

慢性 HBV 感染患者血清 CP, HNF 1 α 与肝组织病理分级及分期的相关性研究

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摘要: 目的 分析慢性乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)感染者血清铜蓝蛋白(ceruloplasmin, CP)、肝细胞核因子1 α (hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 α , HNF 1 α)与肝组织病理分级及分期的相关性。方法 选取2018年2月~2020年12月于甘孜藏族自治州人民医院就诊并接受肝脏活组织检查的慢性HBV感染者158例, 并选取同期医院内体检正常者50例为对照组, 检测血清CP, HNF 1 α , 丙氨酸氨基转移酶(alanine transferase, ALT)和天门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(aspartate amino transferase, AST), 并对慢性HBV感染患者进行肝穿刺病理检查, 评估组织炎症分级(G0~G3)和纤维化分期(F0~F4), 分析患者血清CP, HNF 1 α 水平与肝组织病理分级及分期的相关性。结果 感染组CP(205.63 ± 18.74 mg/L)和HNF 1 α (3.25 ± 0.91 ng/ml)水平低于对照组(283.59 ± 22.35 mg/L, 6.38 ± 0.83 ng/ml), ALT(149.67 ± 23.91 U/L)和AST(109.84 ± 19.23 U/L)水平高于对照组(25.13 ± 5.62 U/L, 19.93 ± 4.37 U/L), 差异具有统计学意义($t=21.634 \sim 36.457$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。 $< G2$ 级患者CP(211.37 ± 20.54 mg/L)和HNF 1 α (3.42 ± 1.05 ng/ml)水平高于 $\geq G2$ 级者(186.86 ± 15.32 mg/L, 2.69 ± 0.83 ng/ml); ALT(134.56 ± 17.68 U/L)和AST(92.53 ± 17.93 U/L)水平低于 $\geq G2$ 级者(199.08 ± 22.34 U/L, 166.45 ± 20.58 U/L), 差异具有统计学意义($t=3.872 \sim 21.183$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。 $< F2$ 期患者CP(215.69 ± 21.37 mg/L)和HNF 1 α (3.58 ± 1.12 ng/ml)水平高于 $\geq F2$ 期者(171.54 ± 16.64 mg/L, 2.13 ± 0.55 ng/ml); ALT(130.25 ± 16.52 U/L)和AST(84.53 ± 18.23 U/L)水平低于 $\geq F2$ 期者(215.48 ± 21.69 U/L, 195.61 ± 21.37 U/L), 差异均具有统计学意义($t=7.431 \sim 30.857$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。血清CP和HNF 1 α 升高分别是肝组织炎症(OR=0.776, 0.832)或纤维化显著(OR=0.753, 0.848)的独立保护因素(均 $P < 0.05$); CP, HNF 1 α 分别与ALT和AST呈负相关性($r=-0.452, -0.429; -0.521, -0.483$, 均 $P < 0.05$)。

结论 血清CP和HNF 1 α 水平与慢性HBV感染患者病情严重程度密切相关, 可反映肝组织炎症及纤维化进程。

关键词: 乙型肝炎病毒; 铜蓝蛋白; 肝细胞核因子1 α ; 肝组织炎症; 纤维化

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Correlation between Serum CP, HNF 1 α and Pathological Grading, Staging of Liver Tissues in Patients with Chronic HBV Infection

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Abstract : Objective To analyze the correlation between serum ceruloplasmin (CP), hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 α (HNF 1 α) and pathological grading, staging of liver tissues in patients with chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection. **Methods** A total of 158 patients with chronic HBV infection undergoing liver biopsy in Ganzi Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture People's Hospital were enrolled from February 2018 to December 2020, while other 50 normal controls during the same period were enrolled as control group. The levels of serum CP, HNF 1 α , alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were detected. The pathological examination of liver puncture was applied in patients with chronic infection. The grading of tissue inflammation (G0~G3) and fibrosis staging (F0~F4) were assessed. The correlation between serum CP and HNF 1 α levels and pathological grading, staging of liver tissues were analyzed. **Results** The levels of CP (205.63 ± 18.74 mg/L) and HNF 1 α (3.25 ± 0.91 ng/ml) in infection group were lower than those in control group (283.59 ± 22.35 mg/L, 6.38 ± 0.83 ng/ml), while levels of ALT (149.67 ± 23.91 U/L) and AST (109.84 ± 19.23 U/L) were higher than those in control group (25.13 ± 5.62 U/L, 19.93 ± 4.37 U/L), the differences were statistically significant ($t=21.634 \sim 36.457$, all $P < 0.05$). The levels of CP (211.37 ± 20.54 mg/L) and HNF 1 α (3.42 ± 1.05 ng/ml) in $< G2$ patients were higher than those in $\geq G2$ patients (186.86 ± 15.32 mg/L, 2.69 ± 0.83 ng/ml), while levels of ALT (134.56 ± 17.68 U/L) and AST (92.53 ± 17.93 U/L) were lower than those in $\geq G2$ patients (199.08 ± 22.34 U/L, 166.45 ± 20.58 U/L), the differences were statistically significant

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($t=3.872 \sim 21.183$, all $P < 0.05$). The levels of CP (215.69 ± 21.37 mg/L) and HNF 1 α (3.58 ± 1.12 ng/ml) in < F2 patients were higher than those in $\geq F2$ patients (171.54 ± 16.64 mg/L, 2.13 ± 0.55 ng/ml), while levels of ALT (130.25 ± 16.52 U/L) and AST (84.53 ± 18.23 U/L) were lower than those in $\geq F2$ patients (215.48 ± 21.69 U/L, 195.61 ± 21.37 U/L), the differences were statistically significant ($t=7.431 \sim 30.857$, all $P < 0.05$). The increased serum CP and HNF 1 α were independent protective factors of significant inflammation (OR=0.776, 0.832) or fibrosis (OR=0.753, 0.848) in liver tissues ($P < 0.05$). CP and HNF 1 α were negatively correlated with ALT and AST ($r=-0.452, -0.429; -0.521, -0.483$, all $P < 0.05$), respectively.

Conclusion The levels of serum CP and HNF 1 α were closely related to the conditions of patients with chronic HBV infection, which can reflect the process of inflammation and fibrosis in liver tissues.

Keywords: hepatitis B virus; ceruloplasmin; hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 α ; liver tissue inflammation; fibrosis

乙型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis B virus, HBV) 是嗜肝 DNA 病毒, 全球约有 20 亿人口曾感染 HBV, 其中有 2.4 亿人为慢性 HBV 感染者^[1]。持续性 HBV 感染对肝脏功能有严重损伤, 慢性 HBV 感染也是导致肝硬化、肝细胞癌的主要因素^[2-3]。目前, 慢性乙型肝炎防治指南推荐丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine transferase, ALT) > 2 倍正常值上限的慢性乙肝患者进行肝脏活组织检查, 以指导抗病毒治疗^[4]。但肝脏活组织检查存在一定的局限性^[5], 因此, 急需无创性检测指标用于评估患者是否需要抗病毒治疗。铜蓝蛋白 (ceruloplasmin, CP)、肝细胞核因子 1 α (hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 α , HNF 1 α) 均可反映肝功能状态, 相关报道显示, 血清 CP, HNF 1 α 可用于各种肝病的诊断与鉴别^[6-7]。但在慢性 HBV 感染患者肝脏炎症及纤维化进展过程中, 上述指标是否可准确反映慢性 HBV 感染患者肝脏炎症分级和纤维化分期尚不明确。有鉴于此, 本研究对血清 CP, HNF 1 α 与慢性 HBV 感染患者肝组织病理分级及分期的关系进行研究, 旨在为慢性 HBV 感染的临床评估与治疗提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究对象 选取 2018 年 2 月 ~ 2020 年 12 月于甘孜藏族自治州人民医院就诊并接受肝脏活组织检查的慢性 HBV 感染者 158 例为感染组, 年龄 26~68(43.26 ± 10.57) 岁; 男性 105 例, 女性 53 例。纳入标准: ①慢性 HBV 感染符合 2015 版《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南》^[8] 中的相关定义; ②年龄 18~70 周岁; ③接受肝脏活组织检查; ④自愿参与本研究, 并签署知情同意书。排除标准: ①近 1 个月内服用免疫抑制剂或其他影响本研究结果药物, 如可的松、强的松等; ②存在肝脏活组织检查禁忌症; ③并发其他类型病毒性肝炎或其他肝脏疾病; ④伴有严重心、肺、肾等功能障碍; ⑤并发恶性肿瘤、全身性炎症疾病或自身免疫性疾病; ⑥处于妊娠期、哺乳期妇女。并选取同期医院内体检正常者 50 例为对照组, 年龄 24~70 岁, 平均年龄 45.53 ± 11.82 岁; 男性 30 例, 女性 20 例。两组受试者年龄、性别比例资料比较, 差异无统计学意义 ($P > 0.05$), 具

有可比性。本研究已通过医院伦理委员会审批。

1.2 仪器与试剂 肝功能指标的检测采用 7600 型全自动生化分析仪及配套试剂 (日本日立); CP, HNF 1 α 的检测采用酶联免疫吸附法试剂盒 (美国 Bio Rad)。

1.3 方法 清晨采集受试者空腹静脉血 5 ml, 室温下静置 20 min, 3 000 r/min 离心 15 min 分离上层血清, 检测 ALT, AST, CP 和 HNF 1 α 含量。感染组患者在腹部 B 超引导下进行肝穿刺活检, 穿刺针刺入深度至少 2 cm, 获取肝组织立即送病理科, 采用 HE 染色, 通过 Metavir 评分^[9] 对肝组织炎症和纤维化程度进行评级, 其中肝组织炎症分为 4 级: 无炎症活动为 G0 级, 轻度炎症活动为 G1 级, 中度炎症活动为 G2 级, 重度炎症活动为 G3 级; 肝纤维化分为 5 期: 无病变为 F0 期, 汇管区纤维性扩大但无纤维间隔形成 F1 期, 汇管区纤维性扩大且少数纤维间隔形成 F2 期, 多数纤维化间隔形成但无硬化结节为 F3 期, 肝硬化为 F4 期。肝组织炎症活动分级 $> G2$ 级、肝纤维化分期 $> F2$ 期提示炎症显著或纤维化程度显著。

1.4 统计学分析 应用统计学软件 SPSS19.0 分析处理数据, 正态计量资料以均数 \pm 标准差 ($\bar{x} \pm s$) 表示, 组间比较采用单因素方差分析或 t 检验, 偏态数据进行正态变换后再进行比较; 计数资料以例数 (n) 或率 (%) 表示, 采用 χ^2 检验; 采用 Logistic 回归模型分析影响肝组织炎症和纤维化的因素; 相关性分析采用 Pearson 相关系数描述, 以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组血清 CP, HNF 1 α , ALT 及 AST 水平的比较 检测感染组和对照组血清 CP, HNF 1 α , ALT 及 AST 水平, 结果显示, 感染组血清 CP (205.63 ± 18.74 mg/L), HNF 1 α (3.25 ± 0.91 ng/ml) 水平低于对照组 (283.59 ± 22.35 mg/L, 6.38 ± 0.83 ng/ml), ALT (149.67 ± 23.91 U/L), AST (109.84 ± 19.23 U/L) 水平高于对照组 (25.13 ± 5.62 U/L, 19.93 ± 4.37 U/L), 差异均有统计学意义 ($t=24.440, 21.634; 36.457, 32.743$, 均 $P < 0.001$)。

2.2 不同肝组织炎症分级的慢性HBV感染患者血清CP, HNF 1 α , ALT及AST水平比较 根据Metavir评分对肝组织炎症进行评估, < G2级121例(G0级19例, G1级102例), ≥ G2级37例(G2级23例, G3级14例)。比较< G2级和≥ G2级慢性HBV感染患者血清CP, HNF1 α , ALT及AST水平,结果显示,< G2级患者血清CP(211.37 ± 20.54 mg/L), HNF1 α (3.42 ± 1.05 ng/ml)水平高于≥ G2级者(186.96 ± 15.32 mg/L, 2.69 ± 0.83 ng/ml); ALT(134.56 ± 17.68 U/L), AST(92.53 ± 17.93 U/L)水平低于≥ G2级者(199.08 ± 22.34 U/L, 166.45 ± 20.58 U/L),差异均有统计学意义($t=6.704, 3.872; 18.212, 21.183$,均 $P<0.001$)。

2.3 不同肝纤维化分期的慢性HBV感染患者血清CP, HNF 1 α , ALT及AST水平比较 根据Metavir评分对肝纤维化程度进行评估,< F2期

122例(F0期55例,F1期67例),≥ F2期36例(F2期25例,F3期7例,F4期4例)。比较< F2期和≥ F2期慢性HBV感染患者血清CP, HNF 1 α , ALT及AST水平,结果显示,< F2期患者CP(215.69 ± 21.37 mg/L), HNF1 α (3.58 ± 1.12 ng/ml)水平高于≥ F2期者(171.54 ± 16.64 mg/L, 2.13 ± 0.55 ng/ml); ALT(130.25 ± 16.52 U/L), AST(84.53 ± 18.23 U/L)水平低于≥ F2期者(215.48 ± 21.69 U/L, 195.61 ± 21.37 U/L),差异均有统计学意义($t=11.408, 7.431; 25.229, 30.857$,均 $P<0.001$)。

2.4 肝组织炎症或纤维化显著的危险因素分析 见表1。采用Logistic回归模型分析影响肝组织炎症和纤维化的因素,结果显示,血清CP, HNF 1 α 升高分别是肝组织炎症或纤维化显著的独立保护因素($P<0.05$)。

表1

肝组织炎症或纤维化显著的危险因素分析

类别		β	SE	Wald χ^2	OR	95%CI	P
炎症显著	CP (mg/L)	-0.253	0.125	4.097	0.776	0.608 ~ 0.992	0.044
	HNF 1 α (ng/ml)	-0.184	0.084	4.798	0.832	0.706 ~ 0.981	0.029
	ALT (U/L)	0.394	0.206	3.658	1.483	0.990 ~ 2.221	0.056
	AST (U/L)	0.361	0.224	2.597	1.435	0.925 ~ 2.226	0.108
纤维化显著	CP (mg/L)	-0.284	0.113	6.317	0.753	0.603 ~ 0.939	0.012
	HNF 1 α (ng/ml)	-0.165	0.078	4.475	0.848	0.728 ~ 0.988	0.035
	ALT (U/L)	0.378	0.231	2.678	1.459	0.928 ~ 2.295	0.102
	AST (U/L)	0.314	0.185	2.881	1.369	0.953 ~ 1.967	0.090

2.5 慢性HBV感染患者血清CP, HNF 1 α , ALT及AST水平相关性分析 采用Pearson相关系数描述慢性HBV感染患者血清CP, HNF 1 α , ALT及AST水平相关性,结果显示,CP, HNF 1 α 与ALT, AST呈负相关性($r=-0.452, -0.429; -0.521, -0.483$,均 $P<0.001$)。

3 讨论

临床数据显示,HBV感染患者中大多为慢性感染状态,表现为血清乙肝病毒表面抗原(HBsAg)和/或HBV DNA阳性持续时间≥6个月,这种持续感染可引起肝组织出现纤维化,甚至肝硬化^[10]。目前,临床常用肝组织活检评价肝脏病变的严重程度,推荐Metavir评分对组织炎症与纤维化程度进行分期,但肝组织活检属于有创性检查,结果判读有一定的主观差异^[11]。而肝脏瞬时弹性成像技术虽属于无创性检查,但容易受腹腔积液、肥胖等因素的影响^[12]。因此,对于无法进行肝组织活检、肝脏瞬时弹性成像技术等检查的患者,亟需其他可客观

评估病情严重程度的指标。

血清学检查具有无创、重复性好、价格便宜等特点,是反映肝性病理损伤的理想指标^[13]。CP是肝脏合成的糖蛋白,可反映肝脏合成功能,在各种肝病中的临床应用价值受到广泛关注^[14]。CORRADINI等^[15]纳入328例非酒精性脂肪肝患者,发现CP基因多态性可能与患者高铁蛋白血症和肝铁储量增加有关,携带有这种变异的患者存在更严重的肝纤维化。WANG等^[16]通过分析细胞因子表达谱发现,CP可能有助于修复氧化应激,维持肝细胞在无药耐受同种异体原位肝移植模型中的生存。KANG等^[17]通过回顾性研究,血清CP水平与HBV感染患者肝纤维化呈负相关,联合CP,血小板和HBsAg可有效预测显著纤维化,晚期纤维化和肝硬化。HNF 1 α 主要表达于肝脏,可调控肝脏中多个基因表达,参与脂代谢、碳水化合物的合成及代谢等生物过程,对于促进肝细胞的分化成熟,维持肝细胞正常的功能有重要作用^[18]。基础研究成

果表明,沉默HNF1 α 可激活炎症信号通路,加重正常干细胞的损伤和肝纤维化程度^[19]。邓羊羊等^[20]采用免疫组织化学染色法对慢性乙型肝炎患者的肝穿刺组织观察显示,HNF1 α 的表达强度随着肝脏炎症及纤维化程度的加重而降低,提示HNF1 α 可能在肝脏炎症及纤维化过程中其负向调控作用。上述研究表明,CP,HNF1 α 可用于HBV感染的病情评估。

本研究对血清CP,HNF1 α 与慢性HBV感染患者病情严重程度进行分析,结果显示,感染组CP,HNF1 α 水平低于对照组,进一步表明上述指标与慢性HBV感染密切相关,是判断是否存在疾病的潜在诊断标志。同时,不同肝组织炎症、纤维化程度患者CP,HNF1 α 水平有显著差异,CP,HNF1 α 分别与肝功能酶谱ALT,AST呈负相关,血清CP,HNF1 α 升高可能是肝组织炎症或纤维化显著的独立保护因素,由此推测,CP,HNF1 α 可能参与了慢性HBV感染患者肝组织病理变化过程,可用于评估慢性HBV感染患者病情严重程度。

综上所述,血清CP,HNF1 α 水平与慢性HBV感染患者病情严重程度密切相关,可反映肝组织炎症及纤维化进程,有望作为临床反映慢性HBV感染患者肝组织病理变化的敏感指标。但本研究病例样本数较少,仍需要更大样本,进一步阐明CP,HNF1 α 在慢性肝损伤、肝纤维化中的生物学特征。

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