

## 심혈관 조영술을 받은 환자에서 만성 콩팥병의 유병률 조사

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### Increased Prevalence of Advanced Chronic Kidney Disease in Subjects Undergoing Coronary Angiography

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**Introduction :** The prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) is increasing worldwide and is recently reported to be upto 13.7 % in general population in Korea according to a recent report done by Korean Society of Nephrology (KSN). Old age, history of hypertension, or DM are thought to be important factors contributing to increasing prevalence of CKD. Subjects undergoing coronary angiography (CAG) are thought to have multiple cardiovascular risk factors and using contrast media in these population might have an adverse effect on their kidney function. The purpose of this study was to investigate prevalence of CKD in subjects undergoing coronary angiography.

**Methods :** Four hundred thirty seven subjects who underwent coronary angiography in Korea University Anam Hospital from Jan 1st 2009 to Mar 16th 2009 were included and prevalence of CKD was estimated by using K/DOQI guidelines with modification of diet in renal disease (MDRD) equation.

**Results :** The prevalence of CKD in subjects undergoing CAG was 16.7% (n=73). Further classification revealed that the prevalence of CKD stage I-V was 0.9% (n=4), 1.4% (n=6), 11.2% (n=49), 1.4% (n=6) and 1.8% (n=8) respectively, showing that there were greater proportion of patients with CKD stage 3 or more (14.4%) compared to general population (5%). The proportion of old age (more than 60), hypertension and diabetes known as risk factors of CKD are 58.1% (n=254), 47.8% (n=209) and 25.2% (n=110) in these populations.

**Conclusion :** The prevalence of advanced CKD (CKD stage 3 or more) in subjects who undergo CAG is higher than that in general population. It seems to be related with higher proportion of old age, history of hypertension and diabetes in those subjects that are known to be risk factors of CKD. Subsequently, using contrast media to these population might carry higher risk of developing contrast induced acute kidney injury. More attention to assess kidney function before CAG in these population is needed.

**Key Words :** 만성콩팥병, 유병률, 심혈관조영술

Chronic kidney disease, Prevalence, Coronary angiography