

附件

表一：嚴重肝病併發症和肝癌的年均風險

	嚴重肝病併發症年均風險	肝癌年均風險
乙肝康復後首七年	0.26%	0.20%
乙肝康復後八至十二年	0.12%	0.19%

表二：肝硬化對嚴重肝病併發症和肝癌年均風險的影響

乙肝康復後首七年	嚴重肝病併發症年均風險	肝癌年均風險
本身沒有肝硬化的病人	0.14%	0.14%
本身有肝硬化的病人	1.20%	0.57%
乙肝康復後八至十二年	嚴重肝病併發症年均風險	肝癌年均風險
本身沒有肝硬化的病人	0.05%	0.12%
本身有肝硬化的病人	0.53%	0.56%

Appendix

Table 1: Average annual incidence of hepatic decompensation and hepatocellular carcinoma in patients who have recovered from hepatitis B

	Average annual incidence of hepatic decompensation	Average annual incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma
HBsAg loss in the first seven years	0.26%	0.20%
HBsAg loss in eight to 12 years	0.12%	0.19%

Table 2: Influence of the presence of cirrhosis on the average annual incidence of hepatic decompensation and hepatocellular carcinoma in patients who have recovered from hepatitis B

HBsAg loss in the first seven years	Average annual incidence of hepatic decompensation	Average annual incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma
Patients without cirrhosis	0.14%	0.14%
Patients with cirrhosis	1.20%	0.57%
HBsAg loss in eight to 12 years	Average annual incidence of hepatic decompensation	Average annual incidence of hepatocellular carcinoma
Patients without cirrhosis	0.05%	0.12%
Patients with cirrhosis	0.53%	0.56%