6,7]。我们对 240 例慢性乙型肝炎患者采用荧光标记定量 PCR 方法测定血清 HBV-DNA 含量,采用全自动生化分析仪测定血清 ALT 水平,比较和分析 HBV-DNA 含量与 ALT 水平之间的关系,进而为临床乙肝诊治提供参考。

1 资料与方法

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1.1 一般资料

入选 2013 年 1 月至 2014 年 1 月我院门诊的 240 例慢性乙型肝炎作为研究对象,其中 110 例轻度慢性乙肝、90 例中度和 40 例重度慢性乙肝,患者年龄(36.2±10.2)岁,排除合并其他肝炎病毒感染的患者,诊断符合 2005 年 12 月北京公布的《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南》中的诊断标准。按照 HBV-DNA 含量的高低分组分成 4 个组:含量≤ 10^3 cpm/ml (I 级), $10^3\sim 10^5$ cpm/ml (II 级), $10^5\sim 10^7$ cpm/ml (III 级) 和 ≥ 10^7 cpm/ml (IV 级)。根据血清中丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)等级水平分成 3 个组: ≤ 120 U/L(A 组)、 $120\sim 400$ U/L(B 组) 和 ≥ 400 U/L(C 组)。

1.2 仪器与方法

采用荧光标记定量 PCR 方法测定血清 HBV-DNA 含量,试剂盒购于上海科华生物科技有限公司,血清 HBV DNA 阳性($>10^3$ cpm/ml)作为病毒复制的标准;肝功能采用罗氏全自动生化分析仪检测,试剂盒购于上海罗氏公司,ALT 正常值为(5~40 U/L)。

1.3 统计学分析

采用 SPSS 18.0 统计软件进行统计分析。计量资料以均数± 标准差($\bar{x}\pm s$)表示,对于差异比较:两组资料时采用 T 检验、多组采用方差分析,对于相关分析:采用 Pearson 或 Spearman 相关分析;计数资料以例数表示,有序分类资料差异比较采用非参数秩和检验,相关分析采用 Spearman 等级相关分析。

2 结果

2.1 不同类型慢性乙型肝炎血清 HBV-DNA 含量的变化

240 例慢性乙肝患者肝损伤不同程度与 HBV-DNA 含量的关系见表 1。经 Spearman 秩相关检验,等级相关系数为 0.162(P=0.012),表明乙肝患者的肝损伤程度与 HBV-DNA 含量存在一定的关联。进行定量方差分析得出,三组肝损伤程度不同的患者血清中 HBV-DNA 含量总体不同(F=51.55,P<0.01),进一步两两比较发现,任意两组之间的差异均有统计学意义(P<0.01),进一步说明不同的肝损伤程度有不同的血清 HBV-DNA 含量,损伤程度越高含量越高。

表 1 不同类型慢性乙型肝炎血清 HBV-DNA 含量的比较

Table 1 Comparison of the serum HBV-DNA content of different types of chronic hepatitis B patients

慢性乙肝组别 Chronic hepatitis B groups	例数 Cases	HBV-DNA 含量 HBV-DNA content(cpm/ml)				Lg(HBV-DNA 含量) Lg(HBV-DNA content)
		≤ 10^3 (I 级) ≤ 10^3 (I grade)	$10^3\sim 10^5$ (II 级) $10^3\sim 10^5$ (II grade)	$10^5\sim 10^7$ (III 级) $10^5\sim 10^7$ (III grade)	≥ 10^7 (IV 级) ≥ 10^7 (IV grade)	
		≤ 10^3 (I grade)	$10^3\sim 10^5$ (II grade)	$10^5\sim 10^7$ (III grade)	≥ 10^7 (IV grade)	
轻度 Mild	110	25	36	25	24	3.58± 0.78*
中度 Moderate	90	13	15	29	33	4.56± 1.44*
重度 Severe	40	7	8	14	11	5.81± 1.63*

注: * 表示任意两组之间比较差异有统计学意义(P<0.01)。

Note: *Any differences between the two groups was statistically significant(P<0.01).

2.2 慢性乙型肝炎血清 ALT 水平与 HBV-DNA 含量的关系分析

240 例慢性乙肝患者血清 ALT 水平与 HBV-DNA 含量的关系见表 2。经非参数秩和检验,三组不同 ALT 水平的患者的血清 HBV-DNA 含量总体不同($X^2=36.41$,P<0.0001),进一步

两两比较发现 A 组与 B 和 C 组之间的差异均有统计学意义(P<0.001);经 Spearman 秩相关检验,等级相关系数为 0.371(P<0.0001),说明乙肝患者的血清 ALT 水平与 HBV-DNA 含量存在一定的正相关。

表 2 慢性乙型肝炎血清 ALT 水平与 HBV-DNA 含量的关系

Table 2 Relationship between the level of serum ALT and HBV-DNA content in chronic hepatitis B patients

ALT 水平分组 ALT level groups	HBV-DNA 含量 HBV-DNA content				合计 Total
	≤ 10^3 (I 级) ≤ 10^3 (I grade)	$10^3\sim 10^5$ (II 级) $10^3\sim 10^5$ (II grade)	$10^5\sim 10^7$ (III 级) $10^5\sim 10^7$ (III grade)	≥ 10^7 (IV 级) ≥ 10^7 (IV grade)	
	≤ 10^3 (I grade)	$10^3\sim 10^5$ (II grade)	$10^5\sim 10^7$ (III grade)	≥ 10^7 (IV grade)	
A(≤ 120 U/L)	25	38	45	61	169
B($120\sim 400$ U/L)*	2	3	1	41	47
C(≥ 400 U/L)†	1	2	4	17	24
合计 Total	28	43	50	119	240

注:与 A 组比较差异有统计学意义,*P<0.001;与 A 组比较差异有统计学意义,†P<0.001。

Note :Compared with group A ,*P<0.001;Compared with group A ,†P<0.001.

3 讨论

血清 HBV-DNA 含量和 ALT 水平的检测指标都是反映肝炎患者肝功能的重要指标^[8-10]。HBV-DNA 含量能直接而真实地

体现机体内乙肝病毒复制程度和传染性^[11-13];丙氨酸氨基转移酶 ALT 主要存在于肝细胞浆中,是反映肝损害极为敏感的生化指标^[14,15]。当大量肝实质细胞损伤时,肝细胞膜的通透性增大,使血清中的 ALT 水平显著升高,因此其血清水平的改变能反映肝损伤程度,同时能反映机体对 HBV 的免疫强度。

本文选取 240 例慢性乙型肝炎患者(分为轻、中、重度肝损伤)作为研究对象,检测他们的血清 HBV-DNA 含量和 ALT 水平,分析和研究两者的关系。研究发现,三组肝损伤程度不同的患者血清中 HBV-DNA 含量总体不同($F=51.55, P<0.01$),任意两组之间的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.01$),随着损伤程度的增大,HBV-DNA 含量也升高,等级相关系数为 0.162($P=0.012$),提示乙肝患者的肝损伤程度与 HBV-DNA 含量存在一定的关联。有很多关于肝损伤与慢性 BV 感染者血清 HBV-DNA 水平两者之间的关系研究报道^[16-18],他们之间存在某种程度上的相关性。本文的研究还发现,三组不同 ALT 水平的患者的血清 HBV-DNA 含量总体不同 ($X^2=36.41, P<0.0001$),A 组($\leq 120U/L$)与 B($120\sim 400U/L$)和 C($\geq 400U/L$)组之间的差异均有统计学意义($P<0.001$),提示患者的血清 ALT 水平升高达到一定程度,其 HBV-DNA 含量也升高,两者间等级相关系数为 0.371 ($P < 0.0001$),说明乙肝患者的血清 ALT 水平与 HBV-DNA 含量存在一定的正相关。这与很多国内外的研究相符^[19,20],血清 HBV-DNA 水平上升,ALT 活性增加。分析原因可能为,机体清除乙肝病毒的同时启动了宿主针对 HBV 的免疫应答,造成肝细胞损伤。

综上所述,我们认为慢性乙肝感染患者肝损伤程度与 HBV-DNA 含量有显著的相关性;同时血清 ALT 水平与 HBV-DNA 含量呈正相关。不能单靠某项检验指标来判断是否进行抗病毒治疗。临床医生需联合、动态检测慢性 HBV 感染者血清 HBV-DNA 水平和 ALT 水平等这些指标,为乙肝的诊治提供依据。

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此,及早明确病因对于改善HPS的预后有重要意义。本组37例病例中,与EBV相关HPS相比,非EBV感染的继发性HPS预后较好,治愈者占81.3%,两者差异有统计学意义,提示感染相关的HPS是原发疾病在发展过程中机体的反应性改变,只要对原发病的诊断及时、准确,治疗措施恰当,即可取得良好的疗效。本组17例未好转病例中,9例为EBV感染,与文献报道EB病毒相关HPS多呈暴发性经过、病死率高相符。因此,临床医师应权衡如何在控制巨噬细胞活化的同时,控制潜在的病毒复制。自身免疫性疾病并发HPS预后差^[17],死亡率高,本组1例幼年类风湿性关节炎合并CMV感染相关HPS者,虽经积极治疗,终未存活,提示其病情凶险。

综上所述,HPS是多种病因、机制复杂而临床表现类似的综合征。由于该病的高死亡率及其可能所伴发的血液系统恶性肿瘤、EBV感染、自身免疫性疾病等,应引起临床医生对其临床特点、病因检查高度重视,争取早期诊断,积极治疗,降低死亡率。

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(上接第 5737 页)

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