

## 신이식 공여자에서 만성 신질환의 위험 인자

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### Risk Factors for Chronic Kidney Disease in Kidney Donors

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**Introductions** : Although several previous studies have reported that kidney donors are not at increased risk for adverse effects, some donors have been found to progress to chronic kidney disease (CKD). We therefore retrospectively evaluated the risk factors for CKD in kidney donors.

**Methods** : Of the 756 individuals who underwent open donor nephrectomy at Asan Medical Center, Seoul, South Korea between June 27, 1990, and April 30, 2001, 104 had follow-up records for 50 months or more. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of 60 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> from the MDRD equation at final follow-up divided these individuals into a normal group (n=78) and a CKD group (n=26). We compared several clinical parameters between the two groups at baseline and follow-up to evaluate the risk factors for CKD in kidney donors.

**Results** : Median age and follow-up of the enrolled donors were 42 years (range, 19–63 years) and 89 months (range, 52–177 months). The CKD group was significantly older than the normal group at baseline (47±12 vs 41±11 years old, p=0.02). Hypertension was more prevalent in the CKD group at baseline (15% vs 2%, p=0.005). Binary logistic regression analysis showed that age and hypertension at baseline were independent risk factors for CKD (p=0.02 and p=0.04, respectively). Average estimated GFR during the immediate post-operative period was significantly lower in the CKD group (52±12 vs 60±13 mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>, p=0.007). At final follow-up, the prevalence rates of hypertension (31% vs 8%, p=0.006) and proteinuria (15% vs 0%, p=0.003) were significantly higher in the CKD group.

**Conclusion** : Older kidney donors and those with hypertension were significantly more likely to progress to CKD.