

中文題目：肝硬化會增加結核病感染的風險

英文題目：Liver cirrhosis is a risk for active tuberculosis disease

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摘要：

Background:

Tuberculosis (TB) and liver cirrhosis are both endemic in many regions of the world, and they contribute to major disease morbidity and mortality worldwide. TB disease is prevalent in patients with immune dysfunction, which is a common feature of cirrhosis. However, the risk of TB disease in cirrhotic patients has rarely been investigated. A nationwide cohort study was aimed at elucidating and characterizing the association between cirrhosis and TB disease by analyzing a large-scale database from the Taiwan National Health Insurance.

Materials and Methods:

The study group consisted of 41,076 cirrhotic patients and 204 244 non-cirrhotic controls between January 1998 and December 2007. Cirrhotic and non-cirrhotic patients were 1:5 matched for age and sex.

Result:

During the study period, 957 (2.32%) cirrhotic patients developed TB disease, yielding a rate that was significantly higher than that of non-cirrhotic patients (0.46%, 955/204 244; $P < 0.001$). Cox's regression model adjusted for age, sex, and underlying medical disorders, a significantly higher TB disease rate was maintained for cirrhotic patients compared with their counterparts (adjusted hazard ratio [HR], 3.55; 95% confidence interval [CI], 3.08 to 4.09; $P < 0.001$). Alcoholism and hepatitis C virus infection significantly increased TB disease risk with adjust hazard ratio of 2.18 (95% CI= 1.86, 4.09; $P < 0.001$), and 1.18 (95% CI= 1.02, 1.30; $P < 0.001$), respectively.

Conclusion:

Cirrhotic patients have a greater risk of TB disease than non-cirrhotic patients, particularly in patients with alcoholism and hepatitis C virus infection.