

中文題目:以干擾素為基礎治療慢性C型肝炎可降低修格連氏症候群的風險

英文題目:Interferon-based therapy for chronic hepatitis C reduces the risk of Sjogren syndrome: a population-based cohort study

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Background: Previous research reported that hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is associated with development of Sjogren syndrome (SS). We determined the effect of interferon-based therapy (IBT) for HCV on the risk of SS.

Methods: Analysis of the Taiwan Longitudinal Health Insurance Database 2005 indicated 18,930 HCV-infected patients between 1997 and 2012. We identified 2,116 HCV-infected patients who received IBT (treated cohort) and used 1:4 propensity score-matching to select 8096 counterparts who did not receive IBT (control cohort). The cumulative incidence and hazard ratio (HR) for SS were calculated after adjusting for competing mortality.

Results: This propensity score-matched study of HCV-infected patients indicated the risk of SS was significantly lower in the treated cohort (16-year cumulative incidence [CI]: 3.3%; 95% CI: 2.2-4.7%) than in the control cohort (16-year CI: 5.4%; 95% CI: 4.4-6.4%; $p=0.009$), with an adjusted HR (aHR) of 0.64 (95% CI: 0.45-0.90; $p=0.01$). This relationship also held in the overall HCV cohort. Multivariable stratified analysis verified the association of IBT with reduced risk of SS in all subgroups of patients.

Conclusions: Our data imply that IBT for HCV-infected patients reduces the risk of SS.