

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2021.03.021

富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片联合双环醇在治疗慢性乙型病毒性肝炎方面的研究*

程 聪¹ 吴英英¹ 林山梯² 雷丽萍³ 刘有顺^{4△}

(1 中国人民解放军陆军第七十三集团军医院疾病预防控制科感染病区 福建 厦门 361001;

2 福建省泉州滨海医院综合内科 福建 泉州 362342;

3 中国人民解放军陆军第七十三集团军医院消化内科消化病病区 福建 厦门 361001;

4 江西省赣州市人民医院消化内科 江西 赣州 341000)

摘要 目的:研究探讨富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(tenofovir dipivoxil fumarate tablets, TDF)联合双环醇在治疗慢性乙型病毒性肝炎方面的临床效果。**方法:**选取2017年1月-2020年1月中国人民解放军陆军第七十三集团军医院疾病预防控制科感染病区收治的80例慢性乙型病毒性肝炎患者,随机将其分为两组,对照组40例,给予TDF治疗,研究组40例,给予TDF联合双环醇治疗,观察两组治疗后的疗效及不良反应率,检测两组治疗前后血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA(Deoxyribonucleic acid)的水平及血清丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)的水平。**结果:**治疗后,研究组总有效率95.0%,显著高于对照组总有效率75.0%($P<0.05$);研究组血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平<500 cps/mL的有32例,占80.0%,对照组<500 cps/mL的有14例,占35.0%,对比有统计学意义($P<0.05$);两组血清ALT的水平明显降低,且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)。研究组不良反应总发生率2.5%明显低于对照组25.0%($P<0.05$)。**结论:**富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(TDF)联合双环醇治疗慢性乙型病毒性肝炎疗效显著,能使患者体内血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平显著的降低,且安全可靠,值得临床推广和应用。

关键词:富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片;双环醇;慢性乙型病毒性肝炎

中图分类号:R512.62 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2021)03-502-04

The Study of Tenofovir Dipivoxil Fumarate Tablets (TDF) Combined with Bicyclol in the Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis B*

CHENG Cong¹, WU Ying-ying¹, LIN Shan-ti², LEI Li-ping³, LIU You-shun^{4△}

(1 Infectious Ward, Department of Disease Control and Prevention, 73rd Army Hospital of the PLA, Xiamen, Fujian, 361001, China;

2 Department of General Internal Medicine, Quanzhou Binhai Hospital, Fujian, Quanzhou, 362342, China;

3 Digestive Disease Ward, Department of Gastroenterology, The 73rd Army Hospital of the PLA, Xiamen, Fujian, 361001, China;

4 Department of Gastroenterology, People's Hospital of Ganzhou City, Ganzhou, Jiangxi, 341000, China)

ABSTRACT Objective: To study the clinical effect of tenofovir dipivoxil fumarate tablets (TDF) combined with bicyclol in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B. **Methods:** From January 2017 to January 2020, 80 patients with chronic hepatitis B were randomly divided into two groups, 40 in the control group, treated with tenofovir dipivoxil fumarate tablets (TDF), 40 in the study group, treated with TDF combined with bicyclol, observed the curative effect and adverse reaction rate of the two groups, and tested the blood of the two groups before and after treatment. The level of hepatitis B virus DNA and serum ALT. **Results:** After treatment, the total effective rate of the study group was 95.0%, which was significantly higher than the total effective rate of the control group of 75.0% ($P<0.05$). 32 cases of the study group had serum hepatitis B virus DNA levels <500 cps/mL, accounting for 80.0%, there were 14 cases in the control group <500 cps/mL, accounting for 35.0%, which was statistically significant ($P<0.05$). The serum ALT levels of the two groups were significantly reduced, and the study group was lower than the control group ($P<0.05$). The total incidence of adverse reactions in the study group was 2.5% significantly lower than that in the control group 25.0% ($P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** TDF combined with bicyclol was effective in the treatment of chronic hepatitis B, which could greatly reduce the level of serum hepatitis B virus DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid) in patients. It was safe and reliable, and worthy of clinical application.

Key words: Tenofovir fumarate dipivoxil tablets; Bicyclol; Chronic hepatitis B

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): R512.62 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2021)03-502-04

* 基金项目:福建省自然科学基金项目(2018J0547)

作者简介:程聪(1990-),女,硕士研究生,住院医师,研究方向:肝病感染,电话:18150889102,E-mail:cc825805031@163.com

△ 通讯作者:刘有顺(1989-),男,硕士研究生,主治医师,研究方向:消化、肝病,电话:18827860021,E-mail:lys198911108@163.com

(收稿日期:2020-07-03 接受日期:2020-07-27)

前言

慢性乙型病毒性肝炎是目前临幊上发病率比较高的传染类疾病^[1]。临幊表现常以肝区疼痛、恶心呕吐、腹痛、腹胀等症幊为主^[2]。如果不予重视并给予及时的治疗，患者容易转化为肝硬化、肝衰竭甚至肝癌，严重影响着人们的生活质量及生命健康^[3]。目前，对于慢性乙型病毒性肝炎的治疗主要以抗病毒、抗炎、保肝、抗氧化、抗纤维化等为主，需稳定病情以防止病情的恶化^[4,5]。相关研究表明，富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(TDF)具有很好的抗病毒作用，因其零耐药率、耐受性好、治疗费用低得到了越来越多临幊医生及患者的认可，被列为多个治疗指南的推荐一线抗HBV药物^[6]。双环醇是人工合成的一类抗慢性病毒性肝炎药，具有显著的保肝作用和一定的抗肝炎病毒活性，可以有效清除细胞内的自由基从而维持生物膜结构的完整性，保护肝细胞膜和线粒体^[7]。临幊关于二者联合的应用目前没有研究。本研究选取2017年1月-2020年1月我院收治的80例慢性乙型病毒性肝炎患者作为研究对象，探讨研究富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(TDF)联合双环醇在治疗慢性乙型病毒性肝炎方面的临床效果。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料

选取2017年1月-2020年1月中国人民解放军陆军第七十三集团军医院疾病预防控制科感染病区收治的80例慢性乙型病毒性肝炎患者，随机将其分为两组，对照组40例，男性23例，女性17例，年龄21~45岁，平均(33.28±9.35)岁，病程2~7年，平均(4.21±1.14)年；研究组40例，男性22例，女性18例，年龄20~43岁，平均(31.38±9.04)岁，病程2~8年，平均(4.69±1.28)年。经比较两组一般资料对比无差异($P>0.05$)，具有可对比性。

1.2 纳入与排除标准

纳入标准：(1)符合慢性乙型病毒性肝炎标准诊断^[8]；(2)均

具有腹痛、肝区疼痛、恶心等临幊症状；(3)其他重要器官功能正常，病情稳定，可接受治疗；(4)无药物过敏史的患者；(5)患者及家属均知情并签署了同意书。

排除标准：(1)有恶性肿瘤的患者；(2)有其他重要器官功能障碍的患者；(3)由于其他原因引起的病毒性肝炎、酒精肝、脂肪肝、合并脂肪肝等；(4)有精神类疾病、依从性比较差的患者；(5)近期使用过抗病毒、保肝等药物的患者；(6)有药物过敏史的患者；(7)妊娠或哺乳期女性。

1.3 方法

对照组，给予常规保肝护肝+富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(TDF)治疗。富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(生产厂家：Aspen PortElizabeth(Pty)Ltd，进口药批准文号：H20130589，规格：300 mg/片)，口服，每次1片，每日1次。治疗12w。

研究组在对照组的基础上联合双环醇治疗。双环醇片(厂家：北京协和药厂；批准文号：国药准字H20040467；规格：25 mg/片)口服，每次1片，每日3次。治疗12w。

1.4 评价标准

疗效评价^[9]：显效：临幊症状全部消失，血清等各项指标全部得到改善，HBV DNA<5×10² cps/mL；有效：临幊症状部分改善，血清各项指标有所改善；无效：临幊症状与治疗前比较，没有明显变化，甚至加重。

1.5 观察指标

观察两组治疗后的疗效及不良反应率，检测两组患者治疗前后血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平及血清ALT的水平。

1.6 统计学方法

应用SPSS 22.0，计量资料以($\bar{x} \pm s$)表示，用t检验；计数资料用(%)表示，用 χ^2 检验， $P<0.05$ 有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组疗效比较

研究组总有效率95.0%，对照组总有效率75.0%，研究组显著高于对照组，比较差异有统计学意义($P<0.05$)，见表1。

表1 两组疗效比较(例，%)

Table 1 Comparison of efficacy between the two groups (n,%)

Groups	n	Marked effect	Effective	Invalid	Total effective rate(%)
Research group	40	25(62.5)	13(32.5)	2(5)	38(95.0)*
Control group	40	12(30)	18(45)	10(25)	30(75.0)

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

2.2 两组血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平比较

治疗前两组的血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平均在3.61×10⁴~4.32×10⁶ cps/mL，组间对比差异无统计学意义($P>0.05$)。治疗后研究组血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平<500 cps/mL的有32例，占80.0%，对照组<500 cps/mL的有14例，占35.0%，对比有统计学意义($\chi^2=11.85$, $P=0.001$, $P<0.05$)。

2.3 两组血清ALT的水平比较

两组治疗前血清ALT的水平对比无统计学意义($P>0.05$)；治疗后，两组血清ALT的水平明显降低，且研究组低于对照组($P<0.05$)，见表2。

2.4 两组不良反应总发生率比较

研究组不良反应总发生率2.5%，明显低于对照组25.0%($P<0.05$)，见表3。

3 讨论

慢性乙型病毒性肝炎是目前常见、高发的一类传染性肝病^[10]。致病原因是患者通过不同的渠道感染了乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)，发病人群主要通过血液、日常密切接触及性接触而传播，另一种主要传播方式为母-婴传播(垂直传播)等多因素导致感染HBV^[15]。临幊症状常常表现为肝区疼痛、腹胀腹痛、恶心等^[11,12]，

病情较轻的患者会有肝大且轻压痛等现象,病情较重的患者会出现肝功能异常、肝纤维化、肝硬化等症状,如不及时给予治疗

还会出现肝衰竭、甚至可转化为肝癌,严重威胁着人们的生活质量及生命安全^[13,14],故引起临床的高度重视。

表 2 两组血清 ALT 的水平比较($\bar{x} \pm s$)Table 2 Comparison of serum ALT levels between two groups ($\bar{x} \pm s$)

Groups	n	ALT (U/L)	
		Before treatment	After treatment
Research group	40	107.3± 21.2	26.5± 6.5#*
Control group	40	98.6± 18.5	33.6± 7.4#

表 3 两组不良反应总发生率比较(例,%)

Table 3 Comparison of the total incidence of adverse reactions between the two groups (n,%)

Groups	n	Headache and dizziness	Gastrointestinal discomfort	Glomerular filtration rate drops	Total incidence of adverse reactions
Research group	40	1(2.5)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2.5)*
Control group	40	2(5.0)	3(7.5)	4(10.0)	10(25.0)

目前,对于慢性乙型病毒性肝炎的治疗主要以抗病毒、增强免疫力、护肝、抗氧化等为主,临床常用药有富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片、双环醇等^[18,19]。有学者表示,两药联用效果更佳^[20],故本研究采取两药联用研究其对慢性乙型病毒性肝炎的治疗作用,效果显著。富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(TDF)是临幊上较为常用的一线治疗慢性乙型病毒性肝炎的药物,通过抑制乙型肝炎病毒反转录酶的活性,使患者血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平显著降低,达到抗病毒的作用^[21,22]。临床资料显示,双环醇是我国临幊自主研发的护肝抗氧化新药,能够清除自由基,促使肝炎细胞坏死或是死亡,维持细胞膜完整性^[23,24]。对HBV有很好的抑制作用,抗肝炎病毒效果显著,同时还具有抗肝细胞损伤、保肝护肝的作用,且安全可靠,被广泛应用于临幊^[25,26]。

本研究结果显示研究组总有效率95.0%明显高于对照组75.0%,与董力^[27]等学者的研究类似,该学者应用双环醇治疗慢性乙型病毒性肝炎肝纤维化患者,结果显示常规治疗联合双环醇治疗的临床疗效为93.33%,明显优于对照组的80.00%。本研究证明富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(TDF)联合双环醇在治疗慢性乙型病毒性肝炎,能够很好的改善患者的临床症状及体征指标,具有确切的临床效果。对慢性乙型病毒性肝炎的临床疗效主要作用机理是抗病毒、抗氧化、抗炎、护肝等,防止肝细胞的进一步损伤。TDF及双环醇对慢性乙型病毒性肝炎都具有很好的治疗作用。本研究治疗后,研究组血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平下降的程度优于对照组;与庄海珍^[28]等学者对研究类似,通过探究双环醇片联合抗HBV治疗慢性乙型肝炎患者,显示观察组治疗3个月后HBV-DNA转阴率与对照组比较差异无统计学意义,治疗6个月后HBV-DNA转阴率显著高于对照组。说明通过联合用药能够很好的抑制患者血清乙型肝炎病毒DNA的水平,达到治疗的目的。血清ALT的形成是因为肝细胞膜受损就会被大量释放入血,引起血清中水平升高,肝细胞有炎症时血清ALT含量也会翻倍增加,因此,血清ALT是检验肝细胞是否病变的

重要指标。而本研究在疗程治疗后,两组血清ALT的水平出现明显降低,且研究组低于对照组,孙涛^[29]的研究也显示,联合治疗后两组血清ATL水平较治疗前降低,且研究组低于对照组,说明两种药物联用具有很好的治疗效果。其中,双环醇具有很好的清除自由基作用,能够极大的阻断炎性细胞的生化过程,减轻炎症,发挥保肝护肝的作用。研究组不良反应总发生率2.5%明显低于对照组25.0%,说明富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(TDF)联合双环醇能极大的降低不良反应发生率,安全可靠。这与庄海珍^[28]等研究数据相似,结果显示联合治疗不会增加患者的不良反应。TDF长期用药有一定的耐药性且患者会有头晕、恶心等不良反应发生^[30]。临床实践表明,临幊应重视该药的联合用药以期增加疗效,同时也有助于缩短病毒转阴的时间。本研究联合双环醇用药,不良反应明显减少,说明两药联用安全性比较高,值得临幊推广应用。但是,本研究还存在很多不足之处,例如病例数较少、用药时间比较短等,以后可通过增加病例数以进一步探究其作用机理。

综上所述,富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯片(TDF)联合双环醇治疗慢性乙型病毒性肝炎具有很好的临床效果,能够显著改善患者的临床症状,且安全性较高。

参 考 文 献(References)

- Wirth S, Zhang H, Hardikar W, et al. Efficacy and Safety of Peginterferon Alfa-2a (40KD) in Children with Chronic Hepatitis B: The PEG-B-ACTIVE Study[J]. Hepatology, 2018, 68(5): 1681-1694
- Boni C, Vecchi A, Rossi M, et al. TLR7 Agonist Increases Responses Of HBV-Specific T Cells And Natural Killer Cells In Patients With Chronic Hepatitis B Treated With Nucleos(T)ide Analogs[J]. Gastroenterology, 2018, 154(6): 1764-1777
- Hailemichael, Desalegn, Hanna. Treatment of chronic hepatitis B in sub-Saharan Africa: 1-year results of a pilot program in Ethiopia[J]. Bmc Medicine, 2018, 16(1): e234
- Carroll G, Cash J, Wasson G, et al. THU-207-A retrospective review of the incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with chronic hepatitis B attending the regional hepatitis clinic in Northern Ireland

- [J]. J Hepatology, 2019, 70(1): e254
- [5] Ahn SH, Kim W, Yim HJ, et al. Continuing Besifovir Dipivoxil Maleate versus switching from Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate for treatment of chronic hepatitis B: 96 weeks results of phase 3 trial[J]. J Hepatology, 2018, 68: S87-S88
- [6] Abduljalil K, Johnson TN, Jamei M. P01 Application of feto-placental-maternal physiologically-based pharmacokinetic model to predict tenofovir concentration during pregnancy [J]. Archives of Disease Childhood, 2019, 104(6): e17
- [7] Chaung KT, O'Brien, Connor, Ha N B , et al. Alternative Therapies for Chronic Hepatitis B Patients With Partial Virological Response to Standard Entecavir Monotherapy [J]. J Clinical Gastroenter, 2016, 50 (4): 338-344
- [8] L.-Y. Mak, D. K.-H. Wong, K.-S. Cheung, et al. Review article: hepatitis B core-related antigen (HBcrAg): an emerging marker for chronic hepatitis B virus infection [J]. Alimentary Pharmacology Therapeutics, 2018, 47(1): 43-54
- [9] Wang B, Sun Y, Zhou J, et al. Advanced septa size quantitation determines the evaluation of histological fibrosis outcome in chronic hepatitis B patients[J]. Modern Pathology, 2018, 31(10): 1567-1577
- [10] Liang, Zhou, Xiaoyan. Soluble Programmed Death-1 Is a Useful Indicator for Inflammatory and Fibrosis Severity in Chronic Hepatitis B [J]. J Viral Hepatitis, 2019, 26(7): 795-802
- [11] Yu-Chiau, Shyu, Ting-Shuo, et al. Diabetes poses a higher risk of hepatocellular carcinoma and mortality in patients with chronic hepatitis B: A population-based cohort study [J]. J Viral Hepatitis, 2019, 26(6): 718-726
- [12] Colecchia A, Ravaioli F, Marasco G, et al. A combined model based on spleen stiffness measurement and Baveno VI criteria to rule out high risk varices in advanced chronic liver disease [J]. J Hepatology, 2018, 69(2): 308-317
- [13] Franziska R, Zimmer CL, Christoph H ZS, et al. Hepatitis B virus-specific T cell responses after stopping nucleos (t)ide analogue therapy in HBeAg-negative chronic hepatitis B [J]. J Hepatology, 2018, 69(3): 584-593
- [14] Marciano, Sebastián, Gadano, Adrián. Why not to stop antiviral treatment in patients with chronic hepatitis B[J]. Liver International, 2018, 38: 97-101
- [15] Lee M, Kim JH, Kang SH, et al. SAT-497-Individual surveillance using PAGE-B score-based hepatocellular carcinoma risk in chronic hepatitis B patients under potent antiviral therapy [J]. J Hepatology, 2019, 70(1): e853
- [16] Lehnert P, Lange T, Christian Holdflod Møller, et al. Acute Pulmonary Embolism in a National Danish Cohort: Increasing Incidence and Decreasing Mortality[J]. Thrombosis Haemostasis, 2018, 118(3): 539-546
- [17] Renyong, Guo, Yirui. Increasing plasma ADAMTS13 activity is associated with HBeAg seroconversion in chronic hepatitis B patients during 5 years of entecavir treatment [J]. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9(1): e5916
- [18] Korolowicz KE, Iyer RP, Stefanie C, et al. Antiviral Efficacy and Host Innate Immunity Associated with SB 9200 Treatment in the Woodchuck Model of Chronic Hepatitis B [J]. PLOS ONE, 2016, 11 (8): e0161313
- [19] He LJ, Zhang HP, Li HJ, et al. Effect of Serum Vitamin D Levels on Cellular Immunity and Antiviral Effects in Chronic Hepatitis B Patients[J]. Clinical laboratory, 2016, 62(10): 1933-1939
- [20] Agarwal K, Brunetto M, Seto W, et al. 96 weeks treatment of tenofovir alafenamide vs. tenofovir disoproxil fumarate for hepatitis B virus infection[J]. J Hepatology, 2018, 68(4): e672
- [21] Mauro Viganò, Loglio A, Grossi G, et al. Tenofovir alafenamide (TAF) treatment of HBV, what are the unanswered questions?[J]. Expert Review Anti Infective Therapy, 2018, 16(2): 153-161
- [22] Ming-Te, Kuo, Tsung-Hui. Hepatitis B virus relapse rates in chronic hepatitis B patients who discontinue either entecavir or tenofovir[J]. Alimentary Pharmacology Therapeutics, 2019, 49(2): 218-228
- [23] L.-Y. Mak, D. K.-H. Wong, K.-S. Cheung, et al. Review article: hepatitis B core-related antigen (HBcrAg): an emerging marker for chronic hepatitis B virus infection [J]. Alimentary Pharmacology Therapeutics, 2018, 47(1): 43-54
- [24] Ayoub MM, Elantouny NG, El-Nahas HM, et al. Injectable PLGA Adefovir microspheres; the way for long term therapy of chronic hepatitis-B[J]. European J Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2018, 118: 24-31
- [25] Michler T, Kosinska A, Bunse T, et al. Combinatorial RNAi/vaccination therapy for chronic hepatitis B achieves long-term functional cure in preclinical mouse model[J]. J Hepatology, 2018, 68: S16
- [26] Nicky, Helsen, Tom. Effect of Plasma Protein Binding on the Anti-Hepatitis B Virus Activity and Pharmacokinetic Properties of NVR 3-778 [J]. Antimicrobial Agents Chemotherapy, 2018, 62 (11): e01497-18
- [27] 董力, 王建, 贾晨虹, 等. 慢性乙型病毒性肝炎肝纤维化患者应用双环醇治疗的临床疗效观察 [J]. 现代消化及介入诊疗, 2016, 21(1): 109-111
- [28] 庄海珍, 林丽华. 双环醇片联合恩替卡韦对慢性乙型肝炎患者血清乙型肝炎病毒表面抗原丙氨酸转氨酶水平的影响[J]. 中国药物与临床, 2019, 19(6): 113-116
- [29] 孙涛, 杜凤梅. 苦参素注射液联合双环醇对e抗原阳性慢性乙型肝炎患者血清T细胞亚群水平的影响[J]. 中国医师杂志, 2019, 21 (4): 114-117
- [30] Abdul-Latif, Hamdan, Elie. Adverse Reaction to Restylane: A Review of 63 Cases of Injection Laryngoplasty [J]. Ear Nose Throat J, 2019, 98(4): 212-216