

지속성외래복막투석 환자에 있어서 복막투석 초기의 복막염과 빈발성 복막염에 연관된 인자

영남대학병원 내과

최윤정, 도준영, 박정민, 강석희, 정선영, 조규향
박종원, 신계림, 김영희, 김산옥, 윤경우

Factors Associated with Early Peritonitis and Frequent Peritonitis in Peritoneal dialysis Patients

Yoon-Jung Choi, Jun-Young Do, Jung-min Park, Suk-Hui Kang, Sun-Young Jung
Kyu-Hyang Cho, Jong-Won Park, Kei-Lim Shin, Young-Hee Kim, San-Ok Kim, Kyung-Woo Yoon

Department of Internal Medicine, Yeungnam University Hospital

Peritonitis is significantly associated with morbidity and mortality in the PD patients. Both internal factor such as nutritional condition and external factor such as hand washing/mask before bag changes also could be associating factors with early and frequent peritonitis in the PD patients. To verify the association between peritonitis and baseline characteristics after initiation of PD, we kept the protocol. Among incident PD patients from Jan 2005 to Dec 2009 in our hospital, 188 patients who finished more than 3 months protocol (male: 91, mean age: 51.5 ± 13.2 years old, DM: 91, mean PD duration: 29 months) were enrolled. Baseline clinical indices were measured at the initiation of PD. Peritoneal transport, adequacy, multi frequency BIA and DEXA were measured at 1st month after initiation of PD. Socioeconomic characteristics were also checked with questionnaire during the home visiting education. We analyzed the data with independent t-test and Pearson's chi square test. Among 188 patients during 5 year protocol, overall 88 patients showed 175 times of peritonitis. Among 88 patients, 35 patients showed initial peritonitis within the first 6 months (early peritonitis group) and 28 patients showed higher incidence of peritonitis more than one episode of peritonitis per year (high peritonitis group). Annual incidence of peritonitis was 0.38 (1 peritonitis per 31.2 months). Fifty six percent of cultured organism of peritonitis showed gram positive results. Early peritonitis group showed significantly old age, lower serum HCO_3 , lower ICF volume, lower bone mineral density, and high incidence of no spouse (OR; 2.659, $p < 0.05$), no hand washing before bag changes (OR; 2.337, $p < 0.05$) and lower school career than no peritonitis group. High peritonitis group showed significantly high incidence for poor residence (not apartment house, OR; 3.640, $p < 0.01$) and lives in small cities (OR; 3.065, $p = 0.01$) than low peritonitis or no peritonitis groups. In conclusion, occurrence of early peritonitis is associated with nutritional status and education for hand washing, but high incidence of peritonitis is more associated with environmental factors.

Key Words: 복막염, 사회경제적 인자, 영양상태
Peritonitis, Socioeconomic factor, Nutrition