

장기 생존한 복막투석 환자에서 사망률의 위험인자

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강석희, 최윤정, 박정민, 정요한, 김영희, 김산옥, 조규향, 박종원, 도준영, 윤 경우

Risk Factors for Mortality in Long-term Survivors on Peritoneal Dialysis

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Background: Peritoneal dialysis (PD) is an established treatment modality for patients with end stage renal disease (ESRD). Mortality rates in ESRD patients have declined significantly over the past decade. However, there are few reports on the risk factor in long-term survivors on PD.

Patients and Methods: We reviewed the medical records at Yeungnam University Hospital in Korea and identified all adult (>18-years-of-age) patients who received PD between April 2001 and March 2009. Among these patients, those with <2 years of follow-up were excluded. Two hundred thirty-six patients were enrolled. The following data were documented from patients' s record: age at the initiation of PD, gender, underlying disease and laboratory findings, comorbidities (Davies index) and survival.

Results: The mean follow-up was 62.5 ± 24.2 months. Cumulative survival in long-term survivors was 95.5% at 3 years and 80.3% at 5 years. In univariate regression analysis, old age (>60-years-of-age), hypoalbuminemia, low residual renal function (RRF) (≤ 4 ml/min) and high Davies index were associated with increased mortality in long-term survivors. In multivariate analysis, old age, low RRF and high Davies index were proved to be the independent risk factors for mortality.

Conclusion: The preservation of RRF and proper management of comorbidities may help to improve survival in long-term survivors on PD.

Key Words: 복막투석, 위험인자, 사망률

Peritoneal dialysis, Risk factor, Mortality