





ORIGINAL ARTICLE

OPEN

Comparable outcomes between immune-tolerant and active phases in noncirrhotic chronic hepatitis B: a meta-analysis

Han Ah Lee¹  | Seung Up Kim^{2,3}  | Yeon Seok Seo⁴  | Sang Hoon Ahn^{2,3}  | Chai Hong Rim^{5,6} 

¹Department of Internal Medicine, College of Medicine, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea

²Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

³Yonsei Liver Center, Severance Hospital, Seoul, Korea

⁴Departments of Internal Medicine, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

⁵Department of Radiation Oncology, Korea University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

⁶Department of Radiation Oncology, Korea University Ansan Hospital, Gyeonggi-do, Korea

Correspondence

Seung Up Kim, MD, PhD, Department of Internal Medicine, Yonsei University College of Medicine, 50-1, Yonsei-ro, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul 15355, Korea.

Email: ksukorea@yuhs.ac

Chai Hong Rim, MD, PhD, Department of Radiation Oncology, Ansan Hospital, Korea University, 123 Jeokgeum-ro, Danwon-gu, Ansan, Gyeonggi-do 15355, Korea.

Email: crusion3@naver.com

Funding information

This study was supported by Basic Science Research Program through the National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF) funded by the Ministry of Science, ICT & Future Planning (2019R1A2C4070136, 2021R111A2047475). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Abstract

Background: Antiviral therapy is not indicated for patients with chronic hepatitis B (CHB) in the immune-tolerant (IT) phase. We compared the outcomes between the untreated IT phase and the treated immune-active (IA) phase in noncirrhotic HBeAg-positive CHB patients.

Methods: We systematically searched 4 databases, including PubMed, Medline, Embase, and Cochrane, until August 2021. The pooled incidence rates of HCC and mortality in the IT and IA cohorts and phase change in the IT cohort were investigated. Studies that included patients with liver cirrhosis were excluded.

Results: Thirteen studies involving 11,903 patients were included. The overall median of the median follow-up period was 62.4 months. The pooled 5-year and 10-year incidence rates of HCC were statistically similar between the IT and IA cohorts (1.1%, 95% CI: 0.4%–2.8% vs. 1.1%, 95% CI: 0.5%–2.3%, and 2.7%, 95% CI: 1.0%–7.3% vs. 3.6%, 95% CI: 2.4%–5.5%, respectively, all $p > 0.05$). The pooled 5-year odds ratio of HCC between IT and IA cohorts was 1.05 (95% CI: 0.32–3.45; $p = 0.941$). The pooled 5-year incidence rate of mortality was statistically similar between the IT and IA cohorts (1.9%, 95% CI: 1.1%–3.4% vs. 1.0%, 95% CI: 0.3%–2.9%, $p = 0.285$). Finally, the pooled 5-year incidence rate of phase change in the IT cohort was 36.1% (95% CI: 29.5%–43.2%).

Abbreviations: ALT, alanine aminotransferase; AVT, antiviral therapy; CHB, chronic hepatitis B; IA, immune-active; IT, immune-tolerant.

The requirement for informed consent was waived because of the retrospective design of the study.

All authors certify that no portion of this manuscript has been previously published, and agree to transfer copyright to Hepatology International.

Supplemental Digital Content is available for this article. Direct URL citations appear in the printed text and are provided in the HTML and PDF versions of this article on the journal's website, www.hepcommjournal.com.

This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License 4.0 (CCBY), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Copyright © 2023 The Author(s). Published by Wolters Kluwer Health, Inc. on behalf of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases.

Conclusion: The pooled incidence rates of HCC and mortality were comparable between the untreated IT and the treated IA phases in noncirrhotic HBeAg-positive CHB patients.

INTRODUCTION

HBV infection is a significant global health problem, affecting ~350 million people worldwide.^[1,2] It has been known that high serum HBV-DNA level, a representative marker of active HBV replication in hepatocytes, is associated with an increased risk of severe complications such as liver cirrhosis and HCC.^[3,4] Therefore, continuous suppression of viral replication using potent antiviral therapy (AVT) has been a key therapeutic strategy to improve long-term prognosis in patients with chronic hepatitis B (CHB).^[5]

According to international guidelines, AVT is indicated in the immune-active (IA) phase in patients with HBeAg-positive CHB.^[5–8] In contrast, the immune-tolerant (IT) phase, which is characterized by a high serum HBV-DNA level and normal alanine aminotransferase (ALT) level, is not indicative of AVT, because it is known that the IT phase has a minimal liver injury in histology and thus has a negligible risk of liver disease progression.^[9,10]

However, a considerable risk of HCC development in patients with untreated IT phase, ranging from 6.2% to 12.7% at 10 years has been reported.^[11,12] A study by Kim et al^[11] showed that the 10-year cumulative incidence rate of HCC and death/transplantation was significantly higher in patients in the untreated IT phase than that in patients in the IA phase treated with AVT. However, due to insufficient histological information and potential bias owing to insufficient exclusion of patients with a higher probability of advanced liver fibrosis, particularly in the IT phase, this finding should be carefully interpreted.

In this meta-analysis, we compared the pooled incidence rates of HCC and mortality between the untreated IT phase and treated IA phase in noncirrhotic HBeAg-positive CHB patients and that of phase change in patients in the IT phase.

METHODS

Search and selection of eligible studies

This study was designed to investigate the pooled incidence rates of HCC and mortality in the untreated IT phase (IT cohort) and IA phase treated with AVT (IA cohort) in noncirrhotic HBeAg-positive CHB patients. All studies in this meta-analysis performed at least 2 tests during 6–12 months of observation period to define IT

phase. We adhered to PRISMA in conduction and referenced the Cochrane Handbook version 6.2 for methodological regard.^[13,14] Eligible studies should meet the following criteria: (1) clinical studies including IT or IA cohorts; (2) at least 10 patients should be evaluated; and (3) cumulative incidence rates of HCC or mortality should be provided. Studies including patients with both CHB and other liver diseases such as alcoholic liver disease and hepatitis C virus infection were excluded.

We excluded studies that recruited patients with clinically or pathologically diagnosed liver cirrhosis for several reasons. First, we attempted to remove the influence of liver cirrhosis on the risk of developing HCC or mortality for an accurate comparison between different CHB phases.^[15] Second, without excluding patients with liver cirrhosis, it might be plausible that patients with early compensated liver cirrhosis could be inappropriately allocated to the IT phase group.

We systematically searched 4 databases including PubMed, Medline, Embase, and Cochrane Library, for publications until August 5, 2021. The search strategy, including search terms according to databases, is shown in Supplement Note 1, <http://links.lww.com/HCC9/A37>. The following criteria were prioritized for the studies from the same institution: (1) comparative study (eg, studies with both IT and IA cohorts), and (2) studies with a larger number of patients in the IT phase. All study search, inclusion, and exclusion processes were performed by 2 independent researchers (H.A.L. and C.H.R.), and disagreements were resolved through mutual discussion.

This study is based on published data and did not use human materials and identifiable clinical data. Therefore, institutional board review was not indicated. Otherwise, the study was performed in accordance with the ethical guidelines of the 1975 declaration of Helsinki.

Data items and collection process

Data collection was performed using a standardized form including (1) general information including author, affiliation, patient recruitment period, year of publication, and study design; (2) clinical information including the number of patients, sex, age, ALT, and HBV-DNA levels, HCC, mortality, phase change (eg, the overall number of cases, 5-year or 10-year estimation), and

follow-up period; and (3) criteria defining the IT and IA phases. In the absence of numerical data, the estimated 5-year or 10-year occurrence rates were acquired from the descriptive graphs.^[16]

Quality assessment and risk of bias

Since possible candidate studies in the preliminary search were mostly observational studies, we used the Newcastle-Ottawa scale to assess the quality of the studies.^[17] Candidate studies in preliminary searches had similarly high scores in the compartments, including selection and exposure, except comparability. Studies with scores of 8–9 were regarded as having high quality, 6–7 as having medium quality, and those with scores of 5 or lower were considered low quality. Sensitivity analyses were performed excluding studies with the low quality following the recommendation that observational studies with a high risk of bias should be excluded from the review protocol.^[14]

Statistics

The principal summary measures were the pooled percentile rates of the clinical endpoints. The primary endpoint was the pooled incidence rate of HCC in the IT and IA cohorts, whereas the secondary endpoint was the pooled incidence rate of mortality in the IT and IA cohorts and phase change in the IT cohort. The random effects model was used considering that candidate studies were performed in different institutions and clinical heterogeneities among studies.^[14] Subgroup analysis was performed, including comparative series pooling odds ratios comparing the IT and IA cohorts regarding the pooled incidence rate of HCC. Since the random effects model averages the distribution of results affected by chance (ie, calculation of statistical heterogeneity is invalid), heterogeneity between results was shown by pooled estimates and 95% CI.^[14] Publication bias assessment was performed for analyses that included more than 10 cohorts using visual assessment of funnel plots and quantitative Egger test.^[18] If possible publication bias was noted (eg, 2-tailed $p < 0.1$, Egger test), Duval and Tweedie's^[19] trim and fill method was performed to calculate adjusted estimates. All statistical analyses were conducted using the Comprehensive Meta-Analysis version 3 (Biostat Inc., Englewood, NJ).

RESULTS

Study selection

In the initial search across the database, 606 studies were identified. Among them, 356 studies were

machine-filtered for irrelevant formats, such as reviews, letters, editorials, case reports, or duplication among databases. After filtering the abstracts and citations of 249 studies, 26 studies underwent full-text review. A full-text review was performed to identify the studies that met the inclusion criteria. Finally, 13 studies with 11,903 patients were included. The study inclusion process is summarized in [Figure 1](#). Among the 13 included studies, 5 were comparative studies between IT and IA cohorts, whereas 8 were single-arm studies that recruited patients in the IT phase.

Quality assessment and risk of bias

In the quantitative quality assessment, 3 comparative studies achieved 9 points (full points), and 2 studies achieved 8 points due to comparability (provision of a single clinical endpoint) and representativeness (small number of patients); therefore, all comparative studies were regarded to be of high quality. Single-arm studies achieved 7 points because they fulfilled all criteria other than comparability. All studies were included in the pooled analyses because no low-quality studies were found. The detailed scoring sheet is provided in Supplementary Table 1, <http://links.lww.com/HC9/A37>.

Clinical characteristics of included studies

The clinical information and definitions of IT and IA phase of the included studies is shown in [Table 1](#). In all the included studies, the overall median of median follow-up period was 62.4 months (range: 24.0–103.0 mo). The median of median age was 40.0 years (range: 29.0–53.5 y), and the prevalence of male sex was 59.6% (range: 31.8%–68.9%). The median of median ALT and HBV-DNA level was 39.5 IU/L (range: 19.0–156.0 IU/L) and 7.7 log₁₀ IU/mL (range: 2.7–9.81 log₁₀ IU/mL), respectively.

The median prevalence of male sex was 49.2% (range: 31.8%–66.8%) in the IT cohort and 59.9% (range: 50.0%–68.9%) in the IA cohort. The median of median age in IT cohort was lower than that of IA cohort (36.0 y, range: 29–47.7 y vs. 42.8 y, range: 37.8–53.5 y). The median of median ALT level in IT cohort was lower than that of IA cohort (24.8 IU/L, range: 19–42 IU/L vs. 105.5 IU/L, range: 24.9–156 IU/L). The median of median HBV-DNA levels in IT cohort was higher than that of IA cohort (8.1 log₁₀ IU/mL, range: 6.9–9.8 log₁₀ IU/mL vs. 6.7 log₁₀ IU/mL, range: 2.7–8.0 log₁₀ IU/mL).

Primary outcome

In all included studies, the median 5-year pooled incidence rate of HCC was 0.5% (range: 0.0%–6.2%)

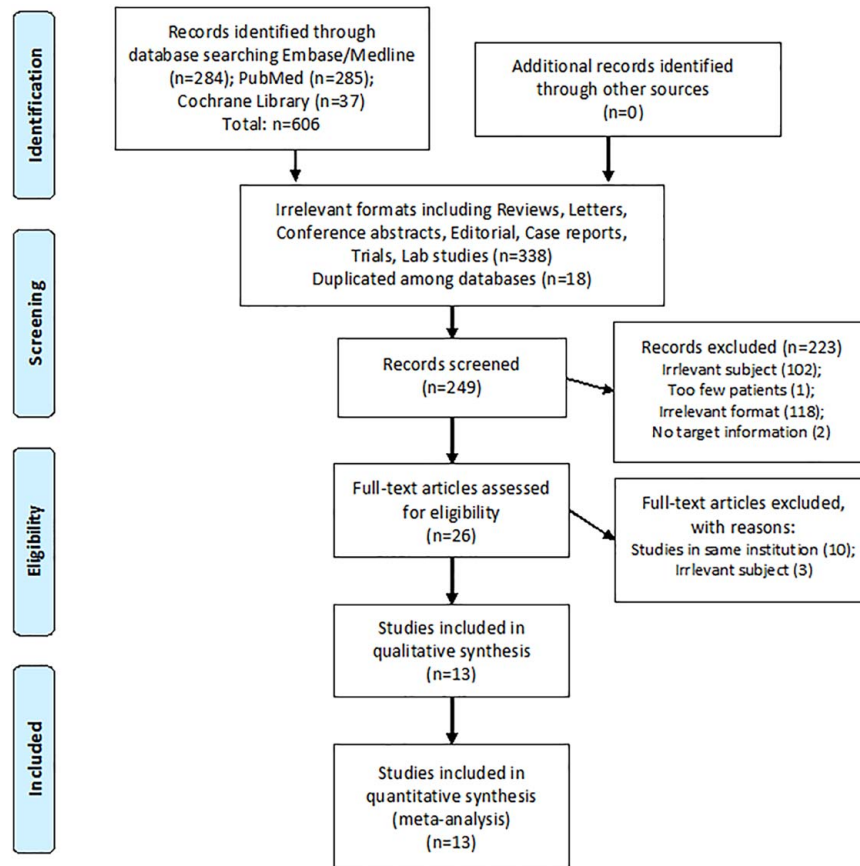


FIGURE 1 Study inclusion plot.

in the IT cohort and 0.9% (range: 0.0%–5.2%) in the IA cohort.

Among the 5 comparative studies, the study by Kim et al^[11] reported a significantly higher 5-year cumulative incidence rate of HCC in the IT cohort than that in the IA cohort (4.2% vs. 1.6%; $p = 0.001$), whereas 3 studies demonstrated statistically similar 5-year cumulative incidence rates of HCC between the 2 groups (0.0% vs. 0.7% in the study by Lee et al^[22] 1.1% vs. 1.0% in the study by Lee et al^[23] and 0.3% vs. 0.9% in the study by Kwon et al^[29]).^[11,29] The last study by Yapali et al^[27] reported a 0% cumulative incidence rate of HCC in both cohorts.

The pooled results of the clinical outcomes are presented in Table 2. The pooled 5-year pooled incidence rate of HCC was 1.1% (95% CI: 0.6%–2.0%) in all included studies. The pooled 5-year incidence rate of HCC was statistically similar between IT and IA cohorts (1.1%, 95% CI: 0.4%–2.8% vs. 1.1%, 95% CI: 0.5%–2.3%; p for difference = 0.976) (Figure 2A). The pooled 5-year odds ratio of HCC risk in the comparative series was 1.05 (95% CI: 0.32–3.45; $p = 0.941$) (Figure 2B). The pooled 10-year incidence rate of HCC was 3.5% (95% CI: 2.4%–5.1%) in all included cohorts. The pooled 10-year incidence rate of HCC was statistically similar between the IT and IA cohorts (2.7%, 95% CI: 1.0%–7.3% vs.

3.6%, 95% CI: 2.4%–5.5%, p for difference = 0.587) (Figure 2C).

Secondary outcomes

The 5-year pooled incidence rate of mortality ranged from 0.0% to 3.0% in the IT cohort and from 0.0% to 2.6% in the IA cohort. The pooled 5-year incidence rate of mortality was statistically similar between the IT and IA cohorts (1.9%, 95% CI: 1.1%–3.4% vs. 1.0%, 95% CI: 0.3%–2.9%, p for difference = 0.285) (Figure 3A).

Five studies reported the 5-year cumulative incidence rate of phase change from the IT to IA phase in the IT cohort, ranging from 15.8% to 43.6%. The pooled 5-year incidence rate of phase change was 36.1% (95% CI: 29.5%–43.2%) (Figure 3B).

Publication bias

A possible publication bias was noted in the pooled analyses of the 5-year and 10-year incidence rate (Egger test, $p = 0.082$ and Egger test, $p = 0.019$, respectively). The trimmed values obtained using Duval and Tweedie's method were slightly higher than the

TABLE 1 Characteristics of included studies

References	Data source, country	Enrollment	Group	Patients, n	Male, n (%)	Age, years	Definition of phase	ALT, IU/L	HBV-DNA, log ₁₀ IU/mL	Follow-up time, months	HCC	p	Mortality	Phase change
Lee et al ^[20]	8 academic teaching hospitals, Korea	Jan 1989–Dec 2017	IT phase	946	429 (45.3)	36.8 (27.6–45.7)	HBV-DNA > 20,000 IU/mL and ALT ≤ 40 IU/L	24.6 (19.0–32.0)	8.50 (7.45–8.23)	63.6	Overall: 10 cases (1.1%) 0.3% at 5 y 1.7% at 10 y	—	5 cases (0.5%) at 10 y	43.6% at 5 y 70.7% at 10 y
Kim et al ^[11]	Asan Medical Center	Jan 2000–Dec 2013	IT phase	413	276 (66.8)	38 ± 11	HBV-DNA > 20,000 IU/mL and ALT < ULN (AASLD) ^a	19 (16–25)	8.0 (7.0–8.4)	58.8 (28.8–103.2)	Overall: 24 cases (5.8%) 4.2% at 5 y 12.7% at 10 y HR 2.23 (95% CI 1.38–3.61)	p = 0.001	1.9% at 5 y 9.7% at 10 y HR 2.73; 95% CI 1.54–4.84	—
			IA phase	1497	973 (65.0)	40 ± 11	HBV-DNA > 20,000 IU/mL and ALT > 2×ULN (AASLD) ^a	156 (95–308)	7.7 (6.9–8.3)	80.4 (44.4–123.6)	Overall: 54 cases (3.6%) 1.6% at 5 y 6.1% at 10 y	—	0.8% at 5 y 3.4% at 10 y	—
Hui et al ^[21]	Nethersole Hospital, China	Jan 1997–Dec 1998	IT phase	57	34 (59.6%)	31 (18–41)	HBV-DNA > 10 ⁷ copies/mL, ALT < 7–53 U/L for men and < 7–31 U/L for women on 3 consecutive readings 6 mo apart before the initial liver biopsy	30 (4–42)	9.81 (7.12–10.00)	60	0.0% at 5 y	—	0.0% at 5 y	57 cases (15.8%) at 5 y
Lee et al ^[22]	Yonsei University Severance Hospital and Cha Bundang Medical Center in Korea, Prince of Wales Hospital in China	Jan 2010–Dec 2016	IT phase	194	84 (43.3)	31.6 ± 6.1	Age < 40 y, HBV-DNA > 6 log ₁₀ IU/mL, and persistently normal ALT level (≤ 40 IU/L) during the follow-up	25.0 (19.0–32.0)	8.1 ± 0.6	62.1 (41.8–86.1)	0.0% at 5 y 0.0% at 9 y	—	0.0% at 5 y 0.0% at 9 y	Overall: 97 cases (50.0%) 34.6% at 5 y 52.7% at 9 y
			IA phase	454	313 (68.9)	42.8 ± 11.5	Who meet the treatment guidelines and reimbursement criteria for NA therapy in each country	142.5 (44.5–39.8)	4.0 ± 1.7	—	4 cases (0.9%) 0.7% at 5 y 1.35% at 9 y	—	0.0% at 5 y 0.0% at 9 y	—
Lee et al ^[23]	Yonsei University Severance Hospital	Jan 2006–Dec 2012	IT phase	126	62 (49.2)	47.7 ± 11.1	HBV-DNA level of ≥ 20,000 IU/mL and persistently normal ALT level (≤ 40 IU/L) during the follow-up	23.4 ± 7.8	6.9 ± 2.0	96.6	1.1% at 5 y 2.7% at 10 y HR 2.327 (95% CI 0.475–11.39)	—	3.0% at 5 y 4.6% at 10 y HR 1.341 (95% CI 0.457–3.933)	—
			IA phase (with viral response)	641	409 (63.8)	53.5 ± 10.7	Who meet the treatment guidelines and	24.9 ± 10.2	2.7 ± 0.9	—	1.0% at 5 y 2.9% at 10 y	—	2.6% at 5 y 6.1% at 10 y	—

TABLE 1. (continued)

References	Data source, country	Enrollment	Group	Patients, n	Male, n (%)	Age, years	Definition of phase	ALT, IU/L	HBV-DNA, log ₁₀ IU/mL	Follow-up time, months	HCC	p	Mortality	Phase change
							reimbursement criteria for NA therapy in Korea							
Jang et al ^[24]	16 university-affiliated hospitals, Korea	Jan 2007–Dec 2018	IA phase	4492	2680 (59.7)	47.1 ± 11.9	Who met the AASLD guidelines for NA treatment	102 (60–200)	7.2 (6.0–8.2)	61.2 (39.6–82.8)	0.2% at 2 y 0.7% at 5 y 2.1% at 8 y	—	—	—
Nam et al ^[25]	Seoul National University Hospital, Korea	Jan 2007–June 2013	IA phase	325	192 (59.1)	43.8 ± 12.1	positive HBeAg at the time of antiviral therapy initiation	46.9 ± 40.2	7.17 ± 1.2	—	17 cases (5.2)	—	—	—
Seong et al ^[26]	Samsung Medical Center, Korea	Jul 1998–Dec 2006	IT phase	301	189 (62.8)	35 (25–44)	ALT <35 U/L for males and 25 U/L for females HBV-DNA > 7 log IU/ml	22 (16.5–27.5)	8.10 (7.83–8.28)	62.4 (12.0–213.6)	0.5% at 5 y 4.3% at 10 y	—	—	—
Yapali et al ^[27]	Liver clinics at the University of Michigan Health System, USA	Jan 1999–Jan 2010	IT phase	24	14 (31.8)	29 (18–45)	HBV-DNA > 20,000 IU/mL and ALT < 40 IU/L	37 ± 17	—	51 (12–164)	0 cases (0.0%)	—	—	Overall 6 cases (25%) 55% at 5 y
			IA phase	20			HBV-DNA > 20,000 IU/mL and ALT ≥ 40 IU/L		—		0 cases (0.0%)	—	—	—
Behera et al ^[28]	Institute of Medical Sciences & SUM Hospital, India	Mar 2015–Aug 2017	IA phase	78	TDF: 19 (50) ETV: 24 (60)	TDF: 43.6 ETV: 37.8	HBV-DNA > 2×10 ⁵ IU/ml ALT > 2×ULN	TDF: 92 ± 46.8 ETV: 122.67 ± 77	TDF: 6.24 ± 1.03 ETV: 6.11 ± 0.7	24.0	0.0% at 2 y	—	0 cases	—
Lee et al, ^[22] unpublished data ^b	Korea University Hospital, Yonsei University Severance Hospital	2007–2016	IA phase	928	552 (59.5)	42.1 (33.8–51.5)	Who meet the treatment guidelines and reimbursement criteria for NA therapy	109.0 (73.0–204.0)	8.03 (6.97–8.23)	87.4 (62.1–114.1)	Overall: 36 cases (3.9%) 1.4% at 5 y 5.4% at 10 y	—	—	—
Kwon et al ^[29]	Five Catholic university St. Mary's Hospital	—	IT phase	522	—	36	HBV-DNA > 1,000,000 IU/ml, ALT <80 IU/L	—	—	75	0.3% at 5 y 1.3% at 10 y	0.46	—	43.6% at 5 y 73.6% at 10 y
		—	IA phase	609	—	41	HBV-DNA > 1,000,000 IU/ml, ALT > 80 IU/L	—	—	61	0.9% at 5 y 3.0% at 10 y	—	—	—
Yoo et al ^[12]	Three tertiary hospitals, Korea	1994–2017	IT phase	276	—	42.5 ± 12.4	High HBV-DNA levels, ALT <80 IU/mL	42 (31–56)	8.26 (7.20–8.93)	103 (51–145)	17 cases (6.2%)	—	—	—

Variables are expressed as mean ± SD, median (interquartile range), or n (%).

^aThe criteria of the AASLD, American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases: <19 U/L for females and <30 U/L for males.

^bPresented in the Liver week 2021, virtual conference.

Abbreviations: ALT indicates alanine aminotransferase; ETV, entecavir; ; IA, immune-active; IT, immune-tolerant; NA, nucleos(t)ide analog; TDF, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate.

untrimmed values. The quantitative results of the assessment of publication bias are presented in Table 2. The funnel plots are shown in Supplementary Figure 1, <http://links.lww.com/H9/A37>.

DISCUSSION

To date, it has been accepted by international guidelines that CHB patients in the IT phase are at negligible risk of disease progression.^[6,7,21] However, this concept has recently been challenged by recent studies,^[11,12] and international guidelines recently endorsed that AVT may be considered for HBeAg-positive patients aged >30 or 40 years with a high HBV-DNA level and normal ALT level, despite the low level of evidence.^[6,7] In this meta-analysis, we identified that the pooled incidence rates of HCC and mortality were low in the IT phase and comparable with those in the IA phase in noncirrhotic HBeAg-positive CHB patients. In addition, the pooled incidence rate of phase changes in the IT cohort was high.

Our study has several clinical implications. First, to the best of our knowledge, this is the first meta-analysis to include 11,903 patients from 13 studies with more than 5-year follow-up, which compared the long-term prognosis between untreated IT cohort and IA cohort treated with AVT. Studies that recruited patients with liver cirrhosis were excluded because liver cirrhosis is the single most potent risk factor for HCC or mortality, and patients with liver cirrhosis should not be allocated to the IT phase.^[9,10,15,16] Finally, we found no significant differences in the pooled 5-year and 10-year incidence rate of HCC (1.1% vs. 1.1% and 2.7% vs. 3.6%, respectively), and the pooled odds ratio of the 5-year incidence rate of HCC between IT and IA cohorts was 1.05. In addition, the pooled 5-year incidence rate of mortality was statistically comparable between the IT and IA cohorts (1.9% vs. 1.0%).

Second, the pooled 5-year and 10-year incidence rates of HCC in the IT cohort were low (1.1% and 2.7%, respectively). A recent study by Kim et al^[11] showed high HCC incidence rates of 4.2% and 12.7% at 5 and 10 years, respectively, in the IT cohort. However, other studies reported an extremely low risk of HCC, ranging 0.0%–1.1% at 5 years and 0.0%–4.3% at 10 years.^[20–23,26,27,29] In addition, our study showed that the pooled 5-year pooled incidence rate of mortality was only 1.9% in the IT cohort. In the literature, except for the study by Kim and colleagues, most studies have shown a low 10-year pooled incidence rate of mortality (0.0%–4.6%).^[11,20–23] These findings indicate that AVT may not be required in CHB patients in the IT phase, as they have favorable long-term outcomes.

Third, our study showed that noncirrhotic patients in the IA phase treated with AVT also have low risks of HCC or mortality, similar to those of patients in the untreated IT phase. In our study, the pooled 5-year and

10-year incidence rates of HCC were 1.1% and 3.6%, respectively, and the 5-year mortality rate was 1.0% in the IA cohort. In 5 comparative studies, the pooled odds ratio of the 5-year incidence rate of HCC was 1.05 ($p=0.941$). Only one study by Kim et al^[11] suggested that the cumulative incidence rate of HCC in patients treated with IA was even lower than that in untreated IT patients. The reason why the cumulative incidence rates of HCC and mortality in the IT cohort vary in previous studies^[11,20–30] could be that how strictly defining the true IT phase by eliminating subjects who are at high risks, such as having significant liver fibrosis. Although the number of comparative studies is insufficient to draw firm conclusions, our results suggest that the disease course of noncirrhotic IA phase patients can become favorable with potent AVT, similar to that of IT phase patients.

Fourth, the definition of the IT phase based on clinical parameters without histological assessment has been debated. The median HBV-DNA level of the IT cohort was higher than that of the IA cohort (8.1 vs. 6.7 \log_{10} IU/mL). Among all included studies, the highest cumulative incidence rate of HCC in the IT cohort was reported in a study by Kim et al,^[11] where the IT phase was defined as an HBV-DNA level $\geq 20,000$ IU/mL. However, other studies with more stringent criteria of higher HBV-DNA levels ($> 10^7$ copies/mL in Hui and colleagues, $> 10^6$ IU/mL in Lee and colleagues and Kwon and colleagues, and $> 10^7$ IU/mL in Seong and colleagues) reported a lower 5-year and 10-year cumulative incidence rate of HCC (0.0%–0.5% and 1.3%–4.3%, respectively).^[21,22,26,29] These findings suggest that higher levels of HBV-DNA should be used to define the true IT phase with favorable long-term outcomes, which was supported by a recent study by Kim et al^[30] showing the highest HCC risk in patients with HBV-DNA levels of 6–7 \log_{10} IU/mL compared to the lowest risk in those with $> 8 \log_{10}$ IU/mL.

Fifth, 2 studies in our meta-analysis excluded subjects with advanced fibrosis or liver cirrhosis.^[20,21] A recent study by Lee et al^[20] excluded patients with or suspected to have significant fibrosis, based on the histological or clinical use of noninvasive surrogates, resulting in an extremely low 5-year and 10-year cumulative incidence rate of HCC (1.1% and 1.7%, respectively). In other study by Hui et al,^[21] after excluding patients with fibrosis stage > 1 on initial liver biopsy, 5-year cumulative incidence rate of HCC was 0.0%. In contrast, another study which did not stringently exclude patients with significant or advanced fibrosis showed high incidence rate of HCC in the IT cohort (4.2% at 5-year and 12.7% at 10-year, respectively).^[11] Although several studies have excluded subjects with liver cirrhosis, those with significant liver fibrosis might have been misclassified into the IT phase, resulting in poor outcomes in the IT cohort.^[12,20–23,26,27,29] As fibrosis is the single most important predictor of clinical outcomes, detailed assessment of fibrotic burden and the

TABLE 2 Pooled results of clinical endpoints

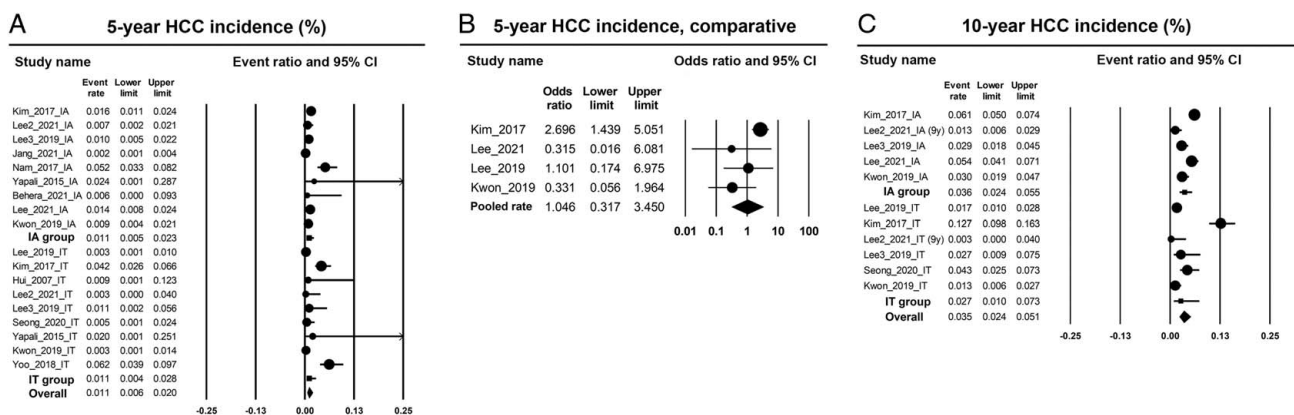
Subjects	Cohort (n)	Patients (n)	Effect size (%) (95% CI)	Subgroup <i>p</i>	Eggers' <i>p</i>	Trimmed value (%)
5-year HCC rate						
All cohorts	18	11,903	1.1 (0.6–2)		0.082	1.90
IT cohorts	9	2859	1.1 (0.4–2.8)	0.976		
IA cohorts	9	9044	1.1 (0.5–2.3)			
Comparative series	4 ^a	3201	OR: 1.05 (0.32–3.45, <i>p</i> = 0.941)			
10-Year HCC rate						
All cohorts	11	6651	3.5 (2.4–5.1)		0.019	3.80
IT cohorts	6	2502	2.7 (1.0–7.3)	0.587		
IA cohorts	5	4129	3.6 (2.4–5.5)			
5-Year mortality rate						
All cohorts	8	3460	1.7 (0.1–2.8)		NA (< 10 cohorts)	
IT cohorts	4	790	1.9 (1.1–3.4)	0.285		
IA cohorts	4	2670	1.0 (0.3–2.9)			
5-year phase change rate						
IT cohorts	5	1743	36.1% (29.5–43.2)			

^aThe study by Yapali and colleagues was not included because they reported 0% in both arms. Abbreviations: IT indicates immune-tolerant; IA, immune-active.

corresponding exclusion of subjects with significant fibrosis are strongly required to define the true IT phase. Interestingly, a previous study showed that liver fibrosis progression is uncommon in IT phase and IA phase with AVT and the risk of liver fibrosis progression was comparable between the 2 groups.^[31]

Finally, it is unclear whether age should be considered when defining the IT phase. In our meta-analysis, the median age of the IT cohort was lesser than that of the IA cohort (36.0 vs. 42.8 y). Because all studies in this meta-analysis excluded patients with other cause of chronic liver injury such as NAFLD or significant alcohol use, the reason why untreated young patients

developed HCC might be explained in part by the HBV genome integration into host.^[32,33] Although most studies did not define the IT phase using age limits, studies including patients younger than 40 years reported no HCC incidence at 5 years,^[21,22] and other studies reported that HCC only developed in patients older than 40 years in HBeAg-positive patients.^[20–22,26] However, as patients get older during the disease course, the 1-time use of age factors to define the IT phase might be inappropriate. Our study showed that the pooled 5-year cumulative incidence rate of phase change from IT to IA requiring AVT was not negligible (36.1%). When considering the age gap between the IT

**FIGURE 2** Forest plots of pooled analyses of the 5-year incidence rate of HCC (A), odds ratio of the 5-year incidence rate of HCC (B), and the 10-year incidence rate of HCC (C). Abbreviations: IA indicates immune-active; IT, immune-tolerant.

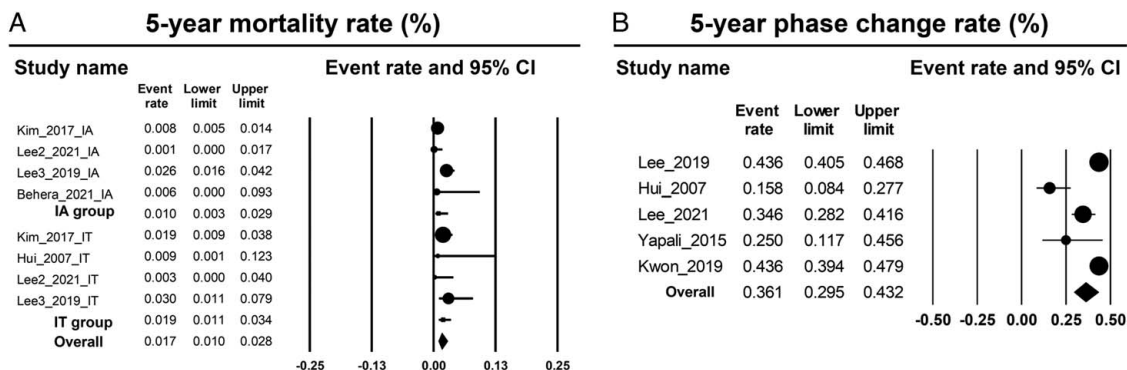


FIGURE 3 Forest plots of pooled analyses of the 5-year incidence rate of mortality (A), and the 5-year incidence rate of phase change in the IT cohort (B). Abbreviations: IA indicates immune-active; IT, immune-tolerant.

and IA cohorts of ~6 years in our study, serial follow-up of patients in the IT phase and proper initiation of AVT should be emphasized.

We are also aware of several unresolved issues. First, a meta-analysis of observational studies has potential pitfalls because uncontrolled confounders may affect the pooled estimates.^[14] It might be difficult to design a study randomizing a sufficiently large enough number of population to find small differences. Therefore, a meta-analysis of observational studies is one of the few available options to support clinical decisions. In addition, readers might consider the pooled estimates and its CIs because we used a random effects model, which estimates the mean of a distribution of effects. Second, the diagnostic criteria for the IT phase have not been unified among studies, primarily owing to the lack of a diagnostic consensus. However, we compared the risks of clinical outcomes according to each diagnostic criterion, suggesting stringent diagnostic criteria for the IT phase. Current guidelines recommend that AVT can be considered in patients older than 30 or 40 years, in spite that they are considered as in IT phase.^[20] Because our meta-analysis could not provide additional results in the subgroup of younger patients <30 or 40, further studies with stringent age criteria might be required to reveal the clinical implication of IT phase. Third, the definitions of liver cirrhosis were different among the studies. Two studies used liver stiffness value, assessed using transient elastography and fibrosis-4 index, and another study used AST-to-platelet ratio index score to diagnose liver cirrhosis.^[20] Three studies used liver biopsy to diagnose liver cirrhosis.^[12,21,27] In other studies, liver cirrhosis was diagnosed according to clinical criteria based on ultrasonographic findings, clinical features of portal hypertension, and thrombocytopenia.^[11,22–26,28,29] Because of this potentially biased exclusion of patients with cirrhosis, our results should be interpreted with cautions. Fourth, the prognosis of CHB patients could be affected by various clinical factors such as age, sex, and diabetes, therefore, sensitivity analysis according to these factors might be clinically relevant.^[34,35] However,

because most studies included in our meta-analysis did not provide clinical outcomes in specific subgroups, various sensitivity analysis was not feasible. Fifth, to make certain the definition of the IT phase, comparing patients who remained in IT phase and who transit to IA phase would be more appropriate. However, this analysis was not feasible, because most of include studies lack those data. Finally, most observational studies focused on East Asian patients, selection bias may limit the generalizability of the results to other populations, particularly Caucasians.

In conclusion, the pooled incidence rates of HCC and mortality were comparable between untreated IT and treated IA phases in noncirrhotic HBeAg-positive CHB patients in this meta-analysis, supporting the timely initiation of AVT during the disease course of CHB. In addition, we found that the pooled incidence of a phase change from IT to IA requiring AVT was not negligible, which might necessitate close monitoring during the IT phase. Further studies are warranted to define the more stringent criteria for the IT phase.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to thank Editage (www.editage.co.kr) for English language editing.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

S.U.K. served as an advisory committee member in Gilead Sciences, GSK, Bayer, and Eisai. He is a speaker of Gilead Sciences, GSK, Bayer, Eisai, Abbvie, EchoSens, MSD, and Bristol-Myers Squibb. He also received a research grant from Abbvie and Bristol-Myers Squibb. The remaining authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

C.H.R. and S.U.K.: conception and design of the study. H.A.L., S.U.K., Y.S.S., S.H.A., and C.H.R.: generation, collection, assembly, analysis, and/or interpretation of data. H.A.L., S.U.K., Y.S.S., S.H.A., and C.H.R.: drafting or revision of the manuscript. C.H.R. and S.U.K.: approval of the final version of the manuscript.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

All authors are sure that all data and materials support our published claims and comply with field standards.

ORCID

Han Ah Lee  <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4082-1121>
 Seung Up Kim  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-9658-8050>
 Yeon Seok Seo  <http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4171-6331>
 Sang Hoon Ahn  <http://orcid.org/0000-0002-3629-4624>
 Chai Hong Rim  <http://orcid.org/0000-0001-7431-4588>

REFERENCES

- Schweitzer A, Horn J, Mikolajczyk RT, Krause G, Ott JJ. Estimations of worldwide prevalence of chronic hepatitis B virus infection: a systematic review of data published between 1965 and 2013. *Lancet*. 2015;386:1546–55.
- Kim DY. History and future of hepatitis B virus control in South Korea. *Clin Mol Hepatol*. 2021;27:620–2.
- Chen CJ, Yang HI, Su J, Jen CL, You SL, Lu SN, Huang GT, Iloeje UH. REVEAL-HBV Study Group. Risk of hepatocellular carcinoma across a biological gradient of serum hepatitis B virus DNA level. *JAMA*. 2006;295:65–73.
- Yu JH, Cho SG, Jin YJ, Lee JW. The best predictive model for hepatocellular carcinoma in patients with chronic hepatitis B infection. *Clin Mol Hepatol*. 2022;28:351–61.
- Korean Association for the Study of the Liver (KASL). KASL clinical practice guidelines for management of chronic hepatitis B. *Clin Mol Hepatol*. 2019;25:93–159.
- Terrault NA, Lok ASF, McMahon BJ, et al. Update on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of chronic hepatitis B: AASLD 2018 hepatitis B guidance. *Hepatology*. 2018;67:1560–99.
- European Association for the Study of the Liver. Electronic address: easloffice@easloffice.eu; European Association for the Study of the Liver. EASL 2017 Clinical Practice Guidelines on the management of hepatitis B virus infection. *J Hepatol*. 2017;67:370–98.
- Yim HJ, Kim JH, Park JY, Yoon EL, Park H, Kwon JH, Sinn DH, Lee SH, Lee JH, Lee HW. Comparison of clinical practice guidelines for the management of chronic hepatitis B: When to start, when to change, and when to stop. *Clin Mol Hepatol*. 2020;26:411–29.
- Andreani T, Serfaty L, Mohand D, Dernaika S, Wendum D, Chazouillères O, Poupon R. Chronic hepatitis B virus carriers in the immunotolerant phase of infection: histologic findings and outcome. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2007;5:636–41.
- Tseng TC, Kao JH. Treating Immune-tolerant Hepatitis B. *J Viral Hepat*. 2015;22:77–84.
- Kim GA, Lim YS, Han S, Choi J, Shim JH, Kim KM, Lee HC, Lee YS. High risk of hepatocellular carcinoma and death in patients with immune-tolerant-phase chronic hepatitis B. *Gut*. 2018;67:945–52.
- Yoo JJ, Kim SG, Kim YS. Prediction of histologic immune-tolerant phase chronic hepatitis B from HBeAg-positive with low ALT level patients. *Hepatology*. 2018;68:1198A.
- Page MJ, McKenzie JE, Bossuyt PM, Boutron I, Hoffmann TC, Mulrow CD, et al. The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *Syst Rev*. 2021;10:89.
- Cumpston M, Li T, Page MJ, Chandler J, Welch VA, Higgins JP, Thomas J. Updated guidance for trusted systematic reviews: a new edition of the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2019;10:ED000142.
- Kim HY, Lampertico P, Nam JY, Lee HC, Kim SU, Sinn DH, et al. An artificial intelligence model to predict hepatocellular carcinoma risk in Korean and Caucasian patients with chronic hepatitis B. *J Hepatol*. 2022;76:311–8.
- D'Arrigo G, Leonardis D, Abd ElHafeez S, Fusaro M, Tripepi G, Roumeliotis S. Methods to Analyse Time-to-Event Data: The Kaplan-Meier Survival Curve. *Oxid Med Cell Longev*. 2021;2021:2290120.
- Peterson J, Welch V, Losos M, et al. The Newcastle-Ottawa scale (NOS) for assessing the quality of nonrandomised studies in meta-analyses. Ottawa: Ottawa Hospital Research Institute; 2011:1–12.
- Egger M, Davey Smith G, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical test. *BMJ*. 1997;315:629–34.
- Duval S, Tweedie R. Trim and fill: A simple funnel-plot-based method of testing and adjusting for publication bias in meta-analysis. *Biometrics*. 2000;56:455–63.
- Lee HA, Lee HW, Kim IH, Park SY, Sinn DH, Kim SU, et al. Extremely low risk of hepatocellular carcinoma development in patients with chronic hepatitis B in immune-tolerant phase. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2020;52:196–204.
- Hui CK, Leung N, Yuen ST, Zhang HY, Leung KW, Lau GK, et al. Hong Kong Liver Fibrosis Study Group. Natural history and disease progression in Chinese chronic hepatitis B patients in immune-tolerant phase. *Hepatology*. 2007;46:395–401.
- Lee HW, Chon YE, Kim BK, Yip TC, Tse YK, Ahn SH, et al. Negligible HCC risk during stringently defined untreated immune-tolerant phase of chronic hepatitis B. *Eur J Intern Med*. 2021;84:68–73.
- Lee HW, Kim SU, Baatarkhuu O, Park JY, Kim DY, Kim BK, et al. Comparison between chronic hepatitis B patients with untreated immune-tolerant phase vs. those with virological response by antivirals. *Sci Rep*. 2019;9:2508.
- Jang H, Yoon JS, Park SY, Lee HA, Jang MJ, Lee JH, et al. Impact of HBeAg on Hepatocellular Carcinoma Risk During Oral Antiviral Treatment in Patients With Chronic Hepatitis B. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2022;20:1343–53.e16.
- Nam JY, Chang Y, Cho H, Kang SH, Cho YY, Kim YJ, et al. Delayed viral suppression during antiviral therapy is associated with increased hepatocellular carcinoma rates in HBeAg-positive high viral load chronic hepatitis B. *J Viral Hepat*. 2018;25:552–60.
- Seong G, Sinn DH, Kang W, Gwak GY, Choi MS, Paik YH, et al. Age and fibrosis index for the prediction of hepatocellular carcinoma risk in patients with high hepatitis B virus DNA but normal alanine aminotransferase. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2022;34:69–75.
- Yapali S, Talaat N, Fontana RJ, Oberhelman K, Lok AS. Outcomes of patients with chronic hepatitis B who do not meet criteria for antiviral treatment at presentation. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2015;13:193–201.e1.
- Behera MK, Pati GK, Narayan J, Mishra D, Meher LK, Sahu MK, et al. Tenofovir is Superior to Entecavir in Patients with Treatment-naïve Hepatitis B e-Antigen-Positive Chronic Hepatitis B. *J Clin Exp Hepatol*. 2021;11:37–44.
- Kwon JH, Lee SW, Jang JW, et al. Low risk of liver disease progression in untreated immune tolerant phase chronic hepatitis B patients compared to treated immune active phase patients; multicenter cohort study up to 15 years. *Hepatology*. 2019;70:574A.
- Kim GA, Han S, Choi GH, Choi J, Lim YS. Moderate levels of serum hepatitis B virus DNA are associated with the highest risk of hepatocellular carcinoma in chronic hepatitis B patients. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther*. 2020;51:1169–79.
- Wong GL, Chan HL, Yu Z, Chan HY, Tse CH, Wong VW. Liver fibrosis progression in chronic hepatitis B patients positive for

- hepatitis B e antigen: a prospective cohort study with paired transient elastography examination. *J Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2013;28:1762–9.
32. Mason WS, Gill US, Litwin S, Zhou Y, Peri S, Kennedy PT, et al. HBV DNA Integration and Clonal Hepatocyte Expansion in Chronic Hepatitis B Patients Considered Immune Tolerant. *Gastroenterology.* 2016;151:986–98.e4.
33. Jang JW, Kim JS, Kim HS, Tak KY, Nam H, Roberts LR, et al. Persistence of intrahepatic hepatitis B virus DNA integration in patients developing hepatocellular carcinoma after hepatitis B surface antigen seroclearance. *Clin Mol Hepatol.* 2021;27:207–18.
34. Liang LY, Lee HW, Wong VW, Yip TC, Tse YK, Wong GL, et al. Serum fibrosis index-based risk score predicts hepatocellular carcinoma in untreated patients with chronic hepatitis B. *Clin Mol Hepatol.* 2021;27:499–509.
35. Jeon MY, Kim BK, Lee JS, Lee HW, Park JY, Kim SU, et al. Negligible risks of hepatocellular carcinoma during biomarker-defined immune-tolerant phase for patients with chronic hepatitis B. *Clin Mol Hepatol.* 2021;27:295–304.

How to cite this article: Lee HA, Kim SU, Seo YS, Ahn SH, Rim CH. Comparable outcomes between immune-tolerant and active phases in noncirrhotic chronic hepatitis B: a meta-analysis. *Hepatol Commun.* 2023;7:e0011. <https://doi.org/10.1097/HC9.000000000000011>