

中文題目：不同抗病毒製劑對於人類免疫缺陷病毒感染患者併發口腔或食道念珠菌症的療效：網路統合分析研究

英文題目：To compare the efficacy of different anti-fungal interventions in candidiasis in HIV-infected adults: a network meta-analysis

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Background: Oropharyngeal and esophageal candidiasis are the most common opportunistic infections observed in adults infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). While the recommended treatment is fluconazole, relapse of oropharyngeal or esophageal candidiasis has been gradually increasing in recent decades.

Method: This network meta-analysis (NMA) aimed to provide the comparative evidence of the efficacy and acceptability between different antifungal regimens for management in oropharyngeal or esophageal candidiasis in HIV-infected adults through the frequentist model of NMA.

Result: In this NMA of 27 RCTs and 6277 participants, it demonstrated that antimicrobial photodynamic therapy (aPDT) with laser irradiation plus methylene blue was associated with the highest cure rate and the lowest relapse rate among the investigated interventions [odds ratio (OR)=6.82, 95% confidence interval (95% CI)=0.19 to 244.42 and OR=0.03, 95% CI=0.00 to 0.77, compared to fluconazole] for oropharyngeal candidiasis management. Contrastingly, none of the investigated anti-fungal interventions were associated with significantly different cure rates or relapse rates compared to fluconazole for esophageal candidiasis management.

Discussion: aPDT could be the preferred strategy to manage oropharyngeal candidiasis. Our findings provide a rationale for designing future large-scale RCTs to support or refute the findings of the present NMA.