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论著

慢性乙型病毒性肝炎肝硬化发生肝细胞癌的危险因素分析

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摘要 目的:探讨慢性乙型病毒性肝炎(慢乙肝)肝硬化发生肝细胞癌(HCC)的危险因素。方法:研究对象为317例慢性乙肝患者,包括183例慢乙肝肝硬化患者(肝硬化组)和134例慢乙肝相关HCC患者(HCC组),对其性别、年龄、吸烟及饮酒习惯、伴发疾病、实验室检查指标等资料进行比较,探讨慢乙肝肝硬化发生HCC的危险因素。结果:HCC组患者男性所占比例、年龄、有长期大量饮酒习惯、血HBV DNA阳性、合并糖尿病(DM)及高血压所占比例均高于肝硬化组,两组比较 P 均 <0.05 。Logistic回归分析显示,男性、年龄较大、血HBV DNA阳性、DM是慢乙肝肝硬化患者发生HCC的独立危险因素(OR 分别为0.326、1.055、2.988、2.031, P 均 <0.05)。结论:男性、年龄升高、血HBV DNA阳性、DM是慢乙肝肝硬化患者发生HCC的独立危险因素。

关键词 慢性乙型病毒性肝炎;肝硬化;肝细胞癌;糖尿病

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Risk factors of hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with hepatitis B virus-related liver cirrhosis

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Abstract Objective: To investigate the risk factors of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients with hepatitis B virus (HBV)-related liver cirrhosis. **Methods:** A total of 317 patients with chronic hepatitis B were selected and divided into two groups: cirrhosis group with 183 patients and HCC group with 134 group. A case control study was conducted and the two groups were compared in terms of gender, age, smoking and drinking habits, accompanied disease and laboratory test results to explore the risk factors of HCC in patients with HBV-related liver cirrhosis. **Results:** The mean age, the proportions of men, drinking habits, HBV DNA positive and diabetes mellitus (DM) in HCC group were significantly higher than cirrhosis group, $P<0.05$. Logistic regression showed that sex, age, HBV DNA positive and DM were independent risk factors for HCC in patients with HBV-related liver cirrhosis($OR=0.326$, $OR=1.055$, $OR=2.988$, $OR=2.031$, respectively, all $P<0.05$). **Conclusion:** Male, older age, HBV DNA positive and DM are independent risk factors for HCC in patients with HBV-related liver cirrhosis.

Key words hepatitis B; liver cirrhosis; hepatocellular carcinoma; diabetes mellitus

肝硬化是常见的消化系统疾病之一,肝细胞癌(HCC)是我国常见恶性肿瘤之一,每年约有38.3万人死于HCC,是我国社会及医疗的沉重负担^[1]。慢性乙型肝炎(慢乙肝,CHB)感染及其导致的肝硬化是HCC发生的主要危险因素之一^[2],世界范围内约70% HCC的发生与CHB有关^[3]。我国是乙型肝炎大国,1~59岁人群乙型肝炎表面抗原(HBsAg)携带率约为7.18%^[4],因此慢乙肝肝硬化及HCC是我国不可忽视的问题。本文探讨慢乙肝肝硬化发生HCC的危险因素。

1 资料与方法

1.1 临床资料 选择2013年9月-2016年3月天津市第三中心医院肝内科收治的慢乙肝患者,其中慢乙肝肝硬化患者183例(肝硬化组),慢乙肝相关HCC患者134例(HCC组)。慢性乙型肝炎诊断根据实验室检查结果(生化指标和病原体),肝硬化诊断根据影像学检查(腹部超声、腹部超声造影、腹部CT)等结果,HCC诊断根据影像学检查(腹部超声、腹部超声造影、腹部CT、腹部MRI)及肝穿刺活检等结果。

1.2 分析方法 收集两组性别、年龄、吸烟及饮酒习惯、伴发疾病、实验室检查指标等临床资料。采用SPSS17.0统计软件,符合正态或近似正态分布的计量资料以 $\bar{x}\pm s$ 表示;计量资料比较采用独立样

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本 t 检验,计数资料比较采用 χ^2 检验;影响因素分析采用Logistics回归分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 两组基本资料及实验室检查结果比较 HCC组男性所占比例、年龄、长期大量饮酒、合并DM及高血压所占比例、血HBV DNA阳性($>10^3$ cs/mL)率

均高于肝硬化组,差别有统计学意义(t 值分别为7.53、3.75、12.86、9.53、7.19、20.01, P 均 <0.01);两组其余指标相比没有明显差异(P 均 >0.05)。见表1。

2.2 慢乙肝肝硬化发生HCC的Logistic回归分析 Logistic回归分析显示,男性、年龄较大、血HBV DNA阳性、DM是慢乙肝肝硬化患者发生HCC的独立危险因素(P 均 <0.01)。见表2。

表1 两组患者的基本资料及实验室检查结果比较

Tab 1 Comparison of general characteristics and laboratory test results between the two groups

组别	例数	性别(男/女)	年龄/岁	长期大量吸烟(是/否)	长期大量饮酒(是/否)	合并DM(是/否)	合并高血压(是/否)
肝硬化组	183	137/46	52.84±11.27	97/86	68/115	24/159	28/156
HCC组	134	117/17*	57.16±9.26*	68/66	77/57*	36/98*	37/97*

组别	例数	血HBV DNA 阳性(是/否)	血乙型肝炎E抗原阳性(是/否)	血甘油三酯/(mmol/L)	血高密度脂蛋白/(mmol/L)
肝硬化组	183	75/108	74/109	1.07±0.54	0.82±0.48
HCC组	134	89/45*	60/74	0.98±0.46	0.96±0.46

*与肝硬化组相比 $P<0.01$

表2 慢乙肝肝硬化发生HCC的Logistic回归分析

Tab 2 Logistic regression analysis of HCC in patients with HBV-related cirrhosis

自变量	B	S.E.	Wals	OR(95%CI)	P
性别(女性)	-1.121	0.350	10.263	0.326(0.164-0.647)	0.001
年龄	0.054	0.013	17.327	1.055(1.029-1.082)	0.000
血HBV DNA 阳性	1.095	0.252	18.859	2.988(1.823-4.898)	0.000
DM	0.708	0.312	5.154	2.031(1.102-3.743)	0.000

3 讨论

肝硬化是由一种或多种原因引起的、以肝组织弥漫性纤维化、假小叶和再生结节为组织学特征的进行性慢性肝病,在我国HBV感染是发生肝硬化的主要原因,60%的肝硬化由HBV引起^[5]。HCC是指由肝细胞发生的恶性肿瘤,我国HCC患者多有慢性肝脏炎症及肝硬化背景^[11,6],其中过半HCC的发生可归因于HBV感染^[7]。

本研究发现男性是慢乙肝肝硬化患者发生HCC的独立危险因素,这与既往多个研究结果一致^[8-9],有研究表明肝硬化和HCC患者的性激素水平没有明显差异^[8],因此这一结论可能主要与男性更多有不良生活习惯(如饮酒等)有关。此外,本研究表明年龄和血HBV DNA阳性也是HCC发生的独立危险因素,这也与既往研究结果一致^[7,10]。既往研究表明对慢乙肝患者行抗病毒治疗可有效降低HCC的发生^[11],而HCC可能与感染HBV的时间长短有关^[12],在对新生儿统一接种乙肝疫苗前,慢性乙型肝炎患者大多在出生时即感染HBV^[13],这可能也是年龄成为HCC发生的危险因素的原因之一。

本研究还提示DM是慢乙肝肝硬化患者发生HCC的独立危险因素。DM是严重威胁人类健康的世界性公共卫生问题,现我国成年人DM患病率高达11.6%^[14],DM已成为我国的健康新威胁。需要注意的是肝源性糖尿病,主要发生于既往空腹血糖正常、没有糖尿病及高脂血症家族史的患者^[15],即慢性肝病患者同时也是DM的高危人群。已有证据表明,DM可能单独或与其他因素协同作用导致HCC的发生^[16-17],其生物学机制尚不明确,可能与血清胰岛素水平升高有关^[18]。此外,本研究发现HCC患者合并高血压者所占比例明显高于肝硬化患者,而未发现二者血甘油三酯和高密度脂蛋白有明显差异,这与既往研究^[18-19]结果不尽相同,可能与本研究例数较少有关,但仍提示代谢性因素或许也与HCC的发生有关。

综上所述,HCC是慢性乙型肝炎肝硬化患者的严重并发症之一,尤其是男性、年龄较大、血HBV DNA阳性、合并DM者。因HCC的预后差,病死率高,临床医生应给予足够的认识和警惕,监测高危患者的相关指标,对HCC的发生做到早发现、早治疗。

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而促进 OVCA 的 DDP 耐药。为了更加明确地得出这一结论, 还需体内试验进一步探究。

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