

中文題目：接受血液透析之 C 型肝炎以及 B 型肝炎患者之共病症分析

英文題目：Comorbidities in chronic hepatitis C and hepatitis B patients on hemodialysis

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**Background:** Hemodialysis patients are at increased risk for hepatitis B virus (HBV) and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection. Those with HCV infection have demonstrated higher morbidity and mortality rate compared to non-B and non-C (NBNC) patient. In contrast, HBV infection seemed to have little impact in this population. The different comorbidity profiles may play a role in this phenomenon.

**Aims:** The current study aimed to investigate the comorbidities in hepatitis C patients and hepatitis B patients on hemodialysis.

**Methods:** The baseline characteristics and comorbidities of hemodialysis patients from 23 hemodialysis centers in Taiwan were analyzed.

**Results:** A total of 2,016 hemodialysis patients were recruited, including 159 HCV patients, 217 HBV patients and 1534 NBNC patients. The four most common comorbidity were hypertension, diabetes, ischemic heart diseases and hyperlipidemia. The mean number of comorbidities was higher in HCV group ( $3.3 \pm 1.7$ ) compared with HBV group ( $2.7 \pm 1.5$ ) and NBNC group ( $2.9 \pm 1.5$ ), mainly contributed by a higher prevalence of ischemic heart disease, diseases of the respiratory system, and mental and behavioural disorders. HBV patients and NBNC patients exhibited comparable mean number of comorbidities, while HBV patients had lower prevalence of peripheral vascular disease and arrhythmia, and HCV patients had a higher incidence of hyperlipidemia.

**Conclusions:** Hemodialysis patients had a high prevalence of comorbidities. Among them, HCV patients exhibit a higher mean number of comedications and higher prevalence of

ischemic heart diseases, respiratory system illness, and mental/behavioural disorders than HBV patients and NBNC patients, which may explain their increased risk of death and hospitalization.