

中文題目：川崎氏疾病與罹患自體免疫疾病之風險性

英文題目：Kawasaki Disease and risk of autoimmune diseases: a nationwide population-based cohort study

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Background: Infectious agents can trigger autoimmune responses in a number of chronic inflammatory diseases. Our aim is to investigate the association between Kawasaki Disease (KD) and the risk of autoimmune diseases.

Method: We used insurance claims data from Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research Database to derive autoimmune diseases (ADs) incidence with or without a diagnosis of KD during 2006–2017. Incidence rate ratios and hazard ratios(HRs) of ADs for KD were estimated by Cox's proportional hazard regression model.

Results: Overall incidence of ADs was higher in the KD than in the non-KD infection cohort (80.80 vs 20.99 per 100,000 person-years; incidence rate ratio 2.07 [95% CI 1.42, 3.03]), with an adjusted HR of 5.62 (95% CI 3.58-9.10). As compared with the non-KD group, the adjusted hazard ratio (aHR) of KD group were higher for incident organ specific ADs such as Type1 DM (aHR=2.87, CI 1.06-7.78), Hashimoto thyroiditis (aHR=6.15, CI 2.61, 20.65) and Henoch Scholein purpura (aHR=7.59, CI 3.77-15.27). Furthermore, the adjusted hazard ratio of KD group were also higher for incident systemic ADs such as rheumatoid arthritis (aHR=4.35, CI 1.34-14.14).

Conclusion: The risk of autoimmune diseases among patients with KD was higher than those without KD.