

核苷(酸)类似物治疗 HBeAg 阳性高病毒载量慢性乙型肝炎患者临床疗效分析

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摘要 目的 比较核苷(酸)类似物(NAs)单药和联合治疗在乙型肝炎e抗原(HBeAg)阳性且高病毒载量慢性乙型肝炎(CHB)患者中的抗病毒疗效和肾脏安全性。方法 共纳入353例初治HBeAg阳性且高病毒载量的CHB患者,根据治疗方案分为5组,有4个单药治疗组和1个联合治疗组,分别为:恩替卡韦(ETV)组88例、富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯(TDF)组135例、富马酸丙酚替诺福韦(TAF)组34例、艾米替诺福韦(TMF)组25例和ETV联合TDF(ETV+TDF)组71例。采用回顾性队列研究设计,分析各组治疗24、48周HBV DNA水平、血清学(HBsAg、HBeAg水平)、肾功能指标(血Scr水平、eGFR)及48周HBsAg阴转率、HBeAg血清转换率和HBV DNA阴转率(HBV DNA<20 IU/ml),并通过多因素Logistic回归分析HBV DNA阴转的影响因素。结果 24周时,ETV+TDF组HBV DNA水平低于ETV组($P < 0.05$),但与TDF、TAF、TMF组相近($P > 0.05$);48周时,ETV+TDF组的HBV DNA水平低于所有单药治疗组($P < 0.05$);TDF、TAF和TMF组的HBV DNA水平相近($P > 0.05$);ETV组HBV DNA水平高于其余4组($P < 0.05$)。ETV、TDF、TAF、TMF、ETV+TDF组HBV DNA阴转率分别为31.82%、51.11%、52.94%、56.00%、78.87%,ETV+TDF组的HBV DNA阴转率优于所有单药治疗组($P < 0.05$),TDF、TAF和TMF3组HBV DNA阴转率相似,均优于ETV单药治疗组($P < 0.05$)。多因素分析显示,基线HBsAg低水平($OR = 0.430, P = 0.004$)、基线ALT高值($OR = 2.389, P < 0.001$)及联合治疗方案($OR = 6.239, P < 0.001$)为治疗48周时HBV DNA阴转的独立预测因素。48周时ETV+TDF组HBsAg水平低于ETV组[(3.65 ± 0.85) vs (3.88 ± 0.64), $P < 0.05$]。ETV+TDF组HBsAg阴转率1.41%(1/71),其余组阴转率均为0。各组间HBeAg血清转换率、血Scr及eGFR相互比较,差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。结论 对于HBeAg阳性且高病毒载量CHB患者,ETV联合TDF方案较单药治疗可显著增强抗病毒疗效,且未增加肾脏不良事件风险,提示联合治疗可作为该类人群的优选策略。

关键词 慢性乙型肝炎;高病毒载量;核苷(酸)类药物;单药;联合;抗病毒治疗

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慢性乙型肝炎(chronic hepatitis B, CHB)是由乙型肝炎病毒(hepatitis B virus, HBV)持续感染引起的肝脏慢性炎症性疾病,是引起国内终末期肝病和肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)主要病因之一^[1]。早期持续有效的抗病毒治疗可以大幅度减少肝硬化、HCC的发生。为了尽早达到世界卫生组织CHB治疗目标^[2],即到2030年CHB诊断率达到90%,治疗率达到80%,中国2022版CHB防治指南^[3]在2019版^[4]基础上作出更新,进一步扩大了抗病毒治疗范围,其中包括更多的既往未达到抗病毒治疗指征高病毒载量患者。

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然而对于乙型肝炎e抗原(hepatitis B e antigen, HBeAg)阳性高病毒载量CHB患者,现有核苷(酸)类似物(nucleoside analogs, NAs)单药治疗的疗效有限^[5-6],部分患者仍存在低病毒血症(low-level viremia, LLV)及应答不佳的问题。因此,探索更优化的抗病毒治疗方案已成为临床亟待解决的问题。该研究通过回顾性分析初治HBeAg阳性且高病毒载量CHB患者接受不同治疗方案的抗病毒疗效及肾脏安全性,旨在为临床治疗提供新的循证医学证据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.1 试剂和仪器 HBV DNA检测采用罗氏诊断(上海)有限公司提供的Cobas® 8000全自动生化分析系统及配套试剂,收取患者空腹静脉血标本,

4 000 r/min 离心 5 min, 分离血清, -18 ℃ 低温保存, 避免反复冻融, 检测下限为 20 IU/ml; 对 HBV DNA 水平低于检测下限的样本, 统一以 20 IU/ml 赋值进行统计学分析。HBV 血清学标志物[乙型肝炎表面抗原 (hepatitis B surface antigen, HBsAg)、HBeAg]检测试剂由上海雅培贸易有限公司提供; 血清生化学[丙氨酸氨基转移酶 (alanine aminotransferase, ALT)、肌酐 (creatinine, Cr)]检测试剂由罗氏诊断(上海)有限公司提供。

1.1.2 病例资料 本研究为单中心回顾性队列研究, 纳入 2019 年 8 月—2023 年 12 月于安徽医科大学第一附属医院感染疾病科门诊就诊的初治 CHB 患者。纳入标准需同时满足以下条件:① 符合我国 CHB 防治指南 (2019 版) 抗病毒治疗指征^[4]; ② HBsAg 及 HBeAg 持续阳性 ≥ 6 个月; ③ 基线 HBV DNA 载量 ≥ 1.0 × 10⁷ IU/ml; ④ 初治连续接受以下任一方案疗程满 48 周: 单药治疗包括恩替卡韦 (entecavir, ETV)、富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯 (tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, TDF)、富马酸丙酚替诺福韦 (tenofovir alafenamide fumarate, TAF)、艾米替诺福韦 (tenofovir amibufenamide, TMF); 联合治疗包括 ETV 联合 TDF (ETV + TDF); ⑤ 治疗依从性良好 (用药记录完整率 ≥ 95%) 且随访资料完整。排除标准: ① 既往接受过 NAs 治疗者; ② 合并丙型肝炎病毒、丁型肝炎病毒、人类免疫缺陷病毒等其它病毒感染者; ③ 合并其他肝脏疾病 (如药物性肝损伤、酒精性肝炎、自身免疫性肝病等) 或全身性疾病累及肝脏者; ④ 有使用免疫抑制剂或干扰素治疗史者; ⑤ 基线已存在失代偿期肝硬化或 HCC 者。本研究方案经安徽医科大学第一附属医院医学伦理委员会审查批准 (批号: YJ2018-07-16)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 资料收集 收集患者的临床及实验室资料, 主要包括人口学资料 (性别、年龄), 患者基线、治疗 24 及 48 周 HBV DNA 水平 (Lg IU/ml)、HBsAg 水平 (Lg IU/ml)、HBeAg 水平 (Lg S/CO)、ALT 值 (U/L)、Cr 水平 (μmol/L), 基于 CKD-EPI 公式计算的估算肾小球滤过率 (estimated glomerular filtration rate, eGFR [ml/(min · 1.73 m²)] 及合并症信息 (基于腹部超声或 CT 诊断的脂肪肝病史)。

1.2.2 分组 本研究共纳入 353 例初治 HBeAg 阳性且高病毒载量 (HBV DNA ≥ 10 × 10⁷ IU/ml) CHB 患者, 根据治疗方案分为以下 5 组: ETV 组 ($n = 88$)、TDF 组 ($n = 135$)、TAF 组 ($n = 34$)、TMF 组 (n

= 25) 及 ETV + TDF 联合组 ($n = 71$)。

1.2.3 给药方法 单药组: ETV 0.5 mg、TDF 300 mg、TAF 25 mg、TMF 25 mg, 每日一次口服; 联合组: ETV 0.5 mg + TDF 300 mg, 每日分次口服。

1.3 统计学处理 采用 SPSS 27.0 软件进行统计学分析, 使用 GraphPad Prism 9.0 用于图表制作。符合正态分布的计量资料采用方差分析和 t 检验, 计数资料组间比较采用 χ^2 检验 (或 Fisher 确切概率法), 非正态分布或参数不齐资料两组间比较采用 Mann-Whitney U 秩和检验, 三组及以上比较采用 Kruskal-Wallis H(K) 秩和检验, 二分类 Logistic 回归模型用于分析 HBV DNA 阴转 (HBV DNA < 20 IU/ml) 的独立预测因素, 计算比值比 (odds ratio, OR) 及 95% 置信区间 (CI)。以 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

2 结果

2.1 基线特征 各组基线人口学特征 (年龄、性别)、基线 (0 周) HBV DNA 水平、血清学指标 (HBsAg、HBeAg 水平)、血清生化学指标 (ALT、Cr 水平、eGFR) 及脂肪肝患病率差异均无统计学意义, 提示组间基线特征均衡可比。见表 1。

2.2 治疗 24 周 HBV DNA 水平、血清学及肾功能指标比较 与 ETV 组相比, ETV + TDF 组治疗 24 周 HBV DNA 水平下降更明显, 差异有统计学意义 ($P < 0.05$), 其他 3 组与其相比, 差异均无统计学意义 (图 1)。各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 HBsAg 水平 (表 2) 及 HBeAg 水平 (图 2) 差异均无统计学意义。各单药组、ETV + TDF 组血 Cr 及 eGFR 水平比较差异

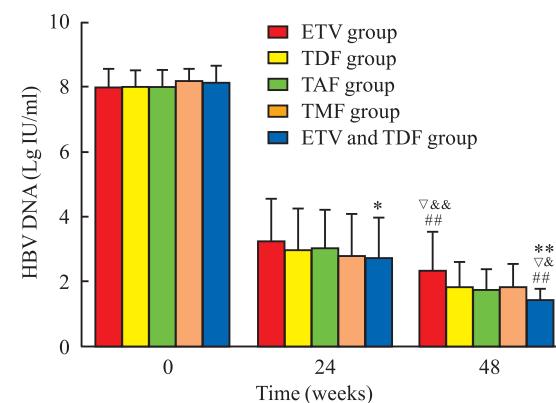


图 1 各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 0、24、48 周血清 HBV DNA 水平比较

Fig. 1 A comparison of Serum HBV DNA levels at 0, 24, and 48 weeks in monotherapy groups and ETV + TDF group

* $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs ETV group; # $P < 0.01$ vs TDF group;

▽ & # $P < 0.05$, ▽ & # $P < 0.01$ vs TAF group; ▽ $P < 0.05$ vs TMF group.

表 1 基线特征

Tab. 1 Baseline characteristics

Variable	ETV (n=88)	TDF (n=13)	TAF (n=34)	TMF (n=25)	ETV + TDF (n=71)	$\chi^2/F/Z$ value	P value
Sex[n(%)]						4.53	0.340
Male	60 (68.20)	76 (56.30)	18 (52.90)	15 (60.00)	46 (64.80)		
Female	28 (31.80)	59 (43.70)	16 (47.10)	10 (40.00)	25 (35.20)		
Age[year, $\bar{x} \pm s$]	35.03 ± 10.80	34.37 ± 9.44	32.55 ± 5.57	32.24 ± 4.03	36.25 ± 10.15	1.37	0.243
Age[n(%)]						1.90	0.755
≤30	23 (26.10)	44 (32.60)	11 (32.40)	8 (32.00)	18 (25.40)		
>30	65 (73.90)	91 (67.40)	23 (67.60)	17 (68.00)	53 (74.60)		
ALT[U/L, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	63 (35, 117)	72 (39, 148)	85 (36, 163)	59 (31, 164)	57 (30, 129)	1.36	0.85
HBV DNA[Lg IU/ml, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	8.12 (7.56, 8.45)	8.09 (7.72, 8.43)	8.09 (7.72, 8.45)	8.29 (8.00, 8.45)	8.26 (7.85, 8.54)	6.85	0.144
HBV DNA[Lg IU/ml, n(%)]						5.93	0.205
≥8	50 (56.80)	73 (54.10)	18 (52.90)	18 (72.00)	48 (67.60)		
<8	38 (43.20)	62 (45.90)	16 (47.10)	7 (28.00)	23 (32.40)		
HBsAg[Lg IU/ml, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	4.44 (3.86, 4.74)	4.36 (4.01, 4.64)	4.30 (3.80, 4.72)	4.58 (4.15, 4.75)	4.30 (4.01, 4.69)	2.79	0.594
HBeAg[Lg S/CO, M(P ₂₅ , P ₇₅)]	3.09 (2.68, 3.19)	3.04 (2.70, 3.14)	3.02 (2.58, 3.16)	3.09 (3.07, 3.17)	3.06 (2.86, 3.16)	7.07	0.132
Blood Cr[μmol/L, $\bar{x} \pm s$]	67.97 ± 15.38	66.23 ± 14.28	65.41 ± 12.82	67.45 ± 17.38	70.05 ± 15.02	0.97	0.427
eGFR[ml/(min · 1.73 m ²), $\bar{x} \pm s$]	121.69 ± 16.60	122.07 ± 11.67	123.65 ± 11.81	121.48 ± 12.84	120.70 ± 14.42	0.29	0.887
Fatty liver[n(%)]						2.40	0.644
No	66 (75.00)	108 (80.00)	29 (85.29)	18 (72.00)	54 (76.06)		
Yes	22 (25.00)	27 (20.00)	5 (14.71)	7 (28.00)	17 (23.94)		

表 2 各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 0、24、48 周血清 HBsAg 水平比较

Tab. 2 A comparison of serum HBsAg levels at 0, 24, and 48 weeks in monotherapy groups and ETV + TDF group

Time (weeks)	ETV (n=88)	TDF (n=135)	TAF (n=34)	TMF (n=25)	ETV + TDF (n=71)	Z/F value	P value
0	4.44 (3.86, 4.74)	4.36 (4.01, 4.64)	4.30 (3.80, 4.72)	4.58 (4.15, 4.75)	4.30 (4.01, 4.69)	2.79	0.594
24	4.05 ± 0.62	3.88 ± 0.61	3.81 ± 0.66	4.11 ± 0.60	3.87 ± 0.78	1.84	0.121
48	3.88 ± 0.64	3.72 ± 0.64	3.72 ± 0.66	3.93 ± 0.79	3.65 ± 0.85*	1.62	0.169

* P < 0.05 vs the ETV group.

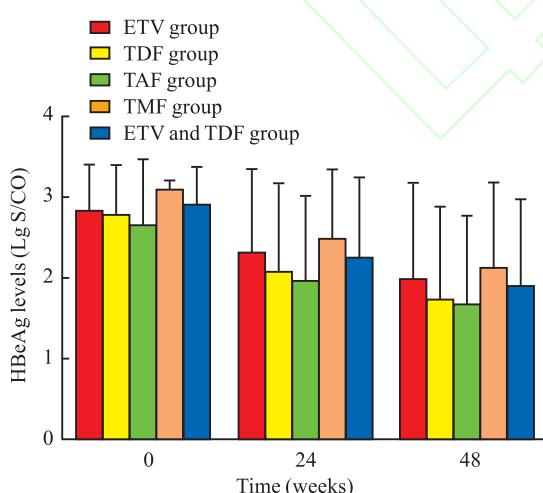


图 2 各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 0、24、48 周血清 HBeAg 水平比较

Fig. 2 A comparison of serum HBeAg levels at 0, 24, and 48 weeks in monotherapy groups and ETV + TDF group

均无统计学意义(表3、4)。

2.3 治疗 48 周 HBV DNA 水平、血清学及肾功能指标比较 与 ETV 组相比, TDF 组、TAF 组、TMF

组、ETV + TDF 组治疗 48 周 HBV DNA 水平下降更明显, 差异均有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)(图 1);与 TDF 组、TAF 组、TMF 组相比, ETV + TDF 组 HBV DNA 水平下降更明显, 差异具有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)(图 1);TDF 组、TAF 组、TMF 组差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(图 1)。与 ETV 组相比, ETV + TDF 组 HBsAg 水平下降更明显, 差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$)(表 2、图 3), 其他 3 组与其相比, 差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(表 2)。各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 HBeAg 水平差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(图 2)。ETV + TDF 组 HBsAg 阴转率 1.41% (1/71), 而其他治疗组未观察到 HBsAg 阴转病例。HBeAg 血清转换率[ETV 组 6.81% (6/88)、TDF 组 7.41% (10/135)、TAF 组 2.94% (1/34)、TMF 组 4.00% (1/25)、ETV + TDF 组 4.23% (3/71)], 各组间差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。各单药组、ETV + TDF 组血 Cr 及 eGFR 水平比较差异均无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)(表 3、4)。

2.4 治疗 48 周 HBV DNA 阴转率及其影响因素

表3 各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 0、24、48 周血清 Cr 水平比较

Tab. 3 A comparison of serum Cr levels at 0, 24, and 48 weeks in monotherapy groups and ETV + TDF group

Time (weeks)	ETV (n = 88)	TDF (n = 135)	TAF (n = 34)	TMF (n = 25)	ETV + TDF (n = 71)	F value	P value
0	67.97 ± 15.38	66.23 ± 14.28	65.41 ± 12.82	67.45 ± 12.82	70.05 ± 15.02	0.97	0.427
24	69.04 ± 14.64	66.89 ± 14.78	65.39 ± 13.73	66.17 ± 16.88	70.19 ± 15.07	1.03	0.390
48	68.94 ± 14.48	66.66 ± 14.13	65.52 ± 13.92	66.71 ± 17.64	69.92 ± 15.40	0.94	0.442

表4 各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 0、24、48 周 eGFR 水平比较

Tab. 4 A comparison of eGFR levels at 0, 24, and 48 weeks in monotherapy groups and ETV + TDF group

Time (weeks)	ETV (n = 88)	TDF (n = 135)	TAF (n = 34)	TMF (n = 25)	ETV + TDF (n = 71)	F value	P value
0	121.69 ± 16.60	122.07 ± 11.67	123.65 ± 11.81	121.48 ± 12.84	120.70 ± 14.42	0.29	0.887
24	120.81 ± 15.12	120.40 ± 12.54	123.09 ± 11.01	122.04 ± 12.46	120.44 ± 15.17	0.33	0.859
48	120.06 ± 14.32	120.19 ± 11.50	122.26 ± 11.93	120.92 ± 13.17	119.45 ± 14.57	0.29	0.894

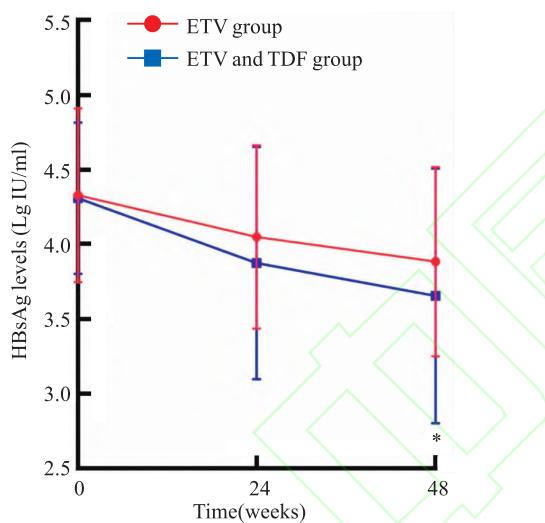


图3 ETV 组与 ETV + TDF 组 0、24、48 周血清 HBsAg 水平比较

Fig. 3 A comparison of Serum HBsAg levels at 0, 24 and 48 weeks between the ETV group and the ETV + TDF group

* P < 0.05 vs the ETV group.

ETV 组、TDF 组、TAF 组、TMF 组、ETV + TDF 组 HBV DNA 阴转率分别为 31.82%、51.11%、52.94%、56.00%、78.87%，ETV + TDF 组 HBV DNA 阴转率高于其他组(均 P < 0.05)；ETV 组 HBV DNA 阴转率低于 TDF 组、TAF 组、TMF 组(均 P < 0.05)；TDF 组、TAF 组、TMF 组 3 组间 HBV DNA 阴转率差异无统计学意义(P > 0.05)。各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 48 周 HBV DNA 阴转单因素 Logistic 回归分析显示：基线 HBV DNA 水平(P = 0.004)、HBsAg 水平(P < 0.001)、HBeAg 水平(P = 0.017)、ALT 高值(P < 0.001)及联合治疗方案(P < 0.001)与 HBV DNA 阴转显著相关；多因素 Logistic 回归分

析证实：基线 HBsAg 低水平(P = 0.004)、基线 ALT 高值(P < 0.001)及联合治疗(P < 0.001)为 HBV DNA 阴转的独立预测因素(表 5)。

3 讨论

本研究主要探讨了 HBeAg 阳性高病毒载量 CHB 患者的抗病毒治疗方案，比较了包括 ETV、TDF、TAF、TMF 以及 ETV + TDF 在内的 5 种治疗方案的有效性和肾脏安全性。研究结果表明，抗病毒疗效方面，ETV + TDF 联合治疗疗效最佳，优于单药治疗。进一步分析发现，基线 HBsAg 水平、ALT 水平及给药方案是影响患者获得 HBV DNA 阴转的独立预测因素。TDF、TAF、TMF 单药治疗抗病毒疗效相似，这与既往研究^[7-8]结果一致，推测 ETV 与 TAF 或 TMF 联合治疗的抗病毒疗效可能与 ETV + TDF 的抗病毒疗效相似。ETV 单药抗病毒疗效不如 TDF 单药，这一结论也得到了既往研究^[9]的支持。在肾功能安全方面，ETV + TDF 治疗组的血 Cr 及 eGFR 水平与各单药治疗组相比，差异无统计学意义。

联合抗病毒治疗作为提高 CHB 疗效的方法，已引起了广泛关注^[10-11]。中国 2022 版 CHB 防治指南中也指出，对于接受 48 周抗病毒治疗后仍可检出 HBV DNA 的 CHB 患者，若排除依从性和检测误差等因素，建议考虑联合治疗方案。ETV + TDF 联合治疗的抗病毒疗效优于单药治疗，这可能得益于两种药物通过不同作用机制产生的协同效应，能够更有效地抑制病毒复制。值得注意的是，LLV 患者发生 HCC 的风险增加^[12]。研究提示，与 ETV 相比，TDF 在降低 HCC 风险方面表现更优^[13]，特别是在接受 HBV 相关 HCC 根治性肝切除术的患者中，

表5 各单药组、ETV + TDF 组 48 周 HBV DNA 阴转单、多因素 Logistic 回归分析

Tab.5 Univariate and multivariate Logistic regression analysis of HBV DNA suppression at 48 weeks in monotherapy groups and ETV + TDF group

Variable	Single factor Logistic analysis		Multi factor Logistic analysis	
	HR(95% CI)	P value	HR(95% CI)	P value
Sex				
Male	1.00 (ref)	–	1.00 (ref)	–
Female	0.968(0.631 – 1.486)	0.882	0.891(0.548 – 1.447)	0.640
Age(years)				
≤30	1.00 (ref)	–	1.00 (ref)	–
>30	0.762(0.481 – 1.207)	0.247	0.787(0.471 – 1.315)	0.360
HBV DNA (Lg IU/ml)				
≥8	1.00 (ref)	–	1.00 (ref)	–
<8	1.895(1.231 – 2.916)	0.004	1.462(0.868 – 2.465)	0.153
HBsAg(Lg IU/ml)	0.349(0.226 – 0.539)	<0.001	0.430(0.244 – 0.758)	0.004
HBeAg(Lg S/CO)	0.614(0.412 – 0.917)	0.017	1.049(0.640 – 1.721)	0.849
ALT(U/L)				
Normal	1.00 (ref)	–	1.00 (ref)	–
Abnormal	2.415(1.544 – 3.778)	<0.001	2.388(1.428 – 3.995)	<0.001
Fatty liver				
Yes	1.00 (ref)	–	1.00 (ref)	–
No	1.576(0.949 – 2.616)	0.079	1.592(0.896 – 2.827)	0.113
Methods of administration				
Monotherapy	1.00 (ref)	–	1.00 (ref)	–
Combination	4.428(2.391 – 8.199)	<0.001	6.239(3.172 – 12.272)	<0.001

TDF 治疗与 HCC 复发风险显著降低和患者总生存率更高相关^[14]。TDF 的这些优势可能与其 LLV 发生率显著低于 ETV 治疗者相关。此外, TAF 和 TMF HBV DNA 阴转率与 TDF 相当($P > 0.05$), 推测 TAF 和 TMF 在降低 HCC 风险方面优于 ETV。ETV + TDF 联合治疗可能通过更彻底的病毒抑制, 进一步降低 HCC 发生风险。基于现有证据, 推测对于 HBeAg 阳性且高病毒载量的 CHB 患者, 联合抗病毒治疗可能带来更大的临床获益。

本研究 HBV DNA 采用 Cobas ® 8000 全自动生化分析系统检测, 此方法具有定量线限范围宽、灵敏度高特点, 为国内外公认的检测方法, 是监测 CHB 抗病毒治疗的理想方法^[15]。

本研究为单中心研究, 纳入的病例数相对较少, 且观察时间较短(仅 48 周), 存在一定的局限性。此外, 由于 ETV 联合 TAF、ETV 联合 TMF 的病例数不足, 未纳入研究范围。未来可进一步扩大样本量、延长观察时间, 并通过持续随访和增加观察指标, 以获得更加精确的结论, 从而为高病毒载量 HBeAg 阳性 CHB 患者优化治疗方案提供更可靠的指导。

综上所述, 对于 HBV DNA $\geq 10^7$ IU/ml 的高病毒载量 HBeAg 阳性 CHB 患者, 建议尽早采用联合抗病毒治疗, 以快速实现病毒学阴转, 从而降低临床

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Clinical efficacy analysis of nucleoside analogues in the treatment of HBeAg positive patients with high viral load chronic hepatitis B

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Abstract Objective To compare the antiviral efficacy and renal safety of nucleoside analogs (NAs) monotherapy versus combination therapy in hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg)-positive chronic hepatitis B (CHB) patients with high viral load. **Methods** This study enrolled a total of 353 treatment-naïve HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B (CHB) patients with high viral load, the treatment regimen was divided into 5 groups, consisting of 4 monotherapy groups and 1 combination therapy group as follows: 88 cases in the Entecavir (ETV) group, 135 cases in the Tenofovir Disoproxil Fumarate (TDF) group, 34 cases in the Tenofovir Alafenamide Fumarate (TAF) group, 25 cases in the Tenofovir Amibufenamide (TMF) group, and 71 cases in the ETV combined with TDF (ETV + TDF) group. A retrospective cohort study design was adopted to analyze HBV DNA levels, serological indicators (HBsAg and HBeAg levels), renal function indicators (serum Scr levels, eGFR) at 24 and 48 weeks of treatment across various groups, as well as the HBsAg clearance rates, HBeAg seroconversion rates and HBV DNA suppression rates (HBV DNA <20 IU/ml) at 48 weeks across the groups. Multivariate logistic regression analysis was conducted to identify the influencing factors for HBV DNA suppression. **Results** At 24 weeks, the HBV DNA level in the ETV + TDF

selected. Key miRNAs included hsa-let-7b-5p, hsa-let-7c-5p, hsa-let-7b-3p_1ss22CT, and hsa-miR-199b-5p, with *BACH1* and *IFNAR1* identified as their shared target genes. GO analysis revealed that the enriched target genes were primarily involved in protein binding, metal ion binding, transferase activity, DNA binding, transcriptional regulation by RNA polymerase II, and nucleotide binding. KEGG pathway analysis indicated that the target genes were mainly associated with metabolic pathways, cancer-related pathways, the PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, and the Rap1 signaling pathway. **Conclusion** Differential expression of miRNAs in amniotic fluid exosomes was observed between DS fetuses and those with normal karyotypes. Combined analysis with placental miRNAs revealed hsa-miR-199b-5p as a common differentially expressed miRNA in both DS amniotic fluid and placenta. It is hypothesized that *BACH1* and *IFNAR1*, shared target genes of hsa-miR-199b-5p, hsa-let-7b-5p, hsa-let-7c-5p, and hsa-let-7b-3p_1ss22CT, may play a role in the pathogenesis of DS.

Key words Down syndrome; miRNA; sequencing; amniotic fluid; placenta

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combination group was significantly lower than that in the ETV monotherapy group ($P < 0.05$), and was similar to the HBV DNA levels in the TDF, TAF, and TMF groups ($P > 0.05$). At 48 weeks, the HBV DNA levels in the ETV + TDF combination therapy group was significantly lower than those in all monotherapy groups ($P < 0.05$). The HBV DNA levels in the TDF, TAF, and TMF monotherapy groups were similar ($P > 0.05$). The HBV DNA level in the ETV group was higher than those in the remaining four groups ($P < 0.05$). The HBV DNA suppression rates of the ETV, TDF, TAF, TMF and ETV + TDF groups were 31.82%, 51.11%, 52.94%, 56.00%, and 78.87%, respectively, the HBV DNA suppression rate in the ETV + TDF combination therapy group was significantly better than those in all monotherapy groups ($P < 0.05$), the rates of HBV DNA suppression were similar among the TDF, TAF, and TMF groups, and all were superior to that of the ETV monotherapy group ($P < 0.05$). Multivariate analysis revealed that low baseline HBsAg levels ($OR = 0.430$, $P = 0.004$), high baseline ALT levels ($OR = 2.389$, $P < 0.001$), and the combination therapy regimen ($OR = 6.239$, $P < 0.001$) were independent predictors of HBV DNA suppression at 48 weeks of treatment. The reduction in HBsAg levels in the ETV + TDF group was significantly greater than that in the ETV monotherapy group [$(3.65 \pm 0.85) \text{ vs } (3.88 \pm 0.64)$, $P < 0.05$]. The HBsAg clearance rate in the ETV + TDF group was 1.41% (1/71), while the HBsAg clearance rates in the other groups were all 0%. There were no statistically significant differences in HBeAg seroconversion rates, blood Scr levels, and eGFR levels among the groups ($P > 0.05$). **Conclusion** For HBeAg-positive chronic hepatitis B (CHB) patients with high viral load, the combination therapy of ETV and TDF significantly enhances viral suppression compared to monotherapy, without increasing the risk of renal adverse events. This suggests that the combination therapy can be considered a preferred strategy for this specific patient population.

Key words chronic hepatitis B; high viral load; nucleoside (acid) drugs; monotherapy; combination therapy; antiviral therapy

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