

패혈증과 패혈성 쇼크에 동반된 급성 신부전: 임상적 특징과 위험인자

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서상헌, 진하나, 정미연, 이주란, 최영환, 이정원, 김하연
옥찬영, 김민지, 김창성, 최준석, 배은희, 마성권, 김수완

Acute Kidney Injury in Patients with Sepsis and Septic Shock: Clinical Characteristics and Risk Factors

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Background: The aim of this study was to investigate clinical characteristics and risk factors of acute kidney injury (AKI) in patients with sepsis and septic shock. Additionally, we explored whether the severity of AKI affected on the clinical outcomes.

Methods: Data were collected retrospectively in a single center. Among patients who visited emergency department from January to December 2010, 992 patients with sepsis and septic shock were enrolled. Patients were divided into two groups, patients who developed AKI or not, to compare the baseline characteristics, and laboratory and physiologic data. Patients with AKI were subdivided according to its stages for survival analysis

Results: AKI was developed in 57.7% of patients. Multivariable logistic regression analysis revealed that development of septic AKI was associated with older age, pre-existing chronic kidney disease, use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker, presence of shock, positive blood culture results, and low white blood cell and platelet counts. Hospital mortality was higher in AKI group. Crude Kaplan-Meier survival curves demonstrated reduced 30-day survival rate was significantly associated with the severity of AKI.

Conclusions: The development of septic AKI was associated poor clinical outcomes. Furthermore, the severity of AKI was associated with increased mortality.

Key Words: 급성 신부전, 위험인자, 패혈성 쇼크

Acute kidney injury, Risk factors, Septic shock