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阿德福韦酯与拉米夫定治疗慢性乙肝的疗效对比 *

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摘要 目的:比较阿德福韦酯与拉米夫定治疗慢性乙肝的远期疗效。**方法:**回顾性分析 2012 年 5 月至 2014 年 5 月我院收治的 80 例慢性乙肝患者的临床资料,随机分为研究组和对照组,每组各 40 例。研究组患者给予阿德福韦酯治疗,对照组患者给予拉米夫定治疗。观察两组患者不同时段肝功能指标复常率、病毒量转阴率、乙肝 E 抗原(HBeAg)转阴率、粒细胞降低率及乙肝病毒脱氧核糖核酸(HBV-DNA)抑制率,并比较两组患者不良反应发生率。**结果:**研究组患者肝功能指标复常率、血病毒量转阴率、HBeAg 转阴率均显著高于对照组同期对应值,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$),但两组患者血粒细胞降低率无显著差异($P>0.05$);研究组患者 HBV-DNA 水平总抑制率高于对照组,差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组患者均无严重不良反应发生($P>0.05$)。**结论:**阿德福韦酯治疗慢性乙肝的疗效更显著,能有效抑制 HBV-DNA 复制且安全性较高。

关键词:阿德福韦酯;慢性乙型肝炎;拉米夫定;临床疗效

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Comparison of the Clinical Effects of Lamivudine and Adefovir on Chronic Hepatitis B*

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ABSTRACT Objective: To compare the curative effect of lamivudine and adefovir on the treatment of chronic hepatitis B. **Methods:** A retrospective analysis was conducted on the clinical data of 80 cases with chronic hepatitis B who were treated in our hospital from May 2012 to 2014, and the patients were randomly divided into the study group and the control group with 40 cases in each group. The patients in the study group were treated with adefovir, while the patients in the control group were treated with lamivudine. Then the recovery rate of liver function, negative rate of viral burden and HBeAg, the reduction rate of granulocyte and the incidence of adverse reactions of patients in the two groups were observed and compared. **Results:** The recovery rate of liver function, negative rate of viral burden and HBeAg of patients in the study group were higher than those of the patients in the control group with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$), while there was no significant difference about the reduction rate of granulocyte between the two groups ($P>0.05$); The inhibition of HBV-DNA of patients in the study group was higher than that of the control group with statistically significant differences ($P<0.05$); There was no statistically significant difference about the adverse reactions between the two groups ($P>0.05$). **Conclusion:** It is indicated that the clinical effects of adefovir should be better on treatment of chronic hepatitis B with obvious efficacy and high safety.

Key words: Adefovir; Chronic hepatitis B; Lamivudine; Clinical effect

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前言

慢性乙型肝炎(Chronic Hepatic B)是由乙型肝炎病毒(Hepatic B virus, HBV)感染引起的传染性疾病,可通过血液、体液等进行传播^[1]。据资料显示,我国每年新发 HBV 感染患者约 1 亿,且发病率呈逐年上升趋势^[2]。慢性乙型肝炎病毒感染相关性肝脏疾病(如:肝硬化、肝癌等)的死亡率极高^[3]。因此,对慢

性乙型肝炎的有效治疗是临床研究的重点。目前,乙型肝炎抗病毒治疗主要通过抑制 HBV 病毒复制,减少肝细胞坏死,阻止肝纤维化进程等控制病情发展,从而减少肝脏失代偿,预防肝硬化、肝癌等并发症,进而改善患者的生存质量^[4,5]。近年来研究显示,阿德福韦酯治疗慢性乙肝具有良好的临床疗效,特别是对拉米夫定已经产生耐药性的患者,阿德福韦酯的效果更加显著^[6-8]。为了进一步证实阿德福韦酯的抗病毒效果,我们对 80 例

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慢性乙肝患者的临床资料进行分析,现将相关数据汇报如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

随机选取 2012 年 5 月至 2014 年 5 月我院收治的 80 例慢性乙型肝炎患者,所有患者均符合慢性乙型肝炎的诊断标准,排除其他病毒性肝炎、酒精性肝炎、自身免疫性肝炎及肝移植等合并症患者。将所选病例随机分为研究组和对照组,每组 40 例。其中,研究组包括男 33 例,女 7 例;年龄 66-83 岁,平均(74.5±10.2)岁,乙肝病毒脱氧核糖核酸(HBV-DNA)定量为(2.87-8.81)lg IU/mL,平均(6.08±1.43)lg IU/mL;HBeAg 阳性 24 例,阴性 16 例。对照组包括男 31 例,女 9 例;年龄 65-85 岁,平均(73.6±10.4)岁;HBV-DNA 定量为(3.28-8.94)lg IU/mL,平均(5.88±1.34)lg IU/mL;HBeAg 阳性 22 例,阴性 18 例。两组患者的一般资料无显著差异($P>0.05$),具有可比性。本研究通过医院伦理委员会批准。

1.2 治疗方法

研究组患者口服阿德福韦酯(国药准字 H20050651,葛兰素史克天津有限公司)治疗,10 mg/次,1 次/天,24 周为一个疗程,共治疗四个疗程。对照组患者口服拉米夫定(国药准字 H20030581,葛兰素史克苏州有限公司),100 mg/次,1 次/天,24 周为一个疗程,共治疗四个疗程。观察并比较两组患者的耐药情况及不良反应的发生率。

1.3 观察指标

对患者随访 1 年,评价两组患者肝功能指标复常率、血病毒量转阴率、HBeAg 转阴率以及血粒细胞降低率等远期疗效。分别在治疗 6 个月(T1)、12 个月(T2)、18 个月(T3)、24 个月(T4)以及停止治疗 1 年(T5)这 5 个时间点,采用 ELISA 法(全自动生化分析仪购自美国 Sigma 公司)检测两组患者血清谷丙转氨酶(ALT)、谷草转氨酶(AST)、谷氨酰转氨酶(GGT)、胆固醇(CH)等肝功能指标。采用荧光定量法检测两组患者 HBV-DNA 水平抑制情况,完全抑制:病毒复制现象完全消失;部分抑制:病毒复制现象较治疗前减少;不抑制:病毒复制现象较治疗前减少不明显。抑制率=(完全抑制+部分抑制)/总例数×100%。

1.4 统计学处理

数据运用统计学软件 SPSS20.0 进行处理,计量资料用均值±标准差表示,应用 t 检验,计数资料用百分比表示,应用卡方检验,以 $P<0.05$ 表示差异具有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组患者不同时间点临床疗效对比

研究组患者不同时间点的肝功能指标复常率、血病毒量转阴率以及 HBeAg 转阴率均显著高于对照组的同期对应值,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。两组患者不同时间点血粒细胞降低率无显著差异($P>0.05$),见表 1。

表 1 两组患者不同时间点各项指标检测结果比较(n,%)

Table 1 Comparison of the indicators of patients between the two groups at different time

Time	Group	Recovery rate of liver function	Negative rate of viral burden	Negative rate of HBeAg	Reduction rate of granulocyte
T1	Study	14(35.00)*	6(15.00)*	6(15.00)*	0(0.00)
	Control	11(27.50)	4(10.00)	4(10.00)	0(0.00)
T2	Study	23(57.50)*	13(32.50)*	13(32.50)*	1(2.50)
	Control	17(42.50)	7(17.50)	9(22.50)	1(2.50)
T3	Study	31(77.50)*	21(52.50)*	20(50.00)*	1(2.50)
	Control	23(57.50)	9(22.50)	10(25.00)	2(5.00)
T4	Study	36(90.00)*	26(65.00)*	25(62.50)*	2(5.00)
	Control	28(70.00)	9(22.50)	14(35.00)	2(5.00)
T5	Study	35(87.50)*	24(60.00)*	23(57.5)*	2(5.00)
	Control	22(55.00)	8(20.00)	13(32.50)	1(2.50)

Note: compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.2 两组患者不同时间点 HBV-DNA 抑制率对比

研究组患者不同时间点 HBV-DNA 抑制率显著高于对照

组患者的同期对应值,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。见表 2。

表 2 两组患者各时间点 HBV-DNA 水平抑制率(n,%)

Table 2 Inhibition of HBV-DNA of patients between the two groups at different time

Time	Group	Entirety	Inadequacy	Invalidity	Total rate
T1	Study	5(12.50)	14(35.00)	21(52.50)	19(47.50)*
	Control	1(2.50)	12(30.00)	27(67.50)	13(32.50)
T2	Study	8(20.00)	15(37.50)	17(42.50)	23(57.50)*
	Control	5(12.50)	14(35.00)	21(52.50)	19(47.50)
T3	Study	10(25.00)	16(40.00)	14(35.00)	26(65.00)*
	Control	8(20.00)	13(32.50)	19(47.50)	21(52.50)
T4	Study	18(45.00)	10(25.00)	12(30.00)	28(70.00)*
	Control	12(40.00)	10(25.00)	18(45.00)	22(55.00)

Note: compared with the control group, * $P<0.05$.

2.3 两组患者不良反应发生情况

两组患者均未发生严重不良反应,血糖、甲胎蛋白等指标未出现显著异常($P>0.05$)。

3 讨论

近年来,慢性乙肝患者的比例逐年上升,对患者的身体健康及生命安全造成严重威胁^[9]。目前用于治疗病毒性肝炎的核苷(酸)类似物(NAs)主要有拉米夫定(LAM)、阿德福韦酯(ADV)、替比夫定(LdT)和恩替卡韦(ETV)四种^[10]。拉米夫定通过抑制HBV聚合酶和逆转录过程来阻断病毒DNA复制,从而发挥抗病毒作用^[11]。但是拉米夫定无法有效抑制肝细胞内病毒的超螺旋结构,停药后疾病复发率较高。有研究报道,慢性乙型肝炎患者服用拉米夫定5年耐药率为70%^[12]。还有研究称,HBeAg阳性乙肝患者接受替比夫定治疗5年耐药率为42%,接受恩替卡韦治疗5年耐药率为44%^[13]。相关试验表明,口服阿德福韦酯可明显抑制慢性乙型肝炎患者HBV-DNA复制,并且治疗1年的HBeAg转阴率达43%^[14]。

结合本研究结果,我们发现研究组患者不同时间点的肝功能指标复常率、血病毒量转阴率及HBeAg转阴率均显著高于对照组患者的同期对应值,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结果说明,阿德福韦酯治疗乙肝的临床效果优于拉米夫定。分析原因我们认为,拉米夫定是国内最早用于抗病毒治疗的核苷(酸)类药物,大多HBV感染患者已经产生一定的耐药性。而阿德福韦酯是5'-单磷酸脱氧阿糖腺苷的无环类似物,可在体内水解而发挥抗病毒作用,口服具有较高的生物利用价值^[15]。另外,两组患者不同时间点血粒细胞均显著下降,但两组比较无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。结果说明,拉米夫定与阿德福韦酯均可改善HBV感染患者的血清内毒素水平。

HBV是一种小DNA病毒,特征类似逆转录病毒,能够向宿主肝细胞基因组中整合DNA,并通过独特的逆转录循环复制方式使宿主肝细胞长期感染^[16]。大量研究证实,血清HBV-DNA水平与传染性疾病的发生及进展密切相关,其水平变化能够反映病毒复制状态^[17-19]。因此,HBV DNA定量检测对慢性HBV感染的诊断和治疗至关重要。本研究结果显示,治疗第6、12、18、24个月研究组患者HBV-DNA水平抑制率均高于对照组同期对应值,差异具有统计学意义($P<0.05$)。结果提示,阿德福韦酯能有效抑制HBV-DNA复制,且效果比拉米夫定更显著。此外,治疗过程中两组患者均没有发生严重不良反应,说明阿德福韦酯治疗乙肝的安全性较高,这与既往研究结果一致^[20]。

综上所述,阿德福韦酯治疗慢性乙肝的疗效更优越,能有效抑制HBV-DNA逆转录,而且安全性较高,值得临床广泛应用。

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②脓毒症患者机体内儿茶酚胺常常保持较高水平,对PTH水平存在影响,可能因为血液循环中血Ca水平降低,PTH分泌水平受儿茶酚胺直接影响^[19];③脓毒症患者常表现出显著低镁血症、炎症反应的临床特征,低镁血症对分泌PTH可能会造成损害^[20]。

综上所述,PTH异常与低钙血症是脓毒症患者中常见的症状,与患者病情严重程度及预后存在显著相关性。因此,检测脓毒血症患者进行PTH、血Ca水平对判断患者病情发展及预后存在重要作用。

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