

富马酸丙酚替诺福韦初始治疗失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化的早期疗效

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摘要: **目的** 探讨富马酸丙酚替诺福韦 (tenofovir alafenamide fumarate, TAF) 初始治疗失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化的早期疗效及安全性。**方法** 回顾性收集2019年6月至2021年5月于首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院住院的53例初始抗病毒治疗的失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者为研究对象。其中TAF组30例, 恩替卡韦 (entecavir, ETV) 组23例, 采用广义估算方程分析两组患者不同时间点HBV DNA、乙型肝炎病毒e抗原 (hepatitis B virus e antigen, HBeAg)、丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、总胆红素 (total bilirubin, TBil) 和凝血酶原活动度 (prothrombin activity, PTA)、计算Child-Pugh评分、血肌酐 (serum creatinine, sCr)、估算的肾小球滤过率 (estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)、甘油三酯 (triglyceride, TG) 和总胆固醇 (total cholesterol, CHOL) 的差异。**结果** ①对于HBV DNA, 广义估算方程表明组别和时间无交互作用 (Wald $\chi^2 = 2.07$, $P = 0.56$); 患者各时间点HBV DNA载量组间差异无统计学意义 (Wald $\chi^2 = 2.39$, $P = 0.12$); 随时间变化, HBV DNA载量差异有统计学意义 (Wald $\chi^2 = 212.29$, $P < 0.001$), 两组患者治疗4周、12周和24周HBV DNA载量较基线均显著下降 (P 均 < 0.001)。24周时, TAF组完全病毒学应答率显著高于ETV组 [38.1% (8/21) vs 4.8% (1/21)], 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 7.05$, $P = 0.04$)。②对于HBeAg, 广义估算方程表明组别和时间无交互作用 (Wald $\chi^2 = 9.39$, $P = 0.01$); 各时间点的HBeAg水平组间差异无统计学意义 (Wald $\chi^2 = 0.84$, $P = 0.36$); 随时间变化, HBeAg水平差异有统计学意义 (Wald $\chi^2 = 16.27$, $P < 0.001$), TAF组患者治疗12周和24周HBeAg水平较基线显著下降 ($I-J$ 值分别为1.29、1.14, P 值均为0.001), ETV组患者12周HBeAg水平显著低于基线 ($I-J = 0.28$, $P = 0.02$), 治疗24周显著低于12周 ($I-J = -0.28$, $P = 0.03$)。24周时, TAF组和ETV组的HBeAg清除率分别为22.7% (5/22) 和47.4% (9/19), 差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 2.75$, $P = 0.12$)。③广义估算方程表明ALT、TBil、PTA及Child-Pugh评分组别和时间无交互作用 (Wald χ^2 分别为19.4、1.58、0.97和4.49, P 值分别为0.38、0.45、0.62和0.11); 各时间点ALT、TBil、PTA及Child-Pugh评分组间差异无统计学意义 (Wald χ^2 分别为0.003、1.20、0.14和0.43, P 值分别为0.96、0.27、0.71和0.51); 随时间变化, ALT、TBil、PTA及Child-Pugh评分差异有统计学意义 (Wald χ^2 分别为8.86、12.24、14.12和76.25, P 值分别为0.01、0.002、0.001、 < 0.001)。12周和24周, 两组患者ALT和Child-Pugh评分均较基线显著下降, PTA显著升高 (P 均 < 0.05)。TAF组治疗12周和24周, TBil均较基线显著下降 (P 均 < 0.05)。治疗12周, ETV组患者TBil水平与基线差异无统计学意义 ($I-J = 24.42$, $P = 0.11$); 治疗24周, TBil较基线显著下降 ($I-J = 30.78$, $P = 0.02$)。24周时, TAF组基线ALT异常者的ALT复常率 [63.6% (12/19)] 显著高于ETV组 [55.6% (8/14)], 差异有统计学意义 ($P = 0.002$)。④抗病毒治疗24周, 两组患

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.1674-7380.2021.03.001

基金项目: 青海省重点研发与转化计划 (2017-SF-159); 青海省高端创新人才千人计划 (2016年); 北京市医院管理中心重点医学专业发展计划 (扬帆计划) 资助 (ZYLX202125); 首都卫生发展科研专项项目 (首发2020-1-2181); 佑安肝病艾滋病基金科研课题 (YNKTTS20180209)

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者肝硬化并发症发生率均显著降低 (P 均 < 0.001), 两组间差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.20, P = 0.78$)。TAF组和ETV组肝硬化并发症完全消失的患者分别为14例 (46.7%) 和9例 (39.1%), 差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.07, P = 0.79$)。⑤广义估算方程表明sCr、eGFR、TG和CHOL的组别和时间无交互作用 (Wald χ^2 分别为0.18、0.54、2.36和11.15, P 值分别为0.67、0.46、0.12、0.001); 各时间点sCr、eGFR、TG及CHOL组间差异无统计学意义 (Wald χ^2 分别为0.22、0.02、0.36、1.13, P 值分别为0.64、0.90、0.55、0.29); 随时间变化, sCr、eGFR、TG、CHOL差异无统计学意义 (Wald χ^2 分别为0.19、0.26、1.38和0.008, P 值分别为0.19、0.61、0.24和0.93)。结论 TAF初始治疗失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化早期疗效显著, 总体安全性良好。

关键词: 富马酸丙酚替诺福韦; 乙型肝炎; 肝硬化, 失代偿期; 疗效

Early antiviral efficacy of tenofovir alafenamide fumarate in initial treatment of patients with hepatitis B virus-related decompensated cirrhosis

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Abstract: Objective To investigate the early efficacy and safety of tenofovir alafenamide fumarate (TAF) in initial treatment of patients with HBV-related decompensated cirrhosis.

Methods The clinical data of 53 patients with HBV-related decompensated cirrhosis who received initial antiviral therapy in Beijing YouAn Hospital, Capital Medical University from June 2019 to May 2021 were retrospectively collected. There were 30 cases in TAF group and 23 cases in entecavir (ETV) group. Generalized estimation equations was used to analyze HBV DNA load, hepatitis B virus e antigen (HBeAg), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), total bilirubin (TBil), prothrombin activity (PTA), Child-Pugh score, serum creatinine (sCr), estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), triglyceride (TG) and total cholesterol (CHOL) of patients in both groups at different time points. **Results** ①For HBV DNA, generalized estimating equations indicated no interaction between groups and time points (Wald $\chi^2 = 2.07, P = 0.56$); there was no significant difference in HBV DNA loads at each time points between the two groups (Wald $\chi^2 = 2.39, P = 0.12$). HBV DNA load was statistically significant over time (Wald $\chi^2 = 212.29, P < 0.001$). HBV DNA load decreased significantly at 4 weeks, 12 weeks and 24 weeks compared with baseline (all $P < 0.001$). At 24 weeks, the complete virological response rate of patients in TAF group was significantly higher than that of ETV group [38.1% (8/21) vs 4.8% (1/21); $\chi^2 = 7.05, P = 0.04$]. ②For HBeAg, generalized estimating equations indicated no interaction between groups and time points (Wald $\chi^2 = 9.39, P = 0.01$); there was no significant difference in HBeAg at each time points between the two groups (Wald $\chi^2 = 0.84, P = 0.36$). HBeAg was statistically significant over time (Wald $\chi^2 = 16.27, P < 0.001$). HBeAg levels of patients in TAF group decreased significantly at 12 weeks and 24 weeks compared with baseline ($I-J = 1.29, 1.14$; all $P = 0.001$). HBeAg level of patients in ETV group at 12 weeks was significantly lower than that on baseline ($I-J = 0.28, P = 0.02$) and HBeAg level of patients at 24 weeks was significantly lower than that at 12 weeks ($I-J = -0.28, P = 0.03$). The HBeAg clearance rates of patients in TAF and ETV group were 22.7% (5/22) and 47.4% (9/19), respectively, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 2.75, P = 0.12$). ③For ALT, TBil, PTA and Child-Pugh score, generalized estimating equations indicated no interaction between groups and time points (Wald $\chi^2 = 19.4, 1.58, 0.97, 4.49; P = 0.38, 0.45, 0.62, 0.11$); there were no significant difference at each time points between the two groups (Wald

$\chi^2 = 0.003, 1.20, 0.14, 0.43; P = 0.96, 0.27, 0.71, 0.51$). The above indexes were statistically significant over time (Wald $\chi^2 = 8.86, 12.24, 14.12, 76.25; P = 0.01, 0.002, 0.001, < 0.001$). At 12 weeks and 24 weeks, the ALT and Child-Pugh scores of patients in both groups decreased significantly and PTA increased compared with those on baseline (all $P < 0.05$). TBil level of patients in TAF group decreased significantly at 12 weeks and 24 weeks compared with those on baseline (all $P < 0.05$). There was no significant difference in TBil level between patients in ETV group at 12 weeks and baseline ($I-J = 24.42, P = 0.11$). TBil level of patients in ETV group decreased significantly at 24 weeks compared with baseline ($I-J = 30.78, P = 0.02$). At 24 weeks, ALT normalization rates of patients with abnormal ALT on baseline in TAF group and ETV group were 63.6% (12/19) and 55.6% (8/14), respectively, the difference was statistically significant ($P = 0.002$). ④After treatment for 24 weeks, the incidence of cirrhosis complications reduced significantly in both groups (all $P < 0.001$), and there were no significant difference between the two groups ($\chi^2 = 0.20, P = 0.78$). Patients with complete loss of cirrhosis complications in TAF group and ETV group were 14 cases (46.7%) and 9 cases (39.1%), respectively, the difference was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.07, P = 0.79$). ⑤For sCr, eGFR, TG and CHOL, generalized estimating equations indicated no interaction between groups and time points (Wald $\chi^2 = 0.18, 0.54, 2.36, 11.15; P = 0.67, 0.46, 0.12, 0.001$); there were no significant differences at each time points between the two groups (Wald $\chi^2 = 0.22, 0.02, 0.36, 1.13; P = 0.64, 0.90, 0.55, 0.29$). The above indexes were not statistically significant over time (Wald $\chi^2 = 0.19, 0.26, 1.38, 0.008; P = 0.19, 0.61, 0.24, 0.93$). **Conclusions** TAF is effective and safe in the initial treatment of patients with HBV-related decompensated cirrhosis.

Key words: Tenofovir alafenamide fumarate; Hepatitis B; Liver cirrhosis, decompensated; Efficacy

慢性乙型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis B virus, HBV) 感染是全球重要的公共卫生问题, 2016年全球约有29200万HBV感染者^[1]。慢性HBV感染可导致肝硬化和肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC), 每年病死人数超过88.7万^[2]。未经治疗的失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者预后不良, 5年生存率仅为14%~35%^[3]。乙型肝炎肝硬化患者进行抗病毒治疗有助于逆转肝硬化^[4]。抗病毒药物包括聚乙二醇干扰素- α (peginterferon- α , PegIFN- α) 和核苷(酸)类似物 [nucleos(t)ide analog, NAs]。PegIFN- α 具有持续的免疫调节作用, 且无耐药, 但禁用于肝功能失代偿患者^[5,6]。NAs是失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化最主要的抗病毒药物。目前, 多个指南均推荐恩替卡韦 (entecavir, ETV)、富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯 (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, TDF) 和富马酸丙酚替诺福韦 (tenofovir alafenamide fumarate, TAF) 作为慢性HBV感染的一线治疗药物^[5-7]。研究已证实ETV和TDF均可有效抑制病毒, 降低肝硬化、HCC和肝功能失代偿的病死率和发生率^[8,9]。然而, 长期使用ETV抗病毒治疗患者中低病毒血症问题日益突出^[10,11], TDF长期治疗存在骨骼和肾脏的安全性问题^[12-16]。TAF作为新型替诺福韦前药, 可比TDF更有效地进入肝细胞,

经水解并磷酸化成活性代谢产物替诺福韦双磷酸盐, 整合进HBV DNA从而终止HBV复制^[17]。TAF上市较晚, 对失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者的疗效和安全性尚不清楚。本研究通过比较TAF与ETV初始治疗失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者的早期抗病毒疗效及安全性, 为该人群抗病毒治疗的选择提供参考依据。

1 资料与方法

1.1 研究对象 纳入2019年6月至2021年5月于首都医科大学附属北京佑安医院住院的53例失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者为研究对象。纳入标准: ①符合《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南(2019年版)》中慢性HBV感染的诊断标准^[18]; ②所有患者均为失代偿期肝硬化, 即存在腹水、肝性脑病及食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血等并发症^[4]; ③治疗方案为TAF或ETV单药治疗且治疗前6个月内未使用其他抗病毒药物; ④临床资料相对完整, 疗程至少24周。排除标准: ①合并其他嗜肝病毒及人类免疫缺陷病毒感染; ②合并酒精性肝病或药物性肝病等其他原因引起的肝病; ③HCC患者; ④存在TAF或ETV禁忌证。本研究经伦理委员会批准, 批件号: 京佑科伦字(2021)002号。

1.2 研究方法 本研究为回顾性队列研究, TAF组

30例, ETV组23例。在基线及抗病毒治疗4周、12周和24周进行病毒学应答评估, HBV DNA < 10 IU/ml为完全病毒学应答, 在基线、12周和24周检测HBeAg水平, HBeAg < 1 COI为阴性。在基线、12周和24周检测肝功能, 包括丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBil)和凝血酶原活动度(prothrombin activity, PTA), 计算Child-Pugh评分。在基线和24周检测肾功能和血脂指标, 肾功能指标包括血肌酐(serum creatinine, sCr)和估算的肾小球滤过率(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR); 血脂指标包括甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)和总胆固醇(total cholesterol, CHOL)。

1.3 主要检测方法 采用实时荧光定量聚合酶链式反应系统(雅培试剂)检测HBV DNA, 检测下限为10 IU/ml, HBV血清学标志物采用Roche E601全自动电化学发光仪进行检测, HBeAg检测下限为1.0 COI。肝功能、肾功能及血脂等生物化学指标均采用OLYMPUS-AU5400生化仪检测, 其中ALT的正常值上限(upper limit of normal, ULN)为40 U/L。

1.4 统计学处理 采用SPSS 26.0软件进行统计分析处理。PTA为正态分布的计量资料, 以 $\bar{x} \pm s$ 表示, 两组间比较采用独立样本 t 检验; 年龄、HBV DNA载量、HBeAg、ALT、TBil、Child-Pugh评分、sCr、

eGFR、TG和CHOL为非正态分布的计量资料, 以 $M(p_{25}, p_{75})$ 表示, 两组间比较采用Wilcoxon秩和检验。两组间多个时间点间比较采用广义估算方程分析。腹水为等级资料, 以例数和百分数表示, 两组间比较采用秩和检验。HBV DNA阳性、ALT > ULN、HBeAg阳性、并发症发生率、食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血、肝性脑病、24周病毒学应答率、HBeAg清除率、ALT复常率等为计数资料, 以例数和百分数表示, 其中ALT > ULN、HBeAg阳性率和HBeAg清除率采用Pearson χ^2 检验; HBV DNA阳性率采用连续校正 χ^2 检验; ALT复常率比较采用Fisher检验; TAF组基线和24周并发症发生率的比较采用Pearson χ^2 检验, ETV组基线和24周并发症发生率的比较采用连续校正 χ^2 检验; 两组基线食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血率的比较采用Pearson χ^2 检验, 基线和24周的比较采用连续校正 χ^2 检验; 两组基线以及TAF组基线和24周肝性脑病发生率的比较采用连续校正 χ^2 检验, ETV组基线和24周肝性脑病发生率的比较采用Fisher检验。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 一般资料 两组患者的性别、年龄、病毒学和肝功能指标等差异均无统计学意义(P 均< 0.05), 见表1。

表1 TAF组和ETV组失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者的一般资料

项目	TAF组(30例)	ETV组(23例)	统计量值	P 值
男/女(例)	26/4	15/8	$\chi^2 = 3.42$	0.10
年龄 [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, 岁]	52 (45, 60)	56 (42, 58)	$z = -0.23$	0.82
HBV DNA阳性[例(%)]	21 (70.0)	21 (91.3)	$\chi^2 = 2.41^*$	0.12
HBV DNA载量 [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, lg IU/ml]	5.44 (3.42, 6.58)	5.85 (4.14, 6.52)	$z = -0.49$	0.62
HBeAg阳性[例(%)]	19 (63.3)	22 (95.7)	$\chi^2 = 7.76$	0.007
HBeAg [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, lg COI]	0.92 (-1.01, 2.08)	-0.26 (-0.98, 1.85)	$z = -0.21$	0.83
ALT > ULN[例(%)]	19 (63.3)	14 (60.9)	$\chi^2 = 0.034$	0.99
ALT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	103 (50, 153)	46 (41, 299)	$z = 0.01$	0.92
TBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]	63.5 (32.3, 137.7)	39.2 (25.1, 101.7)	$z = 0.68$	0.41
PTA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	57.3 \pm 14.4	56.4 \pm 15.3	$t = 1.07$	0.84
Child-Pugh评分 [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, 分]	9 (8, 10)	10 (8, 11)	$z = -0.57$	0.57
并发症[例(%)]	30 (100)	23 (100)	NA	NA
食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血	7 (23.3)	5 (21.7)	$\chi^2 = 0.003$	0.959
腹水				
大量	7 (23.3)	6 (26.1)		
中量	5 (16.7)	5 (21.7)	$z = -0.61$	0.54
少量	17 (56.7)	12 (52.2)		
肝性脑病	6 (20.0)	1 (4.3)	$\chi^2 = 1.58^*$	0.21

注: 正态分布的计量资料采用独立样本 t 检验, 非正态分布的计量资料和等级资料(腹水)采用秩和检验, 统计量为 z , *采用连续校正 χ^2 检验, 其余计数资料均采用Pearson χ^2 检验; “NA”为未进行统计学分析。

2.2 病毒学应答 广义估算方程表明组别和时间无交互作用 (Wald $\chi^2 = 2.07$, $P = 0.56$) ; 各时间点的HBV DNA载量组间差异无统计学意义 (Wald $\chi^2 = 2.39$, $P = 0.12$) ; 随时间变化, HBV DNA载量差异有统计学意义 (Wald $\chi^2 = 212.29$, $P < 0.001$) , 两组患者治疗4周、12周和24周HBV DNA载量较基线均显著下降 (P 均 < 0.001) , 治疗12周和24周HBV DNA载量显著低于治疗4周 (P 均 < 0.001) , 12周和24周HBV DNA载量差异无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05) , 见表2。24周时, TAF组病毒学完全应答率显著高于ETV组 [38.1% (8/21) vs 4.8% (1/21)] , 差异有统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 7.05$, $P = 0.04$) 。

2.3 HBeAg水平 广义估算方程表明组别和时间无交互作用 (Wald $\chi^2 = 9.39$, $P = 0.01$) ; 各时间点的HBeAg水平组间差异无统计学意义 (Wald $\chi^2 = 0.84$, $P = 0.36$) ; 随时间变化, HBeAg水平差异有统计学意义 (Wald $\chi^2 = 16.27$, $P < 0.001$) , TAF组患者治疗12周和24周HBeAg水平较基线显著下降 (I - J 值分别为1.29、1.14, P 值均为0.001) , ETV组患者12周HBeAg水平显著低于基线 (I - $J = 0.28$, $P = 0.02$) , 治疗24周显著低于12周 (I - $J = -0.28$, $P = 0.03$) 。见表3。24周时, TAF组和ETV组的HBeAg清除率分别为22.7% (5/22) 和47.4% (9/19) , 差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 2.75$, $P = 0.12$) , 所有患者均未发生HBeAg血清学转换。

2.4 肝功能 广义估算方程表明, ALT、TBil、PTA及Child-Pugh评分组别和时间无交互作用 (Wald χ^2 分别为19.4、1.58、0.97和4.49, P 值分别为0.38、0.45、0.62和0.11) ; 各时间点ALT、TBil、PTA及

Child-Pugh评分组间差异无统计学意义 (Wald χ^2 分别为0.003、1.20、0.14和0.43, P 值分别为0.96、0.27、0.71和0.51) ; 随时间变化, ALT、TBil、PTA及Child-Pugh评分差异有统计学意义 (Wald χ^2 分别为8.86、12.24、14.12和76.25, P 值分别为0.01、0.002、0.001、 < 0.001) 。治疗12周和24周, 两组患者ALT和Child-Pugh评分均较基线显著下降, PTA显著升高 (P 均 < 0.05) 。TAF组治疗12周和24周, TBil均较基线显著下降 (P 均 < 0.05) 。ETV组治疗12周, TBil较基线呈下降趋势, 但差异无统计学意义 (I - $J = 24.42$, $P = 0.11$) ; 治疗24周, TBil较基线显著下降 (I - $J = 30.78$, $P = 0.02$) 。见表4。24周时, TAF组基线ALT异常者的ALT复常率 [12/19 (63.6%)] 显著高于ETV组 [8/14 (55.6%)] , 差异有统计学意义 ($P = 0.002$) 。

2.5 肝硬化相关并发症 抗病毒治疗24周, 两组患者肝硬化并发症发生率均显著降低 (P 均 < 0.05) , 两组间差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.20$, $P = 0.78$) 。TAF组患者基线和24周食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血发生率差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 2.09$, $P = 0.15$) , 腹水程度和肝性脑病发生率差异有统计学意义 (P 均 < 0.05) ; ETV组患者基线和24周食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血发生率和肝性脑病发生率差异无统计学意义 (P 均 > 0.05) , 腹水程度差异有统计学意义 ($z = -4.61$, $P < 0.001$) 。见表5。TAF组和ETV组肝硬化并发症完全消失的患者分别为14例 (46.7%) 和9例 (39.1%) , 差异无统计学意义 ($\chi^2 = 0.07$, $P = 0.79$) 。

2.6 安全性分析 广义估算方程表明sCr、eGFR、TG

表2 TAF组和ETV组基线HBVDNA阳性失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者抗病毒治疗过程中HBVDNA载量 [M (p_{25} , p_{75}), lg IU/ml]

组别	例数	基线	4周	12周	24周
TAF组	21	5.44 (3.42, 6.58)	2.34 (0.78, 2.99)	1.88 (0, 2.06)	0 (0, 1.91)
ETV组	21	5.85 (4.14, 6.52)	3.1 (2.21, 3.38)	1.82 (1.04, 2.45)	1.19 (0.57, 1.53)

注: 对于TAF组, 与基线相比, 4周、12周和24周的平均值差值 (I - J 值) 分别为2.42、3.25和4.03, P 均 < 0.001 , 与4周相比, 12周和24周的 I - J 值分别为0.82和1.61, P 均 < 0.001 , 24周与12周相比, I - $J = 0.78$, $P = 0.09$; 对于ETV组, 与基线相比, 4周、12周和24周的 I - J 值分别为2.74、3.87和4.08, P 均 < 0.001 , 与4周相比, 12周和24周的 I - J 值分别为1.13和1.34, P 均 < 0.001 , 24周与12周相比, I - $J = 0.21$, $P = 0.51$ 。

表3 TAF组和ETV组失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者抗病毒治疗过程中HBeAg水平变化 [M (p_{25} , p_{75}), lg COI]

组别	例数	基线	12周	24周	基线vs 12周		基线vs 24周		12周vs 24周	
					I - J 值	P 值	I - J 值	P 值	I - J 值	P 值
TAF组	30	0.92 (-1.01, 2.08)	-0.79 (-1.08, 0.40)	-0.91 (-1.03, 1.69)	1.29	0.001	1.14	0.001	-0.15	0.42
ETV组	23	-0.26 (-0.97, 1.85)	0.36 (-0.59, 1.59)	-0.70 (-1.07, 1.01)	0.28	0.02	0.0004	0.997	-0.28	0.03

和CHOL的组别和时间无交互作用 (Wald χ^2 分别为0.18、0.54、2.36和11.15, P 值分别为0.67、0.46、0.12、0.001); 各时间点sCr、eGFR、TG、CHOL组间差异无统计学意义 (Wald χ^2 分别为0.22、0.02、0.36、1.13, P 值分别为0.64、0.90、0.55、0.29); 随时间变化, sCr、eGFR、TG、CHOL差异无统计学意义 (Wald χ^2 分别为0.19、0.26、1.38和0.008, P 值分别为0.19、0.61、0.24和0.93), 见表6。

表4 TAF组和ETV组失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者抗病毒治疗过程中肝功能指标

组别	例数	ALT [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, U/L]	TBil [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, $\mu\text{mol/L}$]	PTA ($\bar{x} \pm s$, %)	Child-Pugh评分 [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$, 分]
TAF组	30				
基线		103 (58, 152)	63.5 (39.9, 126.1)	57.2 \pm 14.4	9 (8, 10.3)
12周		23 (16, 36)	33.8 (19, 44.9)	59.0 \pm 16.9	7.5 (6.8, 10.3)
24周		21 (15, 34)	29.5 (27.6, 35.5)	63.8 \pm 16.8	7 (5.3, 8)
基线vs 12周					
I-N值		236.86	44.73	-9.12	2.22
P值		0.04	0.14	0.004	< 0.001
基线vs 24周					
I-N值		240.27	62.98	-8.61	2.40
P值		0.04	0.01	0.003	< 0.001
12周vs 24周					
I-N值		3.42	18.25	0.51	0.18
P值		0.41	0.36	0.90	0.51
ETV组	23				
基线		46 (41, 86)	39.2 (26.6, 80.7)	56.4 \pm 15.3	10 (8, 11)
12周		17 (12, 24)	30.5 (21, 45.8)	71.1 \pm 8.3	7 (5, 9)
24周		21 (16, 30)	32 (19.4, 43.7)	59.4 \pm 7.0	7 (6, 8.5)
基线vs 12周					
I-N值		260.91	24.42	-15.58	2.79
P值		0.04	0.11	0.01	< 0.001
基线vs 24周					
I-N值		257.81	30.78	-14.77	2.33
P值		0.04	0.02	0.07	0.009
12周vs 24周					
I-N值		-3.10	6.36	1.14	-0.46
P值		0.26	0.41	0.91	0.26

表5 TAF组和ETV组失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者抗病毒治疗过程中肝硬化并发症 [例 (%)]

组别	例数	基线	24周	统计量值	P 值
TAF组	30	30 (100.0)	16 (53.3)	$\chi^2 = 15.75$	< 0.001
食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血		7 (23.3)	2 (6.7)	$\chi^2 = 2.09^*$	0.15
腹水					
大量		7 (23.3)	3 (10.0)		
中量		5 (16.7)	0 (0)	$z = -4.09$	< 0.001
少量		17 (56.7)	11 (36.6)		
肝性脑病		6 (20.0)	0 (0)	$\chi^2 = 4.63^*$	0.03
ETV组	23	23 (100.0)	14 (60.9)	$\chi^2 = 8.84^*$	0.003
食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血		5 (21.7)	1 (4.3)	$\chi^2 = 2.02^*$	0.16
腹水					
大量		6 (26.1)	0 (0)		
中量		5 (21.7)	0 (0)	$z = -4.61$	< 0.001
少量		12 (52.2)	13 (56.5)		
肝性脑病		1 (4.3)	0 (0)	/	0.99
χ^2 值		NA	0.20 [#]	-	-
P 值		NA	0.78 [#]	-	-

注: 腹水为等级资料, 采用秩和检验, 检验统计量为 z , *为连续校正 χ^2 值, /为Fisher检验, 无具体统计量值, 其余为Pearson χ^2 值, [#]为TAF组和ETV组治疗24周的并发症发生率比较, “-”为无相关数据。

表6 TAF组和ETV组失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者抗病毒治疗过程中肾功能和血脂指标 [$M(p_{25}, p_{75})$]

组别	例数	sCr ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	eGFR [$\text{ml}/(\text{min}\cdot 1.73\text{m}^2)$]	TG (mmol/L)	CHOL (mmol/L)
TAF组	30				
基线		68 (58, 72)	109.8 (93.6, 116.2)	0.92 (0.76, 1.07)	3.24 (2.62, 3.81)
24周		64 (61, 66)	108.4 (93.3, 112.4)	0.90 (0.75, 1.02)	3.57 (3.38, 4.05)
ETV组	23				
基线		67 (53, 71)	102.6 (94.3, 109.2)	1.01 (0.68, 1.13)	3.36 (2.38, 4.09)
24周		63 (48, 76)	101.1 (90.8, 118.3)	0.74 (0.47, 0.98)	2.60 (2.25, 2.75)

3 讨论

失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者进行及时有效的抗病毒治疗是改善肝功能和临床症状、延缓疾病进展、降低HBV相关病死率的重要措施。NAs长期使用安全性较高,且可持续有效地抑制病毒^[5],从而延缓乙型肝炎肝硬化患者的疾病进展。然而,由于无法作用于共价闭合环状DNA (covalently closed circular DNA, cccDNA), NAs很难清除受感染肝细胞中的HBV^[19],因此通常需要终生治疗,尤其是失代偿期肝硬化患者。长期NAs治疗的主要问题是疗效和安全性。失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者无论ALT、HBV DNA、HBeAg水平高低,均应进行抗病毒治疗,从而降低肝脏相关并发症的死亡风险,目前推荐ETV和TDF作为一线治疗^[5]。

TDF有强效抗病毒作用,且长期使用无耐药^[20],但可引起肾功能受损和骨密度下降^[8,9],因此限制了其长期应用。国际指南推荐存在潜在肾脏或骨病风险的患者优先选择ETV或TAF^[6]。ETV长期治疗仍有耐药风险。研究表明,NAs初治慢性乙型肝炎(chronic hepatitis B, CHB)患者ETV单药治疗5年的耐药率为1%~2%^[21]。TAF目前被批准用于肝功能代偿期CHB的治疗。研究表明,TAF抗病毒效果与TDF相当,且血清ALT复常率较高^[15,22,23],治疗96周后无耐药发生^[15,24]。ETV改为TAF后,几乎所有ETV治疗仅获得部分病毒学应答的患者(97.1%)实现了HBV抑制和HBsAg水平持续下降^[11]。由此可见,TAF可维持有效的抗病毒作用并减少不良反应,但对失代偿期肝硬化患者的疗效和安全性尚不明确。

本研究中,两组患者分别应用TAF和ETV治疗24周,HBV DNA水平显著下降,TAF治疗4周,HBV DNA中位降幅达3.1 lg IU/ml,与ETV组接近(2.75 lg IU/ml)。III期临床试验中,HBeAg阳性CHB和HBeAg阴性CHB患者应用TAF治疗48周,病毒学应答率分别为64%和94%(HBV DNA < 29 IU/ml)^[25,26]。本研究中,基线HBV DNA阳性患

者,TAF组24周的病毒学应答率高于ETV组,完全病毒学应答率为38.1%,似乎低于上述研究结果。考虑其原因,首先是研究人群的基线情况不同,其次是HBV DNA检测试剂的灵敏度不同(本研究采用更高敏的HBV DNA检测方法),第三是抗病毒治疗时间仍较短。本研究中,TAF组12周、24周HBeAg滴度显著低于基线水平,ETV组HBeAg滴度则无显著下降,而两组间24周HBeAg清除率无统计学差异。III期临床试验中,TAF治疗48周HBeAg清除率为14.0%^[25,26]。本研究中TAF治疗24周HBeAg清除率为22.7%,高于上述结果,可能与基线HBeAg水平较低有关。上述结果提示,对于失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者,TAF在抗病毒治疗早期具有较强、较快的抗病毒作用,在病毒学应答率及降低HBeAg滴度方面优于ETV。

III期临床试验中,TAF治疗48周的ALT复常率为45%~50%^[25,26]。本研究中两组患者12周和24周的ALT较基线显著下降,TAF组基线ALT异常者24周的ALT复常率为63.6%,高于ETV组(55.6%)及上述研究结果,提示TAF可能对肝功能有改善作用,具体机制仍需进一步研究。推测真实世界研究中,更高的ALT复常率也可能与抗病毒治疗的同时使用保肝药物有关。本研究中,两组患者经过24周的抗病毒治疗,Child-Pugh评分均较基线显著改善,肝硬化相关并发症明显减少。

安全性方面,本研究主要关注肾功能和血脂相关指标。Kaneko等^[22]研究表明,TDF更换为TAF治疗24周后,eGFR水平和尿 β_2 -微球蛋白/肌酐均显著改善,提示TAF可显著改善肾功能。本研究表明,抗病毒治疗24周,TAF对sCr、eGFR、TG和CHOL水平均无影响。

综上,对于失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者,TAF具有快速有效的抗病毒作用及较高的病毒学应答率和ALT复常率,优于ETV,总体安全性良好。本研究的不足在于样本量较小,随访时间较短,后续需进行更大规模的队列研究,以获得更多的研究数据。

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收稿日期: 2021-06-03

王莉琳, 鲁俊锋, 祖红梅, 等. 富马酸丙酚替诺福韦初始治疗失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化的早期疗效[J/CD]. *中国肝脏病杂志(电子版)*, 2021,13(3):1-8.