

药物性肝损伤慢性化相关因素分析

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摘要: 目的 探讨药物性肝损伤 (drug-induced liver injury, DILI) 的临床特征及慢性化影响因素。方法 前瞻性连续入组2018年8月至2019年3月首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院收治的肝功能异常, 随后通过RUCAM评分临床诊断为DILI的患者, 根据服药种类分为中草药组、心血管药组、非甾体类抗炎药 (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs) 组、抗感染药组、其他药组, 检测患者基线、随访3个月和6个月丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBil)、直接胆红素 (direct bilirubin, DBil)、 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶 (γ -glutamyl transpeptidase, γ -GT)、碱性磷酸酶 (alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、白蛋白 (albumin, ALB)、总胆汁酸 (total bile acid, TBA)、血常规、凝血酶原活动度 (prothrombin activity, PTA)、国际标准化比值 (international normalized ratio, INR)、血清甲胎蛋白 (alpha-fetoprotein, AFP)、特种蛋白、抗核抗体 (antinuclear antibody, ANA)、抗平滑肌抗体 (antismooth muscle antibody, ASMA)、抗线粒体抗体 (anti-mitochondrial antibody, AMA) 及肝肾微粒体抗体 (liver-kidney microsomal antibody, LKM)。采用Logistic单因素和多因素回归分析DILI慢性化的危险因素。采用受试者工作特征 (receiver operator characteristic, ROC) 曲线分析各因素的诊断效能。结果 共入组74例DILI患者, 其中男19例, 女55例, 肝细胞损伤型占59.5% (44/74), 胆汁淤积型占24.3% (18/74), 混合型占16.2% (12/74)。中草药组36例, 心血管药组6例, NSAIDs组10例, 抗感染药组7例, 其他药组15例, NSAIDs组患者在发病初期肝损伤较重, 基线ALT (中位数: 537.50 U/L vs 277.50 U/L)、AST (中位数: 592 U/L vs 182.50 U/L) 水平显著高于中草药组 ($z = -2.130, P = 0.033; z = -2.663, P = 0.007$), TBil (中位数: 96 U/L vs 19 U/L vs 23 U/L) 水平显著高于中草药组和心血管药组 (P 均 < 0.05)。随访6个月时, 22.97% (17/74) 患者出现慢性化, 其中NSAIDs组慢性化占比最高, 为30% (3/10)。Logistic单因素及多因素分析表明, 基线TBil、基线DBil、基线TBA、用药种类与基线ANA阳性是DILI慢性化的独立危险因素 (P 均 < 0.05)。基线TBil、DBil和TBA联合诊断DILI患者慢性化的ROC曲线下面积、敏感度和特异度均较单独诊断高; 联合诊断的ROC曲线下面积为0.925 (95%CI: 0.863~0.986, $P = 0.032$)。结论 基线TBil、DBil和TBA是DILI慢性化的独立预测指标, 联合诊断DILI慢性化的ROC曲线下面积、敏感性和特异度均较单独诊断时高。**关键词:** 肝功能损伤, 药物性; 慢性化; 影响因素; 联合诊断

Analysis on chronic factors of patients with drug-induced liver injury

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Abstract: Objective To analyze the clinical characteristics and chronic factors in patients with drug-induced liver injury (DILI). **Methods** Patients with abnormal liver function and then diagnosed as DILI by RUCAM scale in Beijing Ditan Hospital, Capital Medical University from August 2018 to March 2019 were prospectively continuity recruited. Patients were divided into Chinese herbal medicine group, cardiovascular medicine group, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) group, anti-infection drugs group and other drugs group according to the types of drugs. Alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), total bilirubin (TBil), direct bilirubin (DBil), γ -glutamyl transpeptidase (γ -GT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), albumin (ALB), total bile acid (TBA), prothrombin activity (PTA), international normalized ratio

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(INR), alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), antinuclear antibody (ANA), antismooth muscle antibody (ASMA), anti-mitochondrial antibody (AMA), and liver-kidney microsomal antibody (LKM) of patients at baseline, 3 months and 6 months were detected. Risk factors of chronic DILI were analyzed by Logistic single and multivariate regression analysis. Receiver operator characteristic (ROC) curve was used to analyze the diagnostic efficacy of each factor. **Results** A total of 74 patients with DILI were enrolled, including 19 males and 55 females. The hepatocyte injury type accounted for 59.5% (44/74), the cholestasis type accounted for 24.3% (18/74), and the mixed type accounted for 16.2% (12/74). There were 36 cases in herbal medicine group, 6 cases in cardiovascular medicine group, 10 cases in NSAIDs group, 7 cases in anti-infective medicine group, and 15 cases in the other medicine groups. Patients in NSAIDs group had severe liver damage at the beginning of the onset, the baseline ALT (median: 537.50 U/L vs 277.50 U/L) and AST (median: 592 U/L vs 182.50 U/L) were significantly higher than those in herbal medicine group ($z = -2.130, P = 0.033; z = -2.663, P = 0.007$), the levels of TBil (median: 96 U/L vs 19 U/L vs 23 U/L) were significantly higher than those in herbal medicine group and cardiovascular medicine group (all $P < 0.05$). At 6 months of follow-up, 22.97% (17/74) developed chronicity, of which the chronicity rate was the highest in NSAIDs group [30% (3/10)]. Logistic univariate and multivariate analysis showed that baseline TBil, baseline DBil, and baseline TBA were independent risk factors for chronic DILI (all $P < 0.05$). The area under the ROC curve, sensitivity and specificity of combined diagnosis of baseline TBil, DBil, and TBA in diagnosis of chronic DILI were higher than those of diagnosed separately, the area under the ROC curve for combined diagnosis was 0.925 (95%CI = 0.863~0.986, $P = 0.032$). **Conclusions** Baseline TBil, DBil, and TBA were independent predictors of chronicity of DILI. The area under the ROC curve, sensitivity and specificity of combined diagnosis of baseline TBil, DBil, and TBA levels were higher than those of diagnosed separately.

Key words: Drug-induced liver injury; Chronic; Regression analysis; ROC curve; Joint diagnosis

非甾体类抗炎药 (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs)、抗感染药物、草药和膳食补充剂 (herbal and dietary supplements, HDS) 是导致药物性肝损伤 (drug-induced liver injury, DILI) 的常见原因^[1,2]。DILI发病率和病死率均较高, 本研究总结分析了药物性肝损伤的临床特征并探讨慢性化的相关预测因素, 旨在为临床诊疗提供依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 前瞻性连续入组 2018 年 8 月至 2019 年 3 月首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院收治的肝功能异常、随后通过 RUCAM 评分^[3]临床诊断为 DILI 的患者为研究对象。根据患者服药种类分为 5 组, 分别为中草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs 组、抗感染药组及其他药物组。

1.2 纳入及排除标准 纳入标准: ①有明确药物服用史 (中草药及膳食补充剂、NSAIDs、心脑血管用药、抗干扰用药、抗结核用药、激素类用药及其他); ② RUCAM 评分临床诊断为 DILI 患者。排除标准: ①合并其他各种肝病, 如病毒性肝炎、酒精性肝炎、自身免疫性肝炎、代谢性肝炎及非酒精性脂肪性肝病等; ②合并其他可能损伤肝功能的病毒感染, 如 EB 病毒、巨细胞病毒及人类免疫缺陷病毒等; ③有精神疾病; ④有肝脏肿瘤的证据 (肝癌或甲胎蛋白 $> 100 \mu\text{g/L}$); ⑤有其他糖尿病及高血压等慢性病。

1.3 观察指标 基线资料: ①人口学资料 (年龄、性别); ②血液学指标, 包括临床生物化学指标 [丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶 (aspartate aminotransferase, AST)、总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBil)、直接胆红素 (direct bilirubin, DBil)、 γ -谷氨酰转肽酶 (γ -glutamyl transpeptidase, γ -GT)、碱性磷酸酶 (alkaline phosphatase, ALP)、白蛋白 (albumin, ALB)、总胆汁酸 (total bile acid, TBA) 等]、血常规、凝血指标 [凝血酶原活动度 (prothrombin activity, PTA)、国际标准化比值 (international normalized ratio, INR)、血清甲胎蛋白 (alpha-fetoprotein, AFP) 的变化、特种蛋白、自身免疫性肝病 [抗核抗体 (antinuclear antibody, ANA)、抗平滑肌抗体 (antismooth muscle antibody, ASMA)、抗线粒体抗体 (anti-mitochondrial antibody, AMA) 及肝肾微粒体抗体 (liver-kidney microsomal antibody, LKM)]、甲状腺激素等; ③患者治疗情况。研究中的 ALT、AST 正常值上限为 40 U/L, TBil 正常值上限为 $18.8 \mu\text{mol/L}$, γ -GT 正常值上限为 60 U/L, ALP 正常值上限为 125 U/L, ALB 正常值上限为 40 g/L。监测基线及随访期间 3 个月和 6 个月各项生物化学指标。

1.4 药物性肝损伤慢性化定义 DILI 发生 6 个月后或更

长时间,血清生物化学指标仍持续异常,或存在门静脉高压,或有慢性肝损伤的影像学和组织学证据^[4-6]。

1.5 治疗方法 所有患者在发病后即停用引起 DILI 的药物,且采用甘草甜素、还原型谷胱甘肽为基础的治疗;TBil $> 5 \times \text{ULN}$ 且伴随肝内胆汁淤积的联用熊去氧胆酸。

1.6 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 19.0 和 GraphPad Prism 5 进行统计学分析。非正态分布的计量资料(年龄、ALT、AST、TBil、DBil、 γ -GT、ALP、TBA)以 $M(p_{25}, p_{75})$ 表示,组间比较采用非参数 Mann-Whitney U 秩和检验;计数资料(男性占比、慢性化占比)以例数和百分数表示,采用 χ^2 检验或 Fisher 确切概率法检验。采用二元 Logistic 回归分析影响 DILI 转归的相关预测因素。所有检验均采用双侧检验,以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 患者纳入情况 共 102 例患者经 RUCAM 评分诊断为 DILI (有 19 例经肝组织病理确诊为 DILI),其中 22 例因回当地治疗无法连续随访,1 例因无法耐受甘草甜素,出现低血钾及水钠储留等不良反应退组,2 例因备孕退组,3 例未完成随访而退组。最终共计 74 例 DILI 患者完成随访,中位年龄 48 岁

(36 岁, 59 岁), 男 19 例, 女 55 例, 女性比例高于男性 (74.3% vs 25.7%)。中草药组 36 例, 心血管药组 6 例, NSAIDs 组 10 例, 抗感染药组 7 例, 其他药物组 15 例。

2.2 基线资料 NSAIDs 组患者发病初期肝功能损伤较严重, 基线 ALT、AST 和 TBA 水平均显著高于中草药组 (P 均 < 0.05), 基线 TBil 和 DBil 水平显著高于中草药组和心血管药组 (P 均 < 0.05), 见表 1、表 2。

2.3 肝组织病理结果 本研究中 19 例患者的肝组织病理检查符合药物性肝损伤表现, 其中急性 DILI 16 例, 慢性 DILI 3 例, 急性 DILI 与临床符合度 93.8% (15/16), 慢性 DILI 与临床符合度 100% (3/3)。肝细胞损伤型占 59.5% (44/74), 胆汁淤积型占 24.3% (18/74), 混合型占 16.2% (12/74)。本研究 18 例胆汁淤积型病例中有 8 例进行了肝组织活检, 其中 3 例汇管区周边带细胆管反应性增生, 2 例汇管区周边带细胆管轻度反应性增生; 1 例汇管区周边带细胆管反应性增生显著; 1 例汇管区小叶间胆管轻度损伤; 1 例胆管大致正常。

2.4 DILI 患者随访期间生物化学指标 随访 6 个月后, 74 例患者中共 17 例出现慢性化 (22.97%), 中

表 1 中草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs 组、抗感染药组和其他药物组 DILI 患者基线资料

组别	年龄 [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, 岁]	男性[例(%)]	ALT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	AST [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	TBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]
中草药组 ($n=36$)	50.00 (38.25, 57.00)	6/36 (16.7)	277.50 (102.50, 604.00)	182.50 (79.35, 327.00)	19.00 (13.93, 54.25)
心血管药组 ($n=6$)	61.00 (51.50, 67.50)	1/6 (16.7)	94.00 (68.18, 585.90)	130.35 (49.78, 468.18)	23.00 (8.48, 31.78)
NSAIDs组 ($n=10$)	46.00 (33.50, 54.25)	2/10 (20.0)	537.50 (373.75, 921.25)	592.00 (273.75, 1002.00)	96.00 (42.25, 207.00)
抗感染药组 ($n=7$)	44.00 (20.00, 49.00)	5/7 (71.4)	453.00 (169.00, 1189.30)	252.00 (132.00, 312.00)	29.00 (25.30, 63.00)
其他药物组 ($n=15$)	39.00 (27.00, 48.00)	5/15 (33.3)	173.00 (139.70, 620.00)	167.00 (80.00, 225.00)	18.00 (11.00, 62.00)
统计量值	$H=10.567$	$\chi^2=8.980$	$H=4.921$	$H=6.076$	$H=107.616$
P 值	0.032	0.034	0.296	0.194	0.001
组别	DBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]	γ -GT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	ALP [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	TBA [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]	ALB [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, g/L]
中草药组 ($n=36$)	8.85 (5.08, 40.25)	113.25 (58.60, 274.75)	103.00 (85.00, 162.00)	16.00 (7.10, 75.80)	38.00 (35.05, 41.65)
心血管药组 ($n=6$)	11.45 (2.63, 20.25)	214.00 (157.25, 540.48)	158.00 (101.03, 282.63)	35.10 (10.33, 139.00)	36.00 (33.98, 40.73)
NSAIDs组 ($n=10$)	66.00 (25.25, 138)	170.00 (104.50, 230.25)	171.00 (136.75, 205.50)	165 (19.75, 204.50)	36.50 (30.25, 40.00)
抗感染药组 ($n=7$)	16.40 (12.00, 43.00)	178.00 (147.00, 212.00)	173.00 (88.80, 953.00)	109.60 (8.00, 202.00)	40.00 (38.00, 45.30)
其他药物组 ($n=15$)	5.10 (3.60, 48.00)	141.00 (93.00, 271.00)	127.00 (94.40, 196.00)	16.00 (6.80, 66.00)	39.00 (38.00, 44.00)
统计量值	$H=11.017$	$H=4.223$	$H=9.249$	$H=6.694$	$H=7.516$
P 值	0.026	0.377	0.055	0.153	0.111

注: “-”为无相关数据

草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs组、抗感染药组和其他药物组中慢性化占比分别为22.2% (8/36)、16.7% (1/6)、30% (3/10)、28.6% (2/7)、20% (3/15), 其中NSAIDs组慢性化占比最高, 抗感染药组次之, 但组间差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 1.005$, $P = 0.962$), 见表3~表6。

2.5 DILI患者随访期间自身免疫抗体变化 基线时, ANA阳性率为35.1% (26/74)。26例ANA阳

性患者中9例患者进行了肝组织活检, 病理结果均不符合AIH。ANA阳性患者中女性多于男性 [85% (22/26) vs 15% (4/26)], 抗感染药组和NSAIDs组ANA阳性率最高, 分别为42.9% (3/7)和40% (4/10)。随访6个月后, 抗感染药组 [42.9% (3/7)] 和NSAIDs组 [40% (4/10)] ANA阳性率仍高于其他组。基线和随访3个月时, 中草药组AMA阳性率 (2.8%) 高于其他组, 随访6

表2 中草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs组、抗感染药组和其他药物组DILI患者基线资料组间两两比较

组别	年龄	男性	ALT	AST	TBil	DBil	γ -GT	ALP	TBA
中草药组vs心血管药组	$z = -2.141$ $P = 0.032$	$\chi^2 = 0.000$ $P = 1.000$	$z = -0.935$ $P = 0.350$	$z = -0.539$ $P = 0.611$	$z = -0.611$ $P = 0.562$	$z = -0.413$ $P = 0.687$	$z = -1.833$ $P = 0.069$	$z = -1.474$ $P = 0.149$	$z = -0.719$ $P = 0.482$
中草药组vs NSAIDs组	$z = -0.960$ $P = 0.350$	$\chi^2 = 1.061$ $P = 0.808$	$z = -2.130$ $P = 0.033$	$z = -2.663$ $P = 0.007$	$z = -3.131$ $P = 0.002$	$z = -3.143$ $P = 0.001$	$z = -0.812$ $P = 0.423$	$z = -2.770$ $P = 0.005$	$z = -2.539$ $P = 0.010$
中草药组vs抗感染药组	$z = -2.009$ $P = 0.045$	$\chi^2 = 0.232$ $P < 0.001$	$z = -0.773$ $P = 0.448$	$z = -0.504$ $P = 0.636$	$z = -1.48$ $P = 0.146$	$z = -1.629$ $P = 0.104$	$z = -1.119$ $P = 0.277$	$z = -1.513$ $P = 0.137$	$z = -0.911$ $P = 0.370$
中草药组vs其他药物组	$z = -1.287$ $P = 0.198$	$\chi^2 = 1.287$ $P = 0.229$	$z = -1.029$ $P = 0.452$	$z = -0.376$ $P = 0.225$	$z = -1.352$ $P = 0.388$	$z = -1.356$ $P = 0.494$	$z = -2.598$ $P = 0.355$	$z = -1.274$ $P = 0.532$	$z = -0.538$ $P = 0.357$
心血管药组vs NSAIDs组	$z = -2.288$ $P = 0.0022$	$\chi^2 = 1.027$ $P = 0.869$	$z = -1.844$ $P = 0.073$	$z = -1.735$ $P = 0.093$	$z = -2.820$ $P = 0.003$	$z = -2.712$ $P = 0.005$	$z = -1.193$ $P = 0.263$	$z = -0.108$ $P = 0.958$	$z = -1.519$ $P = 0.147$
心血管药组vs抗感染药组	$z = -2.571$ $P = 0.008$	$\chi^2 = 3.899$ $P = 0.078$	$z = -1.429$ $P = 0.181$	$z = -0.571$ $P = 0.628$	$z = -1.574$ $P = 0.138$	$z = -1.429$ $P = 0.181$	$z = -1.143$ $P = 0.295$	$z = -0.143$ $P = 0.945$	$z = -0.571$ $P = 0.628$
心血管药组vs其他药物组	$z = -1.302$ $P = 0.365$	$\chi^2 = 3.298$ $P = 0.018$	$z = -0.287$ $P = 0.584$	$z = -1.342$ $P = 0.356$	$z = -1.209$ $P = 0.344$	$z = -1.498$ $P = 0.166$	$z = -0.680$ $P = 0.143$	$z = -1.287$ $P = 0.571$	$z = -1.269$ $P = 0.487$
NSAIDs组vs抗感染药组	$z = -0.980$ $P = 0.364$	$\chi^2 = 4.651$ $P = 0.031$	$z = -0.488$ $P = 0.669$	$z = -1.561$ $P = 0.133$	$z = -1.465$ $P = 0.161$	$z = -1.466$ $P = 0.161$	$z = -0.293$ $P = 0.813$	$z = -0.098$ $P = 0.962$	$z = -0.781$ $P = 0.475$
NSAIDs组vs其他药物组	$z = -1.309$ $P = 0.187$	$\chi^2 = 0.872$ $P = 0.557$	$z = -1.290$ $P = 0.489$	$z = -1.982$ $P = 0.356$	$z = -0.649$ $P = 0.442$	$z = -1.208$ $P = 0.872$	$z = -1.567$ $P = 0.587$	$z = -1.451$ $P = 0.298$	$z = -1.436$ $P = 0.245$
抗感染药组vs其他药物组	$z = -1.789$ $P = 0.387$	$\chi^2 = 1.257$ $P = 0.238$	$z = -1.357$ $P = 0.101$	$z = -0.312$ $P = 0.582$	$z = -1.287$ $P = 0.376$	$z = -1.993$ $P = 0.277$	$z = -1.517$ $P = 0.255$	$z = -0.398$ $P = 0.111$	$z = -1.234$ $P = 0.498$

表3 中草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs组、抗感染药组和其他药物组DILI患者随访3个月时生物化学指标 [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$]

组别	ALT (U/L)	AST (U/L)	TBil (μ mol/L)	DBil (μ mol/L)
中草药组 ($n = 36$)	27.70 (20.03, 65.80)	34.30 (20.30, 79.13)	13.80 (11.85, 20.60)	4.70 (3.70, 7.80)
心血管药组 ($n = 6$)	78.70 (44.28, 128.10)	110.75 (68.15, 224.40)	27.95 (17.08, 90.75)	9.15 (5.65, 28.88)
NSAIDs组 ($n = 10$)	32.60 (19.70, 58.68)	30.65 (22.93, 54.43)	23.25 (12.45, 42.33)	5.00 (3.65, 23.63)
抗感染药组 ($n = 7$)	28 (20.90, 37.00)	40.80 (30.40, 162.70)	12.90 (12.30, 16.20)	4.20 (3.70, 6.20)
其他药物组 ($n = 15$)	37 (34.30, 52.30)	106.50 (27.00, 142.20)	16.10 (13.15, 21.10)	7.80 (3.70, 12.30)
统计量值	$H = 11.369$	$H = 12.006$	$H = 7.797$	$H = 6.970$
P值	0.023	0.017	0.099	0.137
组别	γ -GT (U/L)	ALP (U/L)	TBA (μ mol/L)	ALB (g/L)
中草药组 ($n = 36$)	28.50 (19.55, 164.23)	81.10 (69.98, 121.65)	4.30 (2.60, 10.90)	45.30 (41.05, 47.00)
心血管药组 ($n = 6$)	133.15 (55.40, 243.95)	144.25 (73.50, 171)	35.85 (1.83, 112.48)	37.90 (34.55, 46.95)
NSAIDs组 ($n = 10$)	29.55 (17.28, 47.20)	78.80 (75.68, 97.40)	5.05 (2.00, 7.78)	44.90 (42.35, 46.48)
抗感染药组 ($n = 7$)	31.60 (20.80, 45.90)	73 (62.10, 74.70)	4.40 (2.50, 4.7)	45.30 (44.70, 54.20)
其他药物组 ($n = 15$)	45.90 (38.80, 93.10)	74.70 (70.20, 143.40)	6.10 (4.40, 35.60)	42.40 (39.70, 44.70)
统计量值	$H = 12.561$	$H = 4.613$	$H = 5.696$	$H = 8.556$
P值	0.014	0.329	0.223	0.073

个月后, NSAIDs 组患者 AMA 阳性率最高(10%), 见表 7。

2.6 患者转归因素预测 Logistic 单因素及多因素分析表明, 基线 TBil、基线 DBil、基线 TBA、用药种类与基线 ANA 阳性是 DILI 慢性化的独立危险因素,

见表 8。ROC 曲线表明, 基线 TBil、基线 DBil、基线 TBA 联合诊断 DILI 慢性化的 ROC 曲线下面积、敏感性及特异度均较单独诊断高; 联合诊断的 ROC 曲线下面积为 0.925 (95%CI: 0.863 ~ 0.986, $P=0.032$), 见表 9、图 1。

表 4 中草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs 组、抗感染药组和其他药物组 DILI 患者随访 3 个月时生物化学指标组间两两比较

组别	ALT	AST	TBil	DBil	γ -GT	ALP	TBA	ALB
中草药组vs心血管药组	$z=-2.284$ $P=0.020$	$z=-2.500$ $P=0.010$	$z=-1.835$ $P=0.069$	$z=-1.889$ $P=0.058$	$z=-1.869$ $P=0.056$	$z=-1.097$ $P=0.281$	$z=-1.274$ $P=0.209$	$z=-1.548$ $P=0.129$
中草药组vs NSAIDs组	$z=-0.173$ $P=0.865$	$z=-0.440$ $P=0.665$	$z=-1.160$ $P=0.251$	$z=-0.387$ $P=0.704$	$z=-0.920$ $P=0.364$	$z=-0.360$ $P=0.723$	$z=-1.041$ $P=0.968$	$z=-0.213$ $P=0.844$
中草药组vs抗感染药组	$z=-0.280$ $P=0.784$	$z=-1.021$ $P=0.323$	$z=-0.527$ $P=0.617$	$z=-0.561$ $P=0.595$	$z=-0.610$ $P=0.551$	$z=-1.466$ $P=0.146$	$z=-0.389$ $P=0.716$	$z=-0.742$ $P=0.468$
中草药组vs其他药物组	$z=-1.897$ $P=0.273$	$z=-0.667$ $P=0.654$	$z=-1.354$ $P=0.067$	$z=-1.665$ $P=0.298$	$z=-2.098$ $P=0.067$	$z=-1.277$ $P=0.109$	$z=-1.287$ $P=0.222$	$z=-1.223$ $P=0.487$
心血管药组vs NSAIDs组	$z=-2.335$ $P=0.016$	$z=-2.661$ $P=0.005$	$z=-0.761$ $P=0.492$	$z=-1.141$ $P=0.263$	$z=-2.879$ $P=0.002$	$z=-1.575$ $P=0.118$	$z=-1.032$ $P=0.313$	$z=-1.141$ $P=0.263$
心血管药组vs抗感染药组	$z=-2.793$ $P=0.002$	$z=-1.218$ $P=0.234$	$z=-1.791$ $P=0.073$	$z=-1.654$ $P=0.101$	$z=-2.937$ $P=0.001$	$z=-1.689$ $P=0.065$	$z=-1.074$ $P=0.295$	$z=-1.721$ $P=0.085$
心血管药组vs其他药物组	$z=-1.228$ $P=0.233$	$z=-1.235$ $P=0.089$	$z=-1.160$ $P=0.251$	$z=-2.276$ $P=0.038$	$z=-0.398$ $P=0.333$	$z=-0.358$ $P=0.771$	$z=-1.223$ $P=0.876$	$z=-0.213$ $P=0.844$
NSAIDs组vs抗感染药组	$z=-1.392$ $P=0.740$	$z=-1.370$ $P=0.193$	$z=-1.077$ $P=0.315$	$z=-0.494$ $P=0.669$	$z=-0.196$ $P=0.887$	$z=-1.860$ $P=0.070$	$z=-0.489$ $P=0.669$	$z=-0.685$ $P=0.536$
NSAIDs组vs其他药物组	$z=-1.344$ $P=0.075$	$z=-1.735$ $P=0.093$	$z=-2.820$ $P=0.003$	$z=-1.712$ $P=0.045$	$z=-1.920$ $P=0.364$	$z=-0.360$ $P=0.334$	$z=-1.041$ $P=0.563$	$z=-0.213$ $P=0.844$
抗感染药组vs其他药物组	$z=-1.429$ $P=0.181$	$z=-0.571$ $P=0.628$	$z=-1.574$ $P=0.138$	$z=-1.429$ $P=0.181$	$z=-0.920$ $P=0.364$	$z=-0.360$ $P=0.221$	$z=-1.041$ $P=0.462$	$z=-0.213$ $P=0.844$

表 5 中草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs 组、抗感染药组和其他药物组 DILI 患者随访 6 个月时生物化学指标

组别	ALT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	AST [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	TBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]	DBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]	γ -GT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]
中草药组 ($n=36$)	46.60 (21.63, 88.00)	45.45 (26.40, 104.00)	10.60 (8.85, 19.25)	3.45 (2.20, 7.90)	48.70 (30.45, 116.50)
心血管药组 ($n=6$)	39.85 (29.25, 86.10)	70.85 (44.98, 143.10)	10.80 (7.93, 17.13)	3.30 (2.15, 8.15)	87.90 (44.03, 164.05)
NSAIDs组 ($n=10$)	24.25 (21.03, 36.75)	22.40 (18.60, 49.43)	15.80 (8.50, 22.13)	4.10 (2.23, 12.00)	26.20 (15.88, 108)
抗感染药组 ($n=7$)	46.60 (18.40, 51.10)	36.80 (30.00, 102.15)	10.40 (6.80, 15.40)	3.00 (1.80, 7.90)	48.707 (15.50, 109.90)
其他药物组 ($n=15$)	46.40 (18.20, 49.70)	45.90 (35.30, 65.10)	13.60 (9.20, 15.60)	4.90 (2.20, 7.90)	69.00 (30.40, 109.19)
统计量值	$H=4.454$	$H=9.219$	$H=5.663$	$H=1.410$	$H=2.378$
P 值	0.348	0.056	0.226	0.843	0.663

组别	ALP [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	TBA [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]	ALB [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, g/L]	慢性化 (%)
中草药组 ($n=36$)	89.15 (66.10, 140.58)	12.95 (3.60, 28.55)	42.70 (38.43, 46.95)	8/36 (22.2)
心血管药组 ($n=6$)	149.45 (107.98, 270.85)	4.30 (3.15, 56.30)	44.35 (35.95, 45.00)	1/6 (16.7)
NSAIDs组 ($n=10$)	95.50 (64.70, 139.23)	6.30 (4.18, 19.38)	46.50 (43.50, 49.00)	3/10 (30.0)
抗感染药组 ($n=7$)	102.10 (57.90, 149.70)	13.10 (6.20, 44.40)	39.10 (36.10, 46.80)	2/7 (28.6)
其他药物组 ($n=15$)	119.30 (73.60, 165.60)	16.15 (6.60, 54.40)	38.19 (35.67, 46.00)	3/15 (20.0)
统计量值	$H=5.187$	$H=6.027$	$H=9.060$	$\chi^2=1.005$
P 值	0.269	0.197	0.068	0.962

表6 中草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs组、抗感染药组和其他药物组 DILI 患者随访6个月时生物化学指标组间两两比较

组别	ALT	AST	TBil	DBil	γ -GT	ALP	TBA	ALB	慢性化
中草药组vs心血管药组	$z = -0.216$ $P = 0.847$	$z = -0.953$ $P = 0.350$	$z = -0.144$ $P = 0.902$	$z = -0.289$ $P = 0.793$	$z = -1.978$ $P = 0.048$	$z = -2.230$ $P = 0.024$	$z = -0.324$ $P = 0.766$	$z = -0.414$ $P = 0.687$	$\chi^2 = 1.094$ $P = 0.753$
中草药组vs NSAIDs组	$z = -1.226$ $P = 0.230$	$z = -2.239$ $P = 0.024$	$z = -0.720$ $P = 0.486$	$z = -0.374$ $P = 0.723$	$z = -1.306$ $P = 0.200$	$z = -0.712$ $P = 0.768$	$z = -0.453$ $P = 0.665$	$z = -1.733$ $P = 0.086$	$\chi^2 = 1.251$ $P = 0.682$
中草药组vs抗感染药组	$z = -0.543$ $P = 0.595$	$z = -0.313$ $P = 0.760$	$z = -0.725$ $P = 0.640$	$z = -0.495$ $P = 0.640$	$z = -1.099$ $P = 0.936$	$z = -0.428$ $P = 0.687$	$z = -0.725$ $P = 0.488$	$z = -0.873$ $P = 0.392$	$\chi^2 = 1.132$ $P = 0.721$
中草药组vs其他药物组	$z = -1.098$ $P = 0.045$	$z = 0.337$ $P = 0.678$	$z = -0.711$ $P = 0.477$	$z = -0.611$ $P = 0.541$	$z = -0.608$ $P = 0.543$	$z = -1.293$ $P = 0.552$	$z = -1.209$ $P = 0.103$	$z = -1.335$ $P = 0.350$	$\chi^2 = 0.915$ $P = 0.352$
心血管药组vs NSAIDs组	$z = -1.466$ $P = 0.147$	$z = -2.173$ $P = 0.031$	$z = -0.815$ $P = 0.428$	$z = -0.381$ $P = 0.713$	$z = -1.901$ $P = 0.056$	$z = -1.792$ $P = 0.073$	$z = -0.598$ $P = 0.562$	$z = -1.632$ $P = 0.118$	$\chi^2 = 0.356$ $P = 0.551$
心血管药组vs抗感染药组	$z = -0.358$ $P = 0.731$	$z = -1.074$ $P = 0.295$	$z = -0.501$ $P = 0.628$	$z = -0.143$ $P = 0.945$	$z = -1.788$ $P = 0.073$	$z = -1.502$ $P = 0.138$	$z = -0.645$ $P = 0.534$	$z = -0.742$ $P = 0.468$	$\chi^2 = 0.258$ $P = 0.612$
心血管药组vs其他药物组	$z = -2.009$ $P = 0.045$	$z = 1.221$ $P = 0.345$	$z = -0.773$ $P = 0.448$	$z = -0.504$ $P = 0.636$	$z = -1.482$ $P = 0.146$	$z = -1.629$ $P = 0.104$	$z = -1.119$ $P = 0.277$	$z = -1.513$ $P = 0.137$	$\chi^2 = 0.353$ $P = 0.112$
NSAIDs组vs抗感染药组	$z = -1.781$ $P = 0.475$	$z = -1.562$ $P = 0.133$	$z = -1.172$ $P = 0.270$	$z = -0.635$ $P = 0.536$	$z = -1.488$ $P = 0.669$	$z = -1.098$ $P = 0.962$	$z = -1.074$ $P = 0.315$	$z = -1.660$ $P = 0.109$	$\chi^2 = 0.353$ $P = 0.298$
NSAIDs组vs其他药物组	$z = -1.288$ $P = 0.045$	$z = -1.221$ $P = 0.291$	$z = -0.333$ $P = 0.739$	$z = -0.920$ $P = 0.357$	$z = -0.366$ $P = 0.714$	$z = -0.541$ $P = 0.588$	$z = -0.910$ $P = 0.363$	$z = -1.306$ $P = 0.200$	$\chi^2 = 1.209$ $P = 0.233$
抗感染药组vs其他药物组	$z = -1.293$ $P = 0.045$	$z = 0.232$ $P = 0.103$	$z = -0.532$ $P = 0.321$	$z = -1.209$ $P = 0.355$	$z = -1.356$ $P = 0.146$	$z = -1.625$ $P = 0.153$	$z = -0.399$ $P = 0.227$	$z = -1.353$ $P = 0.155$	$\chi^2 = 1.209$ $P = 0.370$

表7 中草药组、心血管药组、NSAIDs组、抗感染药组和其他药物组 DILI 患者随访自身抗体阳性率[例(%)]

组别	ANA			SMA			抗-AMA		
	基线	3个月	6个月	基线	3个月	6个月	基线	3个月	6个月
中草药组 ($n = 36$)	13 (36.1)	13 (36.1)	13 (36.1)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (2.8)	1 (2.8)	1 (2.8)	2 (5.5)
心血管药组 ($n = 6$)	1 (16.7)	1 (16.7)	2 (33.3)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
NSAIDs组 ($n = 10$)	4 (40.0)	3 (30.0)	4 (40.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	1 (10.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (10.0)
抗感染药组 ($n = 7$)	3 (42.9)	3 (42.9)	3 (42.9)	1 (14.3)	1 (14.3)	2 (28.6)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
其他药物组 ($n = 15$)	5 (33.3)	5 (33.3)	4 (26.7)	1 (6.7)	1 (6.7)	0 (0.0)	3 (20.0)	3 (20.0)	2 (13.3)

表8 DILI 慢性化危险因素 Logistic 单因素和多因素回归分析

变量	单因素			多因素		
	OR 值	95%CI	P 值	OR 值	95%CI	P 值
药物种类	0.035	-	-	-	-	0.001
其他药组	1.000	-	-	1.000	-	-
中草药组	1.610	0.731~3.547	0.238	1.276	0.865~2.378	0.046
心血管药组	1.544	0.449~5.311	0.491	1.466	1.023~3.657	0.211
NSAIDs组	4.513	1.552~13.123	0.005	3.278	1.766~5.387	0.018
抗感染药组	1.158	0.298~4.506	0.833	1.278	0.987~3.289	0.003
基线TBil ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	1.014	1.010~1.019	0.000	0.977	0.957~0.996	0.019
基线DBil ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	1.003	0.999~1.008	0.042	1.046	1.018~1.075	0.001
基线ALB (g/L)	0.951	0.880~0.975	0.001	0.887	0.678~0.997	0.265
基线TBA ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	1.009	1.006~1.010	< 0.001	0.996	0.992~1.000	0.046
基线ANA						
阴性	1.000	-	-	1.000	-	-
阳性	0.469	0.265~0.831	0.024	2.032	1.082~3.991	0.021
肝损伤类型	0.002	-	-	0.287	-	-
肝细胞损伤型	1.000	-	-	1.000	-	-
胆汁淤积型	7.965	3.809~16.657	< 0.001	3.289	2.767~4.909	0.077
混合型	1.002	0.997~1.006	0.444	2.877	1.265~4.908	0.192

注：“-”为无相关数据

表9 基线 TBil、基线 DBil、基线 TBA 以及3者与联合 ANA 阳性联合诊断 DILI 慢性化的效能分析

项目	AUC	敏感性	特异度	截断值	约登指数	95%CI	P值
基线TBil (μmol/L)	0.659	0.40	0.887	96.0	0.318	0.503~0.815	0.037
基线DBil (μmol/L)	0.681	0.41	0.867	70.1	0.277	0.534~0.829	0.018
基线TBA (μmol/L)	0.662	0.849	0.40	16.5	0.299	0.524~0.800	0.033
联合诊断	0.925	0.90	0.868	0.768	0.527	0.863~0.986	0.032

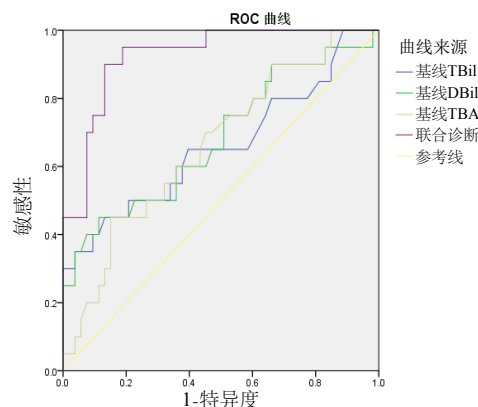


图1 DILI 预后相关的影响因素的 ROC 曲线

3 讨论

DILI是由药物或其代谢产物引起肝组织损伤而引发的肝炎,其中急性DILI约占急性肝损伤住院比例的20%, 占所有黄疸住院患者的2%, 占暴发性肝功能衰竭的10%~20%^[2,7]。近年来DILI发病率逐渐增高, 早期诊断、及时筛选出慢性化DILI患者及规范治疗尤其重要。DILI发生的危险因素包括年龄, 性别, 药物的种类、剂量、分子结构, 疗程, 机体营养状态, 遗传背景, 适用药物, 酒精因素及基础肝功能^[2,4,8]。NSAIDs是具有抗炎、镇痛和退热作用的非类固醇类药物, 临床应用广泛, 但长期使用可引起严重不良反应, 越来越多的临床研究表明NSAIDs可引起肝损伤, 具有肝毒性^[9]。对乙酰氨基酚是最常见引起内源性DILI的药物之一, 也是引起急性肝衰竭(acute liver injury, ALF)最主要的原因^[10]。女性和40岁以上人群更易患DILI^[2,4,8], 女性DILI多可能与免疫系统有关, 女性更易呈现慢性自身免疫性肝炎的特点^[15-18]。本研究表明中草药、心血管药、NSAIDs及抗感染药易导致DILI, 女性高发, 中草药服用者高发, NSAIDs造成的肝损伤更严重, 与以上研究结果一致。

既往研究表明, 急性DILI患者中约20%会进展为慢性化^[3], 本研究中22.97%出现慢性化, 其中NSAIDs组患者慢性化占比最高, 为30%, 可能与药物种类相关。DILI慢性化是临床热点和难点, 目前的血液生物标志物在诊断DILI和预测其慢性

化方面并不理想。有研究引入包括microRNA-122在内的14项可能的DILI生物标志来预测DILI转归, 结果表明, microRNA-122可能与DILI发生有关, 但尚未发现其与DILI慢性化有明确关联^[15-18]。谷氨酸脱氢酶在人体肝脏表达水平最高, 在急性肝损伤中已被确定为线粒体损伤的标志物, 可作为特异质型DILI预后的生物标志物^[19]。通过少部分慢性化患者的检测来预测慢性化指标发现, 只有ALP值可预测这些患者的慢性化发展(CI值下限>0.5), 并且谷胱甘肽s-转移酶-α在ALP持续异常的患者中水平更低(AUC为0.760, 95%CI: 0.509~1.0)^[15,20]。在对乙酰氨基酚引起的肝损伤中, 持续增高的ALP与谷氨酸脱氢酶的快速减少呈正相关, 因此谷氨酸脱氢酶联合ALP可作为药物性肝损伤慢性化的预测指标^[16,21]。还有研究表明, 血清半胱天冬氨酸裂解酶K18, 骨桥蛋白和巨噬细胞集落刺激因子水平与DILI发病6个月内引起的肝脏相关死亡或肝移植相关性最高^[16,22]。联合终末期肝病模型、K18及MCSFR等评估病情发展或慢性化准确性更高^[16,23-25]。

本研究基线时ANA阳性率(35.1%)高的原因可能与病因中中草药组患者最多有关, 中草药成分相对复杂, 与药物诱导的自身免疫现象相关, 与DILI关系密切^[26]。本研究ANA阳性患者中有9例进行了肝组织活检, 其病理结果均不符合AIH, 与文中提到的药物诱导的自身免疫现象相符。另外, 本研究18例胆汁淤积型病例中有8例进行了肝组织活检, 病理结果与临床诊断的胆汁淤积型相符, 提示胆汁淤积型DILI炎症易累及汇管区小叶间胆管及周边带细胆管。

本研究表明, 药物种类(以NSAIDs显著)、基线TBil、DBil、TBA与基线ANA阳性是DILI慢性化的独立预测指标; 基线TBil、DBil、TBA联合诊断DILI慢性化的ROC曲线下面积、敏感性及特异度均较单独诊断时高, 可为及时筛选出慢性化DILI患者以及规范治疗提供依据。本研究为前瞻性入组, 对入组时间及诊断排除标准均有严格限制, 今后可通过扩大样本量进一步验证。

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