S-A21

복막 투석 환자에서 C 반응 단백질, 맥압, 그리고 심혈관 질환간의 상관성에 대한 연구

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A Positive Correlation Among C-reactive Protein, Pulse Pressure, and Cardiovascular Event in Korean Peritoneal Dialysis Patients

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Background : In spite of reduced infectious complications, cardiovascular mortality remains unchanged in peritoneal dialysis patients. The aim of this study was to identify factors that could predict adverse cardiovascular outcome in patients who started peritoneal dialysis.

Methods : The study subjects were 291 patients who started peritoneal dialysis between January 2003 and June 2008 and had been treated for more than 6 months. Baseline clinical, biochemical, and echocardiographic data, indices of dialysis adequacy, and peritoneal transport rate were reviewed retrospectively. The clinical outcome was the occurrence of cardiovascular event.

Results : Mean duration of follow-up was 28 months (range, 6 to 70 months), and cardiovascular disease was observed in 33 patients (11.3%). The 1-, 3-, and 5- year cumulative incidences of cardiovascular event were 4.0%, 13.7%, and 27.5%, respectively. Although, multiple variables were correlated with the prevalence of cardiovascular event in univariate analysis, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP), pulse pressure, and comorbidity remained significant after adjustment (hsCRP; OR 4.09 (1.53 to 10.95), p=0.005, pulse pressure; OR 2.79 (1.26 to 6.17), p=0.012). Pulse pressure and hsCRP, which were not intercorrelated in our data, combined adversely to increase the incidence of cardiovascular event. The more risk factors (high hsCRP, high pulse pressure, and the presence of comorbidity) peritoneal dialysis patient had, the more incidence of cardiovascular event developed (no risk factor, 0%; 1 risk factor, 1.5%; 2 risk factors, 30.8%; 3 risk factors, 53.9%).

Conclusion : In addition to traditional comorbidities, high hsCRP and pulse pressure were combined to serve as a predictor of cardiovascular event. Our study suggests that the evaluation of comorbidities and measurement of hsCRP and pulse pressure may be helpful in predicting the development of cardiovascular event in patients who start peritoneal dialysis.

Key Words : 복막 투석, 심혈관 질환, 맥압
Peritoneal dialysis, Cardiovascular event, Pulse pressure