

中文題目：慢性 C 型肝炎病患之腎臟功能研究

英文題目：Renal function of patients with chronic hepatitis C

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Background: The hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection has been reported associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD). In the present study we examined the association between clinical effect of chronic hepatitis C (CHC) and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) level in Taiwanese patients.

Method: A total of 3360 patients with HCV infection and 3360 age and sex matched community based control individuals without HCV were enrolled (1:1, case and control ratio) in this study. We used Modification of Diet in Renal Diseases (MRDR) for calculating eGFR. Demographic and laboratory parameters were assessed and appropriate statistical methods were performed for the analysis.

Result: In multivariate logistic regression analysis, Platelet ($p < 0.0001$), Triglyceride ($p < 0.0001$), Cholesterol ($p < 0.0001$), eGFR ($p = 0.001$) and hypertension ($p = 0.022$) were significantly associated with the HCV infection. HCV positive subject with high BMI $> 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$, high AST > 40 level, low Platelet $< 150,000 \text{ mm}^2$ hypertension and diabetes had lower eGFR level compared to non HCV infected and no risk factor subjects. The prevalence of low eGFR ($< 90 \text{ ml/min}$) was associated with obesity, hypertension and diabetes in HCV positive patients.

Conclusion: Our study indicated that the patients with HCV infection are associated with low eGFR compared with non HCV infected patients. The low eGFR was associated with obesity, hypertension and diabetes in patients with CHC.