

中文題目：婚姻狀態對於 B 型肝炎再復發之影響

英文題目：The effect of marital status in hepatitis B reactivation

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Abstract

Objectives: Marital status is a source of mental disorders, which are one of the most frequent diseases in primary care. Many medical disorders, such as infection, acute coronary syndrome, and obesity have been proved that to have a higher risk in individuals with a severe mental disorder. Immune dysregulation may be an essential factor to its common medical disorder such as infectious disease.

Methods: This study used data from the Taiwan Longitudinal Health Insurance Database. Patients aged ≥ 18 years old with the diagnosis of HBV carrier (ICD-9-CM code: 70.2) were included. Mood disorder was defined as ICD-9-CM code: 300.00, 296.2–296.3, and 300.4. Kaplan-Meier calculated the relationship between spontaneous hepatitis B reactivation and mood disorder.

Results: We included 40,792 patients who were not married and 41,923 patients who were married. In the stratified groups, mood disorder had the strongest influence on 18-29 years and adjusted HR of 1.7 (95% CI=1.5-1.8; $p < 0.001$). With or without marriage status both showed increased risk in spontaneous hepatitis B reactivation (adjusted HR = 1.19, 95% CI=1.05-1.30; $p < 0.001$; HR = 1.188, 95% CI=1.05-1.29; $p = 0.004$).

Conclusion: Our study showed that marital status is not an independent risk factor of hepatitis B reactivation. Both with or without married patient with mood disorders had hepatitis B reactivation.