

Cystatin C의 유용성과 cystatin C에 기반한 한국인의 추정 사구체여과율

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Clinical Usefulness of Serum Cystatin C and the Pertinent Estimation of Glomerular Filtration Rate Based on Cystatin C

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Background: Although cystatin C has been developed as an alternative marker for estimating glomerular filtration rate (GFR), its clinical use is as yet limited. We evaluated the significance of cystatin C for differentiating chronic kidney disease (CKD) stages and established cystatin C based equations estimating GFR.

Methods: We examined the fresh frozen serum samples (-80°C) from CKD (n=119) and healthy volunteers (n=22). Serum creatinine (SCr) was measured by the kinetic Jaffe method (mg/dL), and recalibrated to the isotope dilution mass spectrometry (IDMS). Cystatin C was measured using a particle enhanced nephelometric assay (mg/L).

Results: CKD stages were more sensitively differentiated by cystatin C compared to SCr, especially in moderate and severe kidney dysfunction. The correlation between cystatin C and systemic inulin clearance (Clin) was more linear when systemic Clin was less than 60 mL/min/1.73m^2 . Gender and body mass index did not affect cystatin C level. Pearson's correlation coefficients of reciprocal of cystatin C, measured, and recalibrated SCr compared to systemic Clin were 0.757, 0.734, and 0.709, respectively. We derived novel pertinent equations based on cystatin C [Model 1: $1.404 \times \text{cystatin C (mg/L)} - 0.895 \times \text{age (years)} + 0.006 \times \text{weight (kg)} + 1.074 \times \text{height (cm)} - 1.562 \times (0.865; \text{ if female})$, Model 2: $43.287 \times \text{cystatin C (mg/L)} - 0.906 \times \text{age (years)} + 0.101 \times (0.762; \text{ if female})$]. Model 1 and 2 showed superior performance in representing systemic Clin than the IDMS MDRD study equations did (adjusted $r^2=0.76$ and 0.72 for model 1 and 2, and 0.64 and 0.65 for 4 and 6 variable IDMS MDRD study equations, respectively).

Conclusions: Cystatin C reflects kidney dysfunction sensitively, and thus cystatin C based estimation of GFR could provide a reliable support for clinical practice.

Key Words: Cystatin C, 사구체여과율, 이눌린 청소율
Cystatin C, Glomerular filtration rate, Inulin clearance