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투석환자에서 대유행 H1N1 인플루엔자의 발생율과 임상 양상

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Incidence of 2009 Pandemic H1N1 Influenza in ESRD Patients with Different Dialysis Modalities

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Background : The pandemic of the novel influenza A (H1N1) was declared by the World Health Organization on June 11, 2009 and then the first pandemic wave has subsided since winter peak, still remaining many questions in managing high-risk groups of influenza-related complications including end-stage renal disease. This study aims to compare the incidences of pandemic H1N1 influenza between peritoneal dialysis (PD) and hemodialysis (HD) groups and identify the characteristics of dialysis patients with pandemic H1N1 influenza.
Methods : To calculate the incidence of pandemic H1N1 influenza, the dialysis population was defined as the dialysis patients visiting regularly each general hospitals from September 2009 to December 2009. The demographics and comorbidities of the patients in dialysis population were examined. We surveyed the demographics and clinical data of laboratory-confirmed patients with pandemic H1N1 influenza during this period by chart review and interviewing.
Results : As of Dec. 31, 2009, 840 dialysis patients were recruited for the dialysis population and 18 cases of pandemic H1N1 influenza were confirmed from three general hospitals. The incidence of HD group (14 of 343, 4.1%) was higher than that of PD group (4 of 497, 0.8%, p=0.001). In total dialysis population, HD patients (57.7±13.5) were older than PD patients (53.9±13.3, p<0.001). HD group had significantly more comorbidities such as cardiovascular disease, liver disease, diabetes mellitus, neurologic disorder, malignancy than PD group. The mean age of pandemic H1N1 influenza patients was 46.6±14.0 years and the majority cases (72.2%) were from 25 to 44 and 45 to 64 years old subgroups. 56% of patients had more than one comorbidity and the most common symptoms were fever and cough (77.8%). All patients were treated with oseltamivir except one patient with zanamivir. 6 patients (33.3%) were admitted and the median hospitalization length was 15 days (range 2-51). The mean age of admitted patients (58.5±10.3) was higher than that of outpatients (39.9±11.5, p=0.004) and the proportion of admitted patients with cardiovascular disease (50.0%) was higher than that of outpatients (0.0%, p=0.025).
Conclusion : Incidence of pandemic H1N1 influenza in dialysis patients was higher in HD group and might be associated with older age and multiple comorbidities. The hospitalization rate in dialysis patients was associated with older age and cardiovascular disease.

Key Words : 대유행 신종인플루엔자, 투석방식, 발생율
2009 pandemic H1N1 influenza, dialysis modality, incidence