

# 5种直接抗病毒药物治疗慢性丙型病毒性肝炎有效性与安全性比较的Meta分析<sup>△</sup>

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**摘要** 目的:比较格卡瑞韦(GLE)/哌仑他韦(PIB)、来迪派韦(LDV)/索磷布韦(SOF)、SOF/维帕他韦(VEL)、艾尔巴韦(EBR)/格拉瑞韦(GZR)复合制剂和达诺瑞韦(DNV)+聚乙二醇干扰素联合利巴韦林(P/R)等5种直接抗病毒药物方案治疗慢性丙型病毒性肝炎的有效性与安全性。方法:计算机检索PubMed、Embase、Cochrane图书馆、Web of Science、中国知网、维普网、万方数据等数据库,检索时间均为建库起至2020年6月,收集5种直接抗病毒药物方案治疗慢性丙型病毒性肝炎的随机对照试验(RCT)。筛选文献、提取数据后,采用Cochrane系统评价员手册5.1.0推荐的偏倚风险评估工具对纳入文献质量进行评价,采用Stata 15.0软件进行Meta分析。结果:共纳入48项RCT,试验组患者共计12 227例。Meta分析结果显示,获得持续病毒学应答(SVR)率由高到低依次为GLE/PIB>LDV/SOF>SOF/VEL>EBR/GZR>DNV+P/R,其中GLE/PIB、LDV/SOF、SOF/VEL、EBR/GZR的加权SVR率均在95%以上。任何严重的不良事件发生率、任何不良事件发生率由低到高依次均为EBR/GZR<GLE/PIB<SOF/VEL<LDV/SOF<DNV+P/R;恶心/呕吐发生率由低到高依次为GLE/PIB<LDV/SOF<EBR/GZR<SOF/VEL<DNV+P/R;皮疹发生率由低到高依次为LDV/SOF<GLE/PIB<SOF/VEL<EBR/GZR<DNV+P/R;失眠发生率由低到高依次为GLE/PIB<EBR/GZR<SOF/VEL<LDV/SOF<DNV+P/R。结论:GLE/PIB、LDV/SOF、SOF/VEL、EBR/GZR治疗慢性丙型病毒性肝炎的有效率较高且接近,尤以GLE/PIB治疗的加权SVR率最佳;安全性方面,以EBR/GZR、GLE/PIB相对较好。

**关键词** 慢性丙型病毒性肝炎;直接抗病毒药物;有效性;安全性;Meta分析

## Meta-analysis of Efficacy and Safety of 5 Direct Antiviral Agents in the Treatment of Chronic Hepatitis C Infection

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**ABSTRACT** OBJECTIVE: To compare the efficacy and safety of 5 direct antiviral agents in the treatment of chronic hepatitis C infection as glecaprevir (GLE)/pibrentasvir (PIB), ledipasvir (LDV)/sofosbuvir (SOF), SOF/velpatasvir (VEL), elbasvir (EBR)/grazoprevir (GZR) compound preparation and danoprevir (DNV)+peginterferon combined with ribavirin (P/R). METHODS: Retrieved from PubMed, Embase, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, CNKI, VIP, Wanfang database and other databases, RCTs about 5 direct antiviral agents in the treatment of chronic hepatitis C infection were collected during the inception to Jun. 2020. After literature screening and data extraction, the quality of included literatures were evaluated with bias risk evaluation tool recommended by Cochrane system evaluator manual 5.1.0. Meta-analysis was performed by using Stata 15.0 software. RESULTS: A total of 48 RCTs with 12 227 patients in trial group were included. Results of Meta-analysis showed that the descending order of sustained virological response (SVR) rate was GLE/PIB>LDV/SOF>SOF/VEL>EBR/GZR>DNV+P/R; weighted SVR rates of GLE/PIB, LDV/SOF, SOF/VEL and EBR/GZ were more than 95%. The incidence of any severe adverse event and adverse event in ascending order was EBR/GZR<GLE/PIB<SOF/VEL<LDV/SOF<DNV+P/R. The incidence of nausea/vomiting in ascending order was GLE/PIB<LDV/SOF<EBR/GZR<SOF/VEL<DNV+P/R. The incidence of rash in ascending order was LDV/SOF<GLE/PIB<SOF/VEL<EBR/GZR<DNV+P/R. The incidence of insomnia from low to high was GLE/PIB<EBR/GZR<SOF/VEL<LDV/SOF<DNV+P/R. CONCLUSIONS: GLE/PIB, LDV/SOF, SOF/VEL and EBR/GZR have higher and similar effective

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rates in the treatment of chronic hepatitis C, especially the weighted SVR rate of GLE/PIB is the best, and the safety of EBR/GZR and GLE/PIB is relatively better.

**KEYWORDS** Chronic hepatitis C infection; Direct antiviral agent; Efficacy; Safety; Meta-analysis

丙型肝炎是由丙型肝炎病毒(Hepatitis C virus, HCV)感染引起的传染病,普通人群感染HCV后可能发展为慢性丙型肝炎(以下简称“慢性丙肝”)<sup>[1]</sup>。2015年,全球约有7 100万人感染HCV,且每年的新增病例约300万<sup>[2]</sup>。HCV可分为6种基因型,我国的慢性丙肝类型包含HCV1、HCV2、HCV3和HCV6型,且以HCV1b型感染居多<sup>[3-4]</sup>。基于慢性丙肝引起的不良后果及其传染性对公共卫生的巨大威胁,同时基于直接抗病毒药物(DAAs)显著的疗效,世界卫生组织(WHO)提出了“2030丙肝消除计划”,旨在实现2030年消除病毒性肝炎对公共卫生威胁这一目标<sup>[1-5]</sup>。慢性丙肝的抗病毒治疗以患者获得持续病毒学应答(SVR)为目标,且经治疗后获得SVR的患者视为达到病毒学治愈的标准<sup>[1]</sup>。

传统的慢性丙肝治疗方案为聚乙二醇干扰素联合利巴韦林(以下简称“P/R”),虽然该方案的价格较低,但患者的SVR率也较低<sup>[6]</sup>。2010年后,安全高效的DAAs成为慢性丙肝的主要推荐治疗方案,主要包括来迪派韦(LDV)/索磷布韦(SOF)、SOF/维帕他韦(VEL)、格卡瑞韦(GLE)/哌仑他韦(PIB)、艾尔巴韦(EBR)/格拉瑞韦(GZR)的复合制剂以及达诺瑞韦(DNV)联合P/R方案<sup>[1]</sup>。同时,上述药物也是我国医保支付重点关注的药物。这些DAAs主要靶向HCV的非结构蛋白,抑制HCV RNA的转录,从而发挥治疗HCV感染的作用<sup>[7]</sup>。根据作用靶蛋白的不同,DAAs分为NS3/4A蛋白酶抑制剂(如GLE、GZR)、NS5B抑制剂(如SOF)和NS5A抑制剂(如PIB、LDV、VEL、EBR、DNV)<sup>[7]</sup>。经DAAs治疗后,患者的SVR率较传统P/R方案有所提高,同时药物相互作用和不良事件也较少<sup>[1]</sup>。目前,国内外已有关于DAAs治疗慢性丙肝的研究,但这些研究多数为单一用药方案,且结论尚未统一<sup>[8-55]</sup>。同时,由于DAAs药物众多、疗效接近,尚无针对多种DAAs治疗不同基因型、治疗史及肝硬化状态的综合评价。基于此,本研究采用Meta分析的方法比较了GLE/PIB、LDV/SOF、SOF/VEL、EBR/GZR复合制剂和DNV+P/R等5种直接抗病毒药物方案治疗慢性丙肝的有效性与安全性,旨在为临床用药提供循证参考。

## 1 资料与方法

### 1.1 纳入与排除标准

根据PICOS(P表示研究对象,I表示干预措施,C表示对照措施,O表示干预措施的诊疗效果,S表示研究设计方案)原则<sup>[56]</sup>设定本研究文献的纳入与排除标准。

1.1.1 研究类型 国内外公开发表的随机对照试验(RCT);语种限定为中文和英文。

1.1.2 研究对象 年龄 $\geq 18$ 岁;HCV感染超过6个月或感染日期不明;抗HCV及HCV RNA阳性,即HCV RNA载量 $\geq 1 \times 10^4$  IU/mL,肝脏组织病理学检查符合《丙型肝炎防治指南(2019年版)》中的相关诊断标准<sup>[1]</sup>;HCV基因型和肝硬化状态不限。

1.1.3 干预措施 试验组以GLE/PIB、LDV/SOF、SOF/VEL、EBR/GZR复合制剂和DNV+P/R方案等为干预措施,剂量和用法用量不限。本研究未具体限定对照组的干预措施,其措施包括安慰剂、延迟治疗或其他等。

1.1.4 结局指标 有效性指标:①SVR率。安全性指标:②任何严重的不良事件,③任何不良事件以及经调研后认为需要处理的不良反应(包括④恶心/呕吐、⑤皮疹、⑥失眠)。SVR率=SVR的患者例数/总例数 $\times 100\%$ <sup>[1]</sup>。

1.1.5 排除标准 ①未报告所需结局指标的文献;②病例报告和观察性研究;③摘要;④综述;⑤描述性报告和述评;⑥重复发表的文献;⑦会议论文。

### 1.2 文献检索策略

计算机检索PubMed、Embase、Cochrane图书馆、Web of Science、中国知网、维普网、万方数据等数据库。英文检索词为“HCV”“Hepatitis C”“Ledipasvir”“Sofosbuvir”“Velpatasvir”“Glecaprevir”“Pibrentasvir”“Elbasvir”“Grazoprevir”“Danoprevir”;中文检索词为“丙型肝炎”“丙肝”“来迪派韦”“索磷布韦”“维帕他韦”“格卡瑞韦”“哌仑他韦”“艾尔巴韦”“格拉瑞韦”“达诺瑞韦”等,采用主题词与检索词结合的检索方式。检索时限均为各数据库建库起至2020年6月。同时向各药企咨询,由药企医学部提供其他途径的补充文献。

### 1.3 文献筛选与资料提取

由两名研究者根据纳入与排除标准独立筛选文献、提取资料并交叉核对;如遇分歧,则由第3名研究者协助判断。根据事先设计好的数据提取表格提取相关信息,包括第一作者及发表年份、例数、性别、年龄、干预措施和结局指标等。

### 1.4 文献质量评价

采用Cochrane系统评价员手册5.1.0推荐的偏倚风险评估工具对纳入文献质量进行评价,包括随机方法、分配隐藏、对受试者和研究者施盲、结局评估的盲法、结果数据完整性、选择性报告结果和其他偏倚来源,每个方面均分为低偏倚风险、不清楚和高偏倚风险<sup>[57]</sup>。

### 1.5 统计学方法

采用Stata 15.0软件进行Meta分析。对于不同干预措施的有效性指标,计算其合并的加权SVR率、加权不良事件发生率和相应的效应量(ES)及其95%置信区间(CI);计数资料采用相对危险度(RR)及其95%CI表示;计量资料则采用加权均数差(WMD)及其95%CI表示;

连续型变量的结局指标采用WMD进行统计合并。各研究间异质性采用 $\chi^2$ 检验和 $I^2$ 检验,若各研究间无统计学异质性( $P>0.1, I^2\leq 50\%$ ),采用固定效应模型分析;反之,则采用随机效应模型分析。采用倒漏斗图进行发表偏倚分析。 $P<0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 文献检索结果与纳入研究基本信息

初检各数据库共获得相关文献8465篇,其他途径获得文献4篇。经阅读标题、摘要及全文后,最终纳入文献48篇<sup>[8-55]</sup>,试验组患者共计12227例。其中,GLE/PIB有8篇<sup>[11,15,27,45-46,51,53-54]</sup>、LDV/SOF有15篇<sup>[8-10,14,24,26,31-32,37,39-40,42-43,47,50]</sup>、SOF/VEL有9篇<sup>[12,16,18-20,22,29,43-44]</sup>、EBR/GZR有12篇<sup>[13,17,23,28,34-36,38,48-49,52,55]</sup>、DNV+P/R有5篇<sup>[21,25,30,33,41]</sup>。文献筛选流程见图1;纳入研究基本信息(试验组)见表1(表中,除明确说明用药频次外,其余用药频次均为每天1次;RBV表示利巴韦林,若无特殊说明,其剂量为按患者体质量给药,即 $<75\text{ kg}$ 者每天1000 mg,  $\geq 75\text{ kg}$ 者每天1200 mg;RTV表示利托那韦;GLE/PIB、LDV/SOF、SOF/VEL、EBR/GZR、RTV均为片剂,口服给药;P/R为注射剂,静脉注射给药,由于本研究对照组的干预措施未作具体限定,故表中未列出对照组信息)。

### 2.2 纳入文献质量评价结果

36项研究提及随机序列产生的方法<sup>[9-10,12,14-15,17,19,21,</sup>

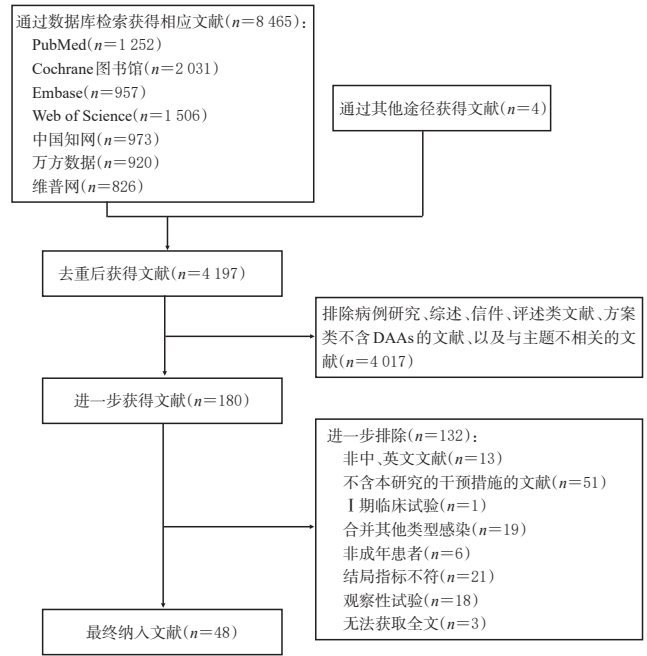


图1 文献筛选流程图

Fig 1 Flow chart of literature screening

23-29,31-42,44-46,48-52,54],19项研究采用分配隐藏<sup>[12-13,17,20-21,23,25-26,28,33,35,37,39,41,44,48-49,52,54]</sup>;7项研究使用盲法<sup>[11-12,20,28,34,52,54]</sup>;40项研究结果数据完整<sup>[8-10,12-30,32-35,37,39,41,44-49,51-55]</sup>;所有研究均未选择性报告,均不清楚是否存在其他偏倚来源,详见图2、图3。

表1 纳入研究基本信息(试验组)

Tab 1 Basic information of included studies (trial group)

第一作者及发表年份	男性/女性,例	年龄,岁	例数	干预措施	结局指标
Afdhal 2014 <sup>[8]</sup>	74/35	56(24~67)	109	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg),12周	①②③④⑤⑥
	71/40	57(27~75)	111	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV,12周	
	74/35	56(25~68)	109	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg),24周	
	68/43	55(28~70)	111	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV,24周	
Afdhal 2014 <sup>[9]</sup>	127/87	52(18~75)	214	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg),12周	①②③④⑤⑥
	128/89	52(18~78)	217	LDV/SOF(90 mg/40 mg)+RBV,12周	
	139/78	53(22~80)	217	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg),24周	
	119/98	53(24~77)	217	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV,24周	
Asahina 2018 <sup>[10]</sup>	52/54	59(25~77)	106	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg),12周	①②③
	6/19	77(59~82)	25	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg),12周	
Asselah 2018 <sup>[11]</sup>	98/104	57	202	GLE/PIB(300 mg/120 mg),12周	①②③④
Bourrière 2017 <sup>[12]</sup>	114/37	57(24~80)	151	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg),12周	①②③④⑤
Brown 2018 <sup>[13]</sup>	27/22	未提及	49	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+RBV,12周	①②③④
	12/7	52.8	19	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg),12周	
Chariton 2015 <sup>[14]</sup>	131/38	未提及	169	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV,12周	①②③
	133/35	未提及	168	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV,24周	
Chayama 2018 <sup>[15]</sup>	47/82	64(21~86)	129	GLE/PIB(300 mg/120 mg),8周	①②③⑥
	17/21	73(48~85)	38	GLE/PIB(300 mg/120 mg),12周	
Curry 2015 <sup>[16]</sup>	57/33	58(42~73)	90	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg),12周	①②③④⑤
	66/21	58(40~71)	87	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg)+RBV,12周	
	63/27	58(46~72)	90	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg),24周	
de Lédinghen 2018 <sup>[17]</sup>	10/4	64(52~71)	14	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg)+RBV,16周	①②
	12/2	61(57~59)	14	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg)+RBV,24周	
Esteban 2018 <sup>[18]</sup>	75/26	51	101	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg),12周	①②③⑤
	87/16	51	103	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg)+RBV,12周	

续表 1  
Continued tab 1

第一作者及发表年份	男性/女性,例	年龄,岁	例数	干预措施	结局指标
Everson 2015 <sup>[19]</sup>	49/28	未提及	77	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg), 12周	①②③④⑤⑥
	49/28	未提及	77	SOF/VEL(400 mg/25 mg), 12周	
	28/27	未提及	55	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg), 8周	
	26/31	未提及	57	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg)+RBV, 8周	
	35/20	未提及	55	SOF/VEL(400 mg/25 mg)+RBV, 8周	
	31/25	未提及	56	SOF/VEL(400 mg/25 mg), 8周	
Feld 2015 <sup>[20]</sup>	374/250	54(18~82)	624	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg), 12周	①②③④⑤
Feld 2015 <sup>[21]</sup>	35/14	50.2	49	DNV+RTV(100 mg/100 mg)+P/R(P:每周180 μg;R:每天按体质量给药), 24周	①②④⑤
Foster 2015 <sup>[22]</sup>	256/155	未提及	411	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg), 12周	①②③④⑤
Foster 2018 <sup>[23]</sup>	13/10	51(37~68)	23	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg)+RBV, 8周	①②③④⑥
	12/6	56(38~70)	18	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg)+RBV, 12周	
	28/13	48(32~64)	41	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg), 12周	
	15/3	53(43~66)	18	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg), 16周	
Gane 2015 <sup>[24]</sup>	31/19	未提及	50	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg), 12周	①②③④⑤⑥
	50/26	未提及	76	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 12周	
Gane 2015 <sup>[25]</sup>	9/8	50(24~68)	17	DNV+RTV(100 mg/100 mg)+美西他滨(1 000 mg)+RBV, 每天2次, 12周	①②③④⑥
	37/29	51.5(21~77)	66	DNV+RTV(100 mg/100 mg)+美西他滨(1 000 mg)+RBV, 每天2次, 24周	
Gane 2014 <sup>[26]</sup>	23/20	未提及	43	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 12周	①②③④⑤⑥
	13/12	51	25	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 6周	
	10/0	61	10	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg), 12周	
Gane 2016 <sup>[27]</sup>	20/7	58.9	27	GLE/PIB(200 mg/120 mg), 12周	①②③④⑤
	15/13	55.2	28	GLE/PIB(300 mg/120 mg), 12周	
	18/9	55.7	27	GLE/PIB(300 mg/120 mg)+RBV(800 mg), 12周	
George 2018 <sup>[28]</sup>	144/192	50.1	336	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg), 12周	①②③
Izumi 2018 <sup>[29]</sup>	23/34	62(21~81)	57	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg)+RBV, 12周	①②③④⑥
	27/33	63(35~79)	60	SOF/VEL(400 mg/100 mg)+RBV, 24周	
Kao 2016 <sup>[30]</sup>	11/23	49.1(22~67)	34	DNV+RTV(125 mg/100 mg), 每天2次+P/R(P:每周180 μg;R:每天按体质量给药), 12周	①②③⑤
	17/10	53.2 ± 8.4	27	DNV+RTV(125 mg/100 mg), 每天2次+P/R(P:每周180 μg;R:每天按体质量给药), 24周	
Kawakami 2018 <sup>[31]</sup>	13/17	70(52~87)	30	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg), 12周	①
Kowdley 2014 <sup>[32]</sup>	130/85	53(22~75)	215	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg), 8周	①②③④⑤⑥
	117/99	51(21~71)	216	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 8周	
	128/88	53(20~71)	216	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg), 12周	
Kowdley 2014 <sup>[33]</sup>	314/257	48	571	DNV+RTV(100 mg/100 mg), 每天2次±奥比韦韦(25 mg)±达萨布韦(400 mg, 每天2次)+P/R(P:每周180 μg;R:每天按体质量给药), 24周	①②③④⑤⑥
Kumada 2017 <sup>[34]</sup>	141/227	未提及	368	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg), 12周	①②③
Kwo 2017 <sup>[35]</sup>	66/39	56(25~76)	105	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg), 12周	①②③④⑤⑥
	72/32	56(23~75)	104	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+RBV, 12周	
	69/36	55(31~73)	105	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg), 16周	
	64/42	55(19~77)	106	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+RBV, 16周	
Lawitz 2017 <sup>[36]</sup>	20/11	52.1	31	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg), 4周	①②③
	32/18	未提及	50	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg), 6周	
	22/14	未提及	36	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg), 8周	
	40/11	未提及	51	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+SOF(400 mg), 12周	
Lawitz 2016 <sup>[37]</sup>	20/15	58(36~71)	35	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 8周	①②③④⑤⑥
Lawitz 2015 <sup>[38]</sup>	39/23	未提及	62	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg), 12周	①②③
	39/24	未提及	63	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+RBV, 12周	
	31/32	未提及	63	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg), 18周	
	39/26	未提及	65	EBR/GZR(50 mg/100 mg)+RBV, 18周	
Lawitz 2014 <sup>[39]</sup>	14/6	48	20	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg), 8周	①②③④
	12/9	50	21	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 8周	
	26/12	未提及	38	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg), 12周	
	14/7	52	21	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 12周	
Manns 2016 <sup>[40]</sup>	126/41	未提及	167	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 12周	①②③⑤⑥
	125/41	未提及	166	LDV/SOF(90 mg/40 mg)+RBV, 24周	
Marcellin 2013 <sup>[41]</sup>	47/25	47.4	72	DNV(每8小时300 mg, 12周)+P/R(P:每周180 μgR:每天按体质量给药, 24周)	①②④⑤⑥
	42/30	48.2	72	DNV(每12小时600 mg, 12周)+P/R(P:每周180 μgR:每天按体质量给药, 24周)	
	30/20	50.4	50	DNV(每12小时900 mg, 12周)+P/R(P:每周180 μg;R:每天按体质量给药, 24周)	
Mizokami 2015 <sup>[42]</sup>	69/102	60	171	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg), 12周	①
	73/97	59	170	LDV/SOF(90 mg/400 mg)+RBV, 12周	



表2 GLE/PIB等5种药物方案治疗SVR率的Meta分析结果

Tab 2 Meta-analysis of SVR rate of 5 therapy regimens such as GLE/PIB

方案	纳入研究数	异质性		效应模型	ES(95%CI)	P
		I <sup>2</sup> , %	P			
GLE/PIB	8 <sup>[11,15,27,45-46,51,53-54]</sup>	55.9	0.002	随机效应	0.99(0.98,0.99)	<0.001
LDV/SOF	15 <sup>[8-10,14,24,26,31-32,37,39-40,42-43,47,50]</sup>	81.8	<0.000 01	随机效应	0.97(0.96,0.97)	<0.001
SOF/VEL	9 <sup>[2,16,18-20,22,29,43-44]</sup>	81.8	<0.000 01	随机效应	0.96(0.95,0.97)	<0.001
EBR/GZR	12 <sup>[13,17,23,28,34-36,38,48-49,52,55]</sup>	76.0	<0.000 01	随机效应	0.95(0.93,0.96)	<0.001
DNV+P/R	5 <sup>[1,25,30,33,41]</sup>	91.2	<0.000 01	随机效应	0.69(0.60,0.77)	<0.001

⑤DNV+P/R——有5项研究报道了DNV+P/R治疗的SVR率<sup>[21,25,30,33,41]</sup>。Meta分析结果显示,DNV+P/R治疗的加权SVR率为69% [95% CI (0.60, 0.77) , P<0.001]。

亚组分析结果如表3所示(表中P值均小于0.05)。

表3 GLE/PIB等5种药物治疗SVR率亚组分析的ES(95%CI)结果

Tab 3 ES(95%CI) of subgroup analysis of SVR rate of 5 therapy regimens such as GLE/PIB

亚组/组别	GLE/PIB	LDV/SOF	SOF/VEL	EBR/GZR	DNV+P/R
HCV基因型					
1	1.00(0.99,1.00)	0.95(0.93,0.96)	0.98(0.97,1.00)	0.95(0.92,0.97)	0.66(0.55,0.77)
2	0.99(0.98,1.00)	0.98(0.95,1.00)	0.89(0.81,0.97)	0.80(0.66,0.94)	
3	0.97(0.94,0.99)	0.91(0.83,0.99)	0.95(0.93,0.98)	0.99(0.98,1.00)	
4		1.00(0.99,1.00)			
6	0.99(0.95,1.00)	0.95(0.91,0.99)	1.00(0.99,1.00)		
肝硬化状态					
合并肝硬化	1.00(0.99,1.00)	0.90(0.86,0.93)	0.89(0.85,0.94)	0.94(0.94,0.97)	0.89(0.77,1.00)
不合并肝硬化	0.99(0.98,1.00)	0.98(0.97,0.99)	0.97(0.96,0.99)	0.92(0.89,0.96)	0.89(0.77,1.00)
治疗史					
初治	0.99(0.98,1.00)	0.96(0.95,0.98)	0.91(0.87,0.95)	0.91(0.88,0.94)	0.70(0.60,0.80)
经治	0.95(0.91,0.99)	0.99(0.98,1.00)	0.98(0.97,1.00)	0.97(0.95,0.99)	0.66(0.51,0.81)
疗程,周					
6		0.68(0.50,0.86)			
8	0.98(0.97,0.99)	0.95(0.92,0.98)	0.86(0.82,0.91)		
12	0.99(0.98,1.00)	0.97(0.96,0.98)	0.98(0.97,0.99)	0.79(0.75,0.89)	
16	0.95(0.90,0.99)				
24		0.98(0.97,0.99)	0.92(0.83,1.00)		
联合用药					
联合RBV	0.95(0.91,1.00)	0.98(0.97,0.99)	0.94(0.91,0.97)	0.94(0.91,0.97)	
不联合RBV	0.96(0.92,1.00)	0.93(0.91,0.96)	0.97(0.96,0.98)	0.95(0.93,0.97)	
联合SOF			0.91(0.88,0.95)		
不联合SOF			0.96(0.94,0.97)		

①HCV基因型的不同——分别有25项<sup>[8-9,12,14,19,21,25-27,29-34,36-39,41-42,44-45,49,54]</sup>、8项<sup>[10-11,13,19,22,29,42,51]</sup>、11项<sup>[18-19,22-24,27,38,42,44,53-54]</sup>、4项<sup>[40,42,47,50]</sup>和3项<sup>[15,24,43]</sup>研究报道了HCV 1、2、3、4、6型患者的SVR率。结果,GLE/PIB治疗HCV 1、2型的加权SVR率较高,分别为100% [95% CI (0.99, 1.00) , P<0.05]、99% [95% CI (0.98, 1.00) , P<0.05]; EBR/GZR治疗HCV 3型的加权SVR率较高,为99% [95% CI (0.98, 1.00) , P<0.05]; SOF/VEL治疗HCV

6型的加权SVR率较高,为100% [95% CI (0.99, 1.00) , P<0.05]。

②肝硬化——分别有16项<sup>[12,14-16,18,26-27,30,34,36,38-40,44,50,54]</sup>、23项<sup>[11-15,19,21,25-26,30,32,34,37-38,40-41,43-45,49-51,53]</sup>研究报道了伴或不伴肝硬化患者的SVR率。结果,对于伴或不伴肝硬化的患者,GLE/PIB治疗的加权SVR率均较高,分别为100% [95% CI (0.99, 1.00) , P<0.05]、99% [95% CI (0.98, 1.00) , P<0.05]。

③治疗史——分别有22项<sup>[9,13,17,19,23-26,30,32,35-38,41-43,47-49,52-53]</sup>、24项<sup>[18,12-13,15,17,21,23-24,26-27,29,31,34-37,42,44-47,50-51,53]</sup>研究报道了初治和经治患者的SVR率。结果,GLE/PIB初治患者的加权SVR率较高,为99% [95% CI (0.98, 1.00) , P<0.05]; LDV/SOF经治患者的加权SVR率较高,为99% [95% CI (0.98, 1.00) , P<0.05]。

④疗程——分别有1项<sup>[26]</sup>、9项<sup>[15,19,32,37,39,43,47,51,54]</sup>、28项<sup>[8-12,14-16,18-20,22,24,26-27,29,31,37,40,42-47,50,53-54]</sup>、2项<sup>[46,53]</sup>和7项<sup>[8-9,14,16,29,40,50]</sup>研究报道了治疗6、8、12、16、24周的SVR率。结果,当疗程为8周和12周时,均以GLE/PIB治疗的加权SVR率较高,分别为98% [95% CI (0.97, 0.99) , P<0.05]、99% [95% CI (0.98, 1.00) , P<0.05]; 当疗程为24周时,LDV/SOF治疗的加权SVR率较高,为98% [95% CI (0.97, 0.99) , P<0.05]。

⑤联合用药——分别有25项<sup>[8-9,13-14,16-19,23-24,26-27,29,32,35,37-40,42,44-45,47,49-50]</sup>、37项<sup>[8-13,15-16,18-20,22-24,26-28,31-32,34-35,38-39,42-55]</sup>、2项<sup>[17,36]</sup>、2项<sup>[17,23]</sup>研究报道了联合RBV或不联合RBV、联合SOF或不联合SOF治疗的SVR率。结果,LDV/SOF联合RBV治疗的加权SVR率,为98% [95% CI (0.97, 0.99) , P<0.05],高于LDV/SOF不联合RBV治疗的加权SVR率93% [95% CI (0.91, 0.96) , P<0.05]; SOF/VEL不联合RBV治疗的加权SVR率为97% [95% CI (0.96, 0.98) , P<0.05],高于SOF/VEL联合RBV治疗的加权SVR率94% [95% CI (0.91, 0.97) , P<0.05]; EBR/GZR不联合RBV治疗的加权SVR率为96% [95% CI (0.94, 0.97) , P<0.05],高于EBR/GZR联合RBV治疗的加权SVR率91% [95% CI (0.88, 0.95) , P<0.05]。

2.3.2 安全性 分别有46项<sup>[8-30,32-41,43-55]</sup>、43项<sup>[8-16,18-20,22-30,32-40,43-55]</sup>、29项<sup>[8-9,11-13,16,19-27,29,32-33,35,37,39,41,43-45,49-51,54]</sup>、22项<sup>[8-9,12,16,18-22,24,26-27,30,32-33,35,37,40-41,44-45,50]</sup>、18项<sup>[8-9,15,19,23-26,29,32-33,35,37,40-41,44,50-51]</sup>研究报道了患者任何严重的不良事件、任何不良事件、恶心/呕吐、皮疹、失眠发生率。任何严重的不良事件和任何不良事件发生率从低到高依次均为EBR/GZR<GLE/PIB<SOF/VEL<LDV/SOF<DNV+P/R; 恶心/呕吐、失眠发生率均以GLE/PIB较低,皮疹发生率以LDV/SOF的较低,详见表4。

表4 GLE/PIB等5种药物治疗安全性Meta分析的ES(95%CI)结果

Tab 4 ES(95%CI) of Meta-analysis of the safety of 5 therapy regimens such as GLE/PIB

指标	GLE/PIB	LDV/SOF	SOF/VEL	EBR/GZR	DNV+P/R
任何严重的不良事件	0.008(0.003,0.013),P=0.067	0.020(0.013,0.026),P<0.001	0.019(0.011,0.027),P<0.001	0.004(0.001,0.007),P=0.001	0.047(0.028,0.066),P<0.001
任何不良事件	0.668(0.603,0.734),P<0.001	0.838(0.815,0.861),P<0.001	0.744(0.694,0.793),P<0.001	0.599(0.468,0.730),P<0.001	0.985(0.973,0.997),P=0.214
恶心/呕吐	0.086(0.049,0.124),P<0.001	0.102(0.080,0.124),P<0.001	0.137(0.106,0.168),P<0.001	0.136(0.097,0.177),P=0.002	0.273(0.210,0.335),P<0.001
皮疹	0.029(0.008,0.049),P=0.717	0.025(0.017,0.032),P<0.001	0.045(0.022,0.067),P<0.001	0.065(0.029,0.101),P=0.004	0.177(0.080,0.275),P<0.001
失眠	0.003(0.000,0.015),P=0.006	0.105(0.080,0.130),P<0.001	0.083(0.060,0.107),P<0.001	0.070(0.043,0.097),P=0.306	0.276(0.248,0.303),P=0.541

## 2.4 发表偏倚分析

以GLE/PIB治疗的SVR率为指标绘制倒漏斗图,结果见图4。由图4可知,有3个研究散点在倒漏斗图外,其余各研究散点均分布于倒漏斗图范围内,且倒漏斗图两侧分布不对称,提示本研究存在发表偏倚的可能性较大(其余指标所得结果相似,图略)。

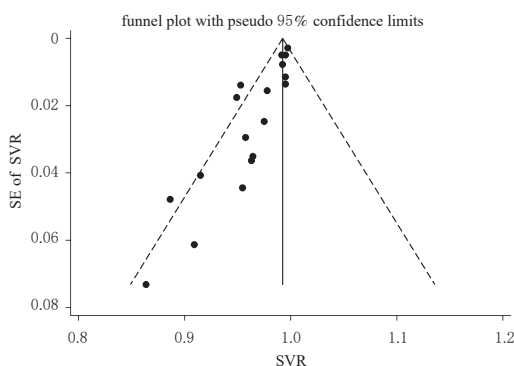


图4 GLE/PIB治疗SVR率的倒漏斗图

Fig 4 Funnel plot of SVR rates of GLE/PIB

## 3 讨论

直接抗病毒药物是治疗HCV的靶向特异性小分子化合物<sup>[58]</sup>。近年来,随着抗HCV感染DAAs的出现,慢性丙肝治疗的新时代也随之开启。但DAAs在我国上市时间严重晚于他国,且价格普遍较昂贵,患者因无法负担而导致病情恶化,这使得我国慢性丙肝患者的治疗率较低,给我国乃至全球“丙肝消除计划”的实现造成了阻碍<sup>[59]</sup>。在真实世界的临床实践中,本研究纳入的5种慢性丙肝治疗方案的疗效显著<sup>[60-64]</sup>。目前,我国用于治疗慢性丙肝的药物较多,但缺乏DAAs治疗方案之间的比较研究,加之DAAs对于不同基因型、肝硬化状态、治疗史患者的有效性也存在未知性。为此,本研究对5种DAAs治疗慢性丙肝的有效性与安全性进行比较。

本研究结果显示,5种药物方案治疗慢性丙肝的加权SVR率由高到低为GLE/PIB>LDV/SOF>SOF/VEL>EBR/GZR>DNV+P/R。亚组分析结果显示,对于HCV 1、2型患者,以GLE/PIB治疗的SVR率较高,HCV 3、6型患者分别以EBR/GZR、SOF/VEL治疗的SVR率较高;无论是否伴有肝硬化,均以GLE/PIB治疗的SVR率较高;对于初治患者,GLE/PIB的SVR率较高,而对于经治

患者,则LDV/SOF的SVR率较高;疗程方面,8周和12周疗法均以GLE/PIB治疗的SVR率较高;联合和不联合RBV时,分别以LDV/SOF和SOF/VEL治疗的SVR率较高。本研究发现,DNV+P/R治疗的SVR率均显著低于其他4种药物方案,笔者分析其原因可能为DNV为我国首个研发的小分子直接抗病毒药物<sup>[65]</sup>,目前的RCT较少,且通常需要联合P/R或其他DAAs使用。

安全性方面,任何严重的不良事件和任何不良事件发生率从低到高依次均为EBR/GZR<GLE/PIB<SOF/VEL<LDV/SOF<DNV+P/R;恶心/呕吐、失眠发生率均以GLE/PIB较低,皮疹发生率以LDV/SOF较低。本研究还发现,DNV+P/R的不良事件发生率均明显高于其他4种药物方案,这可能与需联合使用干扰素有关<sup>[66]</sup>。发表偏倚分析结果显示,本研究存在发表偏倚的可能性较大。

综上所述,GLE/PIB、LDV/SOF、SOF/VEL、EBR/GZR治疗慢性丙肝的有效率较高且接近,尤以GLE/PIB治疗的加权SVR率最佳;安全性方面,以EBR/GZR、GLE/PIB相对较好。本研究的局限性如下:(1)纳入研究的总体质量不高,且多数RCT未实施盲法,具有较高的偏倚风险,可能影响分析结果;(2)由于本研究纳入的RCT在设计上多为两种DAAs直接比较或者同种DAAs不同剂量或不同治疗周期的比较,缺乏5种DAAs方案的直接比较,也缺乏空白对照,因此只进行了单臂Meta分析,而无法进行成组Meta分析或者网络Meta分析,其不确定性较高;(3)纳入的研究大多为国外研究,国内研究较少,在患者基线特征上可能存在差异。因此,本结论尚需更多高质量RCT进一步验证。

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