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A large population study of spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion and acute exacerbation of chronic hepatitis B infection: implications for antiviral therapy

M-F Yuen, H-J Yuan, C-K Hui, D K-H Wong, W-M Wong, A O-O Chan, B C-Y Wong, C-L Lai

Background and aim: Clinical data on spontaneous hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) seroconversion and acute exacerbation of chronic hepatitis B (CHB) virus infection from large population studies are lacking. In the present study we examined the clinical features and significance of HBeAg seroconversion and acute exacerbation in 3063 Chinese CHB patients.

Methods: Clinical assessment, liver biochemistry, hepatitis B virus (HBV) serology and HBV DNA, time of HBeAg seroconversion, and acute exacerbation were monitored.

Results: Median age at HBeAg seroconversion was 34.5 years. The cumulative HBeAg seroconversion rate significantly increased with alanine aminotransferase (ALT) levels on presentation (p=0.0001). For patients with ALT levels more than twice the upper limit of normal (ULN) on presentation, the HBeAg seroconversion rate at the fifth year of follow up was 72.4%. After HBeAg seroconversion, 65.2% (73/110) of patients had undetectable HBV DNA levels by the Digene Hybrid Capture assay. Of these, 78.1% still had HBV DNA levels detectable by the Amplicor HBV Monitor Test. We found that 37.5% antibody to HBeAg (anti-HBe) positive patients had undetectable HBV DNA levels by the Digene Hybrid Capture assay before acute exacerbation. Acute exacerbations of longer duration, with higher peak ALT, bilirubin, and α fetoprotein levels were associated with an increased HBeAg seroconversion rate (p=0.0001–0.045). Acute exacerbation with peak ALT levels more than five times the ULN carried a 46.4% chance of HBeAg seroconversion within three months. HBeAg seroconversion and mortality occurred in 2.7% and 0.7% of acute exacerbations, respectively.

Conclusion: In the present study we have provided information on HBeAg seroconversion and acute exacerbation, which are important in decision making for CHB treatment and in designing clinical trials.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

From 1976 to 2000, 3063 patients attending the Hepatitis Clinic, Queen Mary Hospital, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, were recruited into the present study. Patients were all hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) positive for at least six months. Patients were excluded from the study if they had any of the following conditions: (1) cirrhosis related complications or HCC on presentation, (2) treatment for CHB at any time, (3) concomitant hepatitis C or D virus infection, (4) evidence of autoimmune hepatitis, Wilson’s disease, or primary biliary cirrhosis, (5) history of heavy alcoholic intake, (6) evidence of fatty liver, and (7) intake of any hepatotoxic drugs. Patients had complete history enquiry and physical examination during the first clinic visit. Blood was taken for liver biochemistry, α fetoprotein (AFP), and HBV serological markers, including HBsAg, HBeAg, and anti-HBe by microparticle enzyme immunoassay (MEIA; Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Illinois, USA) during the first visit and every subsequent visit which was scheduled at intervals of 3–6 months, or more frequently whenever indicated.

HBeAg seroconversion was defined as loss of HBeAg with development of anti-HBe on at least two consecutive follow

Abbreviations: CHB, chronic hepatitis B; HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen; anti-HBe, antibody to HBeAg; HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antigen; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; HBV, hepatitis B virus; AFP, α fetoprotein; ULN, upper limit of normal; PCR, polymerase chain reaction.
Table 1 Demographic data for the study population on presentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No of patients</th>
<th>Age at presentation (y)</th>
<th>Sex (M/F)</th>
<th>HBeAg anti-HBe</th>
<th>Albumin (g/l)</th>
<th>ALT (IU/l)</th>
<th>Bilirubin (µmol/l)</th>
<th>AFP (ng/ml)</th>
<th>Duration of follow up (months)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3063</td>
<td>38 (1–85)</td>
<td>1985:1078</td>
<td>1215:1826*</td>
<td>45 (18–58)</td>
<td>42 (4–6820)</td>
<td>11 (1–553)</td>
<td>4 (1–4991)</td>
<td>29 (0.6–291)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are median (range) or number.

*22 patients were negative for both HBeAg and anti-HBe at presentation.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>HBeAg seroconversion rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group 1</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 2</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 3</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 4</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group 5</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1 Cumulative rates of hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) seroconversion in different groups of patients stratified according to levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) on presentation: group 1, ALT <0.5×upper limit of normal (ULN); group 2, ALT >0.5–1×ULN; group 3, ALT >1–2×ULN; group 4, ALT >2–5×ULN; and group 5, ALT >5×ULN.

In 110 patients with paired sera before and after HBeAg seroconversion, median HBV DNA level was significantly lower after HBeAg seroconversion than before HBeAg seroconversion (<0.142 copies/ml; p<0.001). Seventy-three patients (65.2%) had undetectable HBV DNA by the Digene Hybrid Capture assay after HBeAg seroconversion. However, when sera of these 73 patients were retested using the Cobas Amplipcr HBV Monitor Test, only 16 (21.9%) had undetectable HBV DNA. The median HBV DNA level of the remaining 57 patients was 3150 copies/ml (range 200–327 000 000). HBV DNA levels were in the range 200–10–4, >10–4–10–5, >10–5–10–6, and >10–6 in 11 (15.1%), 16 (23.3%), 25 (34.2%), and 4 (5.5%) patients, respectively.

A total of 1670 patients (54.5%) had ALT levels less than 1.5×ULN throughout the whole follow up period—that is, more than half of the Chinese CHB patients had near normal ALT levels over a prolonged period of time. The remaining 1393 patients (45.5%) (765 HBeAg positive, 628 anti-HBe positive) had at least one episode of acute exacerbation (929 on presentation and 464 on subsequent follow up). Only 204 patients (14.6%) experienced hepatitis symptoms. Excluding the 929 patients with acute exacerbation on presentation, the cumulative risk of acute exacerbation during follow up is illustrated in fig 2.

Of the 765 HBeAg positive patients with acute exacerbation, 297 patients (38.8%) had HBeAg seroconversion within three months of acute exacerbation. The differences in the factors of acute exacerbation between patients with and without HBeAg seroconversion are listed in table 3. (For patients who presented with acute exacerbation, the earliest parameters were taken as peak values if subsequent values were not increasing.) HBeAg seroconversion occurred in 17 of 628 anti-HBe positive patients (2.7%) after acute exacerbation. There were no differences in median peak ALT levels, peak bilirubin levels, peak AFP levels, and duration of acute exacerbation between anti-HBe positive patients with and without HBeAg seroconversion. Ten patients (0.7%) died from acute exacerbation due to hepatic decompensation.

The chance of HBeAg seroconversion within three months of acute exacerbation in patients with peak ALT levels 1.5–2×ULN, >2–5×ULN, and >5×ULN were 27.2%, 35.6%, and 46.4%, respectively. The change of HBeAg seroconversion...
HBV DNA level was significantly higher in HBeAg positive patients (range 75–8000) than those with anti-HBe, respectively; 

Forty of these 70 patients (57.1%) had HBeAg seroconversion within three months of acute exacerbation. These two parameters had a cumulative HBeAg seroconversion rate of 18% and 53.5% for the first and fifth years, respectively (table 2). In general, the higher the ALT level on presentation, the higher the chance of HBeAg seroconversion during subsequent follow up. Table 2 provides a guide for the design of therapeutic trials whereby one can balance the chance of spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion and the chance of HBeAg seroconversion induced by treatment.

Even when mild elevation of ALT levels to above 1.5×ULN was taken as acute exacerbation, 54% of patients still did not have any exacerbation throughout their follow up period. Therefore, unlike in Caucasian CHB patients, Chinese CHB patients often had normal or near normal ALT levels. Various factors during acute exacerbation were identified as predisposing patients to HBeAg seroconversion. Patients with peak ALT levels > 5×ULN and peak AFP levels > 100 ng/ml had a 57.1% chance of HBeAg seroconversion within three months of occurrence of acute exacerbation. These two parameters may reflect, respectively, the degree of immune mediated attack on infected hepatocytes and hepatocyte regeneration afterwards. Additional information that has not been well studied in the past was duration of acute exacerbation.

Table 2
Cumulative hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) seroconversion rates in patients with different alanine aminotransferase levels on presentation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ALT, alanine aminotransferase; ULN, upper limit of normal.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 3
Parameters of acute exacerbation in patients with and without hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg) seroconversion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peak ALT (U/l)</th>
<th>Peak bilirubin (µmol/l)</th>
<th>Peak AFP (ng/ml)</th>
<th>Duration of acute exacerbation (weeks)</th>
<th>p Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>279 (75–3990)</td>
<td>17 (4–390)</td>
<td>10 (1–3958)</td>
<td>24 (1–236)</td>
<td>&lt;0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191 (75–3955)</td>
<td>15 (2–868)</td>
<td>7 (1–2015)</td>
<td>17 (1–436)</td>
<td>0.045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All values are median (range). ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AFP, α fetoprotein.
found that patients with a longer duration of acute exacerbation had a higher chance of HBeAg seroconversion subsequently (table 3). Mortality due to acute exacerbation was uncommon, occurring in only 0.7% of patients. These data do not suggest that treatment with lamivudine or interferon-alpha for patients with acute HBV exacerbation is indicated routinely. In fact, the high rate of spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion should be borne in mind when one is considering initiation of treatment for patients with very high ALT levels. Evans et al have commented from their study of 454 Asian-Americans that “high rate of spontaneous seroconversion should be weighted in decisions to treat HBV carriers with interferon-alpha”. For patients with ALT levels >2×ULN, the cumulative spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion rate was 72.4% by the end of five years (table 2). This is similar to the HBeAg seroconversion rate for patients on five years of continuous lamivudine. It is unfortunate that the lamivudine study did not have a five year placebo arm, but with the data from the present study it is difficult to conclude that lamivudine therapy is of benefit, at least as far as long term cumulative HBeAg seroconversion is concerned. Lamivudine is however useful in decreasing necroinflammation and improving fibrosis. In addition, this study also showed that HBeAg seroconversion occurred in only 2.7% of anti-HBe positive patients undergoing acute exacerbation. This suggests that spontaneous HBeAg seroconversion was very stable in Chinese CHB patients.

Although all HBeAg positive patients with available serum tested for HBV DNA with acute exacerbation had HBV DNA levels of more than 10^5 copies/ml within three months of acute exacerbation, 37.5% anti-HBe positive patients had HBV DNA levels lower than 10^5 copies/ml within three months of acute exacerbation (91.7% still had detectable HBV DNA level by the Amplicor PCR assay). Acute exacerbation could therefore occur in anti-HBe positive patients with a very low HBV DNA titre. This also suggests that Chinese anti-HBe positive patients with low HBV DNA levels are not necessarily in the quiescent phase of HBV infection. The study of Hsu et al confirms that a proportion of anti-HBe positive patients continue to have disease progression. Hepatitis flares associated with low HBV DNA levels in anti-HBe positive patients would lead to continuing liver damage, resulting in the development of cirrhosis and cirrhosis related complications in these patients. That these exacerbations are equally likely to be due to wild-type virus and precore mutants has been reported by us and other groups previously. Anti-HBe positive patients should be monitored as carefully as HBeAg positive patients for the development of cirrhosis related complications and HCC. In addition, the majority of patients after HBeAg seroconversion still had detectable HBV DNA levels measured by the PCR assay. HBV DNA was detectable by the Cobas Amplicor HBV Monitor Test in 78.1% of patients with HBV DNA undetectable by the Digene Hybrid Capture assay. This raises the issue of whether the end point of CHB treatment should be HBeAg seroconversion. A more prolonged and maximal suppression of HBV DNA, even after HBeAg seroconversion, to maintain improvement in necroinflammation and fibrosis would appear to be a more logical approach.

In conclusion, the present large population study has provided essential epidemiological and clinical data on HBeAg seroconversion and acute HBV exacerbation in chronic hepatitis B infection. This information may be important in decision making for the treatment of HBV and in designing clinical trials.

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