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혈액 투석 환자에서 membrane flux가 생존에 미치는 영향: Propensity score-match 분석

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Effect of Membrane Flux on Mortality between Incident and Prevalent Hemodialysis Patients: A Propensity Score-matched Analysis

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Background: The effect of flux membrane on mortality has been controversial. We evaluate the effects of dialyzer membrane flux on mortality in incident hemodialysis (HD) patients and prevalent HD patients.
Method: In this prospective observational study, 817 incident and 1,353 prevalent patients were included. In incident HD patients, 589 patients were dialyzed using low-flux dialysis membrane and 228 were dialyzed using high-flux dialysis membrane. In prevalent HD patients, 801 patients were dialyzed using low-flux dialysis membrane and 552 patients were dialyzed using high-flux dialysis membrane. All-cause mortality was primary outcome.
Results: After a median 20 months of follow-up, the mortality was not significantly different between high-flux group and low-flux group in incident HD patients (HR 1.45, 95% CI, 0.86-2.58, p=0.155). In prevalent HD patients, HD using high-flux dialysis membrane was associated with decreased mortality compared to HD using low-flux dialysis membrane in univariate (HR 0.43, 95% CI, 0.25-0.74, p=0.002), multivariate (HR 0.40, 95% CI, 0.21-0.77, p=0.006) or propensity score-matched (HR 0.35, 95% CI, 0.18-0.67, p<0.001) analyses.
Conclusion: Our data showed that HD using high-flux dialysis membrane had survival benefit in prevalent HD patients, but not in incident HD patients. These findings suggest that the impact of flux membrane on mortality may be different in between incident and prevalent HD patients.

Key Words: 혈액투석, 투석막, 사망률
Hemodialysis, Membrane, Mortality