

## 말기신부전 환자에서 관상동맥 석회화에 영향을 주는 인자

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### The Factors that Contribute to the Coronary Artery Calcification in Dialysis Patients

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**Introduction :** Cardiovascular (CV) disease is the leading cause of death in end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients. The coronary artery calcification (CAC) score measured by multidetector row computed tomography (MDCT) has emerged as a marker for predicting coronary artery disease (CAD). The aim of this study was to evaluate the factors that contribute to the coronary artery calcification in end-stage renal disease patients.

**Methods :** This study enrolled 26 patients in hemodialysis (HD), and 27 in peritoneal dialysis (PD). Total CAC score was calculated through MDCT. And biochemical and clinical data were obtained.

**Results :** The CAC score was not different between HD and PD. There were no differences in the clinical and biochemical characteristics in both groups, except that HD patients had more prior CV history. Divided by CAC score 400, the higher CAC score patients had more prior CV history (36.4 vs 6.5%,  $P=0.011$ ), and medication of statin (54.5 vs 22.6%,  $p=0.022$ ). Multivariate linear regression analysis revealed that diabetes mellitus ( $\beta=0.428$ ,  $p=0.011$ ) and prior CV history ( $\beta=0.308$ ,  $p=0.013$ ) were related to high CAC score.

**Conclusion :** There was no difference in CAC score between the two dialysis modality. But this study revealed that the high risk (Ex. DM, Prior CV history) patients had higher CAC score.

**Key Words :** 말기신부전, 투석, 관상동맥, 석회화

End stage renal disease, coronary artery calcification