

中文題目：在臺灣 D 型肝炎感染在靜脈藥物成癮者中有無後天免疫不全病毒感
染之狀況

英文題目：The HDV infections among injecting drug users with and without HIV
infection in Taiwan

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: In Taiwan, injecting drug use has been the main route of transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus since 2005, and HBV, HDV and HIV have similar transmission routes. This has become an important public health issue. The aim of this study is to explore the conditions of HDV infections between injecting drug users (IDUs) with and without HIV infection in Southern Taiwan.

Materials and Methods: In this study, we enrolled 87 IDUs, including 27 anti-HDV seronegative IDUs and 60 anti-HDV seropositive IDUs, and also analyzed the results of liver function tests, CD4 cell counts, anti-HIV and HIV RNA.

Result: The prevalence of anti-HDV seropositivity among HBsAg seropositive IDUs was 68.97% (60/87) in this study, and prevalence of anti-HDV seropositivity among HBsAg seropositive were 84.21% among IDUs with HIV infection and 40.0% among IDUs without HIV infection. Anti-HIV seropositivity was related to anti-HDV seropositivity (OR = 9.34, 95% confidence interval = 2.67-31.59, P <0.001). No significant difference between CD4 cell count, HIV RNA viral load and anti-HDV was noted in this study

Conclusions: The prevalence of HDV infection among IDUS is higher than the non-IDUs, and due to anti-HDV seropositivity being significantly related to anti-HIV seropositivity, HDV infection among IDUs is still important. We suggest that for IDUs, HBsAg and anti-HDV should be monitored closely.