

성인 환자에서 20년간 신생검 결과 분석

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Twenty Years' Experience of Renal Biopsy in a Single Center

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Purpose : The prevalence of glomerular diseases is different according to geographic areas, race, age and indications for renal biopsy. This study was done to evaluate the distribution and changing patterns of renal diseases during the past 20 years in large scaled patient population in Korea.

Methods : Patients who underwent renal biopsies at Severance Hospital in Yonsei University Health System (YUHS) from 1987 to 2006 were enrolled. Patients aged younger than 16-yr old were excluded. All medical records were reviewed retrospectively.

Results : A total of 1,818 patients were reviewed. The male to female ratio was 1.03:1. Glomerulonephritis (GN) comprised 93.7% of the total biopsied cases. The most common primary GN was IgA nephropathy (IgAN) (28.3%), followed by minimal change nephropathy (MCN) (15.5%), membranous nephropathy (MN) (12.3%), focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) (5.6%), and membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis (MPGN) (4.0%) in order. The most common secondary GN was lupus nephritis (8.7%). The most common primary GN of nephrotic syndrome was MCD (31.4%) followed by MGN and IgAN. One hundred and twenty eight patients (7.4%) were HBsAg positive, and MGN (30.5%) and MPGN (21.1%) was the most common GN in these patients. When compared the incidence between 1987- 1991 and 2002- 2006, IgAN increased from 25.6% to 34.5%, FSGS increased from 3.9% to 5.6% and MCN decreased from 23.2% to 7.0%.

Conclusion : IgAN was the most common primary glomerular disease, and MCD was the most common cause of nephrotic syndrome. In the 5- year quartile comparison, the relative incidence of IgAN increased, while the relative incidence of MCN decreased significantly during past 20 years.

Key Words : 신생검, 사구체질환

Renal biopsy, Glomerular disease