

中文題目：用世代追蹤研究糖尿病病人的肝膿瘍發生率

英文題目：A population-based cohort study on the incidence of pyogenic liver abscess in patients with diabetes

作 者：林佳凌¹, 李中一², 王明誠^{1,3}, 郭德輝^{1,2}, 趙若雁^{1,3}, 劉明輝¹,
林威宏^{1,4}

服務單位：成大醫院內科部¹ 成大醫學院公共衛生研究所² 臨床藥學與藥物科
技研究所³ 成大醫院臨床醫學研究所⁴

Background: Although the association of diabetes and risk of pyogenic liver abscess (PLA) is well documented, data on age and sex-specific association of diabetes with PLA are limited. We aim to investigate the age-sex-specific incidence and relative risk of PLA in diabetes; and to assess the joint effects of diabetes and other clinical risk factors for PLA on PLA incidence.

Methods: We used a population-based cohort design with Taiwan National Health Insurance claim data. Study subjects included 613,921 diabetic patients and 614,613 non-diabetic controls identified in 2000, who were followed to the end of 2008. Cox regression model was employed to calculate the hazard ratio (HR) of PLA in relation to diabetes and other covariates.

Results: Over a 9-year follow-up, 5,336 diabetes and 1,850 controls were admitted for PLA, representing a cumulative incidence rate of 0.87% and 0.30%, respectively. We noted that diabetes were significantly associated with increased hazard of PLA (HR: 2.88; 95% CI: 2.73-3.04). We also found that age and gender may significantly modify the relationship between diabetes and PLA, with a higher HR noted in males patients and those aged <45 years. Biliary tract diseases (HR: 8.60; 95% CI: 7.87-9.40) and liver cirrhosis (HR: 7.52; 95% CI: 6.58-8.59) may add substantially additional risk to the risk of PLA in patients with diabetes.

Conclusion: The increased risk of PLA in diabetes was greater in male and younger patients. Careful management of biliary tract diseases and liver cirrhosis may help reduce the risk of PLA in patients with diabetes.

Key words: diabetes, incidence, pyogenic liver abscess, biliary tract diseases, liver cirrhosis