

Efficacy of Polyene Phosphatidylcholine Combined with Entecavir in Treating Hepatitis B with Cirrhosis and Its Effect on Liver Fibrosis and Inflammatory Response

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SUMMARY. The study was to investigate the efficacy of polyene phosphatidylcholine (PPC) combined with entecavir in treating hepatitis B with cirrhosis and its effect on liver fibrosis and inflammatory response. A total 82 patients with hepatitis B with cirrhosis were divided into entecavir and PPC+entecavir groups, which received treatment using entecavir and PPC combined with entecavir for four weeks, respectively. After treatment, compared with entecavir group, in PPC+entecavir group, the serum total bilirubin, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, laminin, hyaluronic acid, type IV collagen, tumor necrosis factor α , interleukin 6 and hypersensitive C-reactive protein levels were significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$), the prothrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time and thrombin time were significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$), and the fibrinogen level was significantly increased ($p < 0.05$). There was significant difference in incidence of adverse reactions during treatment between two groups ($p > 0.05$). In conclusion, PPC combined with entecavir can effectively improve the liver function and coagulation function of patients with hepatitis B with cirrhosis, alleviate the liver fibrosis, and reduce the inflammatory response, with good safety.

RESUMEN. El estudio tenía como objetivo investigar la eficacia de la polienofosfatidilcolina (PPC) combinada con entecavir en el tratamiento de la hepatitis B con cirrosis y su efecto sobre la fibrosis hepática y la respuesta inflamatoria. Un total de 82 pacientes con hepatitis B con cirrosis se dividieron en grupos de entecavir y PPC+entecavir, que recibieron tratamiento con entecavir y PPC combinado con entecavir durante cuatro semanas, respectivamente. Después del tratamiento, en comparación con el grupo de entecavir, en el grupo de PPC+entecavir, los niveles séricos de bilirrubina total, alanina aminotransferasa, aspartato aminotransferasa, laminina, ácido hialurónico, colágeno tipo IV, factor de necrosis tumoral α , interleucina 6 y proteína C reactiva hipersensible fueron significativamente disminuyó ($p < 0,05$), el tiempo de protrombina, el tiempo de tromboplastina parcial activada y el tiempo de trombina disminuyeron significativamente ($p < 0,05$), y el nivel de fibrinógeno aumentó significativamente ($p < 0,05$). Hubo una diferencia significativa en la incidencia de reacciones adversas durante el tratamiento entre dos grupos ($p > 0,05$). En conclusión, el PPC combinado con entecavir puede mejorar eficazmente la función hepática y la función de coagulación de pacientes con hepatitis B con cirrosis, aliviar la fibrosis hepática y reducir la respuesta inflamatoria, con buena seguridad.

KEY WORDS: cirrhosis, entecavir, hepatitis B, inflammatory, liver fibrosis, polyene phosphatidylcholine.

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