

# 乙型肝炎病毒和丙型肝炎病毒感染对肾移植受者存活的影响

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**【摘要】** **目的** 探讨乙型肝炎病毒 (HBV) 和 (或) 丙型肝炎病毒 (hepatitis C virus, HCV) 感染对肾移植受者长期存活的影响及预防措施。**方法** HBV 和 (或) HCV 感染肾移植受者 110 例 (感染组), 其中 HBV 感染受者 56 例、HCV 感染受者 52 例, HBV 与 HCV 合并感染 2 例。非 HBV 与非 HCV 感染受者 694 例 (非感染组)。感染组受者术前有病毒复制者予积极治疗, 研究早期肝功能正常者可接受肾移植, 后期均用聚合酶链反应 (PCR) 检测, 要求连续 3~6 个月 HBV 脱氧核糖核酸 (DNA) 0 copy/ml, HCV 核糖核酸 (RNA) 0 copy/ml 方可接受肾移植。术后定期检测 HBV 与 HCV, 定期检测感染组受者 HBV DNA 滴度、HCV RNA 滴度。发现 HBV 复制, 选用拉米夫定、阿德福韦酯治疗, 酌情减少免疫抑制剂用量。分别比较两组术后 1、3、5 年人、肾存活率, 比较两组的肝功能衰竭病死率。**结果** 非感染组人、肾存活率分别为: 1 年 94.2%、91.4%, 3 年为 86.4%、85.2%, 5 年为 82.7%、78.9%; 感染组人、肾存活率分别为: 1 年 90.2%、88.1%, 3 年为 88.9%、86.2%, 5 年为 81.5%、76.3%; 两组数据比较差异均无统计学意义 (均为  $P > 0.05$ )。感染组中 14 例 (12.7%) 死于肝功能衰竭, 其中 10 例为 HBV 感染者, 非感染组受者无 1 例死于肝衰竭。感染组术后肝衰竭病死率明显高于非感染组 (12.7%、0,  $P < 0.05$ )。**结论** 受者术前 HBV 和 (或) HCV 感染会明显增加肾移植术后肝衰竭死亡危险。患者术前处于病毒复制期应予积极治疗, 在肝炎病毒停止复制 6 个月后再考虑肾移植。长期随访中应定期复查 HBV 与 HCV 感染指标, 早确诊、早治疗, 并及时调整免疫抑制剂剂量。

**【关键词】** 肾移植; 肝炎病毒; 乙型肝炎病毒; 丙型肝炎病毒; 存活率; 肝衰竭

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**Influence of hepatitis B virus and hepatitis C virus infection on the survival of renal transplant recipients** SHI Shao-hua, WANG Zhen-xing, CHEN Hua, WU Zheng-hua, MA Yong-wen, KANG Yan, SU Yu-kun, WU Xiao-tong. Renal Transplantation and Dialysis Center, the Second People's Hospital of Shanxi Province, Taiyuan 030012, China

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**【Abstract】** **Objective** To explore the influence of hepatitis B virus (HBV) and (or) hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection on the long range survival of the kidney transplant recipient, and their prevention. **Methods** One hundred and ten renal transplant recipients with HBV and (or) HCV infection were selected as infection group, in which 56 cases were HBV infection, 52 cases were HCV infection and 2 cases were combined HBV and HCV infection. Six hundred and ninety-four recipients without HBV and HCV infection were selected as non-infection group. In infection group, recipients with virus replication were treated aggressively. In the early stage of the study, the recipients with normal liver function received renal transplantation. In the later stage of the study, HBV deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and HCV ribonucleic acid (RNA) were detected by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Those with HBV DNA and HCV RNA 0 copy/ml for 3-6 months received renal transplantation. The postoperative titer of HBV DNA and HCV RNA in infection group were detected regularly. Lamivudine and adefovir dipivoxil were used and the dose of immunosuppressant was decreased in the condition that HBV replication was detected. The person/ kidney survival rates were compared between the

two groups at 1-, 3-, 5-year after transplantation. And the mortality of liver failure were also compared. **Results** In non-infection group, the postoperative person/ kidney survival rates were 94.2% and 91.4% for 1 year, 86.4% and 85.2% for 3 years, 82.7% and 78.9% for 5 years, respectively. In infection group, the person/ kidney survival rates were 90.2% and 88.1% for 1 year, 88.9% and 86.2% for 3 years, 81.5% and 76.3% for 5 years. There was no significant difference between the 2 groups (all in  $P > 0.05$ ). In infection group, 14 recipients (12.7%) died of liver failure, in whom 10 cases were HBV infection. In non-infection group, no recipient died of liver failure. The mortality of liver failure in the infection group was significantly higher than that in non-infected group (12.7%, 0,  $P < 0.05$ ). **Conclusions** Renal transplant candidate with HBV and (or) HCV infection would increase the risk of death for liver failure after transplantation. Preoperative aggressive treatment should be given to the recipients with virus replication. Renal transplantation should be considered 6 months after the replication ceased. In the long-term follow-up, HBV DNA and HCV RNA should be regularly examined for early final diagnosis, early treatment of the infection and adjustment of immunosuppressant doses.

**【Key words】** Renal transplantation; Hepatitis virus; Hepatitis B virus; Hepatitis C virus; Survival rate; Liver failure

尿毒症患者长期接受血液透析及综合治疗,其乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)和丙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis C virus, HCV)感染率极高。据我院病历资料统计,长期血液透析患者的HBV感染率约11%,HCV感染率为8%。随着尿毒症患者肾移植手术成功率显著提高,HBV与HCV感染对人和移植肾存活率的影响已引起移植科医师的广泛关注<sup>[1]</sup>。为总结经验,笔者分析了HBV和或HCV感染的肾移植受者术后存活情况,现报道如下。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 诊断标准

HBV感染的诊断标准:乙型肝炎表面抗原(HBsAg)阳性或HBV脱氧核糖核酸(DNA)阳性。HCV感染的诊断标准:HCV核糖核酸(RNA)阳性,或抗-HCV阳性。

### 1.2 一般资料

1996年5月至2008年12月在我移植中心行肾移植的804例受者。术前发生HBV和(或)HCV感染共110例(感染组),其中HBV感染受者56例,男38例,女18例,平均年龄37岁;HCV感染受者52例,男30例,女22例,平均年龄47岁,其余2例为HBV与HCV合并感染受者,男女各1例,分别为24岁与27岁。非HBV与HCV感染受者694例(非感染组),男451例,女243例,平均年龄48.2岁。

感染组受者术前有病毒复制者予积极治疗。接受肾移植的标准:2003年前肝功能正常者可接受移植,2003年后感染组患者均用聚合酶链反应

(PCR)检测,要求连续3~6个月HBV DNA 0 copy/ml, HCV RNA 0 copy/ml方可接受肾移植。

### 1.3 术后治疗

术后均采用三联免疫抑制治疗方案。2000年以前多选择下述两种方案:(1)环孢素(CsA)+硫唑嘌呤+泼尼松方案,CsA起始量为8 mg/(kg·d),硫唑嘌呤75~100 mg/d;(2)CsA+麦考酚吗乙酯(MMF)+泼尼松方案,CsA起始量为6 mg/(kg·d),MMF 1.5 g/d。2000年以后,HBV感染受者选用他克莫司(FK506)+MMF+泼尼松方案,FK506起始量为1.5 mg/(kg·d),MMF 1.5 g/d,后改为1.0 g/d维持;HCV感染受者仍选用CsA+MMF+泼尼松方案,CsA起始量为6 mg/(kg·d),MMF 1.5 g/d,后改为1.0 g/d维持。

术后定期检测HBV与HCV,肝炎病毒阳性者应定期检测HBV DNA滴度、HCV RNA滴度。发现HBV复制,选用拉米夫定、阿德福韦酯治疗;如无效使用恩替卡韦。本文研究对象未发现耐药者。建议受者终身服用核苷类如拉米夫定、恩替卡韦等,酌情减少免疫抑制剂用量。

### 1.4 研究方法

收集两组病例的临床资料及随访结果。分别比较两组术后1、3、5年人、肾存活率,比较两组的肝衰竭病死率。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采用SPSS 16.0统计软件。计数资料比较采用 $\chi^2$ 检验。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

两组受者的术后1、3、5年人、肾存活率见表1。两组数据比较差异均无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。感染组中14例死于肝衰竭(12.7%),其中10例为HBsAg阳性者,6例死于急性呼吸窘迫综合征(ARDS),3例死于肿瘤,3例死于心脑血管疾病,余1例死于自杀。非感染组受者无1例死于肝衰竭。感染组术后肝衰竭病死率明显高于非感染组(12.7%、0,  $P<0.05$ )。

表1 两组受者的术后1、3、5年人、肾存活率比较  
Table 1 Compare of 1-, 3-, 5-year person and graft survival rates of recipients in two groups %

分 组	n	人存活率	移植肾存活率
感染组	110		
术后1年		90.2	88.1
术后3年		88.9	86.2
术后5年		81.5	76.3
非感染组	694		
术后1年		94.2	91.4
术后3年		86.4	85.2
术后5年		82.7	78.9

## 3 讨论

HBV感染对肾移植受者存活率和移植肾存活率的影响大小报道不一,早年的报道预后较差,肝脏相关并发症病死率可增加5~10倍<sup>[2]</sup>。最近,KLiem等<sup>[3]</sup>报道德国HBV和HCV阳性的肾移植受者术后5年肾功能和肝功能与HBV和HCV,两种病毒均为阴性的受者比较无明显差异。本组研究的感染组受者与非感染组受者术后1、3、5年人、肾存活率相当。两组受者死亡原因分析,感染组术后肝衰竭病死率明显高于非感染组(12.7%、0,  $P<0.05$ ),且本文资料显示,肝衰竭受者中HBsAg阳性者占71%。说明肝炎病毒特别是HBV的感染严重威胁肾移植受者的长期存活<sup>[4-5]</sup>。

HBV和HCV阳性不是肾移植手术的禁忌证<sup>[6-7]</sup>。目前我院对所有肝炎病毒阳性患者均用PCR法检测,要求连续3~6个月HBV DNA 0 copy/ml, HCV RNA 0 copy/ml方可接受肾移植。

术后发现乙肝病毒复制,选用拉米夫定、阿德福韦酯治疗,如无效使用恩替卡韦,目前未发现耐药患者。建议终身服用核苷类如拉米夫定、恩替卡韦等,酌情减少免疫抑制剂用量。术后发现HCV复制者酌情减少免疫抑制剂用量。普通的HCV复制可用于干扰素治疗,但该药可增加移植肾排斥风险<sup>[8]</sup>,因此,肾移植术后是否使用干扰素尚存争议<sup>[9-10]</sup>。部分文献报道,术后随着时间延长,免疫抑制剂逐渐减量,免疫功能恢复,HCV抗体与HBsAg的阳性率会逐渐下降<sup>[11]</sup>。由此可见,适当减少免疫抑制剂用量有利于受者的免疫功能恢复,以减少HBV和(或)HCV感染引发的肝衰竭,有助于提高人、肾的长期存活率<sup>[12]</sup>。

综上所述,受者术前HBV和(或)HCV感染会明显增加肾移植术后肝衰竭死亡危险<sup>[13-14]</sup>。术前病毒复制期应予积极治疗,在肝炎病毒停止复制6个月后再考虑肾移植。长期随访中应定期复查HBV与HCV感染相关实验室检查,早发现、早治疗,并及时调整免疫抑制剂量。

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