

# 慢性肝炎患者乙型肝炎病毒复制与肝纤维化标志物的关系

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**【摘要】** 目的 研究慢性乙型肝炎(下称乙肝)患者血清乙肝病毒(HBV)复制水平与肝纤维化血清标志物的关系。**方法** 选择 150 例临床确诊为慢性乙肝的 50 例早期肝硬化患者,采用荧光定量聚合酶链反应(FQ-PCR)检测血清 HBV DNA 水平,放射免疫法和酶免疫法检测肝纤维化血清标志物(透明质酸、层黏连蛋白、Ⅲ型前胶原和Ⅳ型胶原),对血清 HBV DNA 水平与肝纤维化标志物的关系进行分析,并与 100 例无肝硬化患者血清 HBV DNA 及肝纤维化标志物水平进行比较。**结果** 慢性乙肝患者血清 HBV DNA 水平与肝纤维化标志物的关系无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),早期肝硬化患者血清肝纤维化标志物水平显著高于无肝硬化患者,但 HBV DNA 水平却低于无肝硬化患者( $P<0.05$ )。**结论** 慢性乙肝患者血清 HBV DNA 水平与肝纤维化标志物水平无显著相关性。

**【关键词】** 肝炎,乙型,慢性; 肝炎病毒,乙型; DNA,病毒; 透明质酸; 层黏连蛋白; 胶原; 肝硬化  
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**Relationship between serum HBV DNA levels and hepatic fibrosis markers in chronic hepatitis B** CAO Bi-hong, WEN Fan-yuan, YE Cai-li, Examination Center, Huizhou Central Hospital, Huizhou, Guangdong 516001, China

**【Abstract】** **Objective** To study the relationship between serum HBV DNA levels and hepatic fibrosis markers in chronic hepatitis B. **Methods** 150 patients with chronic hepatitis B were included in the study, 50 patients among them were diagnosed as early cirrhosis by liver biopsy. Serum HBV DNA levels were determined using fluorescent quantitative PCR, and the hepatic fibrosis markers including hyaluronic acid (HA), laminin (LN), aminoterminal propeptide of type III procollagen (PIIIP) and type IV collagen (IV-C) were determined by radioimmunity assay. The relationship between serum HBV DNA levels and hepatic fibrosis markers were analyzed. Serum HBV DNA levels and hepatic fibrosis markers of 50 patients with early cirrhosis were compared with those of 100 non-cirrhotic patients. **Results** There was no significant relationship between serum HBV DNA levels and hepatic fibrosis markers in chronic hepatitis B ( $P>0.05$ ). The patients with early cirrhosis had much higher hepatic fibrosis markers together with lower HBV DNA levels than non-cirrhotic patients ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion** There is no significant relationship between serum HBV levels and hepatic fibrosis markers in the patients with chronic hepatitis B DNA.

**【Key words】** hepatitis B, chronic; hepatitis B virus; DNA, viral; hyaluronic acid; laminin; collagen; liver cirrhosis

乙型肝炎(下称乙肝)是我国肝硬化的主要原因,肝纤维化是肝硬化的前期表现。乙肝病毒(HBV)感染与肝纤维化有关,肝细胞损害是其重要机制之一。本文通过对慢性乙肝患者同期进行肝纤维化血清标志物和 HBV DNA 定量检测,了解慢性肝炎患者 HBV 复制程度与肝纤维化之间的关系,探讨二者是否有直接联系。

## 1 资料与方法

**1.1 一般资料** 按照中华医学会肝病学会、感染病学分会 2005 年制定的《慢性乙肝防治指南》<sup>[1]</sup> 临床确诊为慢性乙肝患者 150 例,包括早期肝硬化 50 例(经肝穿刺病理学等检查确诊),其中男 37 例,女 13 例,年龄(43.1±17.2)岁;无肝硬化患

者 100 例,其中男 70 例,女 30 例,年龄(42.7±19.5)岁。两组患者的性别比例和年龄具可比性( $P>0.05$ )。

**1.2 检测方法** 采用荧光定量聚合酶链反应(FQ-PCR)检测患者血清 HBV DNA 水平,放射免疫法和酶免疫法检测患者的肝纤维化血清标志物:透明质酸(HA)、层黏连蛋白(LN)、Ⅲ型前胶原(PCⅢ)及Ⅳ型胶原(Ⅳ-C)。

**1.3 统计学方法** 采用 SPSS11.0 统计软件进行统计学处理,样本数据用  $\bar{x} \pm s$  表示,组间比较采用  $t$  检验,  $P<0.05$  为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 肝硬化与无肝硬化患者的肝纤维化血清标志物、HBV**

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