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## 慢性乙型肝炎患者血清 IL-17A、GP73 水平与肝功能指标及病情严重程度的关系分析 \*

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**摘要 目的:**探讨慢性乙型肝炎(CHB)患者血清白细胞介素-17A(IL-17A)、高尔基体蛋白73(GP73)水平与肝功能指标及病情严重程度的关系。**方法:**选取2018年10月至2019年10月于青海大学附属医院就诊的CHB患者93例作为研究对象(CHB组),另选取同时期于我院体检的健康志愿者33例作为对照组。比较不同病情严重程度、不同乙型肝炎e抗原(HbeAg)表达的CHB患者IL-17A、GP73水平及肝功能相关指标[丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)、门冬氨酸氨基转移酶(AST)、白蛋白、总胆红素(TBiL)]的差异,并分析IL-17A、GP73水平与患者病情严重程度及肝功能相关指标的相关性。**结果:**CHB组中轻度、中度、重度患者血清IL-17A、GP73、ALT、AST及TBiL水平均高于对照组,白蛋白水平低于对照组( $P<0.05$ ),并且随着CHB患者病情严重程度的加重其血清中IL-17A、GP73、ALT、AST及TBiL水平逐渐升高,白蛋白水平逐渐降低( $P<0.05$ )。CHB组HbeAg阴性患者血清中的IL-17A、GP73、ALT及AST水平均明显高于HbeAg阳性患者( $P<0.05$ ),而白蛋白和TBiL水平无明显差异( $P>0.05$ )。CHB患者血清IL-17A、GP73均与ALT、AST及TBiL呈正相关,与白蛋白呈负相关,与患者病情严重程度呈正相关( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:**CHB患者血清中IL-17A、GP73水平明显升高,且与患者病情严重程度及肝功能相关指标呈明显相关性,临床中可联合检测用于患者病情评估及预后监测。

**关键词:**慢性乙型肝炎;白细胞介素-17A;高尔基体蛋白73;肝功能;病情严重程度;相关性

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## Correlation Analysis of Serum IL-17A and GP73 Levels with Liver Function Indexes and Disease Severity in Patients with Chronic Hepatitis B\*

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**ABSTRACT Objective:** To investigate the relationship between the serum interleukin-17a (IL-17A) and golgi protein 73 (GP73) levels with liver function indexes and disease severity in patients with chronic hepatitis B (CHB). **Methods:** A total of 93 patients with CHB who were treated in Qinghai University Affiliated Hospital from October 2018 to October 2019 were selected as the study objects (CHB group), and 33 healthy people who were examined in the same period in Qinghai University Affiliated Hospital were selected as the control group. The IL-17A, GP73 levels and the related indexes of liver function (aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), albumin, total bilirubin (TBiL)) were compared in patients with different degree of disease and different indexes expression of hepatitis be antigen (HbeAg). The correlation between the IL-17A and GP73 levels and the disease severity and the related indexes of liver function were analyzed. **Results:** The serum IL-17A, GP73, ALT, AST and TBiL levels in patients with mild, moderate and severe CHB were higher than those in the control group, the albumin level was lower than the control group ( $P<0.05$ ). With the aggravation of CHB, the serum IL-17A, GP73, ALT, AST and TBiL levels gradually increased and the albumin level gradually decreased ( $P<0.05$ ). The serum IL-17A, GP73, ALT and AST levels in HBeAg negative patients were significantly higher than those in HBeAg positive patients in CHB group ( $P<0.05$ ) and there was no significant difference in albumin and TBiL levels ( $P>0.05$ ). The serum IL-17A and GP73 levels were positively correlated with ALT, AST and TBiL, negatively correlated with albumin and positively correlated with the disease severity of patients with CHB ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The serum IL-17A and GP73 levels in patients with CHB are significantly increased and they are significantly correlated with the degree of disease and related liver function index. In clinical, which combined detection can be used for patients' condition evaluation and prognosis monitoring.

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平均明显高于 HBeAg 阳性患者( $P<0.05$ ),而白蛋白和 TBIL 水平无明显差异( $P>0.05$ ),详见表 2。

表 2 HBeAg 阳性和阴性患者血清中 IL-17A、GP73 及肝功能指标的比较( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

Table 2 Comparison of serum IL-17A, GP73 and liver function indexes between HBeAg positive and HBeAg negative patients( $\bar{x}\pm s$ )

CHB group	n	ALT(U/L)	AST(U/L)	Albumin(g/L)	TBiL(μmol/L)	IL-17A(ng/L)	GP73(mg/L)
HBeAg positive	51	187.25±52.45	149.69±33.73	34.73±7.59	30.21±5.49	479.57±151.27	127.59±31.27
HBeAg negative	42	281.17±77.24	270.99±21.59	35.88±6.53	31.76±7.23	656.07±123.56	153.01±40.91
t		-6.169	-13.088	-0.774	-1.175	-4.574	-2.497
P		0.000	0.000	0.441	0.243	0.000	0.014

### 2.3 IL-17A、GP73 与肝功能指标的相关性

血清中 IL-17A、GP73 均与 ALT、AST 及 TBIL 呈正相关,

与白蛋白呈负相关( $P<0.05$ ),详见表 3 及图 1、2。

表 3 IL-17A、GP73 与肝功能指标的相关性

Table 3 Correlation between IL-17A, GP73 and liver function indexes

Indexes	IL-17A		GP73	
	r	P	r	P
ALT	0.420	0.000	0.491	0.000
AST	0.817	0.000	0.332	0.000
Albumin	-0.378	0.000	-0.451	0.000
TBiL	0.399	0.000	0.314	0.000

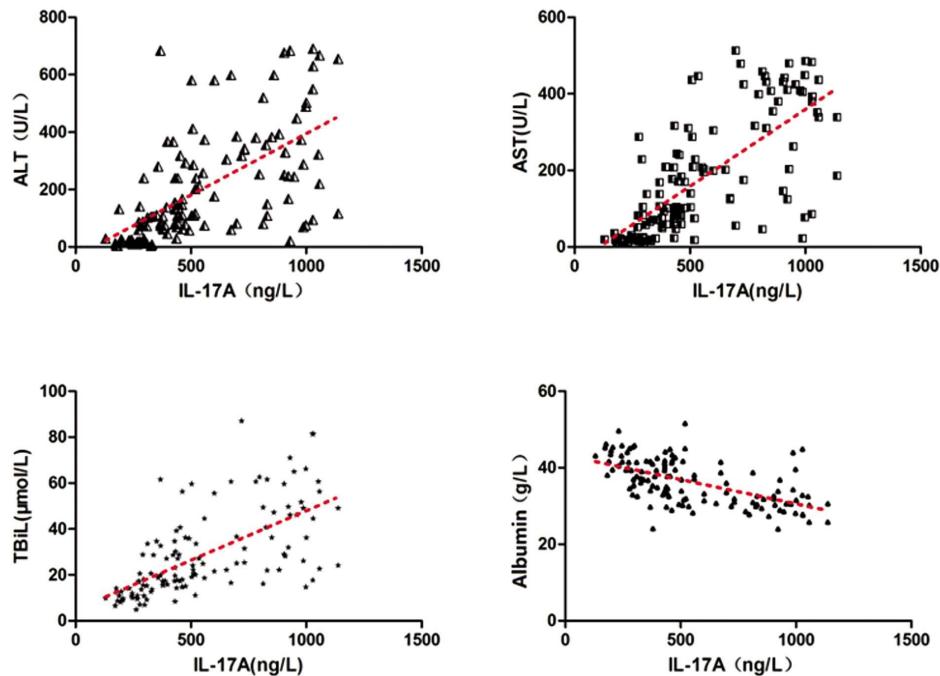


图 1 IL-17A 与肝功能指标的相关性

Fig.1 Correlation between IL-17A and liver function indexes

### 2.4 IL-17A、GP73 与 CHB 患者病情严重程度的相关性

血清中 IL-17A、GP73 均与患者病情严重程度呈正相关( $r=0.314, 0.481, P=0.000, 0.000$ ),详见图 3。

## 3 讨论

CHB 的发生发展有多种因素参与,包括细胞凋亡基因、自身免疫应答、病毒性细胞损伤因子及体内各种细胞因子等<sup>[7]</sup>,其

中机体的自身免疫应答起着至关重要的作用,乙肝病毒感染机体后可通过各种细胞因子激活机体免疫系统,进而引起肝损害。本研究发现 CHB 患者血清中 IL-17A、GP73、ALT、AST 及 TBIL 水平均高于对照组,白蛋白水平低于对照组,并且随着 CHB 患者病情加重其血清中 IL-17A、GP73、ALT、AST 及 TBIL 水平逐渐升高,白蛋白水平逐渐降低,这说明 IL-17A 和 GP73 在患者血清水平的变化在一定程度上反应了 CHB 患者的病

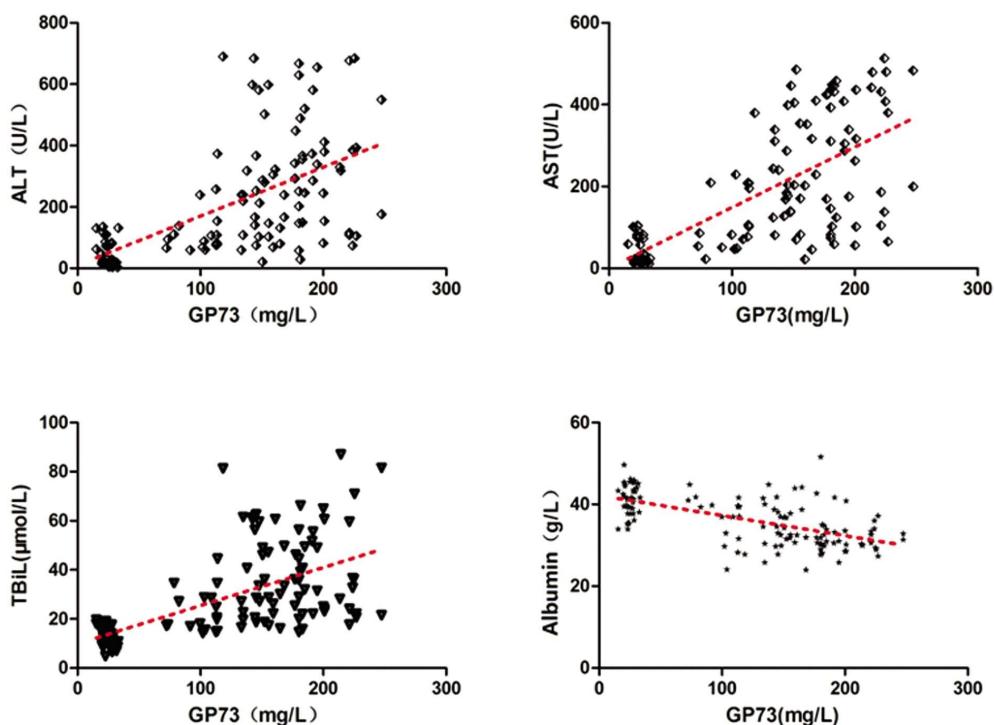


图 2 GP73 与肝功能指标的相关性

Fig. 2 Correlation between GP73 and liver function indexes

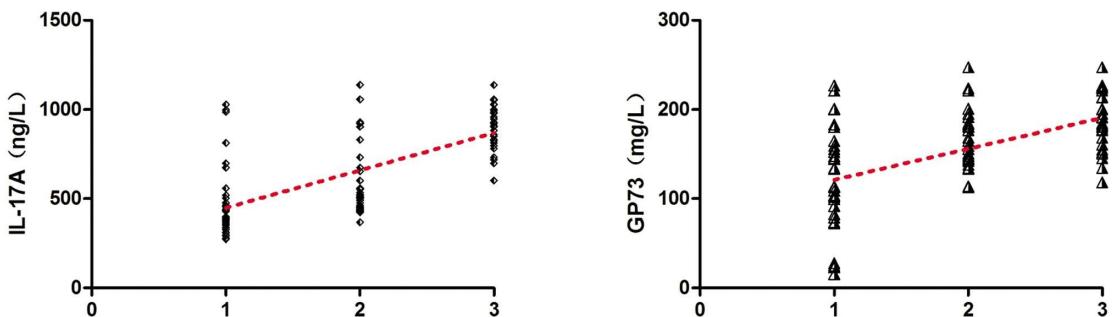


图 3 IL-17A、GP73 与 CHB 患者病情严重程度的相关性

Fig. 3 Correlation between IL-17A, GP73 and disease severity of CHB

Note: 1: mild; 2: moderate; 3: severe

情变化，并且与肝功能相关指标的变化有一致性趋势，这可能为 CHB 患者的病情评估提供新的思路。目前也有很多文献报道了 IL-17A 和 GP73 与 CHB 患者的病情关系，例如丁庆莉<sup>[8]</sup>的研究指出 IL-17A 可能参与了 CHB 患者肝脏损伤和疾病进展过程，吴云<sup>[9]</sup>的研究显示血清 GP73 水平升高是肝脏炎症发生的独立危险因素，这些研究与我们的结果也是一致的。究其原因，可能是机体感染病毒后产生的 IL-17A 和 GP73 激活机体自身免疫应答，促进肝脏星状细胞的活化，加速机体炎性细胞的活化和浸润，导致肝脏正常的解剖的功能发生异常<sup>[10-12]</sup>，肝功能严重受损，肝损伤指标上升，而合成蛋白能力下降，极大的损害了机体的生命健康。因此，临床中可积极检测患者血清中 IL-17A 和 GP73 的水平，以快速准确的评估患者病情。

根据既往研究显示，HbeAg 阴性 CHB 患者的病程一般较长，机体内经常有短期的持续性或者长期的间歇性乙肝病毒生长复制，肝组织的炎症坏死程度及肝功能损伤更为严重，并且此类患者肝纤维化、肝硬化及进展为肝癌的风险很高<sup>[13-15]</sup>。本研

究得出 HbeAg 阴性患者血清中的 IL-17A、GP73、ALT 及 AST 水平均明显高于 HbeAg 阳性患者，白蛋白和 TBIL 水平无明显差异，此结果说明 HbeAg 阴性 CHB 患者体内炎症因子的水平更高，肝功能受损可能较重，间接的说明了 CHB 患者体内病毒复制情况可能与 IL-17A、GP73 有一定的相关性。但有些研究发现 HbeAg 阳性和阴性 CHB 患者体内的炎性因子并无明显差异，比如操伟庆<sup>[16]</sup>的研究显示 HbeAg 阳性和阴性 CHB 患者体内 IL-17A、TGF-1 含量无明显差异，程华的研究<sup>[17]</sup>发现 GP73 在 HbeAg 阳性和阴性 CHB 患者体内的表达也是无差异的。这些研究与我们的结果看似不一致，实则并不冲突，本研究结果得出 HbeAg 阴性患者炎性因子较高，但是与 HbeAg 阳性患者相比白蛋白和 TBIL 水平无明显，可能的原因是入组的 HbeAg 阴性患者病程并不比 HbeAg 阳性患者长，此阶段只进展到肝脏组织的炎性反应，但肝功能并未受到损伤，因此患者的合成蛋白能力及处理胆红素能力差别不大；还有可能是 IL-17A、GP73 对于 CHB 患者病情严重程度及肝功能损害的预

测价值并不全面,不能反应患者体内的病毒复制情况<sup>[18,19]</sup>。因此,未来应该设计更多的随机对照试验以验证其临床应用价值。

很多研究显示 IL-17A、GP73 与 CHB 患者病情严重程度及肝功能指标密切相关<sup>[20,21]</sup>,本研究研究得出患者血清中 IL-17A、GP73 均与 ALT、AST 及 TBIL 呈正相关,与白蛋白呈负相关,与患者病情严重程度呈明显的正相关。IL-17A 由机体免疫调节应答细胞分泌,在病理性免疫损伤的发生发展中起着重要作用<sup>[22-24]</sup>,其可通过激活肝脏的 Kupffer 细胞促进各种 IL 及 TNF 因子的表达、经 Stat3 信号通路诱导肝脏星状细胞的激活及加速骨桥蛋白的堆积和趋化因子的定向堆积,进而加速 CHB 患者的自身免疫应答及炎性反应,引起肝功能受损<sup>[25-27]</sup>; GP73 是一种病毒反应性蛋白,其由高尔基体合成释放,在患者感染病毒后,经过病毒刺激机体内的 GP73 合大幅度增加,其升高表示机体发生病毒感染且与患者的病情严重程度密切相关<sup>[28-30]</sup>。因此,CHB 患者血清中的 IL-17A 和 GP73 可以反映患者的肝功能受损情况及病情的严重程度,临床中可以联合对其进行监测以快速准确的评估患者的病情严重程度,还可以用于患者治疗过程中的病情监测,值得推广。

综上所述,CHB 患者血清中 IL-17A、GP73 水平明显升高,且与患者病情严重程度及肝功能相关指标呈明显相关性,临床中可联合检测用于患者病情评估及预后监测。

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(上接第 4584 页)

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