

**Relationship between serum HBV DNA levels and hepatic fibrosis markers in chronic hepatitis B**

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**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 radioimmunnoassay. 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 DNA 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