

中文題目：成年人生殖器疣和乾癬之關聯性的性別差異比較：美國國家健康與營養調查研究結果

英文題目：Sex differences in the association between genital warts and psoriasis: results from National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey

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Background: Research suggests an association between HPV infection and psoriasis. The epidemiological evidence of the association between genital warts and psoriasis in the U.S. is scarce. Thus, the present study investigated whether sex differences had a significant effect on the correlation between genital warts and psoriasis.

Methods: We performed a cross-sectional analysis of data from adults 20 to 59 years of age in the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2003-06 and 2009-14). The information of genital warts and psoriasis were obtained from questionnaire responses. The variables included in the analysis include demographic variables, lifestyle variables, comorbidities, and medications usage. Data were analyzed using complex samples analysis considering stratification, cluster variables and weight. Multivariate logistic regression models were used to estimate the odds ratios for psoriasis and possible explanatory variables. Data analysis was performed from June 1, 2021, to August 31, 2021.

Results: Among 14,594 adults, 385 (2.64%) subjects had psoriasis, a pronounced percentage of genital warts present in the psoriasis group (P=0.018). Age, smoking, asthma, and rheumatoid arthritis (RA) were significantly positively associated with psoriasis (all p values <0.05). In men-subgroup, genital warts (adjusted odds ratio 2.376, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.237-4.567) was significantly positively associated with psoriasis but not in women (aOR 1.014, 95% CI: 0.505-2.033).

Conclusions: Genital warts were associated with an increased prevalence of psoriasis, particularly among U.S. adult men. Given the findings from this study, clinical caregivers should take sex disparities into consideration in psoriasis disease management.