

75세 이상 말기 신부전 환자에서 혈액투석의 의의

순천향대학교 서울병원 신장내과

조윤주, 이지연, 유진영, 이은빈, 서미선, 권순효, 전진석, 노현진, 한동철

The Outcomes of Hemodialysis in Elderly Patients with ESRD

Yun Ju Cho, Ji Yeon Lee, Jin Young Yu, Eun Bin Lee, Mi Seon Seo

Soon Hyo Kwon, Jin Seok Jeon, Hyun Jin No, Dong Chul Han

Soon Chun Hyang University Seoul Hospital Nephrology Division

Introduction and Aims: The demand for hemodialysis among elderly patients is increasing worldwide. However, the information about the elderly patients on hemodialysis therapy is limited.

Methods: We reviewed medical recodes and studied survival in elderly patients over than 75 years when they had started hemodialysis. We analyzed the survival time of elderly hemodialysis patients with Korean national health insurance data system. The Kaplan–Meier method was used to compare the survival time between different groups.

Results: Our center initiated sixty hundred and sixty eight patients hemodialysis from 1988 and sixty five patients among them were over than 75 years. Their median survival from initiation of hemodialysis was 29.02 (13.31–49.51) months. The survival in patients whose HbA1c level was higher than 7.0% was lower than in their counterpart (32.85 Vs 13.31 months; $p=0.0014$). The patients with AVBG and AVF showed much better survival compared to catheter (36.75, 32.46 Vs 3.26 months; $P=0.0016$). The patients over than 80 years were 43% and their survival was much lower than the patients younger than 80 years (16.00 Vs 36.75 months; $p=0.0107$).

Conclusions: This study showed the survival of elderly hemodialysis patients is relatively fine than expected. We can suggest that even in elderly patients hemodialysis would be a relevant mode of therapy.

Key Words: 혈액 투석, 노인 환자, 생존율

Hemodialysis, Elderly patients, Survival

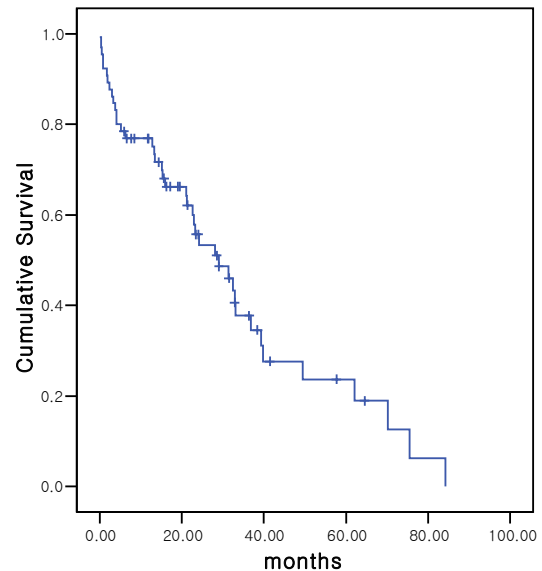


Fig. 1. Kaplan–Meier survival curve for all patients.