



异基因造血干细胞移植后防治乙型肝炎病毒再激活中国专家共识(2023年版)

中华医学会血液学分会造血干细胞应用学组

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Chinese expert consensus on prevention of hepatitis B virus reactivation after allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation(2023)

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异基因造血干细胞移植(allo-HSCT)是治疗血液系统恶性疾病的主要方法,allo-HSCT数量在全球范围内逐年增长。中国是乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)的中度流行地区,流行病学数据显示,我国一般人群的乙型肝炎表面抗原(HBsAg)携带率为5%~6%^[1]。2017年至2020年,乙型肝炎在我国的年发病率为1%左右^[2]。HBsAg阳性或既往感染HBV的患者在接受强免疫抑制治疗、化疗、单克隆抗体靶

向治疗(尤其是抗CD20单克隆抗体)时存在HBV再激活的风险^[3-5]。而接受allo-HSCT治疗的血液病患者HBV再激活发生风险较其他患者更高^[6-13]。目前国内仍缺乏allo-HSCT后防治HBV再激活的规范化临床共识或标准。为此,中华医学会血液学分会干细胞应用学组组织有关专家进行了讨论,在回顾大量国内外文献的基础上,结合中国的实际情况,就血液病患者allo-HSCT后防治HBV再激活达



成共识,旨在为血液科、造血干细胞移植亚专科及相关医师提供临床指导。

一、定义和流行病学

慢性HBV感染: HBsAg(或)HBV-DNA阳性6个月以上。

既往HBV感染: HBsAg阴性且乙型肝炎核心抗体(HBcAb)阳性^[14]。

隐匿性HBV感染(OBI): 肝脏/外周血中存在HBV-DNA而HBsAg阴性。根据HBsAb/HBcAb的状况可分为血清阳性OBI(HBsAb/HBcAb阳性)和血清阴性OBI(所有血清学指标均阴性)^[15]。

HBV再激活: 慢性HBV感染或既往HBV感染患者在allo-HSCT后出现HBV再次复制,HBV-DNA水平与基线相比显著上升或HBsAg由阴性转为阳性^[8]。

HBV再激活的风险依据患者的HBV血清学状况而不同。HBsAg阳性患者接受allo-HSCT具有较高的HBV再激活风险^[16-17]。在未接受预防性抗病毒治疗的HBsAg阳性患者中,移植后HBV再激活的发生率高达45%~81%^[16, 18-19]。在未接受预防性抗病毒治疗的既往HBV感染患者中,移植后HBV再激活的发生率为4.3%~40.8%^[13, 20-24]。HBV还可通过HBsAg阳性供者的造血干细胞传输给allo-HSCT受者^[25]。在未行干预情况下,以HBsAg阳性供者进行allo-HSCT,移植后患者HBV相关肝炎的发生率高达48%~55.5%^[26-27]。调查发现15.3%的HBsAg阴性造血干细胞移植供者存在OBI,其中73.7%的OBI供者同时存在HBsAb阳性^[28]。目前没有接受OBI供者allo-HSCT后患者HBV相关肝炎发生率的报道,但已证实OBI患者在接受抗肿瘤化疗或者其他免疫抑制治疗时存在HBV再激活的风险。

二、HBV再激活的发生机制

HBV经母婴、血液和性接触传播进入人体,在体内复制并通过肝脏特异性受体进入肝细胞内,HBV的核酸进入到肝细胞细胞核中,转变成共价闭合环状脱氧核糖核酸(cccDNA)^[29-30]。HBV感染人体后,机体分别经历免疫耐受期(HBV-DNA在体内复制),免疫清除期(免疫系统清除HBV-DNA和识别杀伤感染HBV的肝细胞)和免疫控制期(血清清除HBV-DNA,cccDNA存在于肝细胞中)^[31-32]。尽管血清中清除了HBV,HBV的少量cccDNA仍稳定并持续存在于肝细胞核内^[33-34]。当机体处于免疫抑制状态时,HBV特异性T细胞的细胞毒作用降低,B细胞产生的HBsAb减少,HBV-DNA在体内再次

复制^[35-39]。当机体免疫功能恢复时,病毒引起的免疫应答导致肝细胞损伤和炎性坏死^[40]。

三、HBV再激活的诊断和临床评估

(一)诊断标准

HBsAg阳性患者:
①HBV-DNA较基线升高≥2 log;
②移植前血清未检测到HBV-DNA,移植后HBV-DNA≥2 log(100) IU/ml;
③如果移植前HBV-DNA的基线水平未知,移植后HBV-DNA≥4 log(10 000) IU/ml。

既往HBV感染(HBsAg阴性、HBcAb阳性)患者:
①移植前HBsAg阴性,移植后HBsAg转为阳性;
②移植前血清未检测到HBV-DNA,移植后检测到HBV-DNA^[4, 41-43]。

肝炎发作(hepatitis flare)定义为丙氨酸转氨酶≥3倍基线水平且>100 U/L。HBV相关肝炎定义为同时存在HBV再激活和肝炎发作。

(二)临床评估

HBV再激活在临幊上既可表现为无症状肝炎,也可表现为严重的肝功能衰竭,导致原计划的免疫抑制治疗中断或者延迟,对原发的治疗产生负面影响^[10]。临幊需要在一致的HBV再激活定义下根据HBV-DNA病毒载量改变、肝酶和凝血酶原时间国际标准化比值变化、肝炎相关死亡率、对免疫抑制剂减量(或中断)的影响等来评估HBV再激活的严重程度^[44]。HBV再激活是一个复杂的临幊问题,建议积极与肝病科、消化科、病理科、综合监护室、输血科等开展多学科讨论共同制定临幊决策。

(三)鉴别诊断

1. 肝脏移植植物抗宿主病(GVHD):肝脏急、慢性GVHD是移植后常见并发症,临幊表现为淤胆性肝损伤为主,胆红素升高伴或不伴肝酶的上升,通常以谷氨酰转肽酶、碱性磷酸酶升高为主。急性肝脏GVHD发生于移植后早期,多伴有皮疹、墨绿色水样便等其他器官的急性GVHD症状;慢性肝脏GVHD发生于移植后晚期,多伴有干眼、口腔溃疡、腹泻、皮疹、关节僵硬等其他器官的慢性GVHD症状;必要时进行肝脏活检,病理可见大量异源性T淋巴细胞浸润伴肝内小胆管的损伤和肝细胞的损伤。

2. 药物性肝损伤:需要根据病史和临幊表现,排除肝损伤的其他原因后,评估可疑药物应用与肝损伤的因果关系。目前常用的是RUCAM量表因果关系评分标准^[45]。停用可疑药物或清除体内药物及其代谢产物后肝损伤可恢复^[46]。移植后应用钙调蛋白抑制剂、三唑类抗真菌药等可能引起肝损





伤,需特别关注。

3. 肝窦阻塞综合征(SOS)/肝小静脉闭塞综合征(VOD):造血干细胞移植后SOS多发生于移植后21 d内,主要由预处理相关肝毒性导致。表现为痛性肝肿大、黄疸、腹水、体重增加(≥5%)、水肿等,实验室检查可见高胆红素血症(总胆红素>34.2 mmol/L或2 mg/dl)、转氨酶升高、难以解释的血小板减少,其诊断主要依赖于临床表现,肝脏超声、CT和MRI等影像学检查可辅助诊断,必要时需行经颈静脉测量肝静脉压力梯度及肝穿刺活检。

4. 移植相关血栓性微血管病(TA-TMA):TA-TMA是一类以微血管性溶血性贫血、血小板减少、微血栓形成和多器官功能障碍为主要临床表现的HSCT后严重并发症。可依据乳酸脱氢酶(LDH)升高、蛋白尿、高血压、新发的血小板减少(血小板计数<50×10⁹/L或较基线水平下降≥50%)、新发的贫血、溶血、微血管病变证据、终末补体活化(血浆sC5b-9高于正常上限)证据来鉴别。TA-TMA主要累及肾脏,肝脏受累少见。

此外,还需要与细菌或真菌感染、其他病毒性肝炎、非嗜肝病毒感染、毛细血管渗漏综合征等进行鉴别。

四、造血干细胞移植后HBV再激活防治策略

建议移植前所有患者和供者筛查HBV血清学

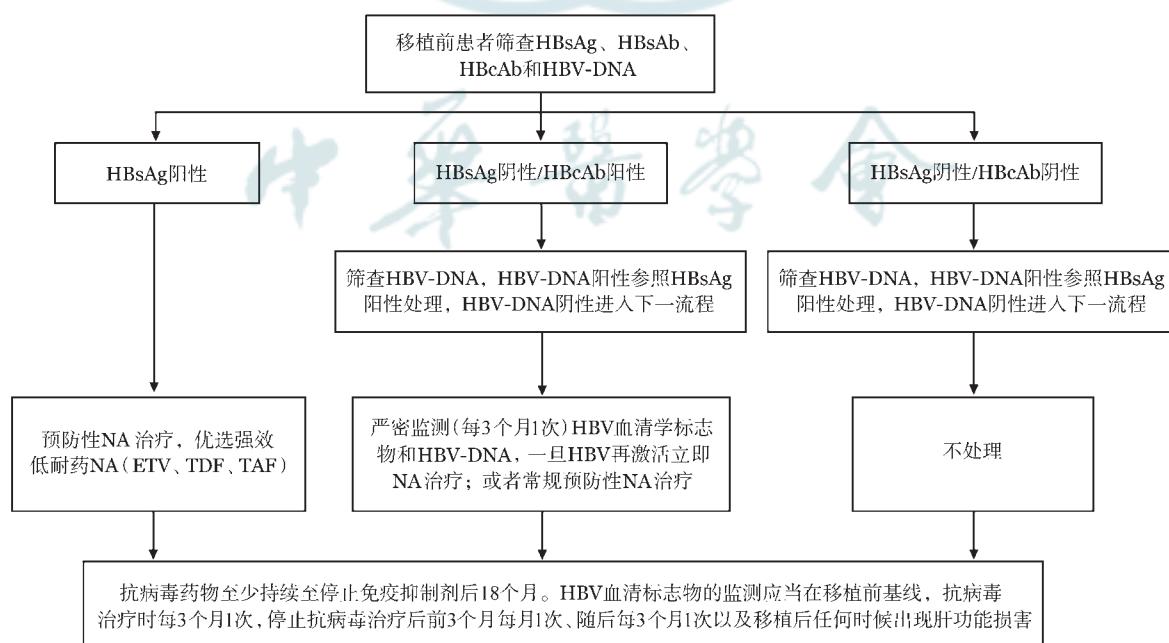
标志物(HBsAg、HBsAb、HBcAb)和HBV-DNA。

(一)造血干细胞移植受者的处理建议

1. 慢性HBV感染患者:移植前至少1周开始接受预防性核苷(酸)类似物(NA)治疗,应选用恩替卡韦(ETV)、富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯(TDF)和富马酸丙酚替诺福韦(TAF)等强效、低耐药药物。抗病毒药物至少持续至免疫抑制剂停药后18个月。移植后HBsAg清除且HBsAb持续阳性的患者,可优先考虑停止抗病毒治疗(建议肝病专科会诊)。HBV血清学标志物和HBV-DNA监测:①抗病毒治疗期间每3个月1次;②停止抗病毒治疗后前3个月每月1次、以后每3个月1次;③任何时间出现肝功能损害时(图1)。可优选HBsAb阳性供者。

预防性拉米夫定(LAM)或ETV治疗均能有效降低HBsAg阳性患者allo-HSCT后HBV再激活的发生率^[12, 18, 47-50]。在接受allo-HSCT的HBsAg阳性患者中,ETV组较LAM组具有更低的HBV再激活发生率^[51]。以往慢性乙型肝炎药物治疗方面的研究显示长期使用LAM易发生耐药^[6, 52],且Meta分析显示ETV和TAF对预防慢性HBV感染者免疫抑制治疗后HBV再激活最有效^[53]。免疫抑制剂治疗相关指南/共识建议慢性HBV感染患者抗病毒治疗持续至免疫抑制剂停药后6~18个月^[41, 52, 54-57]。

HBsAb阳性allo-HSCT供者对患者HBV再激活



注 HBsAg:乙型肝炎表面抗原;HBsAb:乙型肝炎表面抗体;HBsAb:乙型肝炎核心抗体;NA:核苷(酸)类似物;ETV:恩替卡韦;TDF:富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯;TAF:富马酸丙酚替诺福韦;HBIG:异型肝炎免疫球蛋白

图1 针对异基因造血干细胞移植患者预防乙型肝炎病毒再激活管理流程



具有保护性作用,供者的HBsAb可降低allo-HSCT患者HBV再激活的风险^[12, 58]。HBsAb阳性、阴性供者allo-HSCT患者移植后5年HBV再激活率分别为8.4%、16.3%^[23]。此外,HBsAb阳性供者有利于HBsAg阳性患者allo-HSCT后血清HBsAg清除^[12, 50, 59-60]。

2. 既往HBV感染患者:移植后每3个月1次监测HBV血清学标志物和HBV-DNA,HBV再激活后立即启动NA治疗,或者在移植前常规预防性NA治疗。NA应使用ETV、TDF、TAF。抗病毒药物至少持续至免疫抑制剂停药后18个月。对于移植后HBsAg清除且HBsAb持续阳性患者可优先考虑停止抗病毒治疗(建议肝病专科会诊)。HBV血清学标志物和HBV-DNA监测:①抗病毒期间每3个月1次;②停止抗病毒治疗后前3个月每月1次、后续每3个月1次;③任何时间出现肝功能损害时(图1)。

既往HBV感染患者在接受allo-HSCT时是否需要进行预防性抗病毒治疗仍存争议^[41-43, 52, 54, 56-57, 61]。既往研究显示预防性LAM能显著降低HBV感染患者allo-HSCT后HBV再激活发生率^[62-64]。然而研究显示早期预防性抗病毒治疗不能有效阻止allo-HSCT后晚期HBV再激活^[65-66]。国内报道HBV再激活为allo-HSCT后晚期并发症,HBV既往感染患者在不进行预防性抗病毒治疗情况下,allo-HSCT

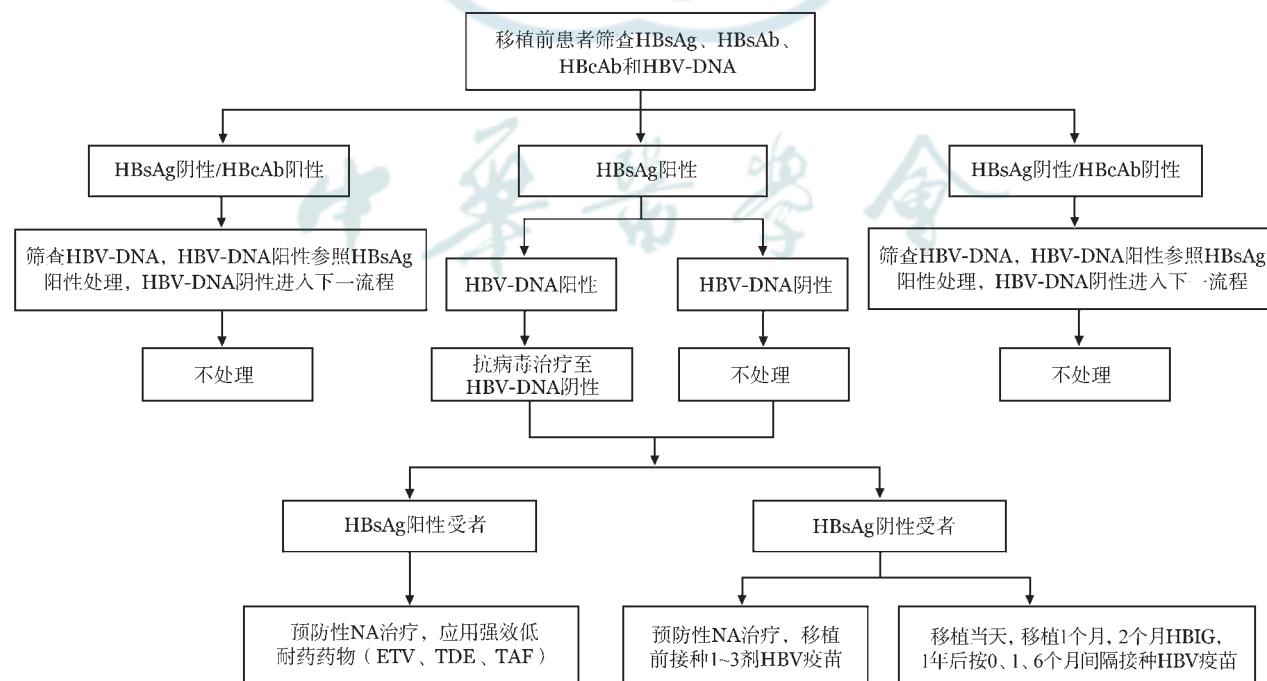
后HBV再激活的发生率为4.3%~4.9%^[13, 20]。

3. OBI:预防措施同HBsAg阳性者。OBI受者接受包含抗CD20单克隆抗体治疗时,HBV再激活发生率较高(>10%)^[15, 67-68]。鉴于供者OBI的可能性^[28],输入OBI供者移植物可能会造成受者allo-HSCT后HBV再激活,allo-HSCT供者均应在移植前筛查HBV-DNA。若HBV-DNA阳性,则参照HBsAg阳性供者处理。

4. 患者HBsAg和HBV-DNA阴性,供者HBsAg和(或)HBV-DNA阳性:以下两种综合处理策略均可采用:①患者在移植前1周开始预防性NA治疗;HBsAb阴性患者移植前可接种1~3剂乙肝疫苗;HBsAb阳性($\geq 10 \text{ IU/L}$)患者移植前可接种1剂乙肝疫苗。②患者以乙型肝炎免疫球蛋白进行被动免疫(移植当天、移植后1个月、移植后2个月),移植后12个月起按照0、1、6个月时间间隔接种3剂乙肝疫苗(图2)。

5. 患者HBsAg和HBV-DNA阴性,供者HBsAg阴性、HBcAb阳性:患者移植前可接种乙肝疫苗,移植后密切监测HBV指标。

第五届欧洲白血病感染会议指出,供者为HBsAg和(或)HBV-DNA阳性时,供者和患者均进行抗病毒治疗,同时HBsAg阴性患者进行乙肝疫苗接种可有效阻断HBV传输、减少HBV相关肝炎的



注 HBsAg:乙型肝炎表面抗原;HBsAb:乙型肝炎表面抗体;HBsAb:乙型肝炎核心抗体;NA:核苷(酸)类似物;ETV:恩替卡韦;TDF:富马酸替诺福韦二吡呋酯;TAF:富马酸丙酚替诺福韦;HBIG:异型肝炎免疫球蛋白

图2 针对异基因造血干细胞移植供者预防乙型肝炎病毒(HBV)再激活管理流程





发生^[26, 69]。国内对检测到HBV-DNA的供者给予抗病毒治疗至HBV-DNA转为阴性;HBsAg阴性患者行乙型肝炎免疫球蛋白被动免疫可达到与HBsAg阴性供者移植相似的移植后HBV相关肝炎发生率^[70]。因此,应用接受HBsAg阳性供者的整体处理策略可使HBsAg阳性人群成为allo-HSCT的供者,有助于allo-HSCT在HBV流行地区的开展。

(二)造血干细胞移植供者的处理建议

1. 供者HBV阳性:使用NA治疗至HBV-DNA转为阴性再行造血干细胞采集。

2. 供者HBsAg阳性、HBV-DNA阴性:可直接采集干细胞而无需进行抗病毒治疗。

(三)乙肝疫苗接种的建议

1. 移植前供者、受者HBV血清学标志物均阴性:患者在移植后6个月起可按照0、1、6个月时间间隔接种3剂乙肝疫苗。

2. 患者移植前接种过乙肝疫苗,移植后HBsAb转阴:移植后丢失保护性抗体的患者,可在移植后6~12个月起按照0、1、6个月时间间隔接种3剂乙肝疫苗。

3. 移植后HBsAb未转阳或低滴度阳性:既往HBV感染的患者,移植后常规监测HBsAb滴度,低于保护性作用时可接种乙肝疫苗。如果3剂乙肝疫苗后HBsAb滴度<10 mIU/ml,1~2个月后可追加1剂乙肝疫苗。

乙肝疫苗在移植后患者中有三种作用:①获得对HBV的保护性作用;②使接受HBcAb阳性移植植物的患者不发生HBV感染;③在既往HBV感染患者中减低HBV再激活风险^[71]。尽管移植前接种了乙肝疫苗,近半数患者在移植后6个月内丢失了对HBV的血清保护作用^[72-73],移植后5年超过90%的患者丢失HBsAb的保护性作用^[74]。HBsAg阴性患者移植后接种3剂及以上乙肝疫苗,82%~87%的患者能获得保护性HBsAb^[75-77],且既往HBV感染患者移植后接种乙肝疫苗能有效降低HBV再激活的发生率^[78-79]。因此,所有HBsAg阴性患者需在移植后6个月检测HBsAb滴度,必要时重新接种乙肝疫苗。

五、其他需要关注的问题

近年来,细胞免疫治疗和靶向药物得到广泛应用,allo-HSCT患者发生HBV再激活的风险也随之增加^[80-81]。接受CAR-T治疗慢性HBV感染或既往感染患者的管理可参照《靶向B细胞和浆细增加胞的CAR-T细胞治疗中防治乙型肝炎病毒再激活的中国专家共识》^[81]。

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