

中文題目：接受 DAA 治療的慢性 C 肝病患之冷凝球蛋白血症和其他臨床因子的關聯性研究
英文題目：Association between cryoglobulinemia and clinical characteristics in CHC patients receiving DAA therapy

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Background: The prevalence of mixed cryoglobulinemia is 15-50% in chronic hepatitis C (CHC) patients, and clinical outcomes in these patients after DAA is controversial. This study is aimed to reveal the prevalence of mixed cryoglobulinemia in Southern Taiwan population and to determine the relationship between presence of serum cryoglobulinemia and other clinical characteristics in CHC patients.

Method: In total, 2387 patients that had CHC and received DAA were included in our study. Creatinine clearance, four indexes of fibrosis (FIB4), and other biological characteristics were assessed to detect the associated factors between presence of cryoglobulinemia and clinical outcomes after DAA therapy.

Result: 783 (32.8%) out of 2387 patients were positive for serum cryoglobulinemia. Univariate analysis revealed that age, log HCV-RNA, FIB4 score, and triglycerides levels were significantly associated with the presence of pre-DAA therapy cryoglobulinemia. Multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that female gender and high hepatitis C virus RNA levels were significantly associated with the presence of pre-DAA therapy cryoglobulinemia. 127 patients with cryoglobulinemia had followed-up data for cryoglobulinemia at post-3-6 months of DAA therapy, and 91(71.7%) patients had turned negative. There were no clinical factors associated with disappearance of cryoglobulinemia 3-6 months after DAA therapy.

Conclusion: Serum cryoglobulinemia was present is 32.8% in CHC patients receiving DAA therapy and is associated with female gender and high HCV viral load. 71.7% of patients with cryoglobulinemia turned negative after DAA therapy in post-3-6 months of follow-up.