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간신증후군 환자의 간이식 후 신기능의 미회복과 연관된 위험인자 분석

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Risk Factor Analysis for Non-recovery of Kidney Function in Patients with Hepatorenal Syndrome after Liver Transplantation

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Background: Hepatorenal syndrome (HRS) is a well-recognized serious complication of end-stage liver disease. Liver transplantation (LTx) is a treatment of choice for the patients. However, HRS is a risk factor for posttransplant chronic kidney disease and mortality. Here, we evaluated the risk factors for non-recovery of renal function after LTx in patients with HRS.

Methods: Among 629 consecutive adult Korean patients underwent LTx in a cohort of a single Asian center from 1995 to 2009, a total of 62 patients who were satisfied with HRS criteria of the International Ascites Club were enrolled. Patients with prerenal failure, nephrotoxic renal failure, or parenchymal kidney disease or under age 18 were excluded.

Results: Mean age at LTx was 48±10 years and proportion of male was 75.8%. The most common etiology of liver disease leading to liver transplantation was HBV (72.6%), followed by HCV (4.8%), and alcoholic liver disease (3.8%). Early mortality of HRS (+) LTx patients was significantly higher than HRS (−) patients (mortality at posttransplant 3rd month: 79.4% vs 93.1%, Breslow test p=0.040). Pretransplant serum creatinine (sCr) level was 2.97±1.68 mg/dL. After LTx, renal function was significantly improved (sCr; at 1st month: 1.52±0.59, at 6th month: 1.63±0.41, at 12th month: 1.54±0.36 mg/dL). Renal function of 32 patients (51.6%) had been recovered at posttransplant 1 year (sCr, 1.29±0.25 mg/dL). A multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that Child-Pugh Score (p=0.007, OR 1.72, 95% CI 1.15-2.54), male sex (p=0.043, OR 4.50, 95% CI 1.05-19.31), use of cyclosporine (p=0.026, OR 8.13, 95% CI 1.28-52.63) were significant risk factors for non-recovery of post-LTx renal function.

Conclusion: LTx improve renal function significantly in HRS patients. Recipients with high risk factors should be cared with judicious efforts after transplantation.

Key Words: 신기능, 간신증후군, 간이식
Renal function, Hepatorenal syndrome, Liver transplantation