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病毒性肝病抗病毒治疗期间新发肝癌 7 例临床分析 *

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摘要 目的:探讨病毒性肝炎肝硬化患者经抗病毒治疗仍发生原发性肝癌的原因。**方法:**回顾性分析兰州大学第一医院东岗院区肝病中心在2012年10月-2013年6月收治的7例病毒性肝炎肝硬化患者在规范抗病毒治疗期间新发原发性肝癌的临床资料、抗病毒治疗情况。**结果:**7例患者中有HBV感染6例,HCV感染1例;慢性肝炎2例,肝硬化5例;HBeAg阴性5例;3例合并糖尿病;经抗病毒治疗后病毒载量均处于低度复制或不可测状态。**结论:**病毒性肝炎肝硬化患者经抗病毒治疗不能完全消除原发性肝癌发生的风险,病毒载量、HBeAg阴性、糖尿病、肝硬化等可能是肝癌发生的危险因素。

关键词:原发性肝癌;抗病毒;治疗;病毒性肝炎;肝硬化

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Clinical Analysis of 7 Cases of Viral Liver Disease Related Hepatocellular Carcinoma during Antiviral Treatment

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ABSTRACT Objective: To explore the cause of viral liver disease related hepatocellular carcinoma during antiviral treatment.

Methods: A retrospective study from October 2012 to June 2013 in Liver Disease Center of Dong Gang District Affiliated to the First Hospital of Lanzhou University was preformed. Clinical data of 7 cases, that viral liver disease patients arising hepatocellular carcinoma during standard antiviral treatment, were analyzed. **Results:** 7 patients with HBV infection in 6 cases, HCV infection in 1 case. 2 cases underwent chronic hepatitis, 5 cases underwent liver cirrhosis. HBeAg negativity in 5 cases. 3 patients had diabetes. All viral replication was low or no after antiviral therapy. **Conclusions:** Suppression of viral replication in viral liver disease patients does not completely eliminate the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma. Viral load, HBeAg negativity, diabetes, cirrhosis may be risk factors of hepatocellular carcinoma.

Key words: Hepatocellular carcinoma; Antiviral; Treatment; Viral hepatitis; Cirrhosis**Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R512.62, R575.2, R735.7 Document code: A**

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前言

原发性肝癌(Hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是最常见且恶性程度最高的肿瘤之一,起病隐匿,进展迅速,确诊时多数已失去手术机会,预后差。我国90%以上的HCC由HBV感染引起,HCV感染也逐渐成为HCC的主要病因,这些患者往往存在病毒持续活跃复制。一些研究表明病毒载量是病毒性肝炎肝硬化相关性HCC发生的独立危险因素或高危因素^[1,2]。多项研究显示抗病毒治疗可降低HCC的发生率、改善预后^[3-6]。目前关于抗病毒治疗期间新发HCC的报道较少,而我院收治的7例病毒性肝炎肝硬化患者,经规范抗病毒治疗病毒载量处于低度复制或不可测状态,却无一例外地出现HCC,遂总结分析并探

讨其发病原因。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

2012年10月-2013年6月我院东岗院区肝病中心收治了7例病毒性肝炎肝硬化患者,男性6例(85.71%),女性1例(14.29%),年龄41-71岁,中位年龄45岁。HBV感染6例(85.71%),HCV感染1例(14.29%),其中慢性病毒性肝炎2例(28.57%),肝硬化5例(71.43%)。

1.2 诊断标准

慢性乙型肝炎、肝硬化的诊断按照2010版《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南》的诊断标准进行^[7]。7例患者均在我院住院时发现并

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确诊为 HCC, 诊断按照 2011 版《原发性肝癌诊疗规范》诊断标准进行^[8]。

1.3 方法

借助本院住院病案管理系统软件及手工收集患者临床资料, 主要收集信息有:(1)一般情况:姓名、性别、年龄、职业、民族、既往史、个人史、家族史、住院时间、病种等;(2)诊治情况:病史、抗病毒治疗经过、HCC 确诊时间、HBeAg、抗病毒前后病毒载量和血生化及 AFP 等辅助检查、HCC 治疗方案等。对以上资料进行回顾性分析。

2 结果

2.1 吸烟饮酒史、既往史及家族史

3 例有吸烟饮酒史, 2 例合并高血压病, 3 例合并糖尿病, 3 例有病毒性肝病家族史, 1 例有 HCC 家族史。

2.2 病毒载量及抗病毒治疗情况

抗病毒治疗前 HBV-DNA 或 HCV-RNA 水平为 1.1×10^3 - 6.1×10^7 copies/mL ($<5.0 \times 10^2$ copies/mL 为正常), 其中 3 例高度复制, 3 例中度复制, 1 例低度复制。经抗病毒治疗后, 4 例停止复制, 3 例处于低度复制 (5.39×10^2 - 2.21×10^3 copies/mL)。7 例患者均经过规范抗病毒治疗(核苷类似物及干扰素), 截止目前只有 1 例病毒长期无复制后停止抗病毒治疗, 其余仍继续抗病毒治疗。

2.3 其他相关检查

肝功能、血脂、凝血功能基本正常。乙型肝炎病毒血清标志物 HBeAg 阳性 1 例, HBeAg 阴性 5 例。HCC 标志物 AFP >500 ng/mL 2 例, 100 ng/ml $<$ AFP <400 ng/mL 2 例, AFP 正常或 <25 ng/mL 3 例。

2.4 HCC 治疗方案

其中 6 例在我院行 TACE 术, 1 例到外院进一步诊疗。

3 讨论

原发性肝癌是发生于肝细胞或肝内胆管上皮细胞的消化道恶性肿瘤, 主要包括肝细胞癌(HCC)、肝内胆管细胞癌(ICC)和混合型等类型, 由于 HCC 占到 90%以上, 且本文中的肝癌都是病毒相关性的, 所以文中“原发性肝癌”用 HCC 表示。HCC 起病隐匿, 通常无明显临床症状, 疾病进展迅速, 多数发现时已到中晚期, 失去手术机会。此 7 例患者均无明显症状, 都是通过腹部 B 超发现肝脏占位或多次查血清 AFP 明显升高后, 进一步通过腹部增强 CT 及 TACE 确诊。以往很多研究发现病毒载量是 HCC 的独立危险因素, 通过抗病毒治疗可以降低其发病率。但这 7 例患者经规范抗病毒治疗后病毒载量长期无复制或处于低度复制状态, 却都发生了 HCC, 通过回顾性分析临床资料, 探讨其发病原因可能有以下几方面。

3.1 病毒复制与 HCC

Fung 等^[9]纳入乙型肝炎相关性 HCC 92 例, 184 例单纯乙型肝炎作为对照, 回顾性分析后发现 15% 的 HCC 患者 HBV-DNA 水平 $<10^3$ copies/ml。一部分学者指出抗病毒治疗不能完全消除发生 HCC 的风险^[10,11]。此 7 例患者病毒载量水平低, 均发生 HCC, 与前面的研究均提示低水平病毒载量仍可发生 HCC, 而其与肝癌的关系及致病原因尚不明确, 有待进一步

研究。

3.2 HBeAg 与 HCC

我国邹传鑫等^[12]对 1356 例原发性肝癌患者的门诊及住院病历进行回顾性调查, 认为 HBeAg 阴性患者更应警惕 HCC 的发生。最近有学者认为 HBeAg 阴性是乙型肝炎患者肝癌发生的危险因素^[13]。本文 6 例 HBV 感染者中 5 例为 HBeAg 阴性, 也支持以上作者的观点。

3.3 糖尿病与 HCC

2005 年 Davila 等^[14]研究发现糖尿病是 HCC 的独立危险因素, 且与肝炎病毒协同增加 HCC 的发病风险。一项纳入 25 项队列研究的系统评价显示糖尿病明显增加了 HCC 的风险^[15]。7 例中有 3 例患者患有多年糖尿病, 据此可推测其肝癌的发生与糖尿病有一定关系。糖尿病引发肝癌的具体发病机制尚不清楚, 可能与胰岛素抵抗、糖代谢紊乱有关。

3.4 其他

我国多数 HCC 是发生在肝硬化基础上的, 本文中有 5 例患者已存在肝硬化, 因此 HCC 的发生与病毒性肝病的进展程度有关。有作者认为乙肝肝硬化合并高血压会增加肝癌的发病率^[16]。肝癌的发病率男性高于女性, 在我院收治的肝癌患者多数为男性, 可能与男性患者吸烟、饮酒等有关。HCC 的发生可能与 HBV 基因型有关^[17], 该 7 例患者均未作基因型测定。另外, 病毒性肝病相关性 HCC 发生的危险因素可能有前 C 区变异、耐药、吸烟、饮酒、肥胖及肝癌家族史等^[18,19]。

综上所述, 病毒性肝炎肝硬化患者经规范抗病毒治疗不能完全消除肝癌发生的风险, 而原因是多方面的, 其中 HBeAg 阴性、糖尿病、肝硬化等可能是主要危险因素。故对存在上述较多危险因素的病毒性肝病患者, 要在有效抗病毒治疗的基础上加强监测相关指标^[20], 积极控制可能的危险因素, 以降低 HCC 的发病。本文病例数较少, 不能评估 HCC 的危险因素, 希望以后的研究能够进行大样本大规模的验证试验。

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