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# 复方鳖甲软肝片联合阿德福韦酯对乙肝肝硬化患者肝功能和乙肝血清标志物水平的影响\*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨复方鳖甲软肝片联合阿德福韦酯对乙肝肝硬化患者肝功能和乙肝血清标志物水平的影响。**方法:**选择我院进行治疗的乙肝肝硬化患者 60 例,随机分为实验组与对照组,每组 30 例。对照组患者给予阿德福韦酯治疗,实验组患者在对照组基础上给予复方鳖甲软肝片治疗。比较治疗前后两组患者血浆白蛋白(ALB)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、血清总胆红素(TBIL)及凝血酶原时间(PT)水平、不良反应、HBeAg 转阴率、HBV-DNA 转阴率及 HBeAg 血清转化率。**结果:**与治疗前相比,两组患者治疗后的血清 ALB 水平均升高,血清 ALT、TBIL 及 PT 水平均降低( $P < 0.05$ );与对照组相比,实验组患者的血清 ALB 水平、HBeAg 转阴率、HBV-DNA 转阴率及 HBeAg 血清转化率较高,血清 ALT、TBIL、PT 水平、不良反应发生率较低( $P < 0.05$ )。**结论:**复方鳖甲软肝片联合阿德福韦酯较单用阿德福韦酯可更有效改善乙肝肝硬化患者的肝功能,并抑制病毒的复制,且安全性较高。

**关键词:**复方鳖甲软肝片;阿德福韦酯;乙肝肝硬化;乙肝血清标志物**中图分类号:**R575.1 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)07-1335-04

## Effects of Fufang Biejia Ruangan Tablets Combined with Adefovir Dipivoxil on the Levels of Hepatitis B Serum Markers of Patients with Hepatitis B Liver Cirrhosis\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the effects of fufang biejia ruangan tablets combined with adefovir dipivoxil on the levels of hepatitis B serum markers in patients with hepatitis B liver cirrhosis. **Methods:** 60 patients with hepatitis B liver cirrhosis who were treated in our hospital were selected and randomly divided into the experiment group and the control group, with 30 cases in each group. The patients in the control group were treated with adefovirdipivoxil, and the patients in the experiment group were treated with Fufang biejia ruangan tablets on the basis of the control group. Then the serum levels of albumin (ALB), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), total bilirubin (TBIL) and the thrombin time (PT), incidence of adverse reactions, the HBeAg negative rate, HBV-DNA negative rate and HBeAg serum conversion rate of patients in the two groups were observed and compared after treatment. **Results:** Compared with before treatment, the serum levels of ALB in both groups were increased after the treatment, while the levels of ALT, TBIL and PT were decreased ( $P < 0.05$ ). Compared with the control group after the treatment, the serum level of ALB in the experiment group was higher, while the levels of ALT, TBIL and PT were lower ( $P < 0.05$ ); Compared with the control group, the incidence of adverse reactions and the HBeAg negative rate, HBV-DNA negative rate and HBeAg serum conversion rate of experiment group were lower ( $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Fufang biejia ruangan tablets combine with Adefovir dipivoxil in the treatment of patients with hepatitis B liver cirrhosis had good clinical efficacy, which was worthy of clinical application.

**Key words:** Fufang biejia ruangan tablets; Adefovir dipivoxil; Hepatitis B liver cirrhosis; Hepatitis B serum marker**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R575.1 Document code: A****Article ID:** 1673-6273(2017)07-1335-04

### 前言

肝硬化(viral hepatitis cirrhosis)是消化内科的一种常见疾

病之一,乙型病毒性肝炎是引起肝硬化的最主要原因之一<sup>[1]</sup>。患者在进入肝硬化阶段后,肝细胞将出现广泛性坏死,残存的肝细胞也将出现结节性再生,结缔组织出现增生,逐渐形成纤维

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隔,最终破坏了肝小叶的结构及假小叶的形成,导致肝脏变形、变硬<sup>[2]</sup>。临幊上将肝硬化患者分为代偿期及失代偿期<sup>[3]</sup>,当患者出现较明显的临床症状时,多数已经进入失代偿期,因受肝功能减退及门脉高压的影响,患者常有纳减、倦怠、乏力、腹肿、两胁肋痛等症状,并伴有发热、肝脏缩小、浮肿、腹水、黄疸等表现<sup>[4]</sup>。阿德福韦酯是一种单磷酸腺苷的无环核苷类似物,在细胞激酶的作用下可被磷酸化为有活性的代谢产物,但大剂量服用对肾脏影响较大,存在一定的肾毒性<sup>[5]</sup>。复方鳖甲软肝片是中成药的一种,由鳖甲、莪术、赤芍、当归、三七、党参、黄芪、紫河车、冬虫夏草、板蓝根、连翘等药物组成,具有益气、养血、化瘀、软坚、散结、解毒等功效,可对肝纤维化早期有明显阻断作用,提高巨噬细胞的吞噬功能,且毒性较低,无明显的毒副作用<sup>[6]</sup>。本研究主要探讨了复方鳖甲软肝片联合阿德福韦酯对乙肝肝硬化患者肝功能和乙肝血清标志物水平的影响,以期为乙肝肝硬化的治疗提供更多的临床参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 临床资料

选取 2013 年 10 月~2015 年 9 月于我院进行治疗的乙肝肝硬化患者 60 例,男性 36 例,女性 24 例,年龄 24~58 岁,平均年龄(40.58±5.54)岁,病程从 3~11 年,平均病程(7.46±1.03)年。所有患者随机分为实验组和对照组,两组患者在年龄、性别、体重、病程、肝功等一般情况相当,差异不具有统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。患者符合于 2000 年颁布、实行的《病毒性肝炎防治方案》中关于乙肝肝硬化的诊断标准;排除由酒精、药物及其他疾病导致的肝功能异常者;排除本次治疗前 3 个月内未使用过其他治疗乙肝的药物;患者严格遵从医嘱,积极配合治疗。本实验经我院伦理协会批准,患者签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 治疗方法

所有患者均给予控制、减轻肝脏炎症,改善微循环、结缔组织代谢,干扰细胞胶原分泌等常规治疗。对照组:阿德福韦酯

(广东肇庆星湖生物科技股份有限公司星湖生化制药厂,国药准字 H20100028),用法用量:每日 1 次,每次 1 粒(10 mg),饭后口服,持续治疗 6 个疗程;实验组:在对照组的治疗基础上联合使用复方鳖甲软肝片(内蒙古福瑞医疗科技股份有限公司,国药准字 Z19991011),用法用量:每日 3 次,每次 4 片,饭后口服,4 周为一疗程,两组患者均持续治疗 6 个疗程。

### 1.3 观察指标

于治疗前及治疗结束后一天抽取患者肘部静脉血 3 ml,使用离心机分离出血清后置于 -30 °C 的冰箱中保存。血清 ALB、ALT、TBIL 及 PT 水平采用贝克曼库尔特 UniCel DxI 800 全自动化学发光免疫分析仪进行检测;血清 HBV 标志物采用双抗体夹心酶联免疫吸附测定(ELASA)法进行检测;HBV-DNA 采用荧光定量 PCR 法进行检测。所有操作方法均严格按照使用说明书进行操作。

### 1.4 不良反应

对所有患者治疗过程中发生的不良反应(肌酐升高、心肌酶升高、上消化道出血)进行统计,计算不良反应发生率。不良反应发生率=(肌酐升高例数+心肌酶升高例数+上消化道出血例数)/总例数×100%。

### 1.5 统计学分析

所有计量数据均录入 SPSS19.0 统计学软件进行统计学分析,HBeAg 转阴率、HBV-DNA 转阴率、HBeAg 血清转化率及不良反应发生率采用卡方进行检验,血清 ALB、ALT、TBIL 及 PT 水平采用 t 进行检验。若  $P<0.05$ ,则认为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者治疗前后血清 ALB、ALT、TBIL 及 PT 水平比较

与治疗前相比,两组患者血清 ALB 水平均升高,ALT、TBIL 及 PT 水平均降低( $P<0.05$ );与对照组比较,实验组患者血清 ALB 水平较高,ALT、TBIL 及 PT 水平较低,差异具有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表 1。

表 1 两组患者治疗前后血清 ALB、ALT、TBIL 及 PT 水平比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 1 Comparison of the serum levels of ALB, ALT, TBIL and PT between two groups before and after treatment ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups		ALB(g/L)	ALT(U/L)	TBIL(μmol/L)	PT(s)
Experimental group(n=30)	Before treatment	23.64±2.42	142.53±19.35	143.35±18.44	25.34±3.21
	After treatment	35.46±4.86*#	55.35±6.83*#	38.24±4.43*#	11.14±1.35*#
Control group(n=30)	Before treatment	23.66±2.44	144.54±20.12	142.25±18.05	25.32±3.18
	After treatment	30.24±3.78*	92.22±13.35*	74.35±11.33*	16.46±2.13*

Note :Compared with before treatment,\* $P<0.05$ . Compared with the control group,\*# $P<0.05$ .

### 2.2 两组患者治疗期间不良反应发生情况的比较

与对照组相比,实验组不良反应发生率较低,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表 2。

### 2.3 两组患者治疗后 HBeAg 转阴率、HBV-DNA 转阴率及 HBeAg 血清转化率比较

与对照组相比,实验组 HBeAg 转阴率、HBV-DNA 转阴率及 HBeAg 血清转化率较高,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。见表 3。

## 3 讨论

乙肝肝硬化指的是由于乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)引起的肝硬化,HBV 在肝细胞中不断进行复制,使肝脏组织反复发生损伤,长时间保持炎症状态,从而导致肝细胞纤维化逐渐形成肝硬化<sup>[7]</sup>。同时,肝组织在 HBV 的刺激下激活了其免疫损伤,又进一步加重的肝组织的炎症活动,若无及时有效的治疗有可能发展为原发性肝癌<sup>[8-10]</sup>。在乙肝肝硬化在发展过程中,有多种危重

表 2 两组不良反应发生情况比较[例(%)]

Table 2 Comparison of the incidence of adverse reactions between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	Creatinine elevation	Myocardial enzyme elevation	Hemorrhage of upper digestive tract	Incidence of adverse reactions
Experimental group(n=30)	2(6.67)	1(3.33)	0(0.00)	3(10.00)*
Control group(n=30)	3(10.00)	3(10.00)	2(6.67)	8(26.67)

Note: Compared with the control group, \*P<0.05.

表 3 两组患者 HBeAg 转阴率、HBV-DNA 转阴率及 HBeAg 血清转化率比较[例(%)]

Table 3 Comparison of the HBeAg negative rate, HBV-DNA negative rate and HBeAg serum conversion rate between two groups[n(%)]

Groups	HBeAg negative rate	HBV-DNA negative rate	HBeAg serum conversion rate
Experimental group(n=30)	13(43.33)*	14(46.67)*	6(20.00)*
Control group(n=30)	7(23.33)	6(20.00)	2(6.67)

Note: Compared with the control group after treatment, \*P<0.05.

并发症,如上消化道出血、原发性腹膜炎、肝肾综合症等,危及患者生命<sup>[11,12]</sup>。复方鳖甲软肝片具有解毒活血、化瘀散结软坚、益气的作用,能够明显阻断早期的肝纤维化,对贮脂细胞的增殖具有抑制作用,使胶原蛋白的合成减少,进而组织其在DISSE腔中的沉积,同时还能使已形成的纤维化肝细胞溶解吸收<sup>[13]</sup>。阿德福韦是单磷酸腺苷的一种嘌呤核苷类似物,进入体内后由细胞激酶使其磷酸化成为具有生物活性的二磷酸阿德福韦,可与HBV-DAN多聚酶竞争脱氧腺苷三磷酸底物,从而抑制其活性,使HBV的DAN复制中断,来阻止病毒繁殖<sup>[14]</sup>。

白蛋白(ALB)是一种由肝实质细胞合成的蛋白质,由肝细胞分泌进入血液几乎不储存在肝细胞中,其含量占血浆总蛋白的40%~60%,一旦肝功能受到损害,其在血清中的含量便会降低,其降低的程度正比于肝脏受损程度,能直接地反映肝功能<sup>[15]</sup>。谷丙转氨酶(ALT)主要存在于肝细胞的胞浆中,其在细胞中的浓度比在血清中的浓度高1000~3000倍,即使坏死的肝细胞只有1%,ALT在血清中的浓度也会增加近一倍,对于评价肝功能损害的灵敏度非常高。肝功能受损时ALT在血中浓度增加,而其浓度增加也会造成肝脏的解毒与代谢的能力减弱,进而导致身体毒素与药物代谢产物不能及时排出体外,使肝脏的负担进一步加重,形成恶性循环,因此降低ALT在血中的水平是治疗本病的要点之一<sup>[16]</sup>。正常情况下,血清中的胆红素大都来自于被破坏的衰老红细胞中的HB转化而来,其中于肝脏中发生过葡萄糖醛酸化的为直接胆红素,而未经过该过程的为间接胆红素,前后二者的总和称为总胆红素(TBIL),肝脏的功能对其影响十分大<sup>[17]</sup>。乙肝肝硬化的患者肝细胞发生病变,破坏过多,不能很好地完成葡萄糖醛酸化的过程,使间接胆红素含量过高,同时影响胆红素向胆汁的正常转化,肝内的胆管受到压迫,导致胆汁排泄受到阻碍,从而使血清中的总胆红素含量增高<sup>[18]</sup>。凝血酶原时间(PT)主要受凝血因子I、II、V、VII、X的水平影响决定,而肝脏是这些凝血因子的主要合成功场所,所以当肝功能受到损害时,凝血因子合成受阻,就会造成凝血酶原时间延长<sup>[19]</sup>。本实验结果显示:与对照组比较,实验组患者治疗后血清ALB水平较高,ALT、TBIL及PTA水平较低(P<0.05),说明复方鳖甲软肝片联合阿德福韦酯能有效改善患者肝功能。此外,与对照组相比,实验组患者不良反应发生率较低(P<

0.05),说明复方鳖甲软肝片联合阿德福韦酯治疗乙肝肝硬化的安全性更高。

乙型肝炎E抗原(HBeAg)是一种存在于乙肝病毒核心颗粒中的蛋白质,为可溶性。通常情况下,HBeAg埋藏在HBcAg中,当肝细胞发生严重的损伤时,HBcAg裂解,肝细胞核内的HBeAg融入血清,其在血中的含量增加,即HBeAg阳性率增高,HBeAg是对HBV的传染性与复制繁殖能力判定的重要血清标志物<sup>[20]</sup>。HBV在肝细胞中不断进行复制繁殖,是乙肝肝硬化发病的主要原因,HBV-DNA是反映HBV繁殖活跃程度最直观真实的指标。HBeAg的血清转化提示乙肝肝硬化患者的良好预后,是生存延长的有效预示,而HBeAg血清转化也会伴有HBV-DNA水平的降低。本研究结果显示与对照组相比,实验组治疗后HBeAg转阴率、HBV-DNA转阴率及HBeAg血清转化率较高,说明复方鳖甲软肝片联合阿德福韦酯能有效降低HBV活跃程度。

综上所述,复方鳖甲软肝片联合阿德福韦酯较单用阿德福韦酯能更有效改善患者的肝功能,降低HBV活跃程度,且安全性较高。

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