

中文題目：乾癬和深部靜脈栓塞及肺栓塞的風險

英文題目：Psoriasis and risk of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism

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**Background:** Systemic inflammation and hypercoagulability in psoriasis are related to cardiovascular morbidity. We investigated the incidence and risk of Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary embolism (PE) in patients with psoriasis in Taiwan.

**Methods:** We identified patients aged  $\geq 18$  years with a diagnosis of psoriasis and controls matched by sex, age, and comorbidities between 2000 and 2010 in the Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database. Each patient was traced to the date of DVT and PE occurrence, loss to follow-up, death, or the December 31, 2011, whichever occurred first.

**Results:** We analyzed 8945 patients with psoriasis and 8945 controls. The patients with psoriasis exhibited a greater incidence rate of DVT (13.6 vs 7.26 per 10 000 person-y) and PE (6.68 vs 2.82 per 10 000 person-y) than did the controls. After adjustment for sex, age, and comorbidities, the patients with psoriasis presented a 1.92-fold risk of DVT (adjusted hazard ratio [aHR] = 1.92, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.27–2.90) and a 2.54-fold risk of PE (aHR = 2.54, 95% CI = 1.34–4.80) compared with those in the control cohort. Psoriatic arthritis carried a substantially increased risk of PE compared with the controls (aHR = 4.37, 95% CI = 1.41–13.5).

**Conclusion:** Patients with psoriasis are at increased risks of developing DVT and PE.

**Keywords:** psoriasis, deep vein thrombosis (DVT), pulmonary embolism (PE), cohort study