

Fenoverine에 의해 유발된 횡문근융해증의 임상적 특징

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Rhabdomyolysis Due to Fenoverine : Clinical Characteristics

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Background : Fenoverine is a spasmolytic drug that has been reported as a cause for rhabdomyolysis. There were a few reports about fenoverine as a cause of rhabdomyolysis but no large study had analyzed its clinical feature. We have frequently experienced rhabdomyolysis developed after treatment of fenoverine in our hospital. We evaluated the clinical characteristics and risk factors for fenoverin-induced rhabdomyolysis.

Methods : We retrospectively reviewed the medical records of 5,298 patients treated with fenoverine and of 63 patients with rhabdomyolysis from January 1999 to December 2005. We selected 42 patients for the study group according to the inclusion criteria.

Results : The risk factors of fenoverine-induced rhabdomyolysis were liver cirrhosis (LC) (97.62%), diabetes mellitus, chronic kidney disease, hypertension and coexisting drug history. The mortality was high (38%) and the causes of death were acute renal failure (ARF), sepsis, hepatic failure, ARDS and aggravation of underlying disease. Sixteen patients (38%) developed ARF and the mortality was significantly higher in the ARF group than the non-ARF group (81% vs. 3.8%). Of 14 LC patients who died, 85% had Child-Pugh classification C. In addition, 55% developed ARF during the clinical course. There were hyperphosphatemia, hyperuricemia, elevated lactate dehydrogenase levels on the laboratory data in the most of patients. The elevated level of serum C-reactive protein was important prognostic factors.

Conclusion : Fenoverine-induced rhabdomyolysis is a serious complication and it is especially fatal in acute renal failure and severe hepatic dysfunction. Fenoverine must be cautiously used in patients with some underlying diseases, such as LC, chronic kidney disease and diabetes mellitus.

Key Words : 횡문근융해증, Fenoverine, 급성신부전
Rhabdomyolysis, Fenoverine, Acute renal failure