

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Open Access

Impact of oral anti-hepatitis B therapy on the survival of patients with hepatocellular carcinoma initially treated with chemoembolization

Zhong-Guo Zhou^{1†}, Xing-Rong Zheng^{2†}, Qian Zhou^{3†}, Ming Shi¹, Yao-Jun Zhang¹, Rong-Ping Guo¹, Yun-Fei Yuan¹, Min-Shan Chen¹, Xiao-Jun Lin^{1*}, Xiang-Ming Lao^{1*} and Sheng-Ping Li¹

Abstract

Introduction: Most hepatocellular carcinomas (HCC) develop in a background of underlying liver disease including chronic hepatitis B. However, the effect of antiviral therapy on the long-term outcome of patients with hepatitis B virus (HBV)-related HCC treated with chemoembolization is unclear. This study aimed to evaluate the survival benefits of anti-HBV therapy after chemoembolization for patients with HBV-related HCC.

Methods: A total of 224 HCC patients who successfully underwent chemoembolization were identified, and their survival and other relevant clinical data were reviewed. Kaplan-Meier and Cox regression analyses were performed to validate possible effects of antiviral treatment on overall survival (OS).

Results: The median survival time (MST) was 15.9 (95% confidence interval [CI], 9.5–27.7) months in the antiviral group and 9.6 (95% CI, 7.8–13.7) months in the non-antiviral group (log-rank test, $P = 0.044$). Cox multivariate analysis revealed that antiviral treatment was a prognostic factor for OS ($P = 0.008$). Additionally, a further analysis was based on the stratification of the TNM tumor stages. In the subgroup of early stages, MST was significantly longer in the antiviral-treatment group than in the non-antiviral group (61.8 months [95% CI, 34.8 months to beyond the follow-up period] versus 26.2 [95% CI, 14.5–37.7] months, $P = 0.012$). Multivariate analysis identified antiviral treatment as a prognostic factor for OS in the early-stage subgroup ($P = 0.006$). However, in the subgroup of advanced stages, MST of the antiviral-treated group was comparable to that of the non-antiviral group (8.4 [95% CI, 5.2–13.5] months versus 7.4 [95% CI, 5.9–9.3] months, $P = 0.219$). Multivariate analysis did not indicate that antiviral treatment was a significant prognostic factor in this subgroup.

Conclusion: Antiviral treatment is associated with prolonged OS time after chemoembolization for HCC, especially in patients with early-stage tumors.

Keywords: Hepatocellular carcinoma, Transcatheter arterial chemoembolization, Hepatitis B virus, Overall survival, Antiviral therapy

* Correspondence: linxj@sysucc.org.cn; laoxming@mail.sysu.edu.cn

†Equal contributors

¹Department of Hepatobiliary Oncology, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center; State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China; Collaborative Innovation Center for Cancer Medicine, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510060, Peoples Republic of China

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Background

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is the fifth most common cancer in men and the seventh most common in women, and it is the third most common cause of death from cancer worldwide [1]. In 2010, the estimates of new liver cancer cases and deaths were 358,840 and 312,432, respectively, in China [2]. Most HCCs develop based on underlying liver diseases. In Japan, most European countries, and America, approximately 60% of HCC cases are attributed to chronic infection with hepatitis C virus (HCV) [3]. However, in most Asian countries, especially in China, hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection plays the primary role in the etiology of HCC and is frequently observed in HCC patients [4,5]. High levels of serum HBV DNA are associated with an increased risk of developing HCC [6]. Additionally, in HBV-related HCC, high levels of serum HBV DNA appear to be associated with a poor prognosis [7-9]. Thus, careful management of HBV is required in the treatment of hepatic malignancies [10].

Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) is the most widely used palliative treatment for unresectable HCC; based on clinical evidence, it has shown survival benefits [11,12]. In some studies, TACE has been used as a curative-intent therapy in some selected patients with early-stage HCCs [13-17]. As TACE is a locoregional therapy that is different from systemic chemotherapy, it has the potential to cause HBV reactivation [18,19]. Our previous study revealed that antiviral therapy could reduce the risk of HBV reactivation after TACE [20]. However, the long-term effect of the antiviral treatment on the overall survival (OS) of patients with HCCs undergoing TACE remains unclear, and there are currently few reports concerning this issue.

In this study, we aimed to evaluate the long-term effect of antiviral therapy on OS in a large cohort treated with TACE for HCC.

Patients and Methods

Patients and inclusion criteria

This retrospective study was approved by the Institutional Review Board (IRB) at the Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center. Patients who were initially diagnosed with hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)-positive HCC and received TACE between January 2008 and December 2008 at the Hepatobiliary Department of Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center were selected for this investigation.

Baseline examinations within 1 week before TACE included serum HBV DNA quantification; detection of HBsAg, hepatitis B surface antibody (HBsAb), hepatitis B core antibody (HBcAb), hepatitis B e antigen (HBeAg), hepatitis B e antibody (HBeAb), and anti-HCV antibody (HCV Ab); serum liver function tests (alanine

aminotransferase [ALT], aspartate aminotransferase [AST], alkaline phosphatase, total bilirubin [TBIL], and albumin [ALB]); creatinine levels; prothrombin time (PT); activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT); alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels; complete blood counts; and chest radiography. Serum HBV viral loads were measured by using quantitative fluorescence polymerase chain reaction (PCR) detection kit (DaAn Gene Corporation, Guangzhou, China) for HBV DNA with a lower detection limit of 100 IU/mL. The diagnosis of HCC was based on the criteria established by the European Association for the Study of the Liver [21]. Tumor characteristics and TNM stage (Union for International Cancer Control [UICC], 7th version) were evaluated by imaging and/or the intra-operative observation. The HBV DNA status changes after treatment were evaluated within 1 to 5 months after the initial TACE. The changes of HBV DNA levels were grouped into two categories, HBV reactivation and non-reactivation. HBV reactivation was defined as a ≥ 10 -fold increase in the HBV DNA level compared with baseline or the appearance of HBV DNA from an undetectable level at baseline and a post-TACE HBV DNA level > 200 IU/mL [19,20,22,23]. The other situations were grouped into non-reactivation.

The inclusion criteria were as follows: a positive result for HBsAg examination, naïve anti-HBV treatment before the current TACE, adequate baseline liver function (Child-Pugh grade A), adequate renal function (serum creatinine < 124 $\mu\text{mol/L}$), proper baseline Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status (ECOG PS) grades (scores 0–2), and well tolerance of TACE. Exclusion criteria were as follows: a negative result for HBsAg examination, evidence of co-infection with other hepatotropic viruses, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, any prior treatment for HCC, Child-Pugh grade B or C liver function, any other malignancy, a concurrent non-malignant severe illness, a history of interferon administration, or a history of corticosteroid administration. Specifically, to rule out possible influences caused by the TACE procedure, the patients with severe complications or severe adverse events shortly after TACE (within 1 month) were excluded.

During the study period in our department, there were only 15 patients with Child-Pugh grade B liver function who received an initial treatment of TACE. The number was too small to maintain the homogeneity of the study population; therefore, these 15 patients were excluded.

Treatments

TACE procedure

TACE was performed as described previously [19,24]. When the catheter tip was advanced to the tumor-feeding

arteries, one or several chemotherapeutic agents with mixed lipiodol were then slowly injected. Gelatin sponge particles were injected in some sessions if the chemoembolized artery territory did not show stagnant flow. The chemotherapeutic agents included epirubicin (60 mg/session) and/or mitomycin (6 mg/session), carboplatin (300 mg/session), lobaplatin (50 mg/session), and floxuridine (500 mg/session). The selection of various combinations of anticancer agents, lipiodol emulsion dosage, and use of gelform was made on a case-by-case basis. The cycles of TACE were recorded.

Subsequent treatment

After the initial TACE, the patients were followed up and received subsequent treatment, including local ablation, hepatectomy, or sorafenib therapy on a case-by-case basis. In the current study, no patients were offered liver transplantation. Follow-up ended on October 1, 2014.

Oral antiviral drugs

Of the 224 involved patients, 80 received nucleotide or nucleoside analogs (NUCs) after TACE, and 144 did not. The HBV DNA levels were monitored. Of the 80 patients, 39 received entecavir (ETV) only, and 37 received lamivudine (LAM) only. The other 4 patients initially received LAM treatment. However, because HBV resistance appeared, adefovir dipivoxil (ADV) was added in 2 cases, and LAM was replaced by ETV in the other 2 cases. The choices of LAM and ETV in the current study were based on the availability of agents and the insurance coverage for those agents. The median antiviral time was 13.8 months (range, 1.2 to 82.0 months). No serious adverse events related to antiviral treatment were observed.

Statistical analysis

Demographic data (mean, standard deviation, median, interquartile [P25, P75], and percentage) were calculated. Analyses were conducted using the independent Student's *t* test (Mann-Whitney for non-normal distributions), ANOVA, Chi-square test, and Fisher's exact test as appropriate. Kaplan-Meier methods and log-rank tests were used for survival analysis. OS was calculated from the date of initiation of TACE to the date of death or the last follow-up. The Cox proportional hazards model was used in the univariate survival analysis to determine the association of individual clinical variables with OS. All variables with $P < 0.1$, in addition to age and sex, were subsequently subjected to the multivariate Cox regression model to determine the hazards ratios (HRs) and the independence of effects. The proportional hazards assumption was checked by graphic inspection of the linearity of the hazards over time, log-log

plots, and plotting Schoenfeld residuals over time. A P value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. All statistical tests were two-sided. Data were analyzed by using the SAS 9.1 software (SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA).

Results

Study population and baseline clinical characteristics

The clinical characteristics of the study population are shown in Table 1. There were 209 male and 15 female patients with a median age of 49.5 years (range, 16 to 80 years); 53 patients were HBeAg-positive, and 171 were HBeAg-negative. There were 19, 49, and 12 patients who received hepatectomy, local thermal ablation, and sorafenib treatment after TACE, respectively. According to the UICC TNM staging system, there were 46, 25, 68, 63, and 22 patients with stages I, II, IIIa, IIIb + IIIc, and IV HCC, respectively (as there were only 3 patients categorized into stage IIIc, we combined stages IIIc and IIIb).

The mean baseline HBV DNA level in the antiviral treatment group was significantly higher than that in the non-antiviral treatment group ($5.50 \pm 1.58 \log_{10}\text{IU/mL}$ versus $4.48 \pm 1.92 \log_{10}\text{IU/mL}$, $P < 0.01$), which may have been because antiviral treatment was selectively used for patients with high viral loads. There were 53.8% (43 of 80) of patients undergoing more than one session of TACE in antiviral treatment group, which was significantly higher than the percentage in the non-antiviral treatment group (33.3%, 48 of 144) ($P = 0.003$). The frequency of local thermal therapy after TACE in the antiviral treatment group was 28.8% (23 of 80), higher than that in the non-antiviral treatment group (18.1%, 26 of 144) ($P = 0.064$). One to 5 months after the initial TACE, there were 2 of 80 cases (2.5%) of HBV reactivation in the antiviral therapy group and 20 of 144 (13.9%) in the non-antiviral therapy group ($P < 0.001$).

The median follow-up period for all patients was 9.9 months (range, 1.3 to 82.0 months). The median survival time was 11.0 months (95% CI, 9.2 to 15.9 months). A total of 177 patients died, including 59 patients in antiviral treatment group and 118 patients in non-antiviral treatment group. The 0.5-, 1-, 2-, 3-, 4-, 5-, and 6-year OS rates for all patients were 69.7%, 47.9%, 32.3%, 23.2%, 20.1%, 16.9%, and 14.4%, respectively.

Univariate and multivariate analyses of factors contributing to OS

The univariate analysis identified that the following factors were significantly associated with OS time for all cases: age, sex, TNM stage, AST, ALB, TBIL, AFP, antiviral treatment, subsequent local ablation, and resection. The multivariate analysis revealed that sex, TNM stage, ALB, antiviral treatment, local ablation, and resection

Table 1 The baseline characteristics of all selected patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)

Characteristic	Total (n = 224)	Antiviral treatment group (n = 80)	Non-antiviral treatment group (n = 144)	P value ^c
Sex (males:females)	209:15	78:2	131:13	0.092
Age (years) ^a	49.5 (38.5, 58.0)	48.0 (39.5, 56.0)	50.5 (38.0, 59.0)	0.574
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	6.66 \pm 2.12	6.38 \pm 1.85	6.82 \pm 2.25	0.286
HBG (g/L)	137.91 \pm 20.28	137.90 \pm 22.36	137.90 \pm 19.10	0.987
PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)	179.91 \pm 84.16	170.30 \pm 88.10	185.24 \pm 81.71	0.076
ALT (U/L)	58.38 \pm 40.62	65.28 \pm 44.99	54.54 \pm 37.60	0.081
AST (U/L)	84.89 \pm 62.44	91.17 \pm 63.80	81.40 \pm 61.62	0.125
ALB (g/L)	40.10 \pm 4.40	39.30 \pm 4.55	40.54 \pm 4.26	0.032
TBIL ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	16.44 \pm 7.61	17.73 \pm 8.49	15.72 \pm 6.99	0.059
AFP (ng/mL) ^a	1301 (50, 38,398)	1436 (53, 37,546)	1210 (50.74, 39,410)	0.820
AFP (<1,000 ng/mL:>1,000 ng/mL)	108:116	39:41	69:75	0.905
PT (s)	12.58 \pm 2.08	12.83 \pm 2.05	12.44 \pm 2.09	0.052
APPT (s)	27.95 \pm 3.85	28.22 \pm 3.69	27.80 \pm 3.94	0.278
HBeAg (positive:negative)	53:171	24:56	29:115	0.096
HBV DNA ($\log_{10}IU/mL$)	4.85 \pm 1.86	5.50 \pm 1.58	4.48 \pm 1.92	<0.001
UICC TNM stage (I:IIa:IIb + IIIc:IV)	46:25:68:63:22	9:14:25:26:6	37:11:43:37:16	0.024
TNM stage (early:advanced)	71:153	23:57	48:96	0.480
Cycles of TACE (one:more than one)	133:91	37:43	96:48	0.003
Resection after TACE (yes:no)	19:205	7:73	12:132	0.915
Local ablation after TACE (yes:no)	49:175	23:57	26:118	0.064
Sorafenib therapy after TACE (yes: no)	12:212	6:74	6:138	0.288
Subsequent therapy ^b after TACE (yes:no)	67:157	30:50	37:107	0.065
Chemotherapeutic agents(epirubicin only:>2 agents)	53:171	18:62	35:109	0.761

^aThe values are presented as median followed by interquartile (P25 and P75) in the parentheses. ^bSubsequent therapy means any treatment after TACE, including resection, local ablation, or sorafenib therapy. ^cDifferences between the antiviral group and the non-antivirus group. WBC, white blood cells; HBG, hemoglobin; PLT, platelets; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; ALB, serum albumin; TBIL, total bilirubin; AFP, α -fetoprotein; PT, prothrombin time; APPT, activated partial thromboplastin time; HBeAg, hepatitis B e antigen; HBV, hepatitis B virus; UICC TNM, International Union Against Cancer tumor-node-metastasis; TACE, transcatheter arterial chemoembolization.

were significant prognostic factors linked to OS time (Table 2).

The median survival times in the antiviral treatment group and the non-antiviral treatment group were 15.9 months (95% CI, 9.5 to 27.7 months) and 9.6 months (95% CI, 7.8 to 13.7 months), respectively. Survival time was significantly longer in the antiviral treatment group than in the non-antiviral treatment group ($P = 0.044$) (Figure 1).

The tumor stage also significantly affected the OS time. Figure 2A shows that TNM stage was significantly associated with OS time. When we categorized TNM stage into two main types, early stage (stages I and II) and advanced stage (stages III and IV), the tendency was still obvious and significant (Figure 2B). The median survival times were 34.8 (95% CI, 24.7–53.8) months for patients with early-stage diseases and 8.2 (95% CI, 6.0–9.4) months for patients with advanced-stage diseases ($P < 0.001$).

Stratification analysis based on the UICC TNM staging TNM early stage

The characteristics of 71 patients with early-stage diseases are summarized in Table 3. The median survival time for the antiviral treatment group was 61.8 months (95% CI, 34.8 months to beyond the follow-up period), and 26.2 months (95% CI, 14.5–37.7 months) for the non-antiviral group (log-rank test, $P = 0.012$). Antiviral therapy was associated with significantly longer survival time compared with non-antiviral therapy in HCC patients with early-stage diseases who underwent TACE (Figure 3A).

Univariate analysis identified that the following factors were significantly associated with OS for the TNM early-stage patients: AST, AFP, antiviral treatment, local therapy, and resection. Multivariate analysis revealed that sex, antiviral treatment, local ablation, and resection were significant prognostic factors associated with OS (Table 4).

Table 2 The relationship between clinical characteristics and overall survival in 224 patients: Cox’s regression analysis

Variable	Univariate analysis	Multivariate analysis		
	P value	Hazard ratio	95% CI	P value
Age	0.013	0.988	0.975–1.002	0.084
Sex	0.020	2.424	1.139–5.156	0.022
HBV DNA (log ₁₀ IU/mL)	0.602	–	–	–
ALT	0.607	–	–	–
TNM stage (early:advanced)	<0.001	2.031	1.410–2.925	<0.001
Cycles of TACE	0.346	–	–	–
AST	<0.001	1.001	0.998–1.005	0.496
ALB	0.043	0.950	0.913–0.988	0.010
TBIL	0.028	1.007	0.986–1.029	0.511
AFP	<0.001	1.400	0.979–2.003	0.066
APTT	0.259	–	–	–
Antiviral treatment	0.044	0.635	0.454–0.888	0.008
Local ablation	<0.001	0.241	0.133–0.436	<0.001
Resection	<0.001	0.298	0.148–0.599	0.001
HBeAg	0.977	–	–	–
PT	0.746	–	–	–
Sorafenib therapy	0.825	–	–	–
Chemotherapeutic agents (epirubicin only:>2 agents)	0.798	–	–	–

CI, confidence interval. Other abbreviations as in Table 1.

TNM advanced stage

The characteristics of 153 patients with advanced-stage diseases are summarized in Table 3. The Kaplan-Meier analysis revealed that there was no significant difference in OS between the antiviral treatment and the non-antiviral treatment groups in the patients with

advanced-stage diseases (8.4 [95% CI, 5.2–13.5] months versus 7.4 [95% CI, 5.9–9.3] months, *P* = 0.219 by log-rank test) (Figure 3B).

Univariate analysis identified that AST, TBIL, local ablation, and resection were significantly associated with OS for the patients with advanced-stage diseases.

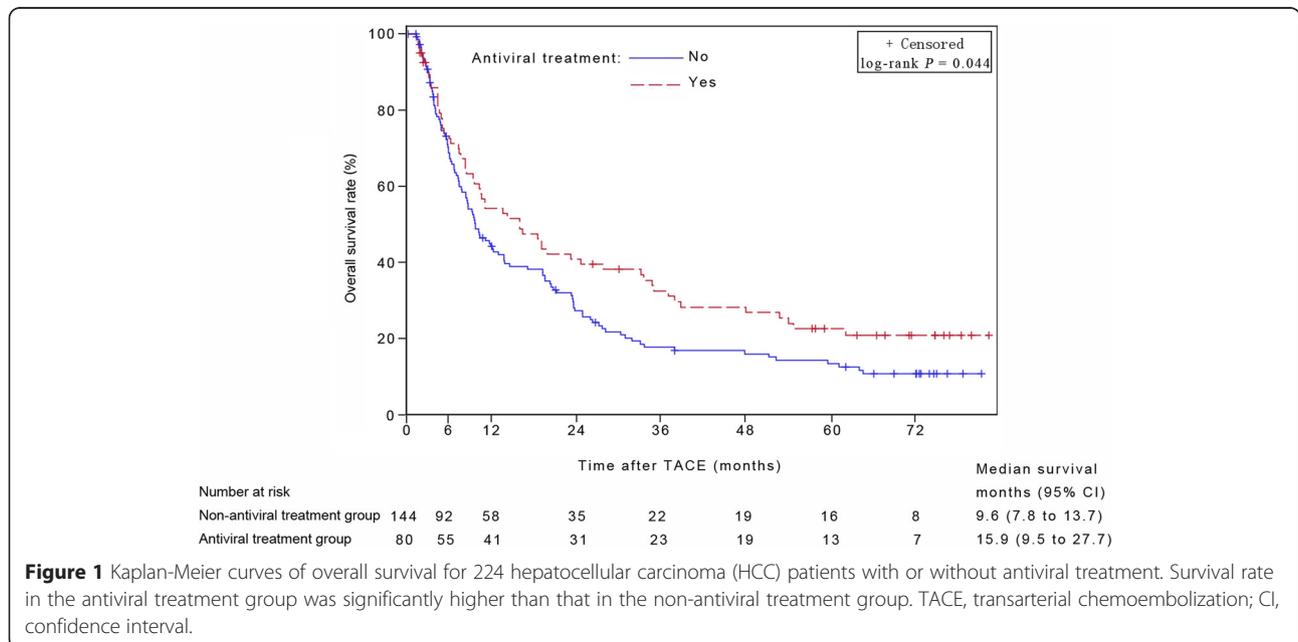
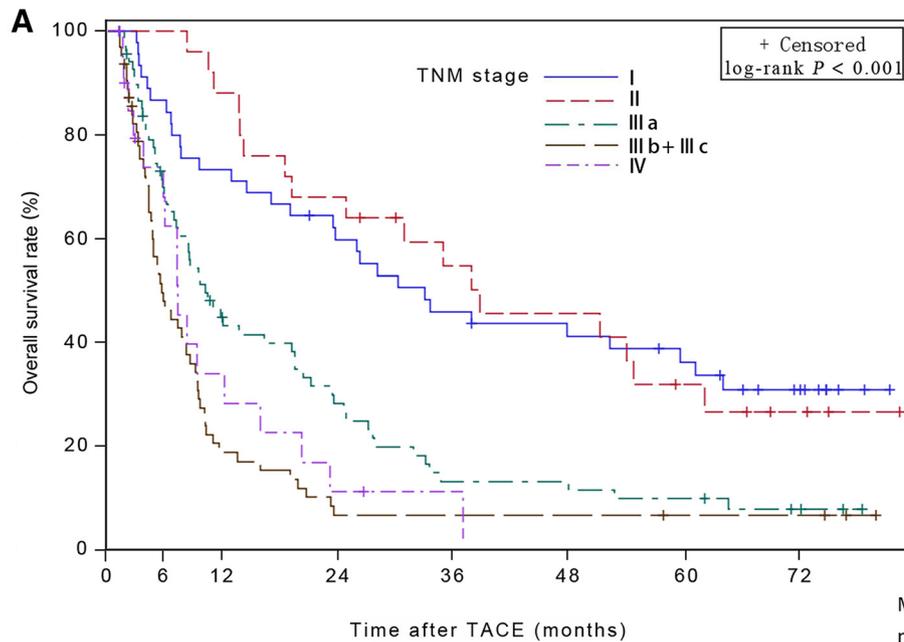
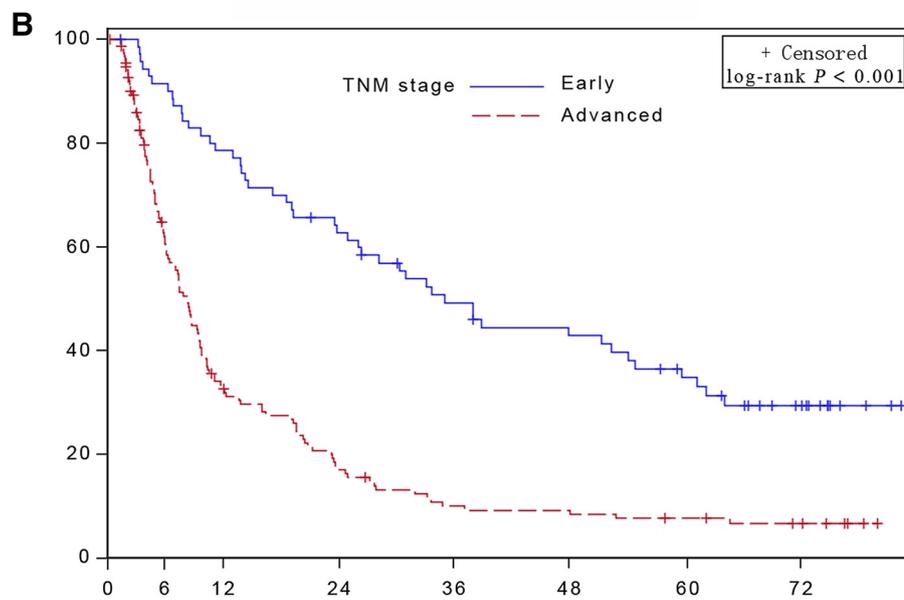


Figure 1 Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival for 224 hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) patients with or without antiviral treatment. Survival rate in the antiviral treatment group was significantly higher than that in the non-antiviral treatment group. TACE, transarterial chemoembolization; CI, confidence interval.



Number at risk									Median survival months (95% CI)
TNM stage I	46	39	33	26	20	17	14	7	32.9 (19.0 to 60.9)
II	25	25	22	17	12	10	6	3	38.6 (19.2 to 61.8)
III a	68	44	27	17	8	7	6	2	10.2 (7.2 to 19.1)
III b+III c	63	27	11	4	4	4	3	3	5.7 (4.6 to 8.3)
IV	22	12	6	2	1	0	0	0	7.3 (3.8 to 12.2)



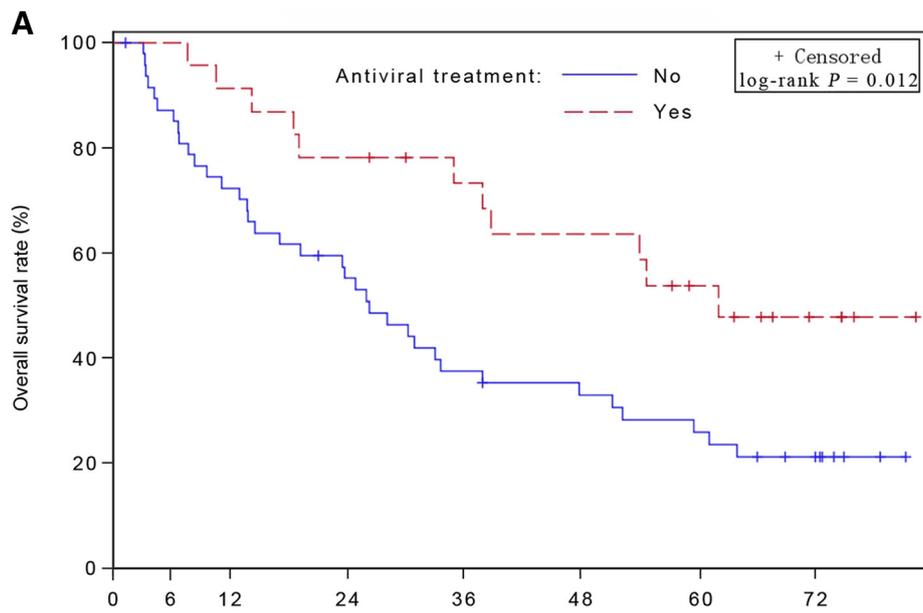
Number at risk									Median survival months (95% CI)
TNM stage: early	71	64	55	43	32	27	20	10	34.8 (24.7 to 53.8)
advanced	153	84	46	23	13	11	9	5	8.2 (6.0 to 9.4)

Figure 2 Kaplan-Meier curves of overall survival for 224 patients with HCC at different stages. **A**, the tumor stages were categorized into TNM stages I, II, IIIa, IIIb + IIIc, and IV. **B**, the tumor stages were categorized into TNM early stage (including stages I and II) and advanced stage (including stages III and IV). TACE, transarterial chemoembolization; CI, confidence interval.

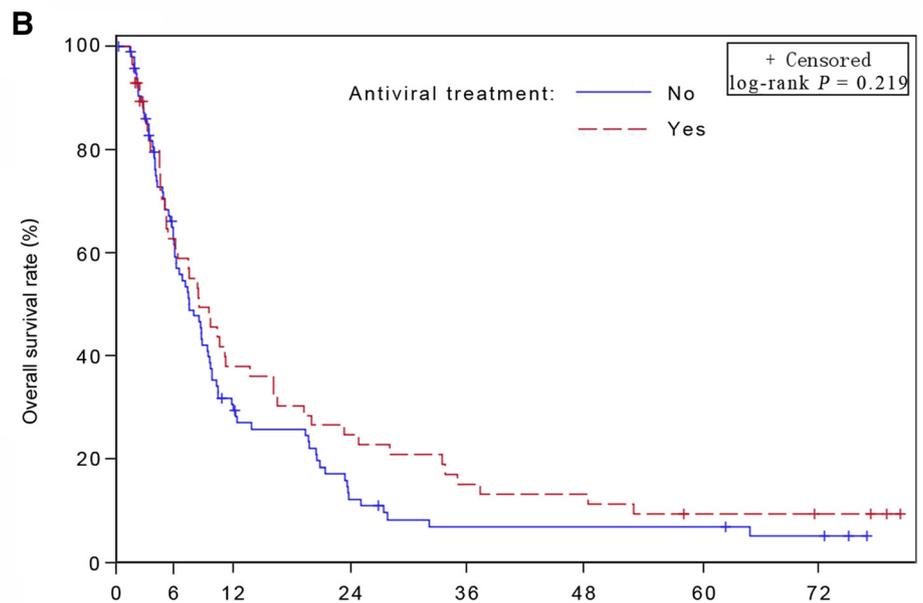
Table 3 The baseline characteristics of 224 patients with HCC based on the stratification with the TNM staging system

Characteristic	TNM early stage				TNM advanced stage			
	Total (n = 71)	Antiviral treatment group (n = 23)	Non-antiviral group (n = 48)	P value	Total (n = 153)	Anti-viral group (n = 57)	Non-antiviral group (n = 96)	P value
Sex (males:females)	108:11663:8	22:1	41:7	0.261	146:7	56:1	90:6	0.198
Age ^a (years)	54.5 (45.0, 62.0)	55.0 (48.0, 62.0)	52.5 (42.0, 62.5)	0.690	46.0 (36.5, 57.0)	45.0 (37.0, 53.0)	48.0 (36.0, 57.0)	0.427
WBC ($\times 10^9/L$)	6.29 \pm 1.91	6.38 \pm 1.94	6.25 \pm 1.91	0.649	6.84 \pm 2.20	6.38 \pm 1.83	7.11 \pm 2.35	0.090
HBG (g/L)	139.02 \pm 19.74	140.77 \pm 17.61	138.18 \pm 20.81	0.609	137.39 \pm 20.57	136.79 \pm 24.06	137.74 \pm 18.30	0.783
PLT ($\times 10^9/L$)	153.37 \pm 79.37	147.78 \pm 77.98	156.04 \pm 80.70	0.746	192.22 \pm 83.71	179.39 \pm 90.93	199.84 \pm 78.62	0.052
ALT (U/L)	50.19 \pm 32.14	55.11 \pm 28.20	47.83 \pm 33.89	0.136	62.18 \pm 43.58	69.38 \pm 49.83	57.90 \pm 39.06	0.289
AST (U/L)	65.63 \pm 44.32	60.38 \pm 29.26	68.14 \pm 50.05	0.883	93.83 \pm 67.54	103.59 \pm 69.70	88.03 \pm 65.90	0.092
ALB (g/L)	40.14 \pm 4.59	40.40 \pm 4.82	40.02 \pm 4.52	0.976	40.08 \pm 4.32	38.86 \pm 4.41	40.80 \pm 4.13	0.009
TBIL ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	15.72 \pm 6.68	16.09 \pm 6.76	15.54 \pm 6.71	0.811	16.77 \pm 8.00	18.40 \pm 9.07	15.81 \pm 7.16	0.056
AFP ^a (ng/mL)	197.70 (7.72, 3065)	63.68 (5.12, 804.7)	650 (9.33, 9419.50)	0.074	4682 (202.80, 76308)	7097 (363.6, 85094)	4571 (106.58, 67557.50)	0.522
AFP (<1,000 ng/mL:>1,000 ng/mL)	47:24	19:4	28:20	0.043	61:92	20:37	41:55	0.352
PT (s)	12.46 \pm 2.34	12.77 \pm 2.47	12.31 \pm 2.28	0.373	12.63 \pm 1.96	12.85 \pm 1.88	12.50 \pm 2.00	0.103
APPT (s)	27.66 \pm 3.76	27.57 \pm 4.35	27.71 \pm 3.50	0.749	28.08 \pm 3.89	28.48 \pm 3.39	27.85 \pm 4.16	0.127
HBeAg positive:negative	15:56	7:16	41:78:40	0.184	38:115	17:40	21:75	0.271
HBV DNA (\log_{10} IU/mL)	4.58 \pm 1.93	5.24 \pm 1.97	4.26 \pm 1.84	0.033	4.97 \pm 1.83	5.60 \pm 1.39	4.59 \pm 1.95	0.001
Cycles of TACE (one:more than one)	43:28	8:15	35:13	0.002	90:63	29:28	61:35	0.124
Resection after TACE (yes:no)	11:60	3:20	8:40	1.000	8:145	4:53	5:92	0.471
Local therapy after TACE (yes:no)	29:42	12:11	17:31	0.179	20:133	11:46	9:87	0.078
Sorafenib use after TACE (yes:no)	5:66	3:20	2:46	0.320	7:146	3:54	4:92	0.712
Subsequent therapy (yes:no)	37:34	15:8	22: 26	0.126	30:123	15:42	15:81	0.107
Chemotherapeutic agents (epirubicin only: >2 agents)	19:52	5:18	14:34	0.508	34:119	13:44	21:75	0.893

^aThe values are presented as median followed by interquartile (P25 and P75) in the parentheses. Abbreviations as in Table 1.



	Time after TACE (months)								Median survival months (95% CI)
Number at risk									
Non-antiviral treatment group	48	41	34	25	17	14	11	6	26.2(14.5 to 37.7)
Antiviral treatment group	23	23	21	18	15	13	9	4	61.8 (34.8 to not reached)



	Time after TACE (months)								Median survival months (95% CI)
Number at risk									
Non-antiviral treatment group	96	52	24	10	5	5	5	2	7.4 (5.9 to 9.3)
Antiviral treatment group	57	32	20	13	8	6	4	3	8.4 (5.2 to 13.5)

Figure 3 Kaplan-Meier subgroup analysis stratified according to TNM stage. **A**, for the 71 patients with TNM early-stage diseases (including stages I and II), the survival rate in the antiviral treatment group was significantly higher than that in the non-antiviral treatment group. **B**, for the 153 patients with TNM advanced stage diseases (including stages III and IV), there was no significant difference between the antiviral and non-antiviral treatment groups. TACE, transarterial chemoembolization; CI, confidence interval.

Table 4 The relationship between clinical characteristics and overall survival in HCC patients based on the stratification with the TNM staging system: Cox's regression analysis

Variable	TNM early stage (n = 71)				TNM advanced stage (n = 153)			
	Univariate analysis P value	Multivariate analysis			Univariate analysis P value	Multivariate analysis		
		Hazard ratio	95% CI	P value		Hazard ratio	95% CI	P value
Age	0.821	1.001	0.978–1.025	0.920	0.075	0.975	0.956–0.995	0.016
Sex	0.158	3.946	1.332–11.690	0.013	0.372	1.891	0.641–5.577	0.248
HBV DNA (log ₁₀ U/mL)	0.408	–	–	–	0.328	–	–	–
ALT	0.445	–	–	–	0.994	–	–	–
Cycles of TACE	0.885	–	–	–	0.070	1.305	0.836–2.037	0.242
AST	0.016	1.004	0.996–1.012	0.363	0.001	1.002	0.999–1.005	0.201
ALB	0.149	–	–	–	0.066	0.945	0.893–1.000	0.051
TBIL	0.711	–	–	–	0.024	1.008	0.982–1.035	0.555
AFP	0.022	2.087	0.920–4.736	0.078	0.067	1.144	0.741–1.767	0.545
APTT	0.709	–	–	–	0.068	0.988	0.942–1.037	0.633
Antiviral treatment	0.012	0.372	0.183–0.756	0.006	0.219	–	–	–
Local ablation	0.005	0.280	0.136–0.577	0.001	<0.001	0.211	0.095–0.472	<0.001
Resection	0.023	0.152	0.049–0.473	0.001	0.008	0.308	0.118–0.801	0.016
HBeAg	0.958	–	–	–	0.621	–	–	–
PT	0.241	–	–	–	0.765	–	–	–
Sorafenib therapy	0.943	–	–	–	0.782	–	–	–
Chemotherapeutic agents (epirubicin only: >2 agents)	0.211	–	–	–	0.073	0.881	0.540–1.439	0.613

Abbreviations as in Table 1.

Multivariate analysis revealed that age, local ablation, and resection were significant prognostic factors associated with OS (Table 4).

Discussion

Only limited amount of data are available on the prognostic value of antiviral therapy in HCC patients undergoing TACE. Recently, the impact of antiviral therapy on the survival after radical resection for HBV-related HCC has been reported [25–28]. Most studies have indicated that antiviral treatment can improve the prognosis after surgery, including the increase of disease-free survival and OS rates [25,28]. However, there is little information about the effect of antiviral therapy on the long-term outcome of HCC patients undergoing TACE.

For all of the cases in this study, patients with antiviral treatment had significantly prolonged OS time compared with those without antiviral treatment. The Cox multivariate analysis demonstrated that antiviral therapy was an independent predictor for the OS time of HCC patients who underwent TACE. The results showed that antiviral treatment conferred a survival benefit in patients with HBV-related HCC undergoing TACE.

Although not fully clarified [29], the role played by antiviral therapy in prolonging the survival time may

include several aspects [28,30]. First, antiviral therapy can decrease HBV replication and levels of HBV DNA, which are regarded as risk factors for the development of HCC [6]. In a study evaluating the relationship between HBV DNA levels and the survival of patients with HCC treated by TACE, a high pre-TACE serum level of HBV DNA was observed to be associated with poor OS and rapid progression of HCC after TACE [31]. The cause of deaths was not hepatitis exacerbation but cancer progression. Second, the incidence of HBV reactivation and the subsequent hepatitis can be decreased, reducing the impairment of liver function and possibly rendering patients to better tolerate further HCC treatment. In the current study, 1 to 5 months after the initial TACE, there were 2 of 80 cases (2.5%) of HBV reactivation in the antiviral therapy group and 20 of 144 (13.9%) in the non-antiviral therapy group ($P < 0.001$), which is similar to the results of our previous study [19,20]. In addition, 53.8% (43 of 80) of the patients in the antiviral treatment group received more than one session of TACE and 28.8% (23 of 80) of the patients received post-TACE local ablation, which were higher than the rates in the non-antiviral treatment group (Table 1). Because the tumor stages and the baseline liver function were comparable between the groups, it is reasonable to

postulate that the better hepatic reserves in the antiviral therapy patients accounted for the higher rate of multiple sessions of TACE or local ablation for HCC. This result is consistent with those reported by Chan *et al.* [26] and Toyoda *et al.* [32]. Third, although not well defined, antiviral therapy may be associated with a reduced risk of late-phase recurrence of HCC and therefore increase OS rate. Although most patients in the current study had intermediate- or advanced-stage diseases (Table 1), multiple TACE sessions with subsequent local ablation or resection may achieve favorable or even curable effects in some selected cases [33].

In the current study, all patients had Child-Pugh grade A liver function and ECOG PS grades 0–2. Because the liver functional status and the physical status of patients in this study were similar, we used the TNM staging system in our analysis instead of the Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer (BCLC) staging system, in a manner similar to that used by Chan *et al.* [26], who evaluated the effect of antiviral treatment on the prognosis of HCC patients undergoing major hepatectomy. For early-stage HCC, surgical resection or radiofrequency ablation (RFA) are regarded as first-line therapies, and liver transplantation is an alternative. TACE is generally recommended for intermediate- or advanced-stage diseases in most clinical guidelines [34]. Actually, the majority of patients with early-stage HCCs in our institute have been treated with hepatectomy or RFA. However, some patients had contraindications to surgery or RFA, including tumor location unsuitable for resection or ablation [14], and others chose TACE after considering all the options [13]. Furthermore, in the current study, we chose UICC TNM staging (7th edition), which does not use the diameter of the solitary tumor as a criterion in the classification of T1 and T2 lesions. Thus, very large but solitary tumors, which were unsuitable for resection, were categorized as early-stage diseases. In early tumor stages (TNM stages I and II), the median survival time for patients with antiviral treatment was significantly longer than that of those with non-antiviral therapy (Figure 3A). The Cox multivariate analysis revealed that antiviral treatment was an independent factor for OS in patients with early-stage tumors (Table 4). In patients with advanced-stage HCCs (TNM stages III and IV), there was no significant difference in OS between the antiviral and the non-antiviral treatment groups (Figure 3B), and the Cox multivariate analysis did not identify antiviral treatment as a predictor for OS (Table 4). These findings were somewhat similar to those reported by Chan *et al.* [26], who evaluated the effect of antiviral treatment on the prognosis of HCC patients undergoing major hepatectomy. They stratified the patients according to the American Joint Committee on Cancer (AJCC) TNM stage and the status of major vascular invasion. The

authors found that overall and disease-free survival rates were increased after antiviral treatment in patients with AJCC TNM stages I and II tumors or in those without major vascular invasion, whereas no survival benefit was observed for patients with stage III tumors or with major vascular invasion. We postulated that the main reason for the discrepancy in the results in different subgroups is that the long-term effect of NUCs has not yet been determined in patients with advanced-stage tumors who had short survival times. In the current study, the median survival time was shorter in patients with advanced-stage diseases than in those with early-stage diseases (8.2 months versus 34.8 months), which may help explain how the effect of antiviral therapy on survival differs depending on the HCC stage. The results indicate that it is much more important to begin antiviral treatment in HCC patients with early-stage tumors who are expected to have longer survival time compared with those with advanced-stage tumors.

Although the antiviral treatment did not show a survival benefit in patients with advanced-stage diseases in the current study, that should not be interpreted as indicating that there is no need for antiviral therapy in all advanced-stage patients undergoing TACE. The current study only included patients who had Child-Pugh grade A liver function. Patients with severe post-TACE complications (including severe hepatitis or liver failure) were excluded from this study. A prospective randomized study demonstrated that preemptive lamivudine therapy could effectively reduce the risk of hepatitis caused by HBV reactivation and hepatic morbidity during TACE [35]. Our previous study also revealed that anti-HBV therapy can reduce the risk of HBV reactivation, thus reducing the risk of liver failure in patients undergoing TACE [20]. Therefore, we still recommend the close monitoring of the patients with advanced-stage HCC after TACE and the timely use of NUCs in the patients with poor baseline liver function, the presence of cirrhosis, high levels of HBV replication, and/or HBV reactivation [18,20,36].

It should be noted that subsequent local thermal ablation and/or subsequent resection after TACE was also a positive contributing factor to OS. Nearly 30% (67 of 224) of the patients received other types of treatment after TACE. Tables 1 and 3 show the fractions of patients who underwent subsequent therapies. Patients with early-stage HCCs received more subsequent therapies than those with advanced-stage diseases; 15.5% (11 of 71) of the patients with early-stage HCCs underwent resection after TACE, whereas in the patients with advanced-stage diseases, the percentage was only 5.2% (8 of 153); 40.8% (29 of 71) of the patients with early-stage HCCs underwent RFA after TACE, whereas in the patients with advanced-stage diseases, the percentage

was only 13.1% (20 of 153). The fractions of each subsequent therapy in the antiviral and the non-antiviral groups were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$, Tables 1 and 3). In addition, sex was also a risk factor for survival in HCC patients in the current study, which is similar to previous findings [37].

In this retrospective study, to eliminate the possible adverse effects caused by treatment-related morbidity or mortality shortly after TACE, we only chose the patients with normal liver function before TACE (Child-Pugh grade A) and excluded those with severe complications shortly after TACE. Thus, we only evaluated the patients who were likely to tolerate the TACE procedures well. Therefore, the conclusions may not be generalizable to all HCC patients undergoing TACE, including those who cannot tolerate the chemoembolization well. Administration of NUCs was not randomized into the two groups in this retrospective cohort study, which may have caused selection bias. Thus, well-designed prospective randomized controlled trials are needed to confirm these findings.

In summary, our results demonstrated that antiviral treatment was associated with prolonged OS time after TACE for treatment of HBV-related HCC, especially in relatively early-stage HCC.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Authors' contributions

Zhong-Guo Zhou, Xiao-Jun Lin, and Xiang-Ming Lao conceived the project. Zhong-Guo Zhou and Xing-Rong Zheng collected the clinical data of patients. Xing-Rong Zheng, Qian Zhou, and Xiang-Ming Lao performed statistical analysis. Zhong-Guo Zhou and Xiang-Ming Lao wrote the paper. Ming Shi, Yao-Jun Zhang, Sheng-Ping Li, Rong-Ping Guo, Yun-Fei Yuan, Min-Shan Chen, and Xiao-Jun Lin performed TACE and analyzed the data. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

Acknowledgments

The work was partly supported by the Foundation for the Outstanding Young Scholar Award (Dr. Xiang-Ming Lao) from Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center.

Author details

¹Department of Hepatobiliary Oncology, Sun Yat-sen University Cancer Center; State Key Laboratory of Oncology in South China; Collaborative Innovation Center for Cancer Medicine, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510060, Peoples Republic of China. ²Department of Infectious Diseases, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510630, Peoples Republic of China. ³Epidemiology Research Unit, Translational Medicine Research Center, The First Affiliated Hospital of Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510080, Peoples Republic of China.

Received: 10 November 2014 Accepted: 4 January 2015

Published online: 14 May 2015

References

1. Ferlay J, Shin HR, Bray F, Forman D, Mathers C, Parkin DM. Estimates of worldwide burden of cancer in 2008: GLOBOCAN 2008. *Int J Cancer*. 2010;127(12):2893–917.
2. Wei KR, Yu X, Zheng RS, Peng XB, Zhang SW, Ji MF, et al. Incidence and mortality of liver cancer in China, 2010. *Chin J Cancer*. 2014;33(8):388–94.
3. Bosch FX, Ribes J, Diaz M, Cleries R. Primary liver cancer: worldwide incidence and trends. *Gastroenterology*. 2004;127(5 Suppl 1):S5–16.
4. Chan HL, Sung JJ. Hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatitis B virus. *Semin Liver Dis*. 2006;26(2):153–61.
5. Beasley RP, Hwang LY, Lin CC, Chien CS. Hepatocellular carcinoma and hepatitis B virus. A prospective study of 22 707 men in Taiwan. *Lancet*. 1981;2(8256):1129–33.
6. Chen CJ, Yang HI, Su J, Jen CL, You SL, Lu SN, et al. Risk of hepatocellular carcinoma across a biological gradient of serum hepatitis B virus DNA level. *JAMA*. 2006;295(1):65–73.
7. Shao YY, Chen PJ, Lin ZZ, Huang CC, Ding YH, Lee YH, et al. Impact of baseline hepatitis B viral DNA levels on survival of patients with advanced hepatocellular carcinoma. *Anticancer Res*. 2011;31(11):4007–11.
8. Jang JW, Choi JY, Bae SH, Yoon SK, Woo HY, Chang UI, et al. The impact of hepatitis B viral load on recurrence after complete necrosis in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma who receive transarterial chemolipiodolization: implications for viral suppression to reduce the risk of cancer recurrence. *Cancer*. 2007;110(8):1760–7.
9. Yang T, Lu JH, Zhai J, Lin C, Yang GS, Zhao RH, et al. High viral load is associated with poor overall and recurrence-free survival of hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma after curative resection: a prospective cohort study. *Eur J Surg Oncol*. 2012;38(8):683–91.
10. Wong GL. How does hepatitis B virus infection react to hepatocellular carcinoma treatment? *J Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2012;27(1):1–2.
11. Luo J, Guo RP, Lai EC, Zhang YJ, Lau WY, Chen MS, et al. Transarterial chemoembolization for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma with portal vein tumor thrombosis: a prospective comparative study. *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2011;18(2):413–20.
12. Bruix J, Llovet JM. Major achievements in hepatocellular carcinoma. *Lancet*. 2009;373(9664):614–6.
13. Hsu KF, Chu CH, Chan DC, Yu JC, Shih ML, Hsieh HF, et al. Superselective transarterial chemoembolization vs hepatic resection for resectable early-stage hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with Child-Pugh class A liver function. *Eur J Radiol*. 2012;81(3):466–71.
14. Bargellini I, Sacco R, Bozzi E, Bertini M, Ginanni B, Romano A, et al. Transarterial chemoembolization in very early and early-stage hepatocellular carcinoma patients excluded from curative treatment: a prospective cohort study. *Eur J Radiol*. 2012;81(6):1173–8.
15. Kim HC, Suk KT, Kim DJ, Yoon JH, Kim YS, Baik GH, et al. Transarterial chemoembolization in Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer Stage 0/A hepatocellular carcinoma. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2014;20(3):745–54.
16. Miraglia R, Pietrosi G, Maruzzelli L, Petridis I, Caruso S, Marrone G, et al. Efficacy of transcatheter embolization/chemoembolization (TAE/TACE) for the treatment of single hepatocellular carcinoma. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2007;13(21):2952–5.
17. Yang HJ, Lee JH, Lee DH, Yu SJ, Kim YJ, Yoon JH, et al. Small single-nodule hepatocellular carcinoma: comparison of transarterial chemoembolization, radiofrequency ablation, and hepatic resection by using inverse probability weighting. *Radiology*. 2014;271(3):909–18.
18. Lao XM, Zheng XR, Lin X. Hepatitis B virus reactivation and liver function after chemoembolization for hepatocellular carcinoma: how is it different from systemic chemotherapy? *Asia Pac J Clin Oncol*. 2013;9(4):381–2.
19. Lao XM, Wang D, Shi M, Liu G, Li S, Guo R, et al. Changes in hepatitis B virus DNA levels and liver function after transcatheter arterial chemoembolization of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Hepatol Res*. 2011;41(6):553–63.
20. Lao XM, Luo G, Ye LT, Luo C, Shi M, Wang D, et al. Effects of antiviral therapy on hepatitis B virus reactivation and liver function after resection or chemoembolization for hepatocellular carcinoma. *Liver Int*. 2013;33(4):595–604.
21. Bruix J, Sherman M, Llovet JM, Beaugrand M, Lencioni R, Burroughs AK, et al. Clinical management of hepatocellular carcinoma. Conclusions of the Barcelona-2000 EASL conference. European Association for the Study of the Liver. *J Hepatol*. 2001;35(3):421–30.
22. Yeo W, Johnson PJ. Diagnosis, prevention and management of hepatitis B virus reactivation during anticancer therapy. *Hepatology*. 2006;43(2):209–20.
23. Yeo W, Lam KC, Zee B, Chan PS, Mo FK, Ho WM, et al. Hepatitis B reactivation in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma undergoing systemic chemotherapy. *Ann Oncol*. 2004;15(11):1661–6.
24. Shi M, Chen JA, Lin XJ, Guo RP, Yuan YF, Chen MS, et al. Transarterial chemoembolization as initial treatment for unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma in southern China. *World J Gastroenterol*. 2010;16(2):264–9.

25. Wu CY, Chen YJ, Ho HJ, Hsu YC, Kuo KN, Wu MS, et al. Association between nucleoside analogues and risk of hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma recurrence following liver resection. *JAMA*. 2012;308(18):1906–14.
26. Chan AC, Chok KS, Yuen WK, Chan SC, Poon RT, Lo CM, et al. Impact of antiviral therapy on the survival of patients after major hepatectomy for hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma. *Arch Surg*. 2011;146(6):675–81.
27. Wong JS, Wong GL, Tsoi KK, Wong VW, Cheung SY, Chong CN, et al. Meta-analysis: the efficacy of anti-viral therapy in prevention of recurrence after curative treatment of chronic hepatitis B-related hepatocellular carcinoma. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2011;33(10):1104–12.
28. Yin J, Li N, Han Y, Xue J, Deng Y, Shi J, et al. Effect of antiviral treatment with nucleotide/nucleoside analogs on postoperative prognosis of hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma: a two-stage longitudinal clinical study. *J Clin Oncol*. 2013;31(29):3647–55.
29. Zhong JH. Nucleos(t)ide analogue therapy for HBV-related HCC after hepatic resection: clinical benefits and unanswered questions. *Tumour Biol*. 2014;35(12):12779–84.
30. Yu LH, Li N, Shi J, Guo WX, Wu MC, Cheng SQ. Does anti-HBV therapy benefit the prognosis of HBV-related hepatocellular carcinoma following hepatectomy? *Ann Surg Oncol*. 2014;21(3):1010–5.
31. Yu SJ, Lee JH, Jang ES, Cho EJ, Kwak MS, Yoon JH, et al. Hepatocellular carcinoma: high hepatitis B viral load and mortality in patients treated with transarterial chemoembolization. *Radiology*. 2013;267(2):638–47.
32. Toyoda H, Kumada T, Tada T, Sone Y, Fujimori M. Transarterial chemoembolization for hepatitis B virus-associated hepatocellular carcinoma: improved survival after concomitant treatment with nucleoside analogues. *J Vasc Interv Radiol*. 2012;23(3):317–22.
33. Peng ZW, Chen MS. Transcatheter arterial chemoembolization combined with radiofrequency ablation for the treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. *Oncology*. 2013;84 Suppl 1:40–3.
34. Llovet JM, Real MI, Montana X, Planas R, Coll S, Aponte J, et al. Arterial embolisation or chemoembolisation versus symptomatic treatment in patients with unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2002;359(9319):1734–9.
35. Jang JW, Choi JY, Bae SH, Yoon SK, Chang UI, Kim CW, et al. A randomized controlled study of preemptive lamivudine in patients receiving transarterial chemo-lipiodolization. *Hepatology*. 2006;43(2):233–40.
36. Lao XM, Xia HH, Lin XJ, Li SP. Antiviral therapy in patients with hepatitis B virus-related hepatocellular carcinoma: is it ready for universal application? *J Viral Hepat*. 2013;20(12):e148–9.
37. Buch SC, Kondragunta V, Branch RA, Carr BI. Gender-based outcomes differences in unresectable hepatocellular carcinoma. *Hepatol Int*. 2008;2(1):95–101.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

