

论文

HCV感染患者肝脏纤维化255例队列研究

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摘要:

目的 了解有偿献血者中丙型肝炎病毒(HCV)感染者肝脏纤维化状况和丙肝纤维化危险因素。方法 选取河南省王营村有有偿献血史的单纯HCV感染者149例和丙型肝炎病毒/人类免疫缺陷病毒(HCV/HIV)混合感染者106例,进行回顾性队列研究和现场调查,采集血样进行HCV、HIV抗体、CD4、CD8T细胞检测,B超检查肝脏纤维化;采用COX回归分析比较HCV感染者肝脏纤维化的危险因素。结果 255例患者中,肝脏纤维化发生率为25.88%(66/255),不同性别、是否接受高效抗逆转录病毒治疗、CD4T和CD8T细胞计数、病毒感染类型的肝脏纤维化发生率差异均有统计学意义($P<0.05$);以肝脏纤维化为结局,HCV混合感染组的中位生存时间比单纯HCV感染者早5.74年进入肝脏纤维化阶段,差异有统计学意义($\chi^2=47.41, P<0.01$)。HCV/HIV混合感染是影响肝脏纤维化的危险因素($\chi^2=10.453, P<0.01$)。结论 与单纯HCV感染者比较,HCV/HIV混合感染能够增加肝脏纤维化发生危险性并加快其病程进程。

关键词: 有偿献血 丙型肝炎病毒(HCV) 人类免疫缺陷病毒(HIV) 混合感染 肝脏纤维化

Progression of liver fibrosis in 255 HCV infection patients: a retrospective cohort study

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Abstract:

Objective To investigate the liver fibrosis progression in hepatitis C virus(HCV)infected patients and its risk factors among paid blood donors in Wangying village of Henan province.Methods Totally 149 HCV monoinfected and 106 HCV/human immunodeficiency virus(HIV)coinfected paid blood donors were enrolled into a cohort and followedup.The blood samples were collected for HCV or HIV antibody test and CD4T,CD8T cell counts,and B ultrasonic examination was performed for liver fibrosis detection.Cox regression analysis was used to explore the risk factors of liver fibrosis in HCV patients.Results Among the subjects,25.88% (66/255)were diagnosed as liver fibrosis and the incidence of liver fibrosis was different between the patients of different gender,with and without highly active anti-retroviral therapy,different counts of CD4T and CD8T cell,and types of virus infection ($\chi^2=10.453, P<0.01$).Considering liver fibrosis as the end point,the median survive time of coinfectd group was 5.74 years earlier than the monoinfected group,with a significant difference($P<0.05$).Cox regression analysis indicated that the only risk factor of liver fibrosis was types of virus infected ($\chi^2=10.453, P<0.01$).Conclusion compared with the HCV monoinfected,HCV/HIV coinfectd could increase the risk of hepatic fibrosis and accelerate the progression of liver fibrosis.

Keywords: paid blood donor hepatitis C virus(HCV) human immunodeficiency virus(HIV) coinfection liver fibrosis

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