

台灣新竹地區 C 型肝炎病毒感染之血清流行病學研究

Seroepidemiological study of hepatitis C virus infection in the Hsin-Chu area, Taiwan

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摘要

為瞭解新竹地區民眾感染 C 型肝炎概況，自 1994 年 7 月至 1996 年 6 月間，陸續收集新竹客家(n=589)、閩南(n=268)地區民眾計 890 件血清檢體進行 C 型肝炎抗體檢測。結果顯示新竹地區民眾 C 型肝炎抗體陽性率平均為 7.6%，其中以閩南族群陽性率(12.1%)最高，再依次為客家族群(8.0%)，最低為原住民族群(6.3%)，但並無統計學上之差異($p > 0.05$)。不同年齡層抗體陽性率分別是 ≥ 80 歲的 16.7%，70~79 歲的 15.2%，60~69 歲的 20.9%，50~59 歲的 17.3%，40~49 歲的 3.8%，30~39 歲的 8.9%，20~29 歲的 5.0%，10~19 歲的 1.0%，0~9 歲則未檢出 C 型肝炎抗體陽性者。大抵而言，新竹地區民眾的 C 型肝炎抗體陽性率隨年齡層遞增而略呈升高的趨勢。依地區別而言，油羅溪北地區民眾的 C 型肝炎抗體陽性率(10.7%)雖較溪南地區民眾的陽性率(7.4%)高，但並無統計學上之意義($p > 0.05$)。就性別而言，女性 C 型肝炎抗體陽性率(8.0%)雖較男性陽性率(7.4%)高，但亦無明顯統計學上的差異($p > 0.05$)。在為期二年對 66 位 C 型肝炎抗體陽性者的追蹤研究，發現有 5 位(7.6%)出現肝硬化症狀，且其中 1 位民眾死於肝硬化。進一步分析 C 型肝炎抗體陽性者的醫療行為發現，曾接受輸血者佔 65.2%、曾接受注射者佔 43.9%及具洗腎病史者佔 6.1%。

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the seroprevalence of hepatitis C virus infection among different populations in the Hsin-Chu area. From July 1994 to June 1996, a total of 890 serum samples, including 589 serum samples from HaKka Chinese, 33 serum samples from MinNan Chinese and 286 serum samples from aborigines, were tested for anti-hepatitis C antibodies by means of a 2nd generation enzyme immunoassay. Results showed that the overall seropositive rate was 7.6%. The seropositive rate was 12.1% for the MinNan group, 8.0% for the HaKka group and 6.3% for the aboriginal group ($p > 0.05$). The seropositive rate was 16.1% in the age group over 80 years old, 15.2% in

the 70 to 79 year age group, 20.9% in the 60 to 69 year age group, 17.3% in the 50 to 59 year age group, 3.8% in the 40 to 49 year age group, 8.9% in the 30 to 39 year age group, 5.0% in the 20 to 29 year age group, 1.0% in the 10 to 19 year age group and 0.0% in the 0 to 9 year age group. There is a slight increase with age. No significant difference in seropositive rates was observed between males (7.4%) and females (8.0%) ($p > 0.05$). No significant difference in seropositive rates was observed in people living north or south of the You-Row river ($p > 0.05$). A review of the history of 66 seropositive persons revealed that the percentages of blood transfusion, frequent medical injections and hemodialysis were 65.2%, 43.9% and 6.1%, respectively