



Effects of antiviral therapy and drug withdrawal on postpartum hepatitis in pregnant women with chronic HBV infection

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Abstract

Objective The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of antiviral therapy and drug withdrawal on postpartum hepatitis in pregnant women with chronic HBV infection.

Methods Eighty-one pregnant women with chronic HBV infection (CHB) were divided into two groups: the antiviral therapy group (AT) and the drug withdrawal group (DW). The AT group received antiviral therapy (n = 32) and the DW group received no antiviral therapy (n = 49). The primary endpoint was the incidence of postpartum hepatitis (PPH). The secondary endpoint was the incidence of liver damage (LD).

Results A total of 264 newborns were born to the 81 pregnant women. The incidence of PPH was 28.1% (27/96) in the AT group and 23.7% (31/131) in the DW group. The incidence of LD was 24.3% (9/37) in the AT group and 28.1% (27/96) in the DW group. The difference in the incidence of PPH between the two groups was not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.607, p = 0.738$). The difference in the incidence of LD between the two groups was also not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 0.607, p = 0.738$). The incidence of PPH was 92.3% (27/29) in the AT group and 77.7% (27/35) in the DW group.

Conclusion Antiviral therapy and drug withdrawal had no significant effect on the incidence of PPH and LD in pregnant women with chronic HBV infection.

Classification : NC703214302.

Keywords Antiviral therapy - Chronic HBV infection - Maternal and fetal outcomes - Postpartum hepatitis - Liver damage

Introduction

Chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection is a global health problem. It is estimated that 280 million people worldwide are infected with HBV, and 80 million of them have developed chronic liver disease [1]. In China, the prevalence of HBV infection is 70% [2].

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HBV DNA content during pregnancy and after delivery

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software.

Results of HBV DNA content during pregnancy and after delivery.

HBV DNA content was significantly higher during pregnancy compared to after delivery.

Results

Patient enrollment and deposition

A total of 397 HBsAg-positive pregnant women were enrolled in the study.

Changes of biochemical indexes and HBV DNA during pregnancy

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HBV DNA content during pregnancy and after delivery.

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Occurrence of postpartum hepatitis and treatment

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ALP levels were significantly higher in the postpartum group compared to the pregnancy group.

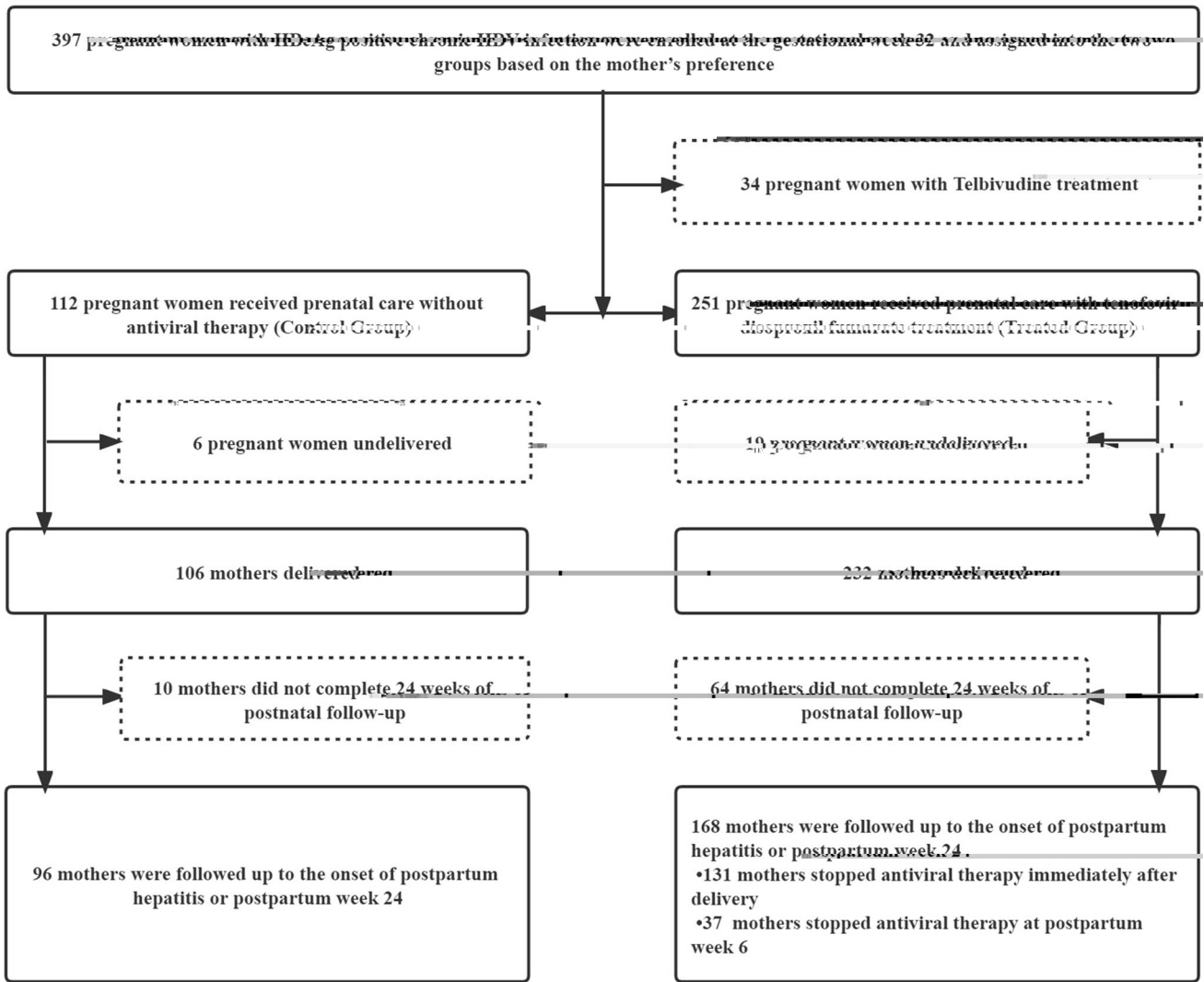


Fig. 1 Study design and patient flow

HBV markers at birth and blocking effect of HBV mother-to-child transmission in newborns

At birth, 157 (16.4%) newborns were HBeAg positive, 331 (34.6%) were HBsAg positive, and 189 (19.7%) were HBV DNA positive. The prevalence of HBV markers at birth was significantly higher in the treated group compared to the control group (50.07% vs. 1.07%, $P < 0.001$; 3311.78 vs. 424.04 IU/mL, $P < 0.001$; 9.97 vs. 0.26 IU/mL, $P < 0.001$).

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Table 1 Clinical laboratory data

	HBsAg (31.32%)		Anti-HBc (91.4%)		Anti-HBe (91.4%)		Anti-HBc (4%)		HBsAg (1%)		Anti-HBc (100%)		HBsAg (100%)		Anti-HBc (100%)		HBsAg (100%)		Anti-HBc (100%)	
	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I	C	I
Age (yr)	29.99	3.60	31.35	3.95	2.805	0.005	/	/	5.20	0.72	23.75	18.81	1.050	0.295	18.41	11.80	20.30	9.73	1.770	0.078
HB DNA (10 ⁴ IU/mL)	7.99	0.62	8.03	0.51	0.676	0.500	7.55	0.80	5.20	0.72	23.63	11.04	2.091	0.038	21.47	9.22	22.72	6.29	2.105	0.036
HBsAg (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ALT (U/L)	22.17	14.80	23.46	20.03	0.051	0.960	20.71	27.69	23.75	18.81	1.050	0.295	18.41	11.80	20.30	9.73	1.770	0.078	2.105	0.036
AST (U/L)	21.60	14.61	22.44	6.21	0.239	0.812	20.85	13.03	23.63	11.04	2.091	0.038	21.47	9.22	22.72	6.29	2.105	0.036	2.105	0.036
TBL (mL)	7.11	2.41	7.74	2.59	1.909	0.057	7.62	3.44	7.99	2.56	0.932	0.352	7.29	2.68	7.48	2.66	0.321	0.748	0.321	0.748
DBIL (mL)	1.72	0.76	1.771	2.3	0.157	0.875	1.70	1.03	1.91	0.87	1.396	0.164	1.68	1.26	1.72	0.82	0.062	0.951	0.062	0.951
ALB (g/L)	39.03	3.28	37.09	2.07	5.525	<0.001	36.75	2.44	36.24	2.66	2.714	0.008	35.77	2.86	35.86	3.06	0.446	0.656	0.446	0.656
GGT (U/L)	10.15	7.81	9.60	6.73	0.957	0.339	9.79	6.77	9.37	5.61	0.997	0.320	10.06	5.47	9.29	4.86	0.273	0.786	0.273	0.786
AL (g/L)	70.55	34.25	76.80	23.13	1.600	0.112	129.88	52.41	149.66	346.69	0.607	0.545	140.52	32.73	159.07	51.51	1.797	0.078	1.797	0.078
TBA (mL)	3.25	2.60	4.11	8.91	0.531	0.596	3.70	3.35	7.66	41.40	0.902	0.368	8.90	7.71	78.36	536.73	1.155	0.253	1.155	0.253
BUN (mL)	3.08	0.78	3.96	11.64	0.662	0.509	2.92	0.62	3.10	0.80	0.994	0.321	3.91	3.35	3.64	0.90	1.147	0.252	1.147	0.252
C _{cr} (mL)	44.33	5.78	45.63	11.95	0.530	0.597	46.67	5.19	50.90	23.20	0.890	0.375	50.53	8.63	55.51	41.58	1.166	0.245	1.166	0.245
HO (mm/L)	1.11	0.10	1.18	0.65	0.865	0.388	1.15	0.13	1.13	0.13	1.075	0.284	1.13	0.15	1.10	0.17	1.382	0.168	1.382	0.168
PA (%)	109.99	13.45	113.40	10.34	2.089	0.041	116.68	9.95	116.79	10.59	0.102	0.919	117.03	17.82	111.41	15.73	2.732	0.007	2.732	0.007
IN	0.97	0.05	1.35																	

No es: HB DNA: HBsAg, HBcAb, HBcAb IgG, HBcAb IgM; HBsAg: HBsAg; HBcAb: HBcAb; HBcAb IgG: HBcAb IgG; HBcAb IgM: HBcAb IgM; ALT: ALT; AST: AST; TBL: TBL; DBIL: DBIL; ALB: ALB; GGT: GGT; AL: AL; TBA: TBA; BUN: BUN; C_{cr}: C_{cr}; HO: HO; PA: PA; IN: IN.

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