中文題目:紫藤凝集素 Mac-2 結合蛋白的血清表現預測慢性 C 型肝炎病人肝臟 疾病嚴重度

英文題目: Serum *Wisteria floribunda* Agglutinin-Positive Mac-2-Binding Protein Expression Predicts Disease Severity in Chronic Hepatitis C Patients

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Background

Noninvasive markers of liver fibrosis in patients with chronic hepatitis C (CHC) are needed for predicting disease progression. The Wisteria floribunda agglutinin-positive Mac-2-binding protein (WFA⁺ -M2BP) was a recently developed glycol-biomarker for liver fibrosis.

Aim

We assessed its efficacy in evaluating liver fibrosis stage and disease progression in CHC in Taiwan.

Methods

A total of 229 patients with CHC who underwent liver biopsy and serological tests for WFA⁺ -M2BP were enrolled. The association between WFA⁺ -M2BP and clinical outcome was evaluated according to the liver fibrosis stage. We also aimed to find the factors that affected the WFA⁺ -M2BP level in CHC.

Results

According to the Metavir scoring system, there were 23 patients (10.0%) of F0, 62 (27.1%) of F1, 56 (24.5%) of F2, 38 (16.6%) of F3, and 50 patients (21.8%) of F4, respectively. The mean levels of WFA⁺ -M2BP was 1.68 \pm 1.41 (range= 0.26 - 5.53) in F0, 2.23 \pm 1.76 (0.11-8.06) in F1, 3.45 \pm 3.37 (0.16-14.30) in F2, 3.48 \pm 3.73 (0.35-14.30) in F3, and 3.77 \pm 3.70 in F4 (0.46-19.78), respectively. The optimal cutoff values of WFA⁺ -M2BP for fibrosis stages \geq F1, \geq F2, \geq F3, and F4 were 1.42, 1.61, 1.42, and 2.67, respectively. The accuracy for significant fibrosis (\geq F2), advanced fibrosis (\geq F3), and cirrhosis were 62.1%, 53.3%, and 65.0%, respectively. The linear regression analysis between liver fibrosis stage and WFA⁺ -M2BP revealed significant trend from F0 to F4 (B, 0.52; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.222-0.825; p=0.001).

Conclusions

WFA⁺ -M2BP is a simple and reliable noninvasive marker for liver fibrosis assessment in CHC patients.