

中文題目：風濕性關節炎病人罹患糖尿病的風險：一個亞洲全國性世代研究

英文題目：Risk of diabetes in the patients with rheumatoid arthritis: an Asian nationwide cohort study

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Background: Rheumatoid arthritis may increase the risk of diabetes due to chronic inflammation. This issue, however, has not been addressed in depth in Asian populations. We conducted this study to fill this gap.

Methods: We conducted this nationwide population-based cohort study by recruiting participants with and without RA matched at a 1:10 ratio by age, sex, and index date between 2000 and 2013 from the Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database. Cox proportional hazard regression analysis was used to compare the risk for diabetes between participants with RA and participants without RA by following up until 2014.

Results: In total, 4769 participants with RA and 47690 participants without RA were recruited into this study. The mean age (\pm SD) and female ratio were 51.7 (\pm 14.2) years and 74.6% in both cohorts. Participants with RA had higher prevalence rates of hypertension, hyperlipidemia, hyperuricemia, coronary artery disease, congestive heart failure, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, and NSAIDs use. Overall, there was no difference in the risk for diabetes in participants with RA and without after adjusting for past histories, NSAIDs use, and monthly income (adjusted hazard ratio [AHR]: 1.02; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 0.90–1.15). Stratified analyses showed that participants with RA and in the age subgroup of \geq 85 years (AHR: 13.06; 95% CI: 2.47–69.14) and follow-up within one year (AHR: 1.80; 95% CI: 1.18–2.75) were at higher risk for diabetes

Conclusion: Participants with RA had increased risk for diabetes than those without in the age subgroup of \geq 85 years and follow-up within one year. This difference, however, did not exist in the overall analysis. Further studies are needed to clarify this issue.