

中文題目:急性骨髓性白血病患者B型肝炎活化的危險因子

英文題目: Risk of hepatitis B reactivation among patients with acute myeloid leukemia

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Background: Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infections are common and associated with significant morbidity and mortality in cancer patients. However, the incidence and risk factors of HBV reactivation in patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) are rarely investigated.

Methods: AML patients followed-up at the National Taiwan University Hospital between 2006 and 2012 were enrolled. The clinical characteristics and laboratory data were retrospectively reviewed.

Result: Four hundred and ninety patients comprising 265 men and 225 women were enrolled. The median age was 52 years (range, 18 - 94). Chronic HBV carriers were documented at diagnosis of leukemia in 57 (11.6%) patients. Forty-six (80.7%) of the 57 HBV carrier had received prophylaxis with anti-HBV agents, and 16 (28.1%) developed hepatitis B reactivation during or after chemotherapy. The incidence of hepatitis B reactivation among AML patients with HBV carriage was 9.5 per 100 person-years. Prophylaxis with anti-HBV agents had significantly decreased the risk of hepatitis B reactivation among HBV carriers (13% vs. 65%, $p < 0.001$). Four (2.8%) of 142 patients with initial positive anti-HBsAb and anti-HBcAb had lost their protective anti-HBsAb and experienced hepatitis B reactivation. Multivariate analysis revealed that diabetes mellitus ($p = 0.006$, odds ratio (OR) = 3.156, 95% confident interval (CI): 1.096-9.087) and carriage of HBsAg ($p < 0.001$, OR=41.951, 95% CI: 13.396-131.372) were independent risk factors of hepatitis B reactivation in AML patients.

Conclusion: Hepatitis B reactivation is not uncommon in the HBsAg positive AML patients. Prophylaxis with anti-HBV agent significantly decreased the risk of hepatitis B reactivation.