

中文題目：對於侵襲性克雷伯氏肺炎桿菌肝膿瘍症候群，阿斯匹靈在糖尿病病人的角色：一個傾向分數配對法分析

英文題目：The role of aspirin in diabetic patients with invasive *Klebsiella pneumoniae* liver abscess syndrome: a propensity score-matched study

作者：戴千翔<sup>1</sup>，許茜甯<sup>2,3</sup>，梁志明<sup>4,5</sup>，蔡成枝<sup>4,5</sup>，李禎祥<sup>1,5</sup>

服務單位：<sup>1</sup>高雄長庚醫院感染醫學科，<sup>2</sup>高雄長庚醫院藥劑部，<sup>3</sup>高雄醫學大學藥學系，<sup>4</sup>高雄長庚醫院胃腸肝膽科系，<sup>5</sup>長庚大學醫學院

## 前言

Pyogenic liver abscess (PLA) is a potentially life-threatening disease with increasing incidence. Diabetic patients tend to have complications that are more serious; *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (KP) was the leading pathogen for PLA in this group. The primary aim of this study was to determine the role of aspirin use in diabetic patients and the risk for development of invasive KP-PLA syndrome, relative to population-based controls without aspirin use.

## 材料及方法

Diabetic patients with or without taking aspirin were included in the study to investigate the risk of KP-PLA through Chang Gung Research Database (CGRD). CGRD contained detailed diagnostic, prescription, and laboratory test results from emergency department, inpatient, and outpatient settings in a large healthcare delivery system, Chang Gung Memorial Hospitals, in Taiwan.

## 結果

In the primary cohort, the incidence of KP-PLA was higher in non-aspirin group (0.57%) than aspirin group (0.29%,  $p < 0.01$ ). The significant difference in KP-PLA remained in the matched cohort with an incidence of 0.50% in non-aspirin user and 0.31% in aspirin users (log-rank test,  $p < 0.01$ ). The incidence of invasive KP-PLA syndrome was low and was not significantly different in both cohorts. Although the all-cause mortality rate was slightly higher in the aspirin group than the non-aspirin group in the PSM cohort, it was not significantly different over the study period (log-rank test,  $p = 0.24$ ).

## 結論

In diabetic patients, taking aspirin could reduce the risk of KP-PLA without increasing mortality. However, there was no effect of aspirin for invasive KP-PLA syndrome in these patients.