

VITAMIN D AS ONE OF PREDICATORS OF THE STABLE VIRAL RESPONSE TO ANTIVIRAL THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS C

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Abstract

Chronic hepatitis C (CHC) it is not exceptionally medical problem but a significant social and economic threat, taking into account the unfavorable consequences of this disease: cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. And as a result – the high level of disability. In the article are presented the results of examination of 41 patients with chronic hepatitis C, with 1 genotype, who received the antiviral therapy (AVT). All patients underwent determination of the level of 5-hydroxycholecalceferol (25-OH vit D₃), vitamin D and also the study of IL-28B polymorphism as the one of predictors of response to AVT. It was demonstrated, that in patients with hepatitis was observed the deficit of 25-OH vit D₃ and general vitamin D. It was established, that in patients with the normal 25-OH vit D₃ level SVR (stable viral response) was observed in 1,4 times more often than in patients with deficit of 25-OH vit D₃. That is the level of 25-OH vit D₃ can be considered as a predictor of SVR to AVT.

Keywords: chronic hepatitis C, vitamin D, stable viral response.

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1. Introduction

Chronic hepatitis C is considered by WHO as the serious problem of health protection that is caused by the global widening, long clinical course, unfavorable consequences. According to the WHO data, near 130–150 mln. of population suffer from CHC for today, but it is considered that the real number is significantly larger [1]. By the level of infection Ukraine occupies one of the first places in Europe and there is observed the permanent growth of the CHC morbidity index [2–5]. HCV-infection is characterized with the high rate of chronization with the further risk of formation of cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma and also with systemacy of injuries with development of extra-liver manifestations [6].

According to the modern data, the level and character of infectious process depend on both features of viral antigens and cooperation of all protective mechanisms of macroorganism.

The use of standard AVT gives a possibility to attain the stable viral response (SVR) in patients with CHC, infected with 1 HCV genotype in 42–46 % of cases, infected with 2/3 HCV genotype – in 76–82 % [7]. Introduction of preparations with the direct antiviral action into clinical

practice gave a possibility to raise the effectiveness of AVT in patients with CHC essentially [8, 9]. But the high value of this therapy limits its wide use.

The node question in the treatment of patients with CHC is the stop of progress of hepatic fibrosis that is the consequence of the different mechanisms of injury of tissue, caused by the viral infection with the final development of cirrhosis and its complications [10]. In this complex of interactions between the hepatic and metabolic factors the share of researches that prove the role of vitamin D as the one of predictors of development and progress of fibrosis among patients with chronic hepatitis C grows.

The numerous researches in many directions proves the one of the main roles of vitamin D in the development of pathological processes among patients with CHC, tumor and cardiometabolic disorders and motivated to the further genetic, clinic and experimental researches for the study of metabolism and role of vitamin D [11–13]. Thus, several researches established that the level of vitamin D in the blood serum can be used as an additional prognostic marker of the stable viral response at standard therapy of viral hepatitis C. Thus, some scientists proved that the low level of 25-OH vitamin D₃ (25-hydroxyvitamin D₃) was associated with the low level of response to antiviral therapy in such patients [13–15]. In several researches were not revealed interconnections between these indices.

2. Aim of research

The study of changes of indices of 5-hydroxycholecalciferol (25-OH vit D₃) and general vitamin D in patients with CHC and assessment of their influence on AVT.

3. Materials and methods of research

41 patients with CHC were under observation. Among the examined were 25 (61 %) men, 16 (39 %) women, the mean age of patients was 44,02±1,66 years. All patients were on stationary or outpatient treatment in Vinnitsa city hepatologic center during 2015–2016.

1 genotype was determined in all patients. Most patients had the low viral load (74,42 % – less than 800 000 UI/ml). All patients underwent combined AVT. Interleukin 28 B was determined in all patients before the start of AVT. Antiviral therapy was realized by the scheme pegylated interferon in combination with ribavirin during 48 weeks in standard dosing. The main aim of CHC treatment was an attainment of SVR that is the absence of RNA VCH at examination by PMR in 24 weeks after the end of complete course of AVT.

The control group included 30 practically healthy persons, 16 men (53,3 %) and 14 women (46,7 %), mean age was 35,8±1,9 years.

Statistical processing of the received results was carried out using “STATISTICA 5,5” with the help of parametric and nonparametric methods of assessment of the received results. The last one belongs to CRI of Vinnitsa national medical institution of M. I. Pirogov, license № AXXR910A374605FA).

Experimental procedures.

Diagnosis CHC was proved by detection of anti-HCV-RNA and HCV-RNA in patients' blood serum on analyzers and test-systems: Cobas 6000, Roche Diagnostics (Swiss), Vitrotest (CIS), amplifiers Rotor-Gene («Corbett Research», Australia), TC-AmpliSense (Russia). All examined were infected with virus of 1 genotype.

The levels of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol (25-OH vit D₃), general vitamin D, general and ionized calcium and phosphorus were determined in all patients. The level of 25-hydroxycholecalciferol (25-OH vit D₃) was determined by the method of chemiluminescence magnetic immune analysis on test-systems ABBOT Diagnostics (USA). The general vitamin D was determined by the method of immune-enzyme analysis using test-systems EUROIMMUN (Germany). The levels of general and ionized calcium and phosphorus were determined on test-systems Roche Diagnostics (Swiss). The complex of examination of patients also included the determination of ALT, AST, general bilirubin levels.

4. Results of research

Among patients with CHC men prevailed in 1,6 times (61 %) over women (39 %). Most patients (43,9 %) were in age diapason of 40–49 years. The least number of patients was younger than 19 years, that was 2,4 % (**Fig. 1**).

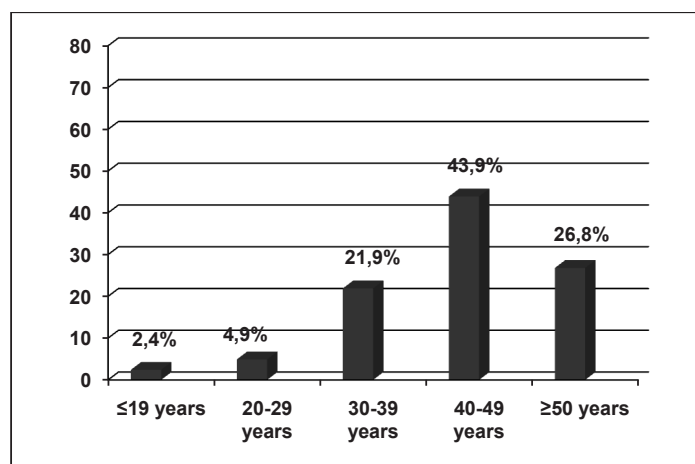


Fig. 1. Distribution of patients with CHC by age (n=41)

Before the start of AVT among patients with CHC prevailed persons with the low level of viral load that were 73,2 % (**Fig. 2**).

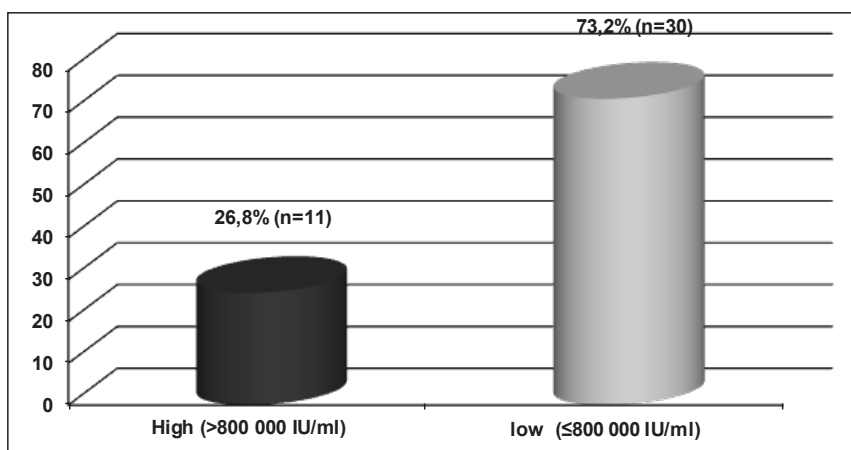


Fig. 2. Distribution of patients with CHC by the level of viral load

Analyzing the indices of cytolytic syndrome, it was established, that activity of ALT and AST exceeded the referent norms in 1,6 and 1,7 times respectively.

The mean indices of ALT were $1,08 \pm 0,13$ mmol/hour/l and AST – $0,71 \pm 0,07$ mmol/hour/l.

At comparison of indices of 25-OH vit D₃, general vitamin D, general and ionized calcium and phosphorus in patients with CHC with the ones of healthy persons the reliable difference was detected only between indices of 25-OH vit D₃ and general vitamin D. Thus, the level of vitamin D was in 1,3 times higher in healthy persons comparing with patients with CHC and the level of 25-OH vit D₃ in 1,9 times respectively (**Table 1**).

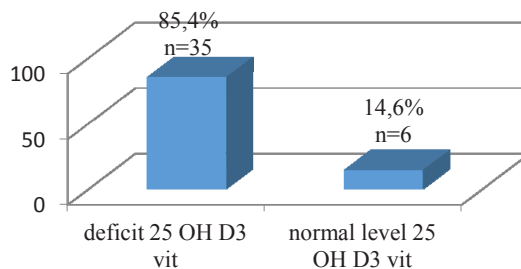
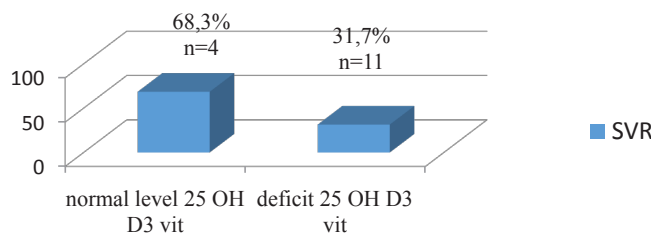
At analysis of indices of 25-OH vit D₃ in patients with CHC it was established, that in overwhelming majority of patients was deficit of 25-OH vit D₃, that was 85,4 % of persons. Whereas the normal level of 25-OH vit D₃ was observed only in 6 patients that was 14,6 % (**Fig. 3**).

As to polymorphism of interleukin 28B as the one of predictors of SVR in patients with CHC, it was established, that CT genotype was determined in overwhelming majority of patients that was 65,9 % (27 persons), CC – in 19,5 % (8 persons). The least number of patients had TT genotype that was 14,6 % (6 persons).

We analyzed the response on AVT depending on 25-OH vit D₃ level. It was revealed, that in patients with the normal 25-OH vit D₃ level SVR was observed almost in 68,3 % of patients against 31,7 % of ones with deficit of 25-OH vit D₃ (**Fig. 4**).

Table 1Distribution of patients with CHC depending on indices of 25-OH vit D₃, general vitamin D and ionized calcium, phosphorus

Indices	Patients with CHC (n=41)	Healthy (n=30)
General vitamin D, ng/ml	27,99±1,45*	37,54±1,45
25-OH vit D ₃ , ng/ml	20,29±1,38*	38,54±1,02
General calcium (serum), mmol/l	2,43±0,07	2,32±0,02
Ionized calcium (serum), mmol/l	1,25±0,01	1,28±0,04
Phosphorus, mmol/l	1,09±0,04	1,15±0,01

Note: $p < 0,05$ – reliable difference between groups**Fig. 3.** Distribution of patients with CHC depending on 25-OH vit D₃ level**Fig. 4.** Distribution of patients with CHC depending on 25-OH vit D₃ level and response to AVT

5. Discussion of the results of research

The researchers pay more and more attention to the IL-28B, which gene polymorphism is a reliable prognostic criterion of the effectiveness of treatment of hepatitis C [16]. There was established the prevalence of different polymorphisms of gene of this cytokine among Ukrainians. Thus, SNP CC rs12979860 was revealed in 56 %, CT – in 34 %, TT – in 10 % of examined, whereas the frequency of revelation of CC rs12979860 allele among patients with chronic HC is significantly lower that is 36,8 % [17], that is possibly connected with the more frequency of spontaneous HCV clearance after the acute form of infection.

In our research at the study of polymorphism of interleukin 28B among patients with CHC was established that CT genotype is most frequent – in 65,9 % of persons.

It was revealed that 25-OH vit D₃ level was in 1,9 times lower in patients with CHC than the one in healthy persons, whereas the level of general vitamin D only in 1,3 times.

There are the contradictory data about connection of vitamin D with the progress of CHC. According to the data of several authors, the deficit of vitamin D can influence the effectiveness of AVT and the progress of disease [18]. According to the data of other authors, there were not revealed any differences in the level of vitamin D depending on stage of fibrosis and sensitivity to AVT in patients with CHC [19].

In the other research was revealed that the frequency of SVR among patients of Caucasian race correlated with 25-OH vit D₃ level, whereas the frequency of SVR was higher in patients with normal or heightened 25-OH vit D₃ level (SVR was observed in 46 % of patients at the normal concentration of 25-OH vit D₃ in blood serum; $p=0,008$) [20].

We revealed that in patients with the normal 25-OH vit D₃ level SVR was observed in 1,4 times more often than in patients with deficiency of 25-OH vit D₃.

6. Conclusions

1. In patients with CHC comparing with practically healthy persons the deficit of 25-OH vit D₃ and general vitamin D was detected reliably more often in 1,9 and 1,3 times respectively.
2. It was detected, that after the end of AVT in patients with CHC SVR was observed reliably (p<0,05) more often (68,3 %) in persons who have the normal 25-OH vit D₃ level.

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