

## · 综述 ·

## 慢性乙型肝炎母婴传播的影响因素新进展

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【摘要】 乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)传播的主要途径是母婴传播,对母亲HBsAg阳性的新生儿进行联合免疫(HBIG + 乙肝疫苗),母婴阻断成功率可达90%~95%,但对于高病毒载量的母亲,在联合免疫的情况下,仍有8%~32%的婴儿在围生期感染HBV,在围产期感染HBV者有90%发展成慢性感染,这些慢性感染者有15%~25%死于肝硬化和肝癌。因此,对HBV感染的孕妇进行管理及制定阻断HBV母婴传播的策略对降低母婴传播率至关重要。由于人们对此类问题的敏感性,临床试验难以进行。本文将从HBV母婴传播模式和影响因素等方面进行综述。

【关键词】 肝炎,乙型;母婴传播模式;影响因素

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【Abstract】 HBV is mainly transmitted via mother-to-child transmission (MTCT), combined immunization (HBIG + hepatitis B vaccination) had reduced 90%-95% newborns MTCT, but for mothers of high viral load, there were still 8%-32% newborns infected with HBV. Over 90% of perinatally acquired infections progress to chronic HBV infection. There were 15%-25% of these chronic infected people will die of cirrhosis or liver cancer eventually. Therefore, the management of HBsAg-positive pregnant women and the strategy of blocking MTCT are crucial to reduce the MTCT rate. Due to the sensitivity of such problems, clinical trials are difficult. Here, the routes of transmission and influencing factors of MTCT were overviewed.

【Key words】 Chronic hepatitis B; Mother-to-child transmission mode; Influencing factors

全球约有20亿人感染HBV<sup>[1]</sup>,其中约2.4亿为慢性乙型肝炎感染者,这些慢性感染者有20%~30%死于肝硬化和肝癌<sup>[2]</sup>。而HBV传播的主要途径是母婴传播,HBV母婴传播尚无明确的定义。HBV感染潜伏期较长,出生时新生儿外周血中HBsAg和HBeAg为阴性,不能排除母婴传播;而HBsAg、HBeAg以及相关抗体可通过胎盘进入胎儿体内,新生儿出生时外周血中HBsAg和HBeAg为阳性也不能判为母婴传播<sup>[3]</sup>。大部分研究把婴儿7~12个月时HBsAg阳性判定为HBV母婴传播<sup>[4-6]</sup>。在围产期感染HBV者有90%发展成慢性感染<sup>[7]</sup>。为减少HBV的母婴传播,对母亲HBsAg

阳性的新生儿进行联合免疫(HBIG + 乙肝疫苗),母婴阻断成功率可达90%~95%<sup>[8]</sup>,但对于高病毒载量(HBV DNA >  $1 \times 10^7$  IU/ml)的母亲,在联合免疫的情况下,仍有8%~32%的婴儿在围生期感染HBV<sup>[7]</sup>。大量研究表明,孕妇HBV高病毒载量和e抗原阳性是婴儿免疫失败的重要因素。孕晚期降低母亲病毒载量如抗病毒治疗可降低母婴传播率<sup>[9-11]</sup>。然而何时选用何种药物对孕妇进行抗病毒治疗仍是一个巨大的挑战。

#### 一、HBV母婴传播的模式

1. 宫内传播:由于研究病例数、检测方法和诊断标准的不同,新生儿HBV宫内感染率的报道从5%~45%不等<sup>[12]</sup>。而HBV宫内感染的机制尚不明确。孕期母亲的血液由于胎盘收缩可以通过胎盘渗漏到胎儿血液循环引起胎儿宫内感染<sup>[13-15]</sup>,另外,HBV可感染胎盘细胞,从而进入胎儿血液循环。最近的一些研究表明感染了HBV的母血单个核细胞(PBMC)能进入胎儿血液循环而引起宫内感染<sup>[16]</sup>,HBV可

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以感染PBMC并在其中复制<sup>[17]</sup>,并能释放病毒颗粒<sup>[18]</sup>。母亲PBMCs HBV DNA和(或)HBsAg阳性,即使血清HBV DNA低于检测下限和HBsAg阴性,其新生儿也可能发生HBV感染<sup>[16,19]</sup>,甚至发生急性肝炎<sup>[16,20]</sup>。一些HBV感染的新生儿仅仅PBMCs HBV DNA阳性<sup>[16]</sup>。这些结果表明,母亲PBMC细胞在HBV母婴宫内感染中起到重要作用。对于宫内感染发生时期尚有争议,之前研究表明HBV宫内感染发生在妊娠晚期<sup>[21-22]</sup>;而Shao等<sup>[23]</sup>在对HBsAg阳性的母亲孕中期流产的流产儿外周血清及PBMC细胞检测到HBV DNA和HBsAg,表明宫内感染可发生在妊娠中期,而在妊娠晚期宫内感染机率显著增加。更有研究显示孕早期即能发生HBV母婴传播,HBV能感染卵母细胞并在其中复制,而这些卵母细胞能受精成功并分化成胚胎,HBV能在胚胎复制从而引起母婴传播,这种传播与母亲病毒载量无关<sup>[24]</sup>。

目前,由于对妊娠早、中期胎儿血液样本的收集十分困难,所以对早中期宫内感染的研究甚少。为指导妊娠期HBV母婴阻断抗病毒治疗时机,降低HBV宫内感染率,临床应对HBV宫内感染特别是对妊娠早、中期宫内感染进行更多研究。

2. 产时传播:产时传播是HBV母婴传播的最主要传播模式。传播的机制可能包括子宫收缩时母亲血液进入胎儿血液,羊膜破裂后胎儿黏膜直接接触母亲阴道分泌物或血液<sup>[25]</sup>。90%的母亲HBsAg阳性新生儿胃液中能检测到HBsAg<sup>[26]</sup>。但出生后给新生儿肌注HBIG和乙肝疫苗能阻止母亲HBsAg阳性的新生儿发生产时传播<sup>[27]</sup>。

3. 产后传播:母亲HBeAg阳性而出生时未发生感染的新生儿在随后的6个月有34%会感染HBV<sup>[11]</sup>。产后传播主要是由于母亲与婴儿直接的亲密接触引起<sup>[27-28]</sup>。母乳喂养时婴儿通过吸取乳汁中的HBV及破损皮肤的血液是引起产后感染的主要原因<sup>[12,29]</sup>。但对进行了预防接种的婴儿母乳喂养不会增加母婴传播的风险。

## 二、HBV母婴传播的影响因素

1. 母亲HBeAg状态:众所周知,HBeAg阳性是HBV母婴传播的一个危险因素。HBeAg具有免疫调节功能,临床上HBeAg阳性提示病毒复制;母亲的HBeAg可通过胎盘传递给胎儿,干扰胎儿T细胞功能,导致胎儿T细胞对HBV免疫耐受,增加母婴传播的危险性<sup>[30-31]</sup>。对于HBeAg滴度与宫内感染之间的关系,暂无相关研究。研究表明,HBeAg量化检测已作为PegIFN疗效评估的一项生化标志物<sup>[32]</sup>。血清HBeAg滴度与血清HBV DNA载量呈正相关,发生HBeAg血清转换的患者与未发生HBeAg血清转换的患者相比,治疗后HBV DNA载量更低,发生表面抗原血清转换的几率更大。HBeAg滴度与宫内感染率是否存在相关性,能否作为宫内感染高风险因素的预测指标,临床应进行相关方面的研究。

2. 母亲HBV DNA水平:现研究认为母亲HBV DNA水

平是影响HBV母婴传播最主要的因素之一。在对HBsAg阳性孕妇进行的大规模巢式病例对照研究表示,HBeAg阳性母亲的高水平HBV DNA ( $\geq 1.4$  ng/ml)与婴儿的持续感染有关(odds ratio [OR] = 147)<sup>[33]</sup>。Wiseman等<sup>[24]</sup>在对母亲HBsAg阳性的138名婴儿的研究结果显示母亲高HBV DNA水平的婴儿有9%免疫失败;值得注意的是,免疫失败只发生在HBV DNA  $\geq 10^8$  IU/ml的HBeAg阳性的母亲。Zou等<sup>[35]</sup>对不同HBV DNA水平的孕妇研究结果显示,当把母亲HBV DNA水平分成HBV DNA  $< 6 \times 10^8$  /ml、 $(6 \sim 6.99) \times 10^8$  /ml、 $(7 \sim 7.99) \times 10^8$  /ml和 $\geq 8 \times 10^8$  /ml时,相应的联合免疫失败率分别为0%、3.2%、6.7%和7.6%,差异具有统计学意义( $P < 0.001$ )<sup>[35]</sup>。指南推荐HBV DNA  $< 10^6$  IU/ml孕妇可不行抗病毒治疗;HBV DNA  $\geq 10^6$  IU/ml在充分告知风险等情况下,行抗病毒治疗<sup>[3,10]</sup>。这些研究表明,孕妇高病毒载量增加HBV母婴传播风险,HBV DNA是否大于 $10^6$  IU/ml作为宫内感染率高低的一个生化指标。

3. 母亲HBsAg水平:定量HBsAg (qHBsAg)预测HBV母婴传播研究甚少。Samadi等<sup>[36]</sup>在对99例HBsAg阳性孕妇的研究表明虽然在HBeAg阴性孕妇中qHBsAg与HBV DNA无相关性( $r = 0.17$ 、 $P = 0.06$ ),但在HBeAg阳性孕妇中有显著相关性( $r = 0.79$ 、 $P < 0.05$ )。Wen等<sup>[37]</sup>在526对母亲HBsAg阳性的母婴研究中表明,qHBsAg对预测HBV母婴传播水平与HBV DNA相当,并建议当母亲qHBsAg  $\geq (4 \sim 4.5) \log_{10}$  IU/ml时应行母婴阻断。qHBsAg与HBV DNA比较检测成本更低,在更多研究论证后,提示在经济落后的地区,qHBsAg能作为指导HBsAg孕妇孕期抗病毒治疗降低母婴传播率的一个指标。

4. 生产方式:剖宫产能否降低母婴阻断的危险,大量研究表明分娩方式对母婴传播无影响,HBV感染不能作为选择性剖宫产的主要因素。也有一项对1 409名HBsAg阳性母亲的研究显示,当母亲HBV DNA  $< 10^6$  IU/ml时,生产方式对母婴传播无显著影响,但当HBeAg阳性的母亲HBV DNA  $\geq 10^6$  IU/ml时,剖宫产能降低母婴传播率<sup>[38]</sup>,研究表明分娩方式对母婴传播无影响,但母亲高病毒载量(HBV DNA  $\geq 10^6$  IU/ml)经阴道分娩的孩子HBsAg阳性率高于剖宫产( $\chi^2 = 5.455$ 、 $P = 0.02$ )<sup>[39]</sup>。是否根据HBV DNA载量个体化指引生产方式,尚需更多循证医学证据支持高病毒载量母亲分娩时采用剖宫产。

5. 母乳喂养:在产后,母乳喂养是HBV母婴传播的危险因素,但对于进行了预防接种的婴儿母乳喂养无明显影响<sup>[40-41]</sup>。接受联合免疫的新生儿可以接受HBsAg阳性母亲的母乳喂养,但母亲乳头皮肤破损等应除外<sup>[42-43]</sup>。对于服用抗病毒药物(包括替诺福韦酯、替比夫定和恩替卡韦)的母亲,不推荐母乳喂养<sup>[44]</sup>。

6. 其他影响因素: Xu等<sup>[45]</sup>研究表明HLA DRB1\*07与HBV宫内感染及乙肝疫苗无应答或弱应答有关。有婴儿免疫失败生产史的母亲,在以后的妊娠中,胎儿发生宫内感染的几率

会增加<sup>[46]</sup>。卵巢滤泡和胎盘毛细血管内皮细胞存在HBsAg是HBV宫内感染的危险因素<sup>[47]</sup>。羊膜穿刺增加胎儿先兆流产的机会,但并不增加HBsAg和HBV DNA转移到胎儿体内的机会<sup>[47-49]</sup>。母亲抗-HBe阳性是独立于HBV DNA之外的一个阻止母婴传播的保护性因素<sup>[50]</sup>。

妊娠期乙型肝炎不仅是一个巨大的挑战也是预防围生期HBV母婴传播,降低乙型肝炎发病率的一个重要机遇。母婴传播是HBV的主要传播途径,为减轻该疾病带来的全球负担,必须在这个关键时期采取相应措施。对妊娠妇女进行早期乙型肝炎筛查;对HBsAg阳性孕妇定期进行HBV DNA、血清标志物及肝功能等监测;对有母婴传播高风险的母亲在充分考虑母婴安全及知情同意的情况下在妊娠中晚期给予抗病毒治疗;对HBsAg阳性母亲的新生儿在出生后24 h内(最好在出生后12 h)尽早注射乙肝免疫球蛋白(HBIG)和第1针乙肝疫苗,在第1、6个月时分别接种第2、3针乙肝疫苗;将会大大减少围产期乙型肝炎病毒感染,降低新生儿乙型肝炎病毒感染危险。

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