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## 替比夫定对乙型肝炎病毒母婴阻断效果的Meta分析

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Title: Efficacy of telbivudine on preventing mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B virus: a Meta-analysis

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摘要: 目的 综合评价替比夫定阻断乙型肝炎病毒母婴传播的效果。 方法 检索国内外有关替比夫定阻断HBV母婴传播的临床对照试验文献, 通过Meta分析方法, 对HBV感染孕妇的HBV DNA定量水平及婴儿HBsAg、HBV DNA血清学阳性率进行合并分析。 结果 替比夫定组孕妇HBV DNA水平较治疗前下降 ( $WMD=3.62$ ,  $95\%CI=3.41\sim3.82$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), 且分娩前HBV DNA水平低于对照组 ( $WMD=-3.51$ ,  $95\%CI=-3.79\sim-3.23$ ,  $P<0.01$ )。 婴儿出生后24 h内, 替比夫定组的HBsAg阳性率、HBV DNA阳性率分别为11.5%、3.9%, 低于对照组的25.8%、17.7% ( $RR=0.45$ ,  $95\%CI=0.32\sim0.63$ ,  $P<0.01$ ,  $RR=0.26$ ,  $95\%CI=0.15\sim0.44$ ,  $P<0.01$ )。 婴儿6月龄, 替比夫定组的HBV DNA阳性率为2.6%, 低于对照组的19.2% ( $RR=0.15$ ,  $95\%CI=0.06\sim0.39$ ,  $P<0.01$ )。 婴儿12月龄, 替比夫定组的HBsAg阳性率、HBV DNA阳性率分别为3.8%、2.2%, 低于对照组的21.5%、16.6% ( $RR=0.18$ ,  $95\%CI=0.09\sim0.39$ ,  $P<0.01$ ,  $RR=0.15$ ,  $95\%CI=0.06\sim0.38$ ,  $P<0.01$ )。 结论 在孕中后期使用替比夫定进行抗病毒治疗, 能够降低孕妇乙肝病毒载量, 最终起到较好的乙型肝炎病毒母婴阻断效果。

Abstract: Objective To evaluate the efficacy of telbivudine on preventing mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B virus (HBV), and to provide a basis for the prevention and control of mother-to-child transmission of HBV. Methods We retrieved the domestic and foreign literatures about controlled clinical trials of telbivudine preventing mother-to-child transmission of HBV. Meta-analysis was

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used to analyze HBV DNA level of HBV-infected pregnant women, and HBsAg and HBV DNA seropositivity of infants. **Results** The HBV DNA level of pregnant women of telbivudine group was decreased after treatment ( $WMD=3.62$ , 95%  $CI=3.41$  to  $3.82$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), and was lower than those in control group before parturition ( $WMD=-3.51$ , 95%  $CI=-3.79$  to  $-3.23$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). Within 24 hours after infants birth, the seropositivity of HBsAg and HBV DNA of telbivudine group infants were 11.5% and 3.9% respectively, lower than those in control group, 25.8% and 17.7% respectively ( $RR=0.45$ , 95%  $CI=0.32$  to  $0.63$ ,  $P<0.01$ ;  $RR=0.26$ , 95%  $CI=0.15$  to  $0.44$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). The HBV DNA seropositivity of 6-month infants from telbivudine group was 2.6%, lower than 19.2% for the control group ( $RR=0.15$ , 95%  $CI=0.06$  to  $0.39$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). The seropositivity of HBsAg and HBV DNA of 12-month infants from telbivudine group were 3.8% and 2.2% respectively, lower than 21.5% and 16.6% for the control group ( $RR=0.18$ , 95%  $CI=0.09$  to  $0.39$ ,  $P<0.01$ ;  $RR=0.15$ , 95%  $CI=0.06$  to  $0.38$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). **Conclusion** Telbivudine treatment during the second and third trimester of pregnancy reduces HBV DNA level in pregnant women, and ultimately prevents mother-to-child transmission of HBV.

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