Effect of lamivudine with reduced glutathione therapy on serum MMP-13, TNF-α TGF-β1 of patients with severe hepatitis b

CHENG Li
(Infection Department, People's Hospital of Yingcheng, Yingcheng 432400, China)

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[Author]: CHENG Li (1969-), Female, Associated Chief Physician, Tel: 13986507825, Email: chenglilyly@163.com.

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View from specialist: It is creative, and of certain scientific and educational value.

[ABSTRACT] Objective: To explore effect of lamivudine with reduced glutathione therapy on serum MMP-13, TNF-α TGF-β1 of patients with severe hepatitis b. Methods: A total of 100 cases of chronic severe hepatitis b were selected, and were divided into observation group and control group by half. All patients were treated with conventional comprehensive treatment. Patients in control group were treated with lamivudine, while patients in observation group with lamivudine and reduced glutathione therapy. Serum ALT, AST, TBil, MMP-13, TNF-α, TGF-β1 changes before and after treatment and clinical efficacy 4 weeks after treatment were compared. Results: Two weeks and 4 weeks after treatment the ALT, AST, TBil, INR, MELD, TNF-α, TGF-β1 and MMP-13, were significantly decreased (P<0.05 or P<0.01), and the decrease in the observation group was more significant than the control group (P<0.05 or P<0.01). Conclusions: Lamivudine combined with reduced glutathione therapy can decrease the MMP-13, serum TNF-α and TGF-β1, improve liver function, and has affirmative curative effect.

[KEY WORDS] Hepatitis b severe hepatitis; Lamivudine; Reduced glutathione; MMP-13; TNF-α; TGF-β1