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综 述

非病因干预在肝硬化失代偿期患者再代偿中的作用研究进展

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【摘 要】 失代偿期肝硬化预后极差, 针对乙型及丙型肝炎病毒所导致的肝硬化患者进行抗病毒治疗, 可显著提高肝炎相关失代偿肝硬化患者的生活质量和生存时间, 因此提出病因治疗后失代偿期肝硬化可再代偿的概念, 但仍有部分患者未能实现再代偿或再代偿后又出现失代偿, 对此类患者探索非病因治疗至关重要。文章对非病因治疗在失代偿肝硬化再代偿中的作用研究进展进行综述。

【关键词】 肝硬化, 失代偿期; 再代偿; 非病因干预; 门静脉高压

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Research progress on the role of non-causal interventions in recompensation of patients with decompensated liver cirrhosis Wu Zhenxi*, Peng Pailan. * College of Clinical Medicine, Guizhou Medical University, Guizhou, Guiyang 550004, China

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【Abstract】 Liver cirrhosis has become a major cause of global morbidity and mortality, with decompensated cirrhosis having an extremely poor prognosis. The widespread application of antiviral therapy in patients with cirrhosis due to hepatitis B or C virus has significantly improved quality of life and survival, leading to the concept of recompensation following etiological treatment in decompensated cirrhosis. While etiological treatment is effective in achieving recompensation in some patients, others still fail to recompensate or experience recurrent decompensation. This article reviews the role of non-etiological treatment in promoting recompensation in decompensated liver cirrhosis.

【Key words】 Liver cirrhosis, Decompensation; Recompensation; Non-causal therapy; Portal hypertension

肝硬化是一种由多种病因引起的、以弥漫性肝细胞坏死、异常再生、血管新生、纤维组织大量增生和假小叶形成为组织学特征的进行性慢性肝病^[1]。肝硬化导致的死亡人数占全球总死亡人数的 2.4%, 每年约导致 200 万人死亡^[2]。临床上, 肝硬化分为代偿期与失代偿期。失代偿期标志着疾病进入晚期, 肝脏功能严重受损, 患者面临腹水、肝性脑病、食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血等致命并发症的高风险因素, 病死率显著增加^[3]。在此阶段, 通过积极控制病因并辅以对症支持治疗, 有可能逆转疾病进程, 恢复或改善肝脏功能, 此过程被称为“再代偿”。相关研究证实, 有效的病因控制可使部分失代偿期乙型肝炎肝硬化患者的肝纤维化甚至肝硬化发生逆转^[4]。然而, 病因治疗并非对所有患者都完全有效。Tonon 等^[5]的研究表明, 仅部分患者能在病因治疗后实现再代偿, 且再代偿与全身高动力循环和炎症反应状态的改善密切相关。对于已进展至肝功能衰竭或严重失代偿的患者, 单纯抗病毒治疗往往不足以实现完全再代

偿^[5]。因此, 对于病因治疗应答不佳或再代偿不完全的患者, 探索非病因治疗策略对于实现高质量再代偿至关重要。故文章就非病因干预的理论基础、主要策略及研究进展进行综述。

1 肝硬化失代偿期非病因干预概述

1.1 再代偿概念的提出及其临床价值 2021 年, Baveno VII《门静脉高压管理共识》首次以国际共识形式明确了肝硬化再代偿 (re-compensation) 的临床概念与标准^[6]。其确认需满足: (1) 去除/抑制/治愈主要病因 (如酒精相关肝病长期戒酒, 抑制乙型肝炎病毒复制, 清除丙型肝炎病毒); (2) 失代偿事件消退: 腹水消失 (停用利尿剂)、肝性脑病缓解 (停用乳果糖/利福昔明)、至少 12 个月内无静脉曲张再出血; (3) 肝功能指标 [白蛋白、国际标准化比值 (INR)、胆红素] 持续稳定/改善。该共识凸显了再代偿在临床实践中的核心价值。再代偿不仅意味着肝功能的恢复, 还包括对既往并发症的有效控制与管理^[6]。成功的再代偿能显著降低并发症复发风险, 提高患者生活质量, 延长生存

期,并减轻医疗负担。

1.2 病因治疗的局限性 病因控制是部分肝硬化失代偿期患者应答不佳或再代偿不完全的治疗基石,包括针对病毒性肝炎的抗病毒治疗、针对酒精性或非酒精性脂肪性肝病的戒酒与生活方式干预等。因此病因控制是实现失代偿期乙肝肝硬化再代偿的根本前提^[1],但存在明显不足。近期综述总结了病因治疗的局限性^[3]:(1)难以直接逆转已形成的严重肝纤维化/血管结构畸变;(2)对门静脉高压的改善可能滞后或不完善;(3)对全身性并发症(如肌少症、持续性低度炎症反应、肠道菌群失调)作用有限;(4)个体治疗反应差异大。因此,非病因干预预成为提升再代偿质量的必要补充。

1.3 非病因治疗的理论基石 肝硬化再代偿涉及一系列复杂的逆转性病理生理过程,目前认为其核心机制包括肝纤维化消退、肝细胞再生、门静脉高压改善以及系统性炎症反应与代谢紊乱的纠正^[1,3]。肝纤维化作为不同病因肝硬化的共同病理基础,其可逆程度是决定再代偿潜能的关键^[3]。因此,靶向抗纤维化及抗炎是促进再代偿的核心策略。肝纤维化的直接驱动因素是慢性炎症反应导致的细胞外基质过度沉积^[3]。肝星状细胞(HSC)的持续活化是纤维化产生的中心环节^[14]。抗纤维化治疗的分子机制主要集中于抑制HSC病理性活化、减少细胞外基质沉积、调控关键炎症反应信号通路。临床研究证实,部分中药复方(如鳖甲软肝片、扶正化瘀胶囊)具有显著的抗纤维化乃至逆转肝纤维化作用^[11-13]。门静脉高压是失代偿事件发生的主要驱动力。研究显示,即使病因得到控制且肝硬度值下降,仍有高达53%~65%的失代偿期丙肝肝硬化患者持续存在临床显著性门静脉高压(CSPH)^[13]。其机制与肝脏结构扭曲(弥漫性纤维化、再生结节)及肝内血管结构功能重构导致的肝内阻力增高有关,进而引发门体侧支循环开放和高动力循环状态^[14]。因此,无论患者处于失代偿期还是已实现再代偿,积极防治CSPH都是管理的关键^[13]。门静脉高压的管理需综合考虑肝纤维化、血流动力学改变及血管阻力增加等多重因素。

2 非病因干预主要策略

2.1 门静脉高压的主动管理

2.1.1 非选择性 β 受体阻滞剂(NSBBs)、生长抑素类似物: NSBBs(如普萘洛尔、卡维地洛)是预防肝硬化门静脉高压患者食管胃底静脉曲张破裂出血的一线药物^[13]。其作用机制包括:(1)通过阻断内脏血管 β_2 受体,增强 α_1 受体介导的内脏血管收缩,减少门静脉血流;(2)阻断心脏 β_1 受体,降低心输出量,改善全身高动力循环;(3)降低奇静脉血流及曲张静脉内压力,直接预防出血;(4)调节肠道动力,降低细菌易位风险。PREDESCI试验证实^[14],NSBBs可通过降低腹水发生率来改善失代偿期肝硬化患者的生存率。一项纳入15项研究的荟萃分析表明,NSBBs通过降低门静脉压力,能显著降低肝硬化患者肝病相关临床终点事件风险^[13]。Kumar等^[13]的研究还发现,在慢加急性肝衰竭患者中,卡维地洛能提高生存率并减少急性肾损伤和自发性细菌性腹膜炎事件。根据Baveno VII共识,对于代偿期肝硬化且肝脏硬度值(LSM) >25 kPa(提示CSPH)的患者,应启动NSBBs进行一级预防^[14]。奥曲肽等生长抑素类似

物除用于急性静脉曲张出血治疗外,长期应用还可能通过抑制HSC活性和下调促纤维化因子表达,发挥抗纤维化作用,并通过特定受体调控内脏血流动力学^[20-21]。综上所述,NSBBs通过稳定门静脉压力、降低失代偿事件发生率及改善生存预后,构成了失代偿期肝硬化患者向再代偿转化的基础治疗之一。未来研究应关注NSBBs在不同病因、不同肝功能储备(Child-Pugh分级)患者中的个体化应用,并探索其与病因治疗、营养支持、微生物调节等非病因干预的协同作用,以最大限度提升再代偿的成功率。奥曲肽等药物的抗纤维化潜力则需设计更多严谨的前瞻性研究加以验证。

2.1.2 经颈静脉肝内门体分流术(TIPS): 对于药物或内镜治疗无效的静脉曲张出血或难治性腹水患者,TIPS是有效的治疗手段^[22]。TIPS通过建立肝内门体分流通道,显著降低门静脉压力。Gao等^[23]的回顾性研究显示,约1/3的TIPS治疗患者后续达到了Baveno VII再代偿标准。肝静脉压力梯度(HVPG)的下降与肝功能(MELD评分 <10 分或Child-Pugh A级)的改善密切相关,是促进再代偿的关键^[24]。然而,TIPS亦存在肝性脑病风险增加、分流道功能障碍、费用高昂及技术要求高等局限性^[23]。综上所述,在肝硬化门静脉高压的个体化治疗中,需严格把握TIPS适应证,权衡其再代偿获益与潜在风险,并将其纳入包括药物、内镜及综合支持治疗在内的多学科管理框架中,以最大化失代偿期患者向再代偿转化的可能性。

2.2 抗纤维化与抗炎 基于对肝纤维化分子机制的深入理解,多种靶向药物展现出逆转肝纤维化/早期肝硬化的潜力,如法尼醇X受体(FXR)激动剂、过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(PPAR)激动剂、凋亡信号调节激酶1(ASK1)抑制剂等,同时中医药在此领域也积累了重要证据。

2.2.1 奥贝胆酸(OCA): OCA可通过激活FXR调节胆汁酸代谢、抑制炎症反应与纤维化,靶向肝硬化核心病理进程。其治疗原发性胆汁性胆管炎(PBC)的疗效已通过多项高水平研究得到验证。近期Brookhart等^[25]发现,接受OCA治疗的PBC患者,其因肝功能失代偿、肝移植或死亡导致的复合终点事件住院风险,较未接受OCA治疗的患者显著降低了63%,凸显了OCA在改善疾病长期预后方面的潜在价值,印证了临床再代偿可能性。一项纳入4项随机对照试验(RCTs)、共1278例非酒精性脂肪性肝病(NAFLD)患者的荟萃分析显示^[27]:在6~18个月治疗期内,OCA相较于安慰剂可显著提升疾病缓解率与病理改善程度。但是现有研究集中于PBC/NAFLD代偿期患者,缺乏OCA在失代偿期肝硬化人群的专门研究(尤其是病毒性/酒精性肝硬化),需更多前瞻性研究验证。因此,OCA能否真正促进失代偿期肝硬化患者的再代偿、其不同病因及肝功能储备状态下的疗效与安全性如何,仍有待设计严谨的前瞻性研究加以验证。

2.2.2 过氧化物酶体增殖物激活受体(PPAR)激动剂: Ghonem等^[28]的研究发现,PPAR α 激动剂能够通过转录激活MDR3基因等途径,改善胆汁淤积性肝病的病理进程。该研究不仅为原发性硬化性胆管炎(PSC)的治疗提供了新方向,更提示靶向核受体信号通路(如PPAR α -MDR3轴)的非病因干预策略,可能

缓解由胆汁淤积所驱动的肝纤维化及肝硬化失代偿,从而为失代偿期肝硬化患者实现“再代偿”开辟潜在的药物干预路径。此外, Hatami 等^[29]的研究进一步提供了临床证据:应用 PPAR 激动剂后, PSC 患者的血清丙氨酸氨基转移酶(ALT)水平平均下降 52.78%,提示肝实质炎性反应损伤得到显著减轻,肝功能指标趋于改善。综上所述, PPAR 相关激动剂不仅作用于胆汁转运和排泄,还能有效抑制肝脏炎性反应,为非病因干预策略提供了理论依据,也为失代偿期肝硬化再代偿的临床转化研究提供了可行的切入点。

2.2.3 凋亡信号调节激酶 1(ASK1) 抑制剂: ASK1 是 p38 和 JNK 信号通路的上游关键调控分子,在肝损伤进程中发挥多方面的病理作用:它可诱导细胞凋亡、促进炎症反应、激活纤维化信号通路、加剧异常细胞增殖,并参与代谢功能障碍的发生与维持^[30]。此外,抑制 ASK1 活性已在非酒精性脂肪性肝炎(NASH)动物模型中被证实能够显著减轻肝脏炎性反应浸润和纤维化程度^[31]。考虑到炎症反应和纤维化是推动肝硬化向失代偿进展、并阻碍其实现“再代偿”的核心病理环节,ASK1 作为调控这两大通路的关键节点,其抑制剂可能成为一种有前景的非病因干预策略。

2.2.4 中医药: 中医药在抗肝纤维化方面具有多靶点调节的优势。研究显示,扶正化瘀方可通过抑制 TGF- β /Smad 等信号通路,减少肝星状细胞活化,从而抗肝纤维化^[32-33]。临床研究也发现,在抗病毒治疗基础上联用安络化纤丸,可进一步提高乙肝相关肝纤维化患者的组织学逆转率^[34]。此外,中药还可能通过调控“肠-肝轴”影响肠道微生态,协同促进肝脏修复^[35]。综上所述,以扶正化瘀、安络化纤等为代表的中医药非病因干预策略,通过多靶点调节肝星状细胞活化、炎症反应及肠道微生态等关键环节,在促进肝硬化患者再代偿过程中显示出良好的应用前景。

2.3 代谢调控、营养与运动干预 代谢紊乱与营养不良是肝硬化失代偿期常见的问题,干预这些环节有助于功能恢复。胰高血糖素样肽-1(GLP-1)受体激动剂(如司美格鲁肽)可通过改善胰岛素抵抗、减轻脂肪肝变性间接改善肝脏代谢状态,研究显示其可改善 Child-Pugh 评分^[36-37]。肝硬化常导致蛋白质-能量营养不良及骨骼肌减少症。支链氨基酸(BCAA)作为必需氨基酸,在改善肝脏合成功能及营养状况方面具有价值。2014 年国际指南推荐口服 BCAA 治疗肝性脑病和改善营养^[38]。随机对照试验及前瞻性研究均表明,补充 BCAA 有助于提升血清白蛋白水平,降低 MELD 和 Child-Pugh 评分,提示其可能促进再代偿^[39-41]。运动干预是一种新兴的非药物疗法。一项为期 12 周的随机对照研究还发现,抗阻运动可降低炎症因子(如 IL-6、TNF- α)和氧化应激水平,这可能为肝脏修复创造了有利的微环境,证实规律运动能显著改善肝硬化患者的肌肉力量、心肺功能、生活质量和疲劳感,且安全性良好^[42]。在临床方面,一项纳入 11 项随机对照试验(运动组 232 例,对照组 193 例)的荟萃分析显示^[43],运动组与对照组之间严重事件发生率差异无统计学意义(5.6% vs. 12.3%; RD=-0.03, 95%CI -0.07~0.02)。然而,进一步基于运动类型的亚组分析(5 项 RCT,共 185 例)发现,联

合有氧运动与抗阻运动的患者,其严重事件发生率显著低于对照组(6.25% vs. 24.7%; RD=-0.12, 95%CI -0.21~-0.03)。这一结果表明,单纯抗阻或单一运动模式可能效果有限,而有氧与抗阻的联合训练能够显著降低肝硬化患者发生严重失代偿事件的风险。因此,可将有氧-抗阻联合运动纳入失代偿期肝硬化的综合康复方案,其作为一种低成本、高可及性的非病因干预,具有明确的临床转化潜力。综上所述, GLP-1 受体激动剂、BCAA 及联合运动训练分别从代谢调控、营养支持和功能康复等不同路径,可能促进失代偿期肝硬化患者的肝功能恢复与再代偿。然而, GLP-1 受体激动剂的直接抗纤维化证据尚不充分; BCAA 的研究多集中于代偿期或等待移植患者;联合运动降低严重事件的证据来源于小样本亚组分析。未来需设计以“再代偿”为一级终点的大样本前瞻性研究,进一步明确上述干预的最佳适应人群、干预强度及联合方案,并探索其与病因治疗或其他非病因干预(如药物、TIPS)的协同效应。

2.4 肠道微生态调节 在肝硬化失代偿期的再代偿进程中,肠道微生态调节发挥着极为关键的作用。肠道与肝脏之间存在着紧密的生理及病理联系,这种联系被称作“肠-肝轴”。肠道屏障功能在肝硬化患者中受损,导致肠道微生物群落失调,从而屏障功能破坏、内毒素产生、宿主代谢紊乱,加速肝硬化发展进程^[44]。因此,调节肠道微生态成为重要的协同治疗策略。主要干预手段包括应用益生菌、益生元、乳果糖、抗生素(如利福昔明)和粪便微生物移植(FMT)。研究表明^[44],利福昔明可增加有益肠道细菌数量,例如双歧杆菌,同时不会显著改变肠道微生物群的整体组成(包括乳酸杆菌);此外,利福昔明可通过孕烷 X 受体(PXR)抑制 NF- κ B 激活,减少白介素和 TNF- α 的表达,有助于恢复肠道屏障,减轻肝硬化的细菌易位和内毒素血症。Wang 等^[45]试验得出,乳果糖通过抑制产氨细菌(如唾液链球菌)的生长来减少氨的产生和吸收,并促进有益的溶糖细菌(如双歧杆菌和乳酸菌)的生长。Oikonomou 等^[46]指出,益生菌和益生元(益生菌与益生元以协同作用形式组合)已广泛用于针对肝性脑病的试验,结果显示菌群失调和内毒素血症可得到改善。一项在美国弗吉尼亚州开展的随机、单盲、安慰剂对照临床试验发现^[47],FMT 可显著增强肝硬化失代偿期患者十二指肠黏膜的 E-钙黏蛋白和防御素 A5 等抗菌肽表达,同时血清脂多糖结合蛋白(LBP)和白介素-6(IL-6)水平同步下降,提示 FMT 通过修复肠道屏障功能、抑制菌群移位,有效减轻了系统的炎症反应负荷,为实现“再代偿”创造了有利的内环境。综上所述,以利福昔明、乳果糖、益生菌/益生元及 FMT 为代表的肠道微生态干预,通过不同机制修复肠屏障、重建微生态平衡、减轻内毒素血症与系统性炎症反应,有望成为促进再代偿的重要非病因策略。

2.5 肝细胞疗法 基于细胞的疗法,尤其是间充质干细胞(MSC)移植,为肝硬化再代偿提供了新的思路。其核心机制之一在于 MSC 能够精准调控促纤维化与抗纤维化信号之间的平衡,从而逆转肝纤维化的病理进程。具体而言, MSC 主要通过干预经典的 TGF- β /SMAD 信号通路发挥其抗纤维化作用。研究发现^[48], MSC 输注能显著下调肝内肌成纤维细胞中核心促

纤维化因子 TGF- β 及其下游信号转导子 SMAD3 的 mRNA 表达;与此同时,作为纤维化抑制因子的 SMAD7 的 mRNA 水平则被同步上调。Peng 等^[49]的研究表明,SMAD2 与 SMAD3 的高表达是激活 α -平滑肌肌动蛋白(α -SMA)和胶原蛋白 I 等促纤维化因子的主要驱动力,因此 MSC 对上述信号的抑制,构成了其逆转肝纤维化的核心分子基础。此外,MSC 还能通过调控巨噬细胞极化,抑制促炎的 M1 型巨噬细胞,间接抑制肝星状细胞活化,从而缓解纤维化^[50]。综上所述,这些特性使得 MSC 疗法成为极具潜力的、旨在实现“再代偿”的非病因干预策略。

3 总结与展望

非病因干预是实现失代偿期肝硬化患者高质量再代偿的必然路径和关键补充。当前该领域面临的主要挑战是临床证据等级不均衡及疗效评价标准尚不完善。许多非病因干预策略仍缺乏大规模、高质量的随机对照试验支持,且由于肝硬化病因和病情的异质性,建立普适的疗效评价体系存在困难。未来发展方向应聚焦于以下几个方面:第一,开展更多以“再代偿”为主要临床终点的高质量随机对照试验,为各类非病因干预策略的有效性与安全性提供高级别证据。第二,探索利用新型生物标志物(如特定影像学参数、血清纤维化标志物、微生物组特征等)指导的精准化、个体化治疗。第三,充分发挥我国研究特色,深入挖掘中西医结合协同治疗在促进再代偿中的独特价值与机制。总之,在彻底病因控制的基础上,积极联合门静脉高压管理、靶向抗纤维化、代谢营养支持、微生态调节乃至细胞治疗等多元化的非病因干预策略,形成协同整合的治疗方案,是最大化肝硬化失代偿期患者再代偿潜能、改善长期预后的希望所在。

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