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## 恩替卡韦联合聚乙二醇干扰素 $\alpha$ -2b 治疗 HBeAg 阳性乙肝的临床研究 \*

熊伟<sup>1</sup> 张莉<sup>2</sup> 董科<sup>1</sup> 古春<sup>1</sup> 俞小炯<sup>1△</sup>

(1 四川省人民医院肝胆外科 四川成都 610072; 2 四川省人民医院老年消化科 四川成都 610072)

**摘要 目的:**探讨恩替卡韦联合聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 治疗乙型肝炎 E 抗原(HBeAg)阳性乙肝的临床疗效、安全性及对相关标志物的影响。**方法:**选取 2015 年 10 月至 2017 年 10 月我院收治的 97 例 HBeAg 阳性乙肝患者,采用随机数字表法将其分为对照组 48 例和观察组 49 例。对照组患者采用单纯皮下注射聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 注射剂治疗,观察组采用恩替卡韦联合聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 治疗。比较两组患者治疗后的临床疗效、谷草转氨酶(AST)、丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)、乙肝病毒的脱氧核糖核酸(HBV-DNA)含量以及 ALT 复常率、HBeAg 血清转换率、HBV-DNA 转阴率及不良反应发生率。**结果:**观察组总治疗有效率为 91.84%,明显高于对照组的 77.55%( $P<0.05$ )。治疗后,观察组的 ALT、AST、HBV-DNA 含量明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),观察组的 ALT 复常率、HBeAg 血清学转换率、HBV-DNA 转阴率明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。观察组治疗期间不良反应发生率为 30.61%,与对照组的 29.17% 比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论:**恩替卡韦联合聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 治疗 HBeAg 阳性乙肝较单用干扰素的抗病毒治疗疗效更高,可降低传染性,用药安全性较好。

**关键词:**恩替卡韦;聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b;HBeAg 阳性;乙肝;血清学转换;转阴率;安全性

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## Clinical Study of Entecavir Combined with Peginterferon $\alpha$ -2b in the Treatment of HBeAg Positive Hepatitis B\*

XIONG Wei<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Li<sup>2</sup>, DONG Ke<sup>1</sup>, GU Chun<sup>1</sup>, YU Xiao-jiong<sup>1△</sup>

(1 Department of Hepatobiliary Surgery, Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610072, China;

2 Department of Elderly Gastroenterology, Sichuan Provincial People's Hospital, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610072, China)

**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the clinical efficacy, safety and effects of entecavir combined with peginterferon  $\alpha$ -2b in the treatment of hepatitis B E antigen (HBeAg) positive hepatitis B. **Methods:** 97 cases of HBeAg positive hepatitis B patients enrolled in our hospital from October 2015 to October 2017 were divided into control group (n=48) and observation group (n=49) by random number table methods. The control group was treated with subcutaneous injection of peginterferon  $\alpha$ -2b, while the observation group was treated with entecavir combined with peginterferon alpha-2b. The clinical efficacy, the content of aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and hepatitis B virus DNA (HBV-DNA), the conversion rate of HBeAg serological, the seroconversion rate of hepatitis B virus deoxyribonucleic acid (HBV-DNA), and the incidence of adverse reactions of the patients in the two groups after treatment was compared. **Results:** The total effective rate of observation group was 91.84%, which was significantly higher than that of control group ( $\chi^2=8.50$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the contents of ALT, AST and HBV-DNA in observation group was significantly lower than those in control group ( $P<0.05$ ), the repetition rate of ALT, the conversion rate of HBeAg serological, the seroconversion rate of HBV-DNA rate was significantly higher than those of the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). After treatment, the incidence of adverse reactions in the observation group was 30.61%, compared with 29.17% in the control group, the difference was not statistically significant ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The efficacy of entecavir combined with peginterferon  $\alpha$ -2b in the treatment of HBeAg positive hepatitis B is better than that of interferon alone, it can reduce the contagiousness and has a good safety.

**Key words:** Entecavir; Peginterferon  $\alpha$ -2b; HBeAg-positive; Hepatitis B; Serological conversion; Seroconversion rate; Safety

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### 前言

慢性乙型肝炎(简称乙肝)为病毒性肝炎,由感染乙型肝炎病毒(Hepatitis B virus, HBV)引起,本病的主要传染源为乙型

肝炎患者和 HBV 携带者,传播途径主要为血液传播<sup>[1-3]</sup>。乙型肝炎 E 抗原(hepatitis Be antigen, HBeAg)是主要的血清学抗原标志物之一,HBeAg 的变化可以说明患者传染性的强弱,是乙肝病毒复制的重要指标<sup>[4-5]</sup>。据统计,原发性肝癌患者中约 30%

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作者简介:熊伟(1976-),男,硕士,副主任医师,从事肝胆外科方面的研究,E-mail: xiwoqu@163.com

△通讯作者:俞小炯(1963-),男,本科,主任医师,从事肝胆外科方面的研究,E-mail: lejrue@163.com

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有慢性肝炎史,提示HBV与肝癌高发相关<sup>[4]</sup>。目前治疗乙肝最有效的方法就是抗病毒治疗<sup>[6]</sup>,抗病毒药物通常选用干扰素α-2b,它相对于常规干扰素有很大的改进,能阻止病毒在宿主肝细胞内复制,具有免疫调节作用<sup>[7,8]</sup>,但α-2b在单用时的不良反应仍然明显,患者常出现寒战、抑郁、关节痛、腹泻及虚弱等症状<sup>[9]</sup>。随着医学理念的发展,药物治疗进入了综合治疗阶段。恩替卡韦适用于活动性乙肝的治疗,取得了不错的效果。使用恩替卡韦联合聚乙二醇干扰素α-2b治疗HBeAg阳性乙肝,在治疗机制上符合综合治疗预期<sup>[10,11]</sup>。本次临床研究采用恩替卡韦联合聚乙二醇干扰素α-2b治疗HBeAg阳性乙肝,旨在探讨其疗效与安全性,探寻该方案与传统治疗方法的优劣关系,为该领域的研究发展提供有价值的参考和资料。

## 1 资料与方法

表1 研究对象一般资料的比较

Table 1 Comparison of general data of study subjects

Groups	n	M/F	Age(years old)	Course of disease(years)
Observation group	49	24/25	32.34± 2.18	2.44± 0.75
Control group	48	23/25	32.09± 2.25	2.60± 0.64
<i>t/x<sup>2</sup></i>		0.425	0.745	0.135
P		0.732	0.458	0.895

### 1.2 治疗方法

研究前,两组患者均于早晚饭后口服甘草酸苷片进行常规保肝治疗。对照组:患者皮下注射聚乙二醇干扰素α-2b注射剂(规格:180 μg(66万U)/0.5 mL/支;厦门特宝生物工程股份有限公司;国药准字S20160001),1次80 μg,1周1次;连续治疗48周,12周为1个疗程。

观察组:聚乙二醇干扰素α-2b注射剂用法同对照组,在对照组的基础上同时口服恩替卡韦分散片(规格:0.5 mg\*7s;正大天晴药业集团股份有限公司;国药准字H20100019),1次0.5 mg,1日1次(午餐后1h);连续服用48周,12周为1个疗程。

### 1.3 观察指标

1.3.1 疗效评价标准 治疗4个疗程后,评价患者的疗效:①显效:患者疾病症状及体征完全消失,肝功能指标丙氨酸转氨酶(ALT)恢复正常水平,乙肝病毒学标志物HBeAg血清学转换,乙肝病毒脱氧核糖核酸(HBV-DNA)转阴;②有效:患者疾病症状及体征明显改善,HBeAg血清学转换或HBV-DNA转阴实现其中一项;③无效:患者疾病症状及体征无变化或加重,各项指标未改变或加重。总治疗有效率=(显效+有效)/总例数×100%<sup>[6]</sup>。

1.3.2 各项指标范围 HBeAg半定量参考<0.5PEI/mL,HBeAg>0.5PEI/mL为阳性;ALT正常值范围为0~40 U/L;HBV-DNA正常值范围为0~1×10<sup>3</sup> IU/mL;AST正常值范围为25~35U/L。

1.3.3 各项指标检测方法 统计两组治疗2个疗程、4个疗程时的ALT复常率、HBV-DNA转阴率及HBeAg血清转换率。治疗前后采集循环静脉血6 mL,分成3等份,分别用于检测ALT、HBV-DNA和AST,以离心半径为12 cm,3000 r/min离

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2015年10月至2017年10月于我院收治的97例HBeAg阳性乙肝患者,疾病诊断标准参照《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南(2015年版)》<sup>[12]</sup>,经乙肝五项检查确诊为HBeAg阳性乙肝。纳入标准:①年龄18~50岁,性别不限;②研究开始前2个月未服用抗病毒药物;③遵守医学实验伦理学原则,经与患者和家属沟通,其自愿签订知情同意书。排除标准:①妊娠或哺乳期妇女;②合并有器官衰竭、严重原发性疾病、精神异常等并发症;③对治疗所用药物具有过敏体质患者。按照随机数字表法将97例患者分为观察组和对照组,观察组49例,对照组48例。两组的性别、年龄、病程等一般资料比较,差异均无统计意义( $P>0.05$ ),详见表1。

心10 min分离血清,如需保存,置于-20℃冰箱待测。ALT、AST含量采用郑州泽铭科技有限公司的谷丙转氨酶测试仪以及武汉默沙克生物科技有限公司的ELISA试剂盒检测;HBV-DNA含量采用赛默飞世尔科技(中国)有限公司的ProFlex PCR仪与深圳意达凯生物科技有限公司的HBV-DNA试剂盒检测,所有操作均严格按照说明书进行。

1.3.4 不良反应 对所有患者进行安全性评估,参照WHO药物不良反应评价方法<sup>[13]</sup>,在治疗期间对可能出现的注射局部反应、头晕、关节疼痛、抑郁等药物不良反应进行记录,若出现严重不良反应,应立即停止用药并密切监护。

### 1.4 统计学方法

所有统计学资料都采用SPSS21.0专业统计学软件进行数据分析,计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )表示,并采用t检验,计数资料以率(%)表示,用 $x^2$ 检验,以 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 两组患者的治疗疗效比较

治疗4个疗程后,观察组总治疗有效率为91.84%,明显高于对照组的77.55%,差异有统计学意义( $x^2=8.450, P=0.004$ ),详见表2。

### 2.2 两组患者治疗前后ALT、AST与HBV-DNA含量比较

两组患者治疗前血清中ALT、AST与HBV-DNA含量均明显高于正常参考范围,对比差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。观察组治疗后ALT、AST与HBV-DNA含量均恢复正常值范围,与治疗前比较差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );对照组治疗后ALT、AST与HBV-DNA含量均明显低于治疗前( $P<0.05$ ),但

ALT 与 AST 含量仍高于正常值范围, 观察组 ALT、AST 与 HBV-DNA 含量明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。详见表 3。

表 2 两组患者的治疗疗效比较[n(%)]  
Table 2 Comparison of therapeutic effects between the two groups of patients [n (%)]

Groups	Cure	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate
Observation group (n=49)	36(73.47)	9(18.37)	4(8.16)	45(91.84)
Control group (n=48)	28(58.33)	9(19.22)	11(22.45)	37(77.55)

表 3 两组患者治疗前后 ALT、AST 与 HBV-DNA 含量比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )  
Table 3 Comparison of ALT, AST and HBV-DNA content before and after treatment between the two groups ( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Groups	n	ALT(U/L)		AST(U/L)		HBV-DNA(IU/mL)	
		Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment	Before treatment	After treatment
Control group	48	111.27± 13.64	52.25± 3.08*	137.88± 17.43	60.35± 2.33*	1648.12± 73.37	826.27± 43.64*
Observation group	49	114.52± 12.90	27.94± 2.11*	135.71± 15.35	29.08± 3.54*	1612.72± 81.45	325.52± 32.90*
t		0.908	8.999	1.741	9.239	1.219	13.084
P		0.366	0.000	0.085	0.000	0.226	0.000

Note: Compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ .

### 2.3 两组患者治疗后各项抗病毒指标变化比较

两组 ALT 复常率在治疗 2 个疗程后比较, 差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ), 观察组治疗 4 个疗程后 ALT 复常率明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ); 两组 HBeAg 血清转换率在治疗 2 个疗程后

比较, 差异无统计学意义 ( $P>0.05$ ), 观察组治疗 4 个疗程后 HBeAg 血清转换率明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ ); 两组 HBV-DNA 转阴率在各疗程比较中, 观察组均显著高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。详见表 4。

表 4 两组患者治疗后各项抗病毒指标变化比较[n(%)]  
Table 4 Comparison of changes in antiviral indicators after treatment in two groups of patients [n (%)]

Groups	n	The repetition rate of ALT		The conversion rate of HBeAg		The seroconversion rate of HBV-DNA	
		2 courses of treatment	4 courses of treatment	2 courses of treatment	4 courses of treatment	2 courses of treatment	4 courses of treatment
Control group	48	14(29.17)	30(62.50)	12(25.00)	34(70.83)	4(8.33)	29(60.42)
Observation group	49	15(30.61)	43(87.75)	18(36.73)	45(91.84)	7(14.29)	41(83.67)
$\chi^2$	-	0.781	3.864	1.741	4.933	2.103	8.213
P	-	0.672	0.003	0.085	0.002	0.005	0.000

### 2.4 两组患者治疗期间不良反应比较

观察组治疗期间出现 15 例轻度不良反应, 其中 4 例头晕, 5 例注射局部反应, 5 例关节疼痛, 1 例抑郁, 不良反应发生率为 30.61%; 对照组治疗期间出现 14 例轻度不良反应, 其中 2 例失眠, 4 例头晕, 5 例注射局部反应, 3 例关节疼痛, 不良反应发生率为 29.17%, 观察组与对照组不良反应发生率比较, 差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=0.014$ ,  $P=0.883$ )。两组均未出现严重不良反应。

## 3 讨论

乙肝初期患者多提倡 7 分调养 3 分治疗的治疗理念, 重点需患者提高自身免疫能力, 养成健康生活习惯, 如此乙肝自然可以治愈<sup>[14]</sup>, 但部分患者的 HBeAg 阳性乙肝已发展为慢性乙肝且具有较强的传染性, 轻者使患者产生恶心、乏力等症状, 影响正常生活, 严重者可发展为肝硬化或癌变, 对患者身心健康产生极大影响<sup>[15, 16]</sup>。此类患者使用抗病毒药物治疗乙肝刻不容缓。抗病毒治疗应遵循联合治疗原则, 找到具有更好疗效与更

高安全性的治疗方法, 这是抗病毒治疗的关键<sup>[17]</sup>。干扰素是一类糖蛋白, 它的抗病毒机制不是直接杀灭病毒或抑制病毒, 而是通过与干扰素受体蛋白结合, 从而抑制病毒复制和诱导免疫细胞的活力<sup>[18]</sup>。聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 是一种长效干扰素, 它在人体内作用时间更长, 被肾功能代谢率更低<sup>[19]</sup>, 降低了干扰素的不良反应程度, 节约了患者经济成本。恩替卡韦为环戊酰鸟苷类似物, 可以终止 DNA 链延长, 达到抑制病毒复制的功效, 具有疗效强、起效快、耐药性低等优点<sup>[20, 21]</sup>, 正适用于病毒复制活跃的活动性乙肝。

本次研究从治疗疗效来看, 观察组的 91.84% 明显高于对照组的 77.55%, 表明聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 联合恩替卡韦较单纯干扰素治疗更加有效。ALT 与 AST 主要存在于肝细胞, 正常时只有微量释放到血液中, 在肝病症状的活动期, ALT 与 AST 被大量释放到血液中, 因此它可作为乙肝检测的重要指标<sup>[22, 23]</sup>。在排除了其他因素影响 ALT 与 AST 含量的可能下, 研究中观察组患者的 ALT 含量在经过治疗后恢复了正常水平且明显低

于治疗前，而对照组 ALT 和 AST 含量在治疗后含量依然较高。观察组的 ALT 复常率明显高于对照组，说明聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 联合恩替卡韦较单用干扰素治疗更加有效。从治疗后 HBV-DNA 的转阴率来看，HBV-DNA 为 DNA 病毒，它与肝脏受损没有直接关系<sup>[24,25]</sup>，但结合 ALT 来定量分析则可以即可作为乙肝感染的高灵敏性指标。一般认为在 HBV-DNA 数目超过 103 视为阳性，病毒复制活跃，具有较强的传染性<sup>[26]</sup>。研究中观察组患者的 HBV-DNA 含量在经过治疗后恢复了正常水平且明显低于治疗前，而对照组 HBV-DNA 含量在治疗后虽明显降低但仍表现为较高的含量。观察组的 HBV-DNA 转阴率明显高于对照组，说明聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 联合恩替卡韦较单用干扰素治疗在降低乙肝传染性上更加有效。从治疗后 HBeAg 的血清转换率来看，HBeAg 是乙肝病毒核心颗粒中的一种可溶性蛋白质，是核心抗原裂解后的产物<sup>[27]</sup>，为病毒复制的标志<sup>[28]</sup>，HBeAg 长期阳性不仅预示着乙肝具有较强的传染性，还因其往往处于 ALT 与 AST 上升前的潜伏期而一定程度反映了肝脏的损伤状况<sup>[29,30]</sup>。研究中观察组患者的 HBeAg 的血清转换率在治疗的不同阶段均高于对照组，结合 ALT 与 AST 含量比较，说明聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 联合恩替卡韦较单用干扰素治疗在疗效上更为显著。从不良反应发生率来看，观察组的不良反应发生率为 30.61% 与对照组的 29.17% 比较，差异无统计学意义，二者均无严重不良反应，且不良反应均产生于研究开始阶段，后随着研究的进展而消失，这表明聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 联合恩替卡韦较单用干扰素治疗在安全性上没有差异，都具有较高的安全性。

综上所述，恩替卡韦联合聚乙二醇干扰素  $\alpha$ -2b 治疗 HBeAg 阳性乙肝治疗疗效更高，可降低传染性，且用药安全性较好，但仍因乙肝病毒的复杂性以及耐药性而形成一定的局限性，后续的研究方向应着重于提高患者自身免疫力来预防和找到更加有效的抗病毒药物。

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