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말기 신질환 환자에서 발생한 악성종양에 관한 임상적 고찰

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Epidemiologic Study of Malignancy in Patients on Dialysis in Korea

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Background : Increased incidence of malignancy after renal transplantation is well recognized. In addition, previous reports have suggested that the incidence of cancer is higher in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) or end- stage renal disease (ESRD) receiving dialysis. However, the risk of cancer in patients treated with dialysis in Korea is not been reported. The aim of this study was to investigate the incidence, clinical course, and mortality in patients treated with dialysis but not transplantation in Korea.

Methods : The study subjects were 107 patients (1.7%) of cancer that occurred in 6,419 patients maintained on hemodialysis (HD) or peritoneal dialysis (PD) from 1996 to 2005 at our institute. We excluded patients in whom the diagnosis of cancer preceded dialysis or those who received dialysis after transplantation.

Results : Seventy- four patients (69%) were male and 33 (31%) were female out of 107 ESRD patients. The mean age at the time of cancer diagnosis was 57.9±11.7- years old. Sixty- four patients (59%) were maintained on HD and the rest (41%) on PD. The mean time from starting dialysis to malignancy was 75.2±63.9 months. Thirty- three patients (31%) were diagnosed as malignancy within the first year of the dialysis initiation. Gastrointestinal (GIT) cancer was the most common (51%) followed by urologic cancer (20%), lung cancer (8%), thyroid cancer (7%), gynecologic cancer (2%), multiple myeloma (3%), head and neck cancer (3%), and the others (6%). Total mortality occurred in 55 patients (51.4%), among whom 37 (69%) died of malignancy. The mean time from diagnosis to death was 2.9±2.5 years. There were no significant differences in between HD and PD patients.

Conclusions : The incidence of urologic cancer in dialysis patients was higher than general population as previously reported. However, the overall incidence of cancer in Korean dialysis patients was lower whereas that of GIT cancer was relatively higher. It can be speculated that different distribution of cancer is partly attributed to ethnic differences.

Key Words : 혈액투석, 복막투석, 악성 종양
Hemodialysis, Peritoneal dialysis, Malignancy