

제 목	C형간염 바이러스 감염의 위험요인 및 가족집적성에 관한 연구		
저 자 및 소 속	김영식 ¹ , 지현숙 ¹ , 안윤옥 ² , 이효석 ² , Michael J Klag ³ 울산의대 ¹ , 서울의대 ² , 존스홉킨스대학 ³		
분 야	역 학	발 표 자	김 영 식
발표 형식	구 연	발표 시간	
진행 상황	연구완료 (O), 연구중 () → 완료 예정 시기 : 년 월		
<p>1. 연구 목적</p> <p>The aims of this study were to elucidate possible risk factors for Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection and to evaluate the familial clustering of HCV infection among family members of adults with HCV infection.</p> <p>2. 연구 방법</p> <p>109 cases and 84 non-infected controls were studied. In addition, 250 family members(104 men, 146 women) of cases and 170 (64 men, 106 women) relatives of controls were tested for hepatitis C infection using anti-HCV antibody and reverse transcribed polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).</p>			

3. 연구결과

In the case-control analysis, persons 60 years of age or older were almost 3 times more likely to have HCV infection compared to those less than 40 years. Risk of HCV infection was most strongly related to history of blood transfusion (OR 12.6, 95% CI 4.3-36.5) followed by history of acute hepatitis (OR 4.1, 95% CI 1.3-12.6). Only one of family member of cases and none of controls had a positive RT-PCR.

4. 고찰

These results suggest that, in Korea, age is an important risk factor for HCV infection and family clustering of HCV infection, if it occurs, is rare.