

台灣慢性 B 型肝炎感染的末期腎病風險：12 年全國性世代研究

12-year nationwide cohort study of ESRD risk among patients with chronic hepatitis B virus infection in Taiwan

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Background: The association of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) is unclear. This nationwide cohort study aimed to elucidate this association by analyzing the claims data from Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database.

Material and methods: We identified 17758 adults who had chronic HBV infection and did not take nucleos(t)ide analogues from 1999 to 2010 and also randomly selected 71032 matched controls without HBV in the same dataset. The risk of ESRD was compared between two cohorts. Cumulative incidences and hazard ratios (HRs) were calculated after adjusting for competing mortality.

Results: The risk of ESRD was significantly higher in the HBV cohort (12-year cumulative incidence, 1.9%; 95% CI, 1.5%-2.3%) than in the non-HBV cohort (0.49%; 95% CI, 0.42%-0.50%) ($p < 0.001$), and the adjusted HR was 3.85 (95% CI, 2.36-6.27; $p < 0.0001$). Multivariable stratified analysis further verified significant associations of ESRD with HBV in men of any age and women under the age of 60, and no significant association in women aged 60 or over.

Conclusions: This large national cohort study indicates that untreated chronic HBV infection is associated with increased risk of ESRD. Hence, high-risk HBV-infected subjects should have targeted monitoring for the development of ESRD.