

## · 临床研究 ·

# 辛伐他汀对携带乙肝病毒的老年冠心病患者的疗效

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**【摘要】目的** 探讨辛伐他汀对携带乙肝病毒(HBV)的老年冠心病患者血脂水平、肝损害程度及临床预后的影响。

**方法** 选取2018年12月~2019年12月武警特色医学中心收治的携带HBV的110例老年冠心病患者为研究对象,按随机数表法将患者分为2组。对照组行西医综合治疗,治疗组在此基础上加用辛伐他汀治疗,连续治疗6个月。比较2组患者血脂水平、肝损害程度、乙肝病毒脱氧核糖核酸(HBV DNA)载量及再激活情况,并进一步分析其对预后的影响。采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析,根据数据类型分别采用单因素方差分析、*t*检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验进行组间比较。**结果** 2组患者治疗6个月及随访时总胆固醇(TC)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(LDL-C)水平明显低于治疗前,高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)水平明显高于治疗前;随访时治疗组TC、LDL-C水平明显低于对照组,HDL-C水平明显高于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。治疗3、6个月及随访时治疗组HBV DNA载量明显低于对照组[( $2.82\pm0.46$ ) $\times10^6$ 和( $6.63\pm1.58$ ) $\times10^6$ copies/ml, ( $2.52\pm0.38$ ) $\times10^6$ 和( $6.54\pm1.55$ ) $\times10^6$ copies/ml, ( $2.11\pm0.20$ ) $\times10^6$ 和( $6.88\pm1.78$ ) $\times10^6$ copies/ml];随访时HBV DNA再激活率低于对照组(7.27%和45.45%),预后结果明显优于对照组,差异均有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。2组患者治疗方案的变更情况差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );但肝肾功能损伤情况比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。**结论** 辛伐他汀治疗携带HBV的老年冠心病患者,不仅调脂效果佳,还可抑制HBV DNA的复制及降低HBV DNA的再激活率,且不会加重肝损害,安全性良好。

**【关键词】** 老年人; 冠心病; 乙肝病毒携带者; 辛伐他汀; 萘比夫定; 肝功能

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## Simvastatin combined with telbivudine in treatment of coronary heart disease in elderly hepatitis B virus carriers

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**【Abstract】 Objective** To determine the effect of simvastatin on the blood lipid level, liver damage and clinical prognosis of elderly patients with coronary heart disease carrying hepatitis B virus (HBV). **Methods** A total of 110 elderly HBV carriers with coronary heart disease admitted in our hospital from December 2018 to December 2019 were recruited in this study. They were randomly divided into control group (comprehensive treatment of Western medicine) and treatment group (added with simvastatin treatment). After 6 consecutive months' treatment, the blood lipid levels, liver damage, HBV DNA load and reactivation were compared between the 2 groups, and the impact on the prognosis was further analyzed. SPSS statistics 23.0 was used for data analysis, and one-way analysis of variance, student's *t* test or Chi-square test was performed for comparison between groups depending on different data types. **Results** The levels of total cholesterol (TC), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) were decreased and that of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) was increased in the 2 groups after treatment and during follow-up. The levels of TC and LDL-C were significantly lower and the HDL-C level was significantly higher in the treatment group than the control group during follow-up ( $P<0.05$ ). After 3 and 6 months of treatment and during follow-up, the treatment group obtained obviously lower HBV DNA load than the control group [( $2.82\pm0.46$ ) $\times10^6$  vs ( $6.63\pm1.58$ ) $\times10^6$  copies/ml, ( $2.52\pm0.38$ ) $\times10^6$  vs ( $6.54\pm1.55$ ) $\times10^6$  copies/ml, ( $2.11\pm0.20$ ) $\times10^6$  vs ( $6.88\pm1.78$ ) $\times10^6$  copies/ml,  $P<0.05$ ]. The HBV DNA reactivation rate were significantly lower (7.27% vs 45.45%,  $P<0.05$ ) and prognosis results were better in the treatment group than the control group in follow-up period. But there was changes in treatment regimens ( $P<0.05$ ), but no significant difference in liver and kidney damage between the 2 groups ( $P>0.05$ ). **Conclusion** Simvastatin not only exerts good effectiveness in regulating lipids, but also inhibits the replication and reduces the reactivation rate of HBV DNA in the treatment of elderly HBV-carrying patients with coronary heart disease. It has no effect on aggravating liver damage, and shows good safety.

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**【Key words】** aged; coronary heart disease; hepatitis B virus carriers; simvastatin; telbivudine; liver function

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## 冠心病合并乙肝病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)携带者

携带者如果治疗不当,会激活HBV的复制,导致HBV携带者进入肝炎活动期,加快肝硬化及肝衰竭的进程,甚至发展为重型肝炎而死亡<sup>[1,2]</sup>。因此,针对携带HBV的老年冠心病患者这一特殊人群,既要降脂、抗动脉粥样硬化,又要抑制乙肝病毒脱氧核糖核酸(hepatitis B virus DNA, HBV DNA)复制,达到避免肝功能发生不可逆损害的目的<sup>[3]</sup>。有临床研究证实,他汀类药物治疗冠心病可以显著减少主要心血管事件的发生,如心源性猝死、急性心肌梗死、再发性心绞痛等,已成为该类患者降血脂的首选<sup>[4-6]</sup>。目前,关于辛伐他汀治疗冠心病、高胆固醇血症及预防心血管疾病的报道较多,但针对合并HBV携带的老年冠心病患者的治疗则较少见。基于此,本研究用辛伐他汀治疗携带HBV的老年冠心病患者,分析其对该类患者肝肾功能及临床预后的影响,现报道如下。

## 1 研究对象

### 1.1 一般资料

选取2018年12月~2019年12月武警特色医学中心收治的携带HBV的110例老年冠心病患者为研究对象,按照随机数表法将患者分为2组。治疗组55例,其中男30例,女25例,年龄65~80(70.31±5.22)岁;合并基础疾病:高血压35例,糖尿病28例。对照组55例,其中男29例,女26例,年龄66~81(71.29±5.78)岁;合并基础疾病:高血压37例,糖尿病27例。纳入标准:(1)所有患者乙肝表面抗原(hepatitis B surface antigen, HBsAg)、乙肝e抗原(hepatitis B virus e antigen, HBeAg)呈双阳性,且HBV DNA≥1×10<sup>6</sup>拷贝/ml;(2)冠心病诊断符合《临床冠心病诊断与治疗指南》<sup>[7]</sup>中的相关标准,且经冠状动脉造影证实;(3)HBV携带者诊断符合《慢性乙型肝炎防治指南》中的相关标准<sup>[8]</sup>;(4)初治,且治疗前肾功能正常;(5)无辛伐他汀过敏史;(6)不合并其他类型肝炎的病毒性感染。排除标准:(1)既往有肝移植或失代偿肝病;(2)合并肾功能异常;(3)对他汀类药物不耐受或过敏。患者治疗期间禁止服用可以增加辛伐他汀血浓度的药物,入选患者及家属均对研究内容知情同意,并签署知情同意书。

### 1.2 方法

2组患者入院后均对饮食、作息进行严格控制,并鼓励其进行适当运动。对照组:给予西医综合治疗,阿司匹林肠溶片(上海信谊百路达药业有限公司,H31022475)口服,100 mg/次,1次/d;单硝酸异山

梨酯缓释片(山东齐都药业有限公司,H20083577)口服,20 mg/次,2次/d;恩替卡韦胶囊(江西青峰药业有限公司,H20130011)口服,0.5 mg/次,1次/d;合并其他疾病(如高血压、糖尿病等)者给予相应治疗。治疗组:在对照组治疗基础上加用辛伐他汀[山德士(中国)制药有限公司,H20084486]20 mg,每晚1次,连续治疗6个月。停药后3个月进行随访,要求患者来本院门诊进行复查。

### 1.3 观察指标

(1)分别于治疗前、治疗3个月、治疗6个月、随访时抽血检查血脂水平[包括总胆固醇(total cholesterol, TC)、甘油三酯(triglyceride, TG)、低密度脂蛋白胆固醇(low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, LDL-C)、高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, HDL-C)]。(2)肝、肾功能应用全自动生化分析仪(型号:Beckman au5800)。将肝损伤分为3度,轻度:丙氨酸氨基转氨酶(alanine aminotransferase, ALT)40~120 U/L或总胆红素(total bilirubin, TBIL)38~57 μmol/L;中度:ALT 121~200 U/L或TBIL 58~95 μmol/L;重度:ALT>200 U/L或TBIL>95 μmol/L。(3)乙肝表面抗原(HBsAg)、乙肝e抗原(HBeAg)采用酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)进行检测。(4)HBV DNA载量采用聚合酶链反应(polymerase chain reaction, PCR)进行测定。(5)统计并记录2组患者HBV DNA再激活率、治疗方案的变更情况及肾损伤情况。肾小球滤过率估计值(estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR)<60 ml/(min·1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)或出现微量白蛋白尿为肾功能损伤的判断界限。

### 1.4 统计学处理

采用SPSS 23.0统计软件进行数据分析。计量资料以均数±标准差( $\bar{x} \pm s$ )表示,不同时点血清的HBV DNA载量组内比较采用单因素方差分析,两两比较采用Bonferroni检验,两独立样本之间比较采用t检验。计数资料以例数(百分率)表示,组间比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 2组患者血脂水平比较

2组患者治疗前、治疗3个月TC、TG、LDL-C、HDL-C水平比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗6个月、随访时TC、LDL-C水平低于治疗前,HDL-C水平高于治疗前,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ )。随访时治疗组TC、LDL-C水平明显低

于对照组,HDL-C 水平明显高于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );其余指标比较,差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ;表 1)。

## 2.2 2 组患者肝损伤程度比较

治疗组中 27 例肝功能正常,16 例轻度损伤,9 例中度损伤,3 例重度损伤;对照组 35 例肝功能正常、10 例轻度损伤、9 例中度损伤、1 例重度损伤,2 组患者肝功能损伤程度比较差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=3.479, P<0.05$ )。

## 2.3 2 组患者血清 HBV DNA 载量情况比较

组内比较,治疗组不同时点血清 HBV DNA 载量依次降低,差异有统计学意义( $F=18.652, P<0.05$ );对照组不同时点血清 HBV DNA 载量略升高,但差异无统计学意义( $F=0.000, P>0.05$ )。组间比较,治疗前 2 组患者血清 HBV DNA 载量差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ );治疗 3 个月、治疗 6 个月、随访时治疗组 HBV DNA 载量明显低于对照组,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ ;表 2)。血清 HBV DNA 载量的 PCR 结果详见图 1。

## 2.4 2 组患者 HBV DNA 再激活及预后情况比较

随访时,治疗组 HBV DNA 再激活率为 7.27% (4/55),明显低于对照组[45.45% (25/55)],差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=20.651, P=0.000$ );治疗组预后结果(重型肝炎 1 例,死亡 0 例)明显优于对照组(重型肝炎 9 例,死亡 4 例),差异均有统计学意义( $\chi^2=11.786, P=0.001$ )。

## 2.5 2 组患者治疗方案的变更情况及肾功能损伤情况比较

治疗组中 7 例变更治疗方案,45 例维持治疗方案,3 例终止治疗方案;对照组 16 例变更治疗方案、33 例维持治疗方案、6 例终止治疗方案,2 组患者治疗方案的变更情况比较差异有统计学意义( $\chi^2=6.491, P<0.05$ )。治疗组中 2 例出现肾功能损害,对照组中 8 例出现肾功能损害,2 组患者肾损害情况比较差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=2.750, P>0.05$ )。

## 3 讨论

我国是心血管疾病和乙型肝炎双重感染的高发病率国家之一。他汀类药物治疗冠心病益处颇多,每增加一倍剂量可使 LDL-C 下降 5%~6%<sup>[9,10]</sup>。目前他汀类药物主要用于丙肝、非酒精性脂肪肝、原发性胆汁性肝硬化患者的治疗<sup>[11-13]</sup>,现有文献关于合并乙型病毒性肝炎的冠心病患者应用他汀类药物安全治疗的报道较少<sup>[14]</sup>。在携带 HBV 的老年冠心病患者治疗中,药物性肝损害的后果往往很严重,即使停止相关药物,患者的死亡率也可高达 10%~50%<sup>[15]</sup>。在临床中,该类患者常接受西医综合治疗,但长期、大量、多种肝毒性药物容易引起肝损害,因此本研究旨在评估携带 HBV 的老年冠心病患者服用辛伐他汀的安全性。

表 1 2 组患者血脂水平比较

Table 1 Comparison of blood lipid levels between two groups ( $n=55$ , mmol/L,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	TC	TG	LDL-C	HDL-C
<b>Treatment</b>				
Before treatment	6.30±1.14	3.33±0.71	3.78±0.82	1.07±0.35
3 months after treatment	6.24±0.99	3.19±0.71	3.59±0.64	1.05±0.31
6 months after treatment	5.71±0.97*	3.26±0.73	2.88±0.80*	1.24±0.37*
Follow-up	4.78±0.76*#	3.10±0.61	1.90±0.61*#	1.81±0.54*#
<b>Control</b>				
Before treatment	6.34±1.19	3.29±0.75	3.69±0.77	1.08±0.35
3 months after treatment	6.27±1.00	3.29±0.58	3.50±0.74	1.19±0.34
6 months after treatment	5.59±0.96*	3.25±0.69	3.10±0.68*	1.24±0.40*
Follow-up	5.21±0.91*	3.12±0.62	2.55±0.75*	1.61±0.44*

TC: total cholesterol; TG: triglyceride; LDL-C: low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HDL-C: high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. Compared with before treatment, \* $P<0.05$ ; compared with control group, # $P<0.05$ .

表 2 2 组患者血清 HBV DNA 载量情况比较

Table 2 Comparison of serum HBV DNA load between two groups ( $n=55$ ,  $\times 10^6$  copies/ml,  $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Group	Before treatment	3 months after treatment	6 months after treatment	Follow up
Treatment	6.54±1.75	2.82±0.46	2.52±0.38	2.11±0.20
Control	6.30±1.65	6.63±1.58	6.54±1.55	6.88±1.78
t	0.740	17.170	18.681 19.749	
P value	0.461	0.000	0.000	0.000

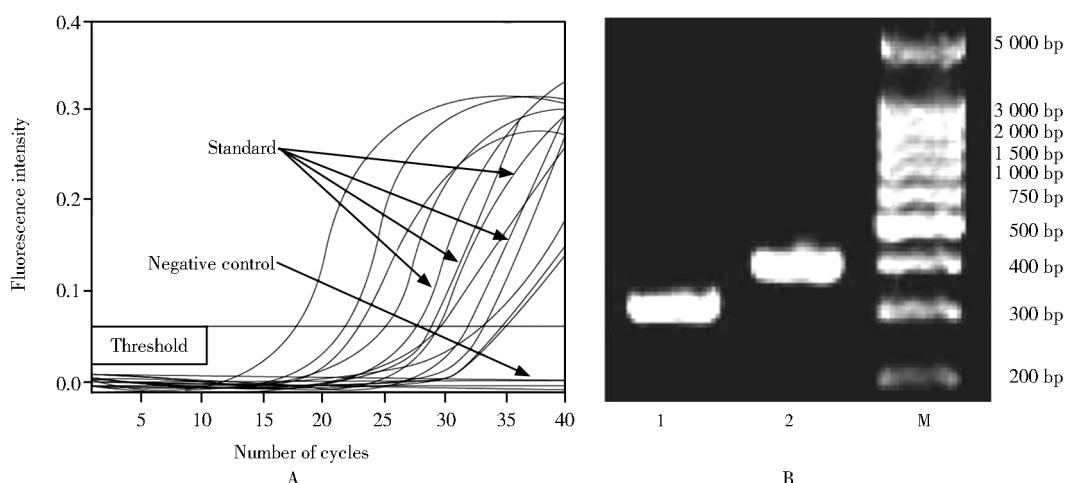


图1 PCR法检测血清HBV DNA的扩增曲线

Figure 1 PCR detection of serum HBV DNA amplification

A: amplification curve (the curve unmarked with arrow refers to sample amplification curve); B: electrophoresis diagram.

(1: unlabeled HBV DNA fragment; 2: dig-labeled HBV DNA fragment; M: DNA marker).

RCP: polymerase chain reaction; HBV DNA: hepatitis B virus DNA.

关于辛伐他汀对携带HBV的老年冠心病患者血脂的影响,本研究结果显示,2组患者治疗3个月、随访时TC、LDL-C水平低于治疗前,HDL-C水平高于治疗前,差异有统计学意义( $P<0.05$ );随访时治疗组TC、LDL-C水平明显低于对照组,HDL-C水平明显高于对照组( $P<0.05$ )。随访时2组患者LDL-C<2.6 mmol/L,已达到《中国成人血脂异常防治指南(2016年修订版)》<sup>[16]</sup>中的治疗目标,降脂效果显著。分析原因,辛伐他汀是3-羟基-3甲基戊二酰辅酶A(3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl coenzyme-A, HMG-CoA)抑制剂,而HMG-CoA是肝细胞合成胆固醇的限速酶,抑制了HMG-CoA就可以有效降低冠心病患者的血脂水平。Giral等<sup>[17]</sup>收集了2012~2014年≥75岁、既往无心血管病史、2年内服用过他汀类药物的120 173例冠心病患者资料,发现停用他汀类药物的受试者心血管事件会增加33%左右。侧面说明他汀类药物在老年冠心病患者中应用可改善长期预后,与本文结果一致。对于辛伐他汀对携带HBV的老年冠心病患者肝功能的影响,本研究结果显示,2组患者比较差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ ),说明辛伐他汀并未增加肝损害。本研究还发现,从组内看,治疗组不同时点血清HBV DNA载量依次降低( $P<0.05$ );从组间看,治疗3个月、6个月、随访时治疗组HBV DNA载量明显低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),说明辛伐他汀可有效抑制HBV DNA的复制,减少HBV DNA水平,缓解肝细胞的病理改变,有效减轻该类患者的肝损害,与Li等<sup>[18]</sup>报道一致。还有文献指出,HBV携带者抗结核治疗时HBV DNA水平越高肝损害越重,因此抑制及清除HBV

可以避免肝损害的发生<sup>[19]</sup>。刘培军等<sup>[20]</sup>研究证实了辛伐他汀通过抑制肝癌细胞系HepG2.2.15细胞中微小染色体维持蛋白7(minichromosome maintenance-7, MCM7)表达水平,从而抑制了该细胞中HBV的复制,阻滞细胞周期进程。由于辛伐他汀具有很强的抗乙肝病毒活性的作用,为临床制备抑制乙肝病毒药物提供了新的有效方法。关于辛伐他汀对携带HBV的老年冠心病患者预后的影响,本研究结果显示,治疗组HBV DNA再激活率明显低于对照组,说明辛伐他汀可抑制HBV再激活。此外,由于老年人肾功能较差,容易发生肾功能损伤,而辛伐他汀具有肾功能保护机制<sup>[21]</sup>,因此辛伐他汀对携带HBV的老年冠心病患者治疗安全性较好。

综上所述,针对携带HBV的老年冠心病患者应用辛伐他汀治疗,降脂效果佳,不增加肝肾损伤,可以抑制HBV DNA的复制及降低HBV DNA的再激活率。

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