

中文題目:退化性關節炎與腦中風的關係

英文題目:The relationship between osteoarthritis and stroke

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Background: Osteoarthritis (OA) is associated with carotid atherosclerosis. Studies investigating the incidence of stroke in patients with OA are few. Therefore, we conducted a population-based cohort study to determine the incidence and risk of stroke in patients with OA.

Methods: We used data from Taiwan's Longitudinal Health Insurance Database 2000 to investigate the incidence of stroke in 43 635 patients with OA newly diagnosed between 2002 and 2003. The non-OA cohort comprised 43 635 people from the general population. The follow-up period ran from the index date of OA to the date of censoring date or stroke diagnosis, or to the end of 2010.

Results: The overall incidence of stroke was 36% higher in the OA cohort than in the non-OA cohort, with an adjusted hazard ratio (aHR) of 1.10 (95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.06-1.14) after adjustment for covariates. Men, age, comorbidity, non-Cox-2 nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and Cox-2 inhibitors are independent risk factors of stroke. The OA adults with mild to moderate OA (aHR = 1.97, 95% CI = 1.70-2.28 for young adults; aHR = 1.33, 95% CI = 1.25-1.42 for middle-aged adults; aHR = 1.16, 95% CI = 1.12-1.21 for older adults) and severe OA (aHR = 3.78, 95% CI = 2.50-5.70 for young adults; aHR = 1.34, 95% CI = 1.16-1.56 for middle-aged adults; and aHR = 1.01, 95% CI = 0.92-1.10 for older adults) exhibited increased risks of stroke compared with their counterparts without OA.

Conclusion: Patients with OA may carry a small but significant risk of developing stroke.

Keywords: Osteoarthritis (OA); stroke; non-Cox-2 nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs; Cox-2 inhibitors