Hepatitis B virus infection is predominantly HBeAg-negative asymptomatic carriers in the Indian Sub-continent

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Background: Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) transmission in India is presumed predominantly horizontal, but there is scanty data. We conducted this study to test the hypothesis that chronic HBV (CHB) infection in India is predominantly due to perinatal transmission.

Aim: To determine the source of acquisition of HBV infection in CHB patients.

Patients and Methods: Consecutive patients presenting with CHB whose relatives consented for evaluation were enrolled and tested for HBsAg, anti-HBe, anti-HBs and total anti-HBc. Vertical transmission was defined when the mother was HBsAg positive or total anti-HBc positive and/or anti-HBe (suggestive of past transmission). 254 controls were also recruited for comparison.

Results: 476 index patients (Age 25.7±15.6yr; Males 363) had 1274 relatives for screening. In 316 (66.4%) [Age 20.2±14.3yr; Median (range) = 18 (6mo-58yr); Males 251] index patients, the mother could be screened. The mothers of 133/316 (42.1%) index patients were positive for HBsAg and 10/254 (3.9%) controls were positive for HBsAg (p<0.001). The mothers of 93/316 (29.4%) index patients were positive only for antibodies (total anti-HBc and/or anti-HBe) and 2/254 (0.8%) of controls were antibody positive (p<0.001). 90/316 (28.5%) mothers were negative for all HBV markers. Of available 56 (17.7%) spouses (M:F::9:47), 25 (44.6%) were antibody positive (anti-HBe and/or total anti-HBc), 4 (7.1%) were HBsAg positive. Of 102 available siblings from 80 (25.3%) families, 27 (26.5%) were found to be antibody positive, 19 (18.6%) were HBsAg positive.

Conclusions: Nearly 72% of chronic HBV patients in India have acquired HBV infection through the mother. There is substantial evidence of present or past HBV infection in mothers of chronic HBV patients, suggesting possible perinatal transmission.

Asymptomatic carriers and chronic hepatitis B antiviral therapy and efficacy with non-specific immune activation of the relationship between the drug applications

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Objective: To test the hypothesis that chronic hepatitis B patients in China with low non-specific immune response have existence of “equiv-alence” relation, and further the formation of each other “impact” or “constraints” relationship, as well as the efficacy of existence there is the “dependency” or “complementary relationship” there is close relationship.

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HBeAg-negative asymptomatic carriers in the drug alone and in combination with the effect of HBV-DNA relationship

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Objective: To explore HBeAg-negative asymptomatic carriers was HBV-DNA negative effects of selection and treatment of the relationship between applications.

Methods: Lamivudine and Chinese medicine group (A group), Mycobacterium phlei FU36 and Chinese medicine group (B group), and lamivudine and Mycobacterium phlei FU361 and Chinese medicine group (C group), to liver function and HBV-DNA as the target effect was observed effects and efficacy of security issues and so on, three month course of treatment, follow-up 9 months.

Results: 1) C group 31/36 cases (86.11%) HBeAg-negative asymptomatic carriers have HBV-DNA was negative efficacy, significantly high in the A group and B group and no case of only 7/23 cases (30.43%) HBV-DNA has a negative effect, P < 0.01; 2) B group has 7/23 cases (30.43%) HBeAg-negative asymptomatic carriers have HBV-DNA was negative efficacy, significantly higher than the A group and no case showed negative HBV-DNA has the effect, P < 0.01.

Conclusions: Drug alone and combined application of emerging HBV-DNA the reasons for differences in efficacy, and HBV-DNA and non-specific immune immune response there is existence of “equiv-alence” relations, and further the formation of each other “impact” or “constraints” relationship, as well as the efficacy of existence there is the “dependency” or “complementary relationship” there is close relationship.

Asymptomatic carriers to obtain HBV-DNA efficacy and drug applications and select the relationship between treatment modalities

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Purpose: Observation of asymptomatic carriers negative HBV-DNA to obtain the efficacy of the combination drug, the relationship between forms of treatment.

Methods: to 304 cases of asymptomatic carriers were randomly divided into a treatment group and 4 control group; Lamivudine and the Chinese medicines group (A), lamivudine and Mycobacterium FU36 and the Chinese medicines group (B), Mycobacterium FU36 and the Chinese medicines group (C), Mycobacterium FU36 and demethylcantharidin tablets with Chinese medicine group (D), and group B and D turn of the application of group (treatment group), observation periods of different treatment on liver function, HBeAg, and HBV-DNA target, such as the effects of 6-month course of treatment, follow-up 6 months.

Results: 1) HBeAg-positive carriers of asymptomatic, treatment group has 71.87% and 65.62% have access to HBV-DNA negative and seroconversion HBeAg efficacy, significantly higher than that of the efficacy of other groups, P < 0.01; 2) HBeAg-negative carriers of asymptomatic, B group and treatment group were 93.10% and 79.31% was HBV-DNA negative efficacy, significantly higher than the effect of the other 3 groups, P < 0.01, there is no adverse reaction.

Conclusion: Low non-specific immune response, HBV-DNA, HBeAg, as well as specific immune tolerance to affect the existence of the cross, as well as the complementary relationship between efficacy, the formation of the HBeAg-positive and negative asymptomatic carriers to obtain HBV-DNA negative effect of the treatment process and treatment of existence of the way there is a significant difference.