

# 慢性乙型肝炎合并非酒精性脂肪性肝病研究进展

陆慧慧<sup>1</sup>, 陈琦琪<sup>2</sup>, 孙芳芳<sup>1</sup>, 曾湛<sup>1</sup>, 张璐<sup>1</sup>, 李明慧<sup>1</sup>, 谢尧<sup>1,2</sup> (1.首都医科大学附属北京地坛医院 肝病二科, 北京 100015; 2.北京大学地坛医院教学医院 肝病二科, 北京 100015)

**摘要:** 目前, 慢性乙型肝炎 (chronic hepatitis B, CHB) 合并非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 患者数量呈上升趋势。明确CHB合并NAFLD的诊疗尤其重要。本文从CHB合并NAFLD的流行病学、临床特征、组织学表现、临床结局、抗病毒疗效、相互影响及其相关机制进行综述, 以期CHB合并NAFLD的诊疗提供帮助。

**关键词:** 肝炎, 乙型, 慢性; 脂肪性肝病, 非酒精性; 临床表现; 影响机制

## Progress on chronic hepatitis B complicated with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

Lu Huihui<sup>1</sup>, Chen Qiqi<sup>2</sup>, Sun Fangfang<sup>1</sup>, Zeng Zhan<sup>1</sup>, Zhang Lu<sup>1</sup>, Li Ming-hui<sup>1</sup>, Xie Yao<sup>1,2</sup> (1.Department of Hepatology Division 2, Beijing Ditan Hospital, Capital Medical University, Beijing 100015, China; 2.Department of Hepatology Division 2, Peking University Ditan Teaching Hospital, Beijing 100015, China)

**Abstract:** The number of chronic hepatitis B (CHB) patients complicated with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) has been gradually increasing at present. It is particularly important to identify the diagnosis and treatment of CHB complicated with NAFLD. This article reviewed the epidemiology, clinical characteristics, histological manifestations, clinical outcomes, antiviral efficacy, mutual effects and related mechanisms of CHB complicated with NAFLD, in order to provide data for its diagnosis and treatment.

**Key words:** Hepatitis B, chronic; Fatty liver disease, non-alcoholic; Clinical feature; Effect mechanism

2015年全球约有2.57亿慢性乙型肝炎 (chronic hepatitis B, CHB) 患者, 2017年WHO发布每年约88万人死于CHB并发症<sup>[1]</sup>。随着肥胖、2型糖尿病和血脂异常等人数的增加, 非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, NAFLD) 在西方国家迅速成为慢性肝病中的最常见疾病, 预计未来几年在东方国家也将出现类似趋势<sup>[2]</sup>。伴有NAFLD的CHB患者逐渐增多, 全球慢性乙型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis B virus, HBV) 感染者中, 约29.6%合并NAFLD<sup>[3]</sup>。肝脂肪变性是NAFLD的主要组织学特征之一, 在中国, 在CHB基础上发生肝脂肪变性的年患病率从2002年的8.2%增加到2011年的13.5%~31.8%<sup>[4]</sup>。本文现就目前国内外对CHB与

NAFLD关系的研究进展进行综述。

## 1 CHB 合并 NAFLD 的临床特征及肝硬度值评估

1.1 临床特征 肥胖[体重指数 (body mass index, BMI)  $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ ] CHB患者大多丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT) 轻度升高, HBV DNA载量低, Sharif等<sup>[5]</sup>的一项横断面研究表明, 超重CHB患者大多存在ALT轻度升高, 具有明显的肝脂肪变性和肝纤维化, 但HBV DNA载量较低。CHB和非酒精性脂肪性肝病 (non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, NASH) 均可引起ALT升高, 故HBV感染者合并NAFLD时, 需区分ALT升高的原因<sup>[6]</sup>。Ye等<sup>[7]</sup>的一项横断面研究中共纳入2768例受试者, 其中健康对照组667例, 单纯CHB组970例, 单纯NAFLD组878例, CHB合并NAFLD组253例, 结果表明, NAFLD组与CHB合并NAFLD组仅甘油三酯水平存在差异 (2.5 mmol/L vs 1.7 mmol/L,  $P < 0.001$ ); 合并与未合并NAFLD的CHB患者HBV DNA、HBsAg和HBeAg阳性率差异无统计学意义 ( $P$ 均 $<$

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通讯作者: 李明慧 Email: wuhm2000@sina.com

0.05);与其他3组相比,NAFLD合并CHB患者胰岛素抵抗发生率显著升高( $P < 0.001$ )。一项纳入361例CHB合并NAFLD患者(其中72例诊断为NASH)的研究<sup>[8]</sup>表明,与未合并NASH的CHB患者相比,合并NASH的CHB患者BMI、腰围、总胆固醇、甘油三酯、ALT、天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶和促甲状腺激素水平较高,高密度脂蛋白,游离三碘甲状腺原氨酸和游离甲状腺素水平较低,糖尿病、亚临床甲状腺功能低下发生率更高。

**1.2 肝脂肪变性对瞬时弹性成像(transient elastography, TE)肝硬度值(liver hardness measurement, LSM)的影响** 蔡永健等<sup>[10]</sup>研究表明严重肝脂肪变性[肝脂肪变性 $\geq 30\%$ ,控制衰减参数(controlled attenuation parameters, CAP) $\geq 287$  dB/m]患者LSM值显著升高,同时假阳性结果也显著增多。相反,另一项用TE对肝硬度进行评估的研究表明,肝脂肪变性可能不会影响CHB合并NAFLD患者的LSM,存在肝纤维化和坏死性炎症活动时,LSM值所对应的肝脏硬度高于实际肝脏硬度,但脂肪变性不会影响LSM值<sup>[9]</sup>。

**1.3 CHB合并NAFLD肝脏硬度的其他评估方法** 一项前瞻性研究<sup>[11]</sup>表明,TE和 $\gamma$ -谷氨酰转肽酶与血小板的比率( $\gamma$ -glutamyl transpeptidase-to-platelet ratio, GPR)对于CHB合并NAFLD患者肝硬化的评估具有较大的临床优势(TE诊断肝硬化的优势大于GPR);该研究还提出了“两步法”,即先计算GPR,若 $GPR < 0.21$ ,则无需进行TE检查即可诊断无肝硬化;若 $GPR \geq 0.21$ ,则需进行TE检查:如 $TE \leq 10.8$  kPa,则需通过肝组织活检判断是否存在肝硬化(其中,当 $0.21 \leq GPR \leq 0.65$ 且 $TE < 9.0$  kPa时也可排除肝硬化),若 $TE \geq 10.9$  kPa,则可诊断肝硬化。两步法可减少约1/3患者的TE检查,对TE检查条件有限地区的患者具有极大帮助;该研究还提示TE检查可能是判断肝纤维化分期的有效辅助手段,对于CHB合并NAFLD患者的抗病毒治疗具有重要临床意义。

**1.4 肝脂肪变性对CAP的影响** 一项多中心前瞻性队列研究表明,CAP与CHB合并NAFLD患者的肝脂肪变性程度呈正相关,而不受炎症、纤维化或病因的影响,且CAP检查可在脂肪性肝病的流行病学调查中代替超声检查<sup>[12]</sup>。

## 2 CHB合并NAFLD的肝组织学表现

NAFLD的肝组织病理学特征包括脂肪变性、门静脉和小叶炎症、气球样膨胀和凋亡性肝细胞损伤、Mallory-Denk体、巨线粒体和纤维化,NASH是NAFLD的进展性表现,与NAFLD相比,NASH

肝组织病理学特征为进行性肝细胞膨胀性损伤,肝纤维化首先发生在中心静脉周围的肝窦周围<sup>[13]</sup>。Zhuang等<sup>[14]</sup>利用二次谐波双光子激发荧光显微镜技术观察143例患者(其中CHB组55例,NAFLD组42例,CHB合并NAFLD组46例)的肝脏切片,对各组患者肝门静脉周围和肝小叶区域脂肪变性进行了比较,结果表明NAFLD组患者脂肪变性主要发生在小叶区域,CHB合并NAFLD组患者门静脉周围和肝小叶区域脂肪变性无显著差异,NAFLD组患者的整体脂肪变性高于CHB合并NAFLD组患者,CHB合并NAFLD组患者门静脉周围脂肪变性与小叶脂肪变性的比例显著高于NAFLD组患者,且该病理特征分布与HBV感染相关。一项基于肝组织活检的研究表明,CHB患者的坏死炎症活动和纤维化分期与肝脂肪变性无关<sup>[12]</sup>,即NAFLD的存在不会加重CHB患者坏死性炎症或纤维化程度<sup>[15,16]</sup>。相反,Petta等<sup>[17]</sup>认为CHB患者肝脂肪变性肝纤维化严重程度相关。严重脂肪变性( $CAP \geq 280$  dB/m)与CHB患者的严重纤维化有关<sup>[18]</sup>。

## 3 CHB合并NAFLD的临床结局

有研究表明,脂肪性肝病和CAP数值对CHB患者发生肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)的风险无影响<sup>[19]</sup>;但NAFLD作为代谢综合征的肝外表现并存时会增加CHB患者发生HCC的风险,如糖尿病可能使HCC发生风险增加3.6倍<sup>[20]</sup>。也有研究表明,与单纯HBV感染相比,合并NAFLD是HBV相关HCC发生的独立危险因素,CHB合并NAFLD可使HBV相关HCC发生风险增加7.3倍<sup>[21]</sup>。CHB和NAFLD可能导致肝脏炎症和肝纤维化,但这种共存是否会促进肝纤维化并影响肝硬化的发生尚未明确。Das等<sup>[22]</sup>研究表明,多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acids, PUFA)在肝硬化发病机制中具有重要作用:①PUFA可能具有抗纤维化作用,且PUFA缺乏时其抗炎代谢产物的形成也相应减少;②HBV可诱导肿瘤坏死因子(tumor necrosis factor, TNF- $\alpha$ )水平升高,导致PUFA缺乏,特别是引起花生四烯酸、二十二碳六烯酸和二十碳五烯酸水平显著下降,HBV诱导的活性氧产生及脂质过氧化进一步加剧了PUFA缺乏症,进而可能会促进病毒增殖;③2型糖尿病患者血浆中花生四烯酸和脂蛋白A4水平将降低;而脂蛋白A4可通过调节microRNA let-7c的表达来减弱转化生长因子 $\beta$ 的促纤维化作用,PUFA代谢改变也是肥胖、2型糖尿病和代谢综合征的特征。CHB合并NAFLD患者可能由于PUFA减少的加剧更易发生肝硬化,但这仍需进一步验证。

#### 4 CHB合并NAFLD的抗病毒疗效及影响因素

4.1 CHB合并NAFLD对核苷(酸)类药物抗病毒效果的影响 Kim等<sup>[19]</sup>研究表明,替诺福韦酯对HBeAg阳性CHB患者的治疗效果(HBeAg转阴率)受肝脂肪变性的影响;但肝脂肪变性对恩替卡韦的疗效(HBeAg转阴率)无影响。Jin等<sup>[23]</sup>研究表明,肝脂肪变性是恩替卡韦治疗失败的独立危险因素。有研究表明,使用恩替卡韦抗病毒治疗后,CHB合并NAFLD组患者早期(12周)HBV DNA低于检测下限(HBV DNA < 500拷贝/ml)率低于单纯CHB组,但12周后两组间差异无统计学意义;48周和96周时两组间HBeAg血清学转化率差异无统计学意义;合并NAFLD不影响CHB患者早期(24周前)生物化学应答率(可能是由于早期使用保护肝脏和降酶药物引起的),而可能会降低长期(48周后)生物化学应答率,并且生物化学应答率的下降与NAFLD严重程度有关,尤其与胰岛素抵抗指数相关<sup>[24]</sup>。Liu等<sup>[25]</sup>研究表明,CHB合并NAFLD患者早期抗病毒疗效与抗病毒治疗12周时血清白细胞介素(interleukin, IL)-21水平相关,如果IL-21在抗病毒治疗12周并未显著升高,则早期(24周)抗病毒疗效不佳。

4.2 CHB合并NAFLD对干扰素抗病毒效果的影响 在CHB患儿(0~18岁)中应用干扰素或干扰素联合核苷(酸)类药物治疗96周的研究表明,NAFLD是预测HBsAg清除的独立因素;多变量分析表明,CHB合并NAFLD患者比未合并NAFLD的CHB患者更易发生HBsAg转阴<sup>[26]</sup>。还有观点认为,肝脂肪变性可能是CHB患者对聚乙二醇化干扰素治疗反应的预测因素,无肝脂肪变性的患者在抗病毒治疗结束后48周及在整个随访期间HBV DNA低于检测下限率高于有肝脂肪变性的患者<sup>[27]</sup>。

4.3 运动对CHB合并NAFLD患者的影响 Shaw等<sup>[28]</sup>研究表明,长时间和高强度运动会减少外周血I型T细胞数量及其产生促炎性细胞因子干扰素 $\gamma$ 的能力,并且可能增加静息状态外周血II型T细胞和调节性T细胞的数量(这两类T细胞分别产生抗炎细胞因子IL-4和IL-10),这可能会导致人体抵抗和防御细胞内病原体(如病毒)的能力减弱,并增加感染和病毒再激活的风险。Wang等<sup>[29]</sup>对接种了可编码HBsAg(pVAX-S2)的HBV DNA疫苗的小鼠动物模型研究表明,高强度运动可降低干扰素-c的表达、T淋巴细胞的增殖及抗原特异性细胞毒性反应,可能会增加普通感染(如上呼吸道感染)的风险;适当运动可增加促炎细胞因子的表达和抗原特

异性细胞介导的免疫反应,降低癌症和感染性疾病的风险。增加体育锻炼可改善NAFLD对肝脏的损伤,减轻肝脂肪变性<sup>[30]</sup>。但不同强度运动对于CHB合并NAFLD患者的影响目前尚无明确报道。

#### 5 CHB与NAFLD的相互影响及相关机制

母婴垂直传播是我国HBV最主要的传播方式,故大多数CHB合并NAFLD患者是在感染HBV的基础上发生了NAFLD。CHB患者超重或肥胖(BMI  $\geq 24$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>)等自身代谢因素和2型糖尿病可能是成人CHB发生NAFLD的危险因素<sup>[31]</sup>,而非HBV感染是CHB患者脂肪性肝病(尤其是NASH)发展的原因<sup>[32]</sup>,即HBsAg携带者NAFLD的发生与HBV DNA水平和HBeAg状态无关,与其代谢因素和代谢状态相关<sup>[31]</sup>。

HBV可能在NAFLD的发生中对其发挥独立保护作用,该保护作用与CHB患者发生NAFLD的风险较低有关,HBV感染与血脂水平(胆固醇、甘油三酸酯、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇)呈负相关,HBsAg阳性个体患NAFLD的风险比健康受试者低38%<sup>[3,33,34]</sup>。已有相关动物模型证实了二者的部分相互作用。Hu等<sup>[35]</sup>建立了HBV为B基因型且持续在肝脏中复制的FVB-N小鼠动物模型,对该小鼠进行高脂饮食诱发肝脂肪变性,结果表明,非酒精性肝脏脂肪变性可降低HBV DNA和HBV相关抗原水平,抑制小鼠肝脏HBV复制,但HBV复制不会改变小鼠的脂质代谢。这可能与Toll样受体(toll-like receptor, TLR)4(TLR4的激活可抑制HBV感染,引起肝细胞微环境变化<sup>[36]</sup>)介导的先天免疫应答可抑制HBV复制有关:具有NAFLD的HBV转基因小鼠可在硬脂酸诱导的发生脂肪变性的HepG2.2.15细胞中激活TLR4/MyD88信号转导通路,最终产生促炎性细胞因子,抑制HBV复制<sup>[37]</sup>。Chung等<sup>[38]</sup>通过建立HBsAg转基因小鼠模型发现,在慢性HBV感染早期,HBsAg诱导的内质网应激和未折叠的蛋白反应可能降解早幼粒细胞白血病蛋白(promyelocytic leukemia protein, PML,一种参与基因组维持和脂肪酸氧化的肿瘤抑制因子),从而导致肝脂肪变性、肥胖和肿瘤的形成;相反,在随后的HBsAg清除阶段,PML恢复可导致脂肪分解,表现出耗竭脂肪变性现象。

HBV还可通过调节ZNF300等相关基因影响肝脂肪变性。ZNF300在HBV相关HCC的调控中发挥重要作用,ZNF300在游离脂肪酸诱导的脂肪性肝病中的表达显著降低。过表达的ZNF300可直接结合并调节过氧化物酶体增殖剂激活受体 $\alpha$ (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor,

PPAR $\alpha$ )的表达,从而促进脂肪酸氧化,减轻肝脏脂质积累,减轻肝脂肪变性;当DNA甲基化状态过高,引起ZNF300表达下降时可增强游离脂肪酸诱导的脂质积累;DNA甲基化可能是NAFLD进展的关键因素<sup>[39]</sup>。也有研究认为,HBV可能通过增加线粒体活性氧的产生在NAFLD的发展中发挥作用:乙型肝炎病毒蛋白X(hepatitis B virus protein X, HBx)被认为是HBV感染的关键调节剂,表达HBx的细胞中可检测到更高水平的线粒体活性氧,活性氧产生增加可能有助于表达HBx的细胞中脂质滴增多<sup>[40]</sup>。

CHB患者*PNPLA3*多态性也与NAFLD的发生发展密切相关。具有*PNPLA3* 4个链接的单核苷酸多态性(rs738409 G等位基因, rs3747206 T等位基因, rs4823173 A等位基因和rs2072906 G等位基因)的CHB患者易发生NAFLD、NASH和肝纤维化, rs738409(G等位基因)、rs3747206(T等位基因)、rs4823173(A等位基因)和rs2072906(G等位基因)可能参与糖脂代谢,并且携带这些单核苷酸多态性的CHB患者HBV DNA血清含量显著降低<sup>[32]</sup>。此外,一项在中国人群中的研究表明,*PNPLA3* rs1010023 C等位基因CHB患者易出现肝脂肪变性;同时,*PNPLA3* rs1010023可能通过降低体重指数来减轻胰岛素抵抗,从而保护其免受葡萄糖代谢失调的影响<sup>[4]</sup>。HBV还能够诱导TLR2的基因表达,通过增加与胆固醇吸收和代谢相关基因的表达而引起肝脂质蓄积,脂质沉积增加也与严重肝损伤(如肝炎和HCC)的进展有关,但HBV引起的脂质沉积是否会增加NAFLD仍需进一步明确<sup>[41]</sup>。

## 6 展望

CHB合并NAFLD的患病率呈上升趋势,研究HBV感染与NAFLD间的相互影响具有重要意义。由于NAFLD和乙型肝炎均是HCC发展的重要危险因素,在乙型肝炎患者中进行NAFLD的筛查至关重要。肝组织活检是诊断CHB合并NAFLD的金标准。寻找无创性并能有效取代有创肝组织活检的肝纤维化诊断方法是临床医生始终追求的目标。但尚有的无创性肝纤维化诊断模型受混杂因素影响较大,诊断缺乏特异性,且CHB合并NAFLD的诊断和治疗方案尚未形成共识。目前关于CHB合并NAFLD的发病机制、诊断及治疗等仍存在许多待解决的问题,但减少或者减轻肝细胞损伤、延缓肝纤维化进展、阻止失代偿事件发生、减少二者的协同负面作用、提高患者生存质量及存活率是临床治疗的共同目标,仍需更深层次的研究。

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