

中文題目：肝硬化患者自發性細菌性腹膜炎的短期和長期死亡率

英文題目：Short and Long-term Mortality of Spontaneous Bacterial Peritonitis in Cirrhotic Patients

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Background and Aims:

The previous studies revealed high mortality of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP). Our study demonstrated the short-term and long-term mortality of SBP again and evaluated the prognostic factors in these patients.

Method:

This retrospective population-based cohort study used data from Taiwan's Health and Welfare Data Science Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare. The database, derived from the Taiwan National Health Insurance program, was used to collect data from 925 cirrhotic patients discharged due to SBP between July 1, 2014 and December 31, 2015. Each patient was followed up to 3 years after the initial hospitalization of SBP.

Results:

The overall 30-day, 90-day, 1-year, and 3-year mortalities of cirrhotic patients with SBP were 10.8%, 23.0%, 44.0%, and 60.9%, respectively. After Cox's regression analysis adjusted by the patients' age, gender, and underlying medical disorders, the short-term significant prognostic factors were age (HR=1.03, 95% CI=1.01-1.05, P=0.001), concurrent with sepsis (HR=2.73, 95% CI=1.82-4.08, P<0.001), and renal function impairment (RFI) (HR=3.28, 95% CI=2.08-5.18, P<0.001).

Conclusion:

The 30-day mortality of SBP in cirrhotic patient was about 10%; however, the long-term mortality is still high. RFI is the most important prognostic factor in cirrhotic patients with SBP.

Key words: Cirrhosis, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis