10

Interlukin-15對癌末病人半年存活率的影響 Interlukin-15 Predicts Survival among Advanced Cancer Patients in Taiwan

<u>蔣惠棻</u>'、胡松林'、徐華穗'、何致德'、劉秋松'²、林文元'² <u>Hui-Fen Chiang</u>', Sung-Lin Hu', Hua-Shai Hsu', Chih-Te Ho', Chiu-Shong Liu'², Wen-Yuan Lin'²

1中國醫藥大學附設醫院家庭醫學科、2中國醫藥大學附設醫院醫學院 1Department of Family Medicine, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan 2School of Medicine, College of Medicine, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan

Background/Aim: To investigate the associations between interlukin-15(IL-15) and all-cause mortality among advanced cancer patients in Taiwan.

Method: A total of 237 advanced cancer subjects were recruited in the palliative ward of a tertiary hospital in Mid-Taiwan from 2005 to 2007. Subjects with survival more than 6 months were excluded (n=10). Among these 227 subjects, 127 with complete cytokine and laboratory assays were selected for final analysis. Interlukin-15 levels were divided by quartiles. Deaths were ascertained by computer linkage to the cancer death registry. Cox proportional hazards regression analyses were used to estimate the relative risks (RRs) between IL-15 and all-cause mortality.

Results: ECOG, pulse rate and hemoglobulin (Hb) were significantly different in IL-15 quartiles. Adjusted for age, sex, body mass index, ECOG, NG, Foley, tracheostomy, pressure sore, liver and lung metastasis, mean arterial pressure(MAP), O2(Saturation), total bilirubin, serum creatinine, Albumin, Hb and Calcium(Ca), the RRs(95% CI) of all-cause mortality among IL-15 quartile II, III, IV were 1.45(0.78~2.68), 1.91(1.02~3.60), and 2.22(1.09~4.51), respectively, compared with individuals in IL-15 quartile I. Furthermore, increased IL-15 quartile was associated with increased all-cause mortality (p=0.018).

Discussion/Conclusion: The level of Interlukin-15 is a significant survival predictor among advanced cancer patients. Therefore, measurement of the interlukin-15 level may be necessary among these subjects.

11

台灣北部某高中學生族群肥胖與代謝症候群初探 Prevalence of Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome among Senior High School Students in Northern Taiwan

吳依玲1、陳哲民1、黃惠娟1、郭冠良1、何清幼2

Yi-Ling Wu¹, Jer-Min Chen¹, Wai-Kuen Wong¹, Kuan-Liang Kuo¹, Chin-Yu Ho² 1臺北市立聯合醫院仁愛院區家庭醫學科、2臺北市立聯合醫院陽明院區家庭醫學科 1Department of Family Medicine, Taipei City Hospital, Ren-Ai Branch 2 Department of Family Medicine, Taipei City Hospital, Yang-Ming Branch

研究目的:根據過去文獻統計,全球的肥胖成人正以驚人的速度成長;而肥胖青少年有一定比例在未來將成為肥胖成人,增加罹患疾病的危險性,如:睡眠呼吸中止症候群、不孕、退化性關節炎等等。肥胖是造成代謝症候群最重要的危險因子,會增加病人罹患心血管疾病和糖尿病的機率,而現在的罹病年齡逐漸有年輕化的趨勢。本研究之目的在觀察肥胖與代謝症候群及相關指標在青少年的盛行率。

研究方法:本項研究採橫斷性分析(cross-sectional study),針對2011年北部某高中族群之學生健檢資料,收集共7481人。代謝症候群的定義一依據國際糖尿病聯盟(IDF)青少年的標準:腰圍超過同齡的90百分位加上其餘四項中(空腹血糖≥100 mg/dl、三酸甘油至少符合兩項。因缺乏台灣青少年腰圍標準化數據,故以行政院衛生署公布2至18歲兒童及青少年肥胖定義替代,以該年齡層身體質量指數的百分位作為過重或肥胖切點。當麼來自對量指數超過該年齡層的85百分位值時為過重,超過95百分位值時則為肥胖。以的差異。

研究結果:7481位學童中,平均年齡為15.3歲,年齡組成為14~17歲,主要分佈在15及的腰圍明顯大於女生(男73.9±10.5公分,女68.2±8.4公分),BMI卻無明顯差異(男21.9±4.2,女21.3±3.8),男生血壓較高(收縮壓/舒張壓平均值為:男124.9±13.557.2±11.2mg/dl,女64.8±12.5 mg/dl),而空腹血糖(男88.6±9.3mg/dl,女87.6±11.6 mg/dl)及三酸甘油脂(男72.5±35.0mg/dl,女72.2±30.1mg/dl)並無明顯差異。其中有人(男生人數的的31.0%),女生為979(女生人數的25.6%),意即每三位男學童就有一位體群定義的男生有132人(3.6%)、女生43人(1.1%),男生較女生多且有統計上顯著意義(p<0.0001);而在體重過重與肥胖的族群中,符合代謝症候群定義的盛行率為男生11.7%,