

장기간 복막투석 유지 환자의 임상적 특징: %제지방지수와 복막염의 중요성

연세대학교 의과대학 내과학교실

김동기 · 한승혁 · 김현욱 · 장제현 · 이정은 · 이태희 · 문성진 · 김범석 · 강신욱 · 이호영 · 한대석 · 최규현

Clinical Characteristics of Long-term CAPD Patients: Importance of Lean Body Mass and Peritonitis

Dong Ki Kim, Seung Hyeok Han, Hyun Wook Kim, Jae Hyun Chang, Jung Eun Lee, Tae Hee Lee
Sung Jin Moon, Beom Seok Kim, Shin-Wook Kang, Ho Yung Lee, Dae-Suk Han, Kyu Hun Choi

Department of Internal Medicine Yonsei University College of Medicine

Purpose : CAPD is known as an effective modality of renal replacement therapy. But lower technical survival rate of CAPD compared to hemodialysis is still problem. Purpose: to evaluate the characteristics of long-term CAPD survivors in pre-dialysis and early phase of dialysis for proper choice of dialysis modality and to predict the prognosis of CAPD patients.

Methods : We retrospectively reviewed medical records of long-term CAPD patients who were maintained CAPD for more than 100months (LT group, n=51), and age-sex matched short-term patients who switched to hemodialysis before 50 months due to technical failure of CAPD (ST group, n=51). For all patients, clinical characteristics, serial biochemical parameters, KT/V, normalized protein nitrogen appearance (nPNA), %lean body mass normalized to body weight (%LBM) and peritoneal equilibrium test (PET) within 1 month of CAPD were analyzed. Results: (1) LT group had lower prevalence of DM compared to ST group (3.9% vs.41.2%, $p<0.001$). (2) At the initiation of CAPD, the LT group had higher serum albumin (3.48 ± 0.50 g/dL vs. 3.17 ± 0.72 g/dL, $p<0.05$), creatinine (12.0 ± 4.8 mg/dL vs. 10.0 ± 2.7 mg/dL, $p<0.05$), and %LBM ($73.0\pm 11.9\%$ vs. $67.7\pm 10.3\%$, $p<0.05$). (3) LT group had a lower peritonitis rate (0.27 ± 0.29 /patient-year vs. 0.87 ± 0.93 /patient-year, $p<0.001$) and shorter initial peritonitis free duration (32.4 ± 31.4 months vs. 12.9 ± 10.3 months, $p<0.01$). (4) Peritoneal transport status on PET and adequacy of dialysis did not influence on longevity of CAPD (5) In multiple logistic regression analysis, diabetes (RR=13.81, $p<0.05$, 95% CI: 2.26-84.28), %LBM (RR=0.938, $p<0.05$, 95% CI: 0.89-0.99), and peritonitis rate (RR= 50.6, $p<0.001$, 95% CI: 3.40-103.78) were independent risk factors for failure of long-term maintenance of CAPD (6) In early course of CAPD, an abrupt increment of serum albumin was observed in first month of CAPD and remained stable in LT group.

Conclusion : The present study revealed that non-diabetic history, higher %LBM, lower peritonitis rate and initial longer peritonitis free duration after CAPD initiation are predictors of long-term CAPD survival. Our data suggest that improvement of albumin in early phase of CAPD may be important to predict long-term survival of CAPD.