

중증 외상 환자에서 급성신부전의 발병률과 임상적 경과

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Incidence and Clinical Course of Acute Kidney Injury in Adult Patients with Severe Trauma

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Purpose: Severe trauma is a traumatic injury to cause single or multiple lesions that are immediately or potentially life threatening. Although acute kidney injury (AKI) is thought to commonly develop in patients with severe trauma, it is rarely reported. This study was performed to the incidence and clinical course of AKI in adult patients with severe trauma.

Methods: We retrospectively evaluated the medical records of 150 adult patients with severe trauma between January 2011 and December 2011 in a single University Hospitals. We investigated the incidence and clinical course of AKI, and mortality in severe trauma patients. Severe trauma was defined as more than 15 of injury severity score.

Results: Mean age of the patients was 50±17 years (18-94 years) and the number of male was 110. Of the total 150 patients, the number of diabetes mellitus, hypertension, were 11 (7.3%), 16 (16.1%), but chronic kidney disease was never seen. The incidence of hypotensive shock at admission was 14.0% (n=21) and 19 patients (12.7%) died during admission. AKI was observed in 30 patients (20%). The peak serum creatinine level in AKI patients was 3.38±1.75 mg/dL (1.53-7.89 mg/dL). AKI developed within 3 days after admission in 27 of 30 patients. Of the total 30 AKI patients, 6 patients (20%) received CRRT. Thirteen patients (43.3%) survived with complete improvement of kidney function and 17 patients died without kidney improvement. When compared to normal renal function group (n=120), AKI group (n=30) had higher mortality (56.7% vs 1.3%, p<0.0001).

Conclusions: The incidence of AKI was high (20%) in patients with severe trauma and AKI patients showed higher mortality, compared to patients with normal renal function.

Key Words: 중증 외상, 급성신부전, 임상적 경과

Severe trauma, Acute kidney injury, Clinical course