

中文題目：登革熱病史與系統性自身免疫性風濕病風險之間的關聯

英文題目：Association between a history of dengue fever and the risk of systemic autoimmune rheumatic diseases: a nationwide, population-based case control study

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Purpose: To determine the association between a history of clinically diagnosed dengue infection and the risk of systemic autoimmune rheumatic diseases (SARD).

Methods: Using claims data from the 1997–2013 Taiwanese National Health Insurance Research Database, we included 74,422 newly diagnosed patients with SARD and 297,688 age/sex/index date/city of residence matched (1:4) non-SARD individuals as study subjects. The associations between the development of SARD and history of dengue infection (International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification [ICD-9-CM] code 061) were investigated using conditional logistic regression analysis shown as odds ratios (ORs) with 95% confidence intervals (CIs) after adjusting potential confounders.

Results: SARD risk was significantly associated with prior history of dengue infection (OR, 1.53; 95% CI, 1.20–1.94; $p = 0.001$), especially in patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) (OR, 4.55; 95% CI, 2.77–7.46; $p < 0.001$). No association was found between dengue infection and Sjogren's syndrome (SS) (OR, 1.41; 95% CI, 0.88–2.26; $p = 0.155$), rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (OR, 1.03; 95% CI, 0.70–1.50; $p = 0.888$), systemic sclerosis (SSc) (OR, 1.97, 95% CI, 0.38–10.29; $p = 0.420$), dermatomyositis (DM) (OR, 0.54, 95% CI, 0.04–7.27; $p = 0.641$) or polymyositis (PM) (OR, 2.08, 95% CI, 0.23–18.79; $p = 0.513$).

Conclusion: This nationwide, population-based study revealed a significant association between a history of dengue infection and the risk of SARD, in particular SLE.