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Efficacy of entecavir combined with traditional chinese medicine collapse therapy in the treatment of elderly patients with chronic hepatitis b and its impact on liver function**Yuanhua Liu**

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Objective: To evaluate the therapeutic effects of Entecavir combined with Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) Collapse therapy on elderly patients with chronic hepatitis B and to assess its impact on liver function.

Methods: 120 elderly patients with chronic hepatitis B admitted to our hospital from January 2021 to June 2023 were selected for this study. The patients were randomly divided into two groups: the observation group (n=60) treated with Entecavir and TCM Collapse therapy, and the control group (n=60) treated with Entecavir alone. The TCM Collapse was applied to the liver area for 30 minutes, twice daily, for three months. Liver function indicators, including alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), and total bilirubin (TBIL), were measured before and after treatment. Additionally, HBV DNA levels were quantified to assess the antiviral efficacy. Adverse reactions and overall efficacy were also recorded and compared between the two groups.

Results: After three months of treatment, the observation group showed a more significant improvement in liver function compared to the control group. The ALT levels decreased from 85.2 ± 12.3 U/L to 34.8 ± 8.7 U/L in the observation group and from 82.6 ± 11.5 U/L to 46.2 ± 10.4 U/L in the control group ($P < 0.05$). Similarly, AST levels decreased from 79.5 ± 11.8 U/L to 33.5 ± 9.2 U/L in the observation group and from 77.3 ± 12.0 U/L to 44.8 ± 9.9 U/L in the control group ($P < 0.05$). TBIL levels also showed a greater reduction in the observation group ($P < 0.05$). The HBV DNA levels were significantly lower in the observation group compared to the control group ($P < 0.05$). The incidence of adverse reactions was similar between the two groups, indicating good tolerance of the combined therapy. Overall efficacy was significantly higher in the observation group, with 85% of patients achieving clinical improvement compared to 65% in the control group ($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The combination of Entecavir and TCM Collapse therapy is more effective than Entecavir alone in improving liver function and reducing HBV DNA levels in elderly patients with chronic hepatitis B. This combined approach offers a promising treatment option with good tolerance and significant clinical benefits.

Keywords: chronic hepatitis B, elderly patients, Entecavir, Traditional Chinese Medicine, liver function

Biography

Yuanhua Liu, from Wanzhou People's Hospital, focuses on combining entecavir with traditional Chinese medicine collapse therapy for treating elderly patients with chronic hepatitis B. Dr. Liu's research emphasizes improving liver function and enhancing treatment outcomes for these patients.