



新進教師

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研究主題: 真實世界藥物療效、安全性與經濟性評估

個人長期研究主軸在於分析醫療大數據並採用新穎藥物流行病學研究設計, 以探討國人在真實醫療環境中藥物使用適宜性與評估藥物療效與安全性。近年研究主題: (1) 使用吸入型藥物於治療呼吸道疾病之嚴重心血管風險評估; (2) 探討各類與不同組合吸入型藥物於慢性阻塞性肺病與氣喘治療上之相對臨床治療效益; (3) 降血糖藥物心血管風險之評估。近年亦有進行相關統合分析與藥物經濟研究, 以提供藥物療效與安全性實證以及藥物使用之成本效益分析數據。

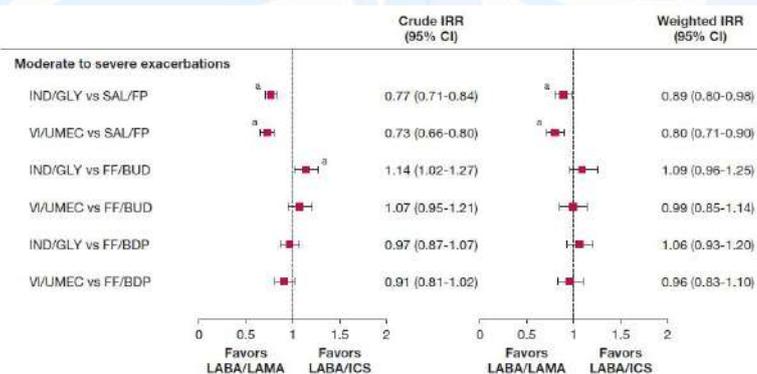


Figure 2 - Forest plot showing incidence rate ratios of COPD exacerbations for LABA/LAMA vs LABA/ICS combinations across six separate comparisons. FF/BDP = formoterol fumarate plus beclomethasone dipropionate; FF/BUD = formoterol fumarate plus budesonide; IND/GLY = indacaterol plus glycopyrronium; IRR = incidence rate ratio; LABA/ICS = inhaled long-acting β_2 -agonist plus inhaled corticosteroids; LABA/LAMA = inhaled long-acting β_2 -agonist plus inhaled long-acting muscarinic antagonist; SAL/FP = salmeterol plus fluticasone propionate; VI/UMEC = vilanterol plus umeclidinium. * $P < .05$.

註: 不同雙重吸入型藥物組合於慢性阻塞性肺病治療上之療效評估



個人著作:

1. Wang MT*, Lai JH, Huang YL, Liou JT, Cheng SH, Lin CW, Pan HY, Hsu YJ, Tsai CL*. Comparative effectiveness and safety of different types of inhaled long-acting β_2 -agonist plus inhaled long-acting muscarinic antagonist vs inhaled long-acting β_2 -agonist plus inhaled corticosteroid fixed-dose combinations in COPD: A propensity score-inverse probability of treatment weighting cohort study. *CHEST*. 2021; S0012-3692(21):00952-1.
2. Wang MT*, Liou JT, Lin CW, Tsai CL, Wang YH, Hsu YJ, Lai JH. Association of cardiovascular risk with inhaled long-acting bronchodilators in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease: a nested case-control study. *JAMA Internal Medicine*. 2018;178(2):229-238.