

慢性乙型肝炎患者核苷(酸)类似物耐药位点多变性分析

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摘要: **目的** 了解近年来核苷(酸)类似物治疗的慢性乙型肝炎患者耐药变异位点的变化新特点。**方法** 对590例PCR产物测序结果为耐药变异位点阳性的慢性乙型肝炎患者HBV逆转录酶区与核苷(酸)类似物相关的耐药位点的突变情况进行分析。取患者血清200 μ l, 提取HBV模板。PCR扩增HBV逆转录酶区。PCR反应液5 μ l以1.5%琼脂糖凝胶进行电泳, 产物经纯化后直接用于测序, Sequence Scanner分析软件进行耐药位点分析。**结果** 590例患者血清中检出的1354个变异位点中出现频率较高的分别为L180M、M204I、M204V、A181T、L80I、N236T和A181V, 分别占45.3%、42.7%、29.7%、26.6%、24.4%、17.3%和16.9%。耐药位点变异出现的形式以联合变异为主, 其中2个及2个以上位点同时出现变异者占70.8%, 单个位点变异仅占29.2%。涉及LAM、FTC、ETV、ADV、LdT、TDF耐药的例数分别为909、729、524、359、252、4例, 分别占32.7%、26.3%、18.9%、12.9%、9.1%、0.1%。2种药物同时耐药的有283例, 占47.9%, 主要为LAM和LdT同时耐药以及LAM和ETV同时耐药, 分别占37.6%和7.1%; 涉及3种以上药物耐药的有33例, 占5.6%, 主要为LAM、LdT和ADV同时耐药。符合3个位点联合变异的ETV临床耐药意义的病例为50例, 占8.5%。**结论** 随着慢性乙型肝炎核苷(酸)类似物治疗的日益普及, 耐药位点呈现更加复杂的变化, 多位点变异和多药耐药的情况有增加趋势, 在临床抗病毒治疗过程中, 如何选用合适的核苷(酸)类药物, 预防和控制耐药的问题应引起高度重视。**关键词:** 肝炎病毒, 乙型; 核苷(酸)类似物; 抗药性, 病毒; 突变

Variable analysis of drug resistant mutations against nucleos(t)ide analogues in patients with chronic hepatitis B

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Abstract: **Objective** To explore the new characteristics of drug resistant mutations against nucleos(t)ide analogues in patients with chronic hepatitis B (CHB). **Methods** Total of 590 CHB patients conducted antiviral therapy with nucleos(t)ide analogues were included for analysis. The results of the PCR-product direct sequencing for HBV drug resistance mutations were positive in all patients and 200 μ l serum was taken to extract the DNA template and the RT genes of HBV were amplified by PCR technique. Electrophoresis for the purified products was conducted in 1.5% agarose gel and the DNA sequence was measured for HBV drug resistant mutations by the Sequence Scanner. **Results** It was demonstrated that the higher occurred mutation sites in all detected 1354 mutations were L180M, M204I, M204V, A181T, L80I, N236T and A181V, with the frequency of 45.3%, 42.7%, 29.7%, 26.6%, 24.4%, 17.3% and 16.9%. The most common resistant pattern was multiple mutation sites, with the rate of 70.8% and only 29.2% of 590 patients had just one mutation site. The frequency rate concerning LAM, FTC, ETV, ADV, LdT and TDF were 32.7% (909), 26.3% (729), 18.9% (524), 12.9% (359), 9.1% (252) and 0.1% (4), respectively. There were 283 patients involved for two-drug resistant, accounting for 47.9%. The common forms of two-drug resistant were LAM plus LdT and LAM plus ETV, with the rates of 37.6% and 7.1%. There were 33 cases involved for three and more NAs drug resistant, taking the rate of 5.6%, and the most popular drug resistant pattern was the combination of LAM、LdT

and ADV. There were 50 cases defined for ETV resistance, taking the rate of 8.5%. **Conclusions** The drug resistant mutations against NAs are more variable now after decades of administration clinical. The situations of multiple mutation sites and multiple drugs resistance are increasing. Investigation and comprehensive analysis for NAs resistant mutations, especially for multiple drug resistant is valuable for prevention and management of NAs resistance among during antiviral treatment.

Key words: Hepatitis B virus; Nucleos(t)ide analogues; Drug resistance, viral; Mutation

乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)感染呈世界流行^[1],在慢性乙型肝炎(chronic hepatitis, CHB)患者的抗病毒治疗中核苷(酸)类似物[nucleos(t)ide analogues, NAs]由于服药方便,抗病毒作用强且不良反应少而在临床上得以广泛应用。核苷(酸)类似物包括拉米夫定(lamivudine, LAM)、阿德福韦酯(adeфовir dipivoxil, ADV)、恩替卡韦(entecavir, ETV)、替比夫定(telbivudine, LdT)、恩曲他滨(emtricitabine, FTC)及替诺福韦酯(tenofovир disoproxil, TDF),此类药物发挥抗病毒作用的主要位点在HBV逆转录酶(reverse transcriptase, RT)区的B、C、D结构域^[2],该区核苷酸序列的位点变异将会影响药物的抗病毒活性,产生基因耐药或临床耐药^[3-6]。发生病毒耐药变异是限制核苷(酸)类似物应用的一个主要障碍,耐药突变发生后通常会出现病毒学或生化学反弹(突破)、组织学恶化、肝功能障碍甚至造成肝功能失代偿和死亡。乙型肝炎病毒耐药尤其是多重耐药病例的增多,已经引起临床医师和学者的高度重视。调查和了解耐药变异位点的类型和出现频率对核苷(酸)类似物抗病毒治疗的耐药管理具有指导意义。本文对本院590例直接测序法检测阳性的结果进行分析,现报告如下。

1 资料与方法

1.1 一般资料 选取2010年12月至2014年9月本科住院及门诊服用核苷(酸)类似物治疗出现病毒学反弹或治疗效果不佳经检测耐药位点变异结果为阳性的慢性乙型肝炎患者,共590例,其中男486例,女104例,年龄17~76岁,平均(41.26 ± 12.01)岁。检测时HBV DNA水平中位数为4.38log₁₀ 拷贝/ml。诊断参照2011年中华医学会肝病学和感染病学分会联合修订的《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南》^[7]。

1.2 检测仪器及试剂 ABI7500荧光定量PCR仪(美国Applied Biosystems公司), ABI2720扩增仪(美国ABI公司), ABI3730xl测序仪(美国ABI公司)。HBV核酸定量检测试剂盒(PCR-荧光探针法)(上海科华生物有限公司), TIANamp病毒基因组DNA/RNA提取试剂盒(离心柱型)(德国TIANGEN公司)。

1.3 PCR产物直接测序 采集受检者静脉血3 ml, 1400 g离心10分钟分离血清。取血清200 μl, 使用TIANamp病毒基因组DNA/RNA提取试剂盒(离心柱型)提取HBV模板。PCR扩增HBV逆转录酶区, 产物740 bp。取PCR反应液5 μl以1.5%琼脂糖凝胶进行电泳, 产物经纯化后直接用于测序分析, 用Sequence Scanner分析软件进行序列分析。HBV P区基因耐药突变检测包括11个突变位点22种突变形式: M204V/I、L180M、L80I/V、V173L、N236T、A181V/T、T184G/S/A/I/L/F、S202I/G、M250V/I/L、I169T、A194T。

1.4 统计学处理 使用SPSS 17.0统计软件, 做统计描述分析。计量资料根据数据具体分布方式采用均数 ± 标准差或中位数表示, 计数资料的分布以百分率表示。

2 结果

2.1 各种耐药位点的出现频率 590例患者经检测其22种突变形式的出现频率见表1。表1可见, 22种突变形式除S202I、T184G、M250I三种未发现外, 其余均有检出。其中出现频率较高的分别为L180M、M204I、M204V、A181T、L80I、N236T和A181V, 分别占45.3%、42.7%、29.7%、26.6%、24.4%、17.3%和16.9%。

2.2 耐药位点变异出现的形式 590例患者耐药位点变异的类型主要有: 172例患者出现单一位点变异, 占29.2%, 主要形式为rtA181V/T、rtM204V/T、rtN236T; 226例患者出现2个位点同时变异, 占38.3%, 主要形式为rtM204V/T+rtL180M、rtA181V/T+rtN236T、rtM204I+rtL80I/V; 192例患者出现3个以上位点同时变异, 占32.5%, 主要形式为rtM204V/T + rtL180M + rtL80I/V、rtM204V/T + rtL180M + rtV173L、rtM204V/T + rtL180M + rtT184L/G/S/A/I/F、rtM204V/T + rtL180M + rtS202G/I。

2.3 耐药位点涉及的药物情况 590例患者血清中检出的1354个变异位点中, 涉及LAM、FTC、ETV、ADV、LdT、TDF耐药的例数分别为909、729、524、359、252、4例, 分别占32.7%、26.3%、18.9%、12.9%、9.1%、0.1%。590例患者中涉及

2种药物同时耐药的有283例,占47.9%,主要为LAM和LdT同时耐药以及LAM和ETV同时耐药,分别占37.6%和7.1%;涉及3种以上药物耐药的有33例,占5.6%,主要为LAM、LdT和ADV同时耐药。由于ETV耐药屏障高,需至少发生3个位点的碱基置换才能引起临床意义的ETV耐药^[8-11],一般为rtM204V和rtL180M再加上一个或以上ETV耐药位点,即逆转录酶B区T184 L/G/S/A/I/F, S202 G/I或D区M250 V/I/L。本组病例中,有50例符合具有临床耐药意义的ETV耐药,占8.5%。

3 讨论

随着慢性乙型肝炎抗病毒治疗的日益广泛和核苷(酸)类似物药物品种的不断增多,患者出现基因耐药和临床耐药的现象愈加普遍,耐药位点及其变化亦愈加复杂^[12,13]。本文对590例直接测序法检测阳性的血清结果分析表明,目前能够检测的22种碱基替换形式除S202I、T184G、M250I三种未发现外,其余均有检出,共检出1354个变异位点。其中出现频率较高的位点分别为L180M、M204I、M204V、A181T、L80I、N236T和A181V,分别占45.3%、42.7%、29.7%、26.6%、24.4%、17.3%和16.9%。耐药位点变异出现的形式以联合变异为主,其中2个及2个以上位点同时出现变异者占70.8%,单个位点变异仅占29.2%。涉及耐药的药物主要为LAM和FTC,占59%;其次为ETV、ADV、LdT,占40.9%;TDF最少,仅占0.1%。对于耐药屏障较高的ETV,符合3个位点联合变异的临床耐

药意义的病例为50例,占8.5%。

核苷(酸)类似物的主要作用是抑制HBV DNA聚合酶的活性,终止HBV DNA核苷酸序列的延伸,其作用靶点为HBV聚合酶/逆转录酶区。当HBV处于药物选择压力下时可使病毒准种库中带有耐药突变位点的病毒株得以选择性扩增,或者诱导RT基因产生适应性耐药突变。突变是病毒逃逸药物或机体免疫压力的机制,是抗病毒治疗措施与病毒因素相互作用的结果。随着NA在慢性乙型肝炎治疗中的应用,HBV耐药变异的情况也在不断增加。据资料显示,目前临床常用的NA, LAM、ADV 5年耐药率分别达71%、29%^[14], LdT3年耐药率为35%^[14], ETV耐药率最低,3年耐药率为1.7%^[15], TDF尚未有耐药报道,国内亦刚上市使用。近年来,交叉耐药、多重耐药的问题日益突出,本文结果亦提示,不同耐药通道的耐药位点常常同时出现,同一份血的耐药位点涉及到二种或以上的比例可达50%以上。因此,从治疗选择用药的策略上看,初治患者除应选用高效、低耐药的NA外,选择高耐药屏障的药,或选择不同耐药通道的NA联合治疗应是合理的选择。总之,了解和掌握HBV耐药位点的动态对于耐药防治策略具有重要意义。

目前常用的HBV耐药变异的检测方法主要有PCR产物直接测序法、克隆测序法、基因芯片法、PCR荧光探针法、斑点杂交等方法^[16]。PCR产物直接测序法被认为是首选方法^[17,18],其优点在于可一次准确测定HBV逆转录酶A~E区的位点,便于对

表1 590例CHB患者22种碱基替换形式检出率

碱基替换形式	检测数	检出率(%)
L80I	144	24.4
L80V	36	6.1
V173L	35	5.9
L180M	267	45.3
M204V	175	29.7
M204I	252	42.7
A181T	157	26.6
A181V	100	16.9
N236T	102	17.3
A194T	4	0.7
I169T	4	0.7
S202G	20	3.4
S202I	0	0.0
T184G	0	0.0
T184S	10	1.7
T184A	4	0.7
T184I	11	1.9
T184L	10	1.7
T184F	1	0.2
M250V	5	0.8
M250I	0	0.0
M250L	17	2.9
合计	1354	--

多个核苷(酸)类似物耐药位点进行分析,且费用相对合理,也易于搭建技术平台。

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