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우성다낭신에서 간부피와 연관된 임상적 특성

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Hepatic Manifestations According to Total Liver Volume in Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease

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Background: Polycystic liver in autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) is often asymptomatic. However, it occasionally results in serious morbidity and mortality. We investigated the prevalence of hepatic symptoms and complications according to height-adjusted total liver volume (htTLV) in ADPKD patients.

Method: We conducted a cross-sectional study of 468 subjects who underwent regular follow-up in an ADPKD clinic, including biennial abdominal computed tomography (CT) scans at Seoul National University Hospital between January 2009 and September 2012. We evaluated chronic symptoms related to hepatic cysts by questionnaire and identified complications by medical record review. TLV was measured by stereotactic volumetry using CT and adjusted by the height. The frequency of polycystic liver-related symptoms and complications were evaluated according to the htTLV (group 1>1,800 ml/m vs. group2<1,800 ml/m).

Result: The prevalence of polycystic liver was 85.8% in male, 93.1% in female. In subjects older than 40, htTLV was significantly greater in female than male (female 1425±1306, male 1074±439 $p<0.001$). Group 1 (n=53) was older (56.9±7.7 vs. 50.6±13.1, $p<0.001$), had higher female proportion (79.6% vs. 51%, $p<0.001$) and lower mean estimated GFR (47.7±26.2 vs. 58.9±29.5 ml/min/1.73m^2, $p<0.001$) than group 2 (n=415).

The most common symptom was back pain (31.9%) followed by abdominal pain (29.2%). Group 1 had a higher prevalence of palpable mass (54.5% vs. 21.8%, p=0.001), nausea and vomiting (22.7% vs. 5.3%, p=0.03), anorexia (18.2%, vs. 5.3%, p=0.024) than group 2. In addition, the prevalence of any complication (83% vs. 33.9%, $p<0.001$), ascites (49% vs. 11.1%, $p<0.001$), hemorrhagic cysts (36.7% vs. 14.9%, $p<0.001$), cyst infection (8.2% vs. 2.0%, p=0.010), hernia (12.2% vs. 2.2%, $p<0.001$) and biliary dilatation (4.1% vs. 0.5%, $p<0.001$) was significantly higher in group 1 compared with that in group 2.

Conclusion: The frequency of hepatic symptoms and complications is significantly increased in ADPKD patients with htTLV >1,800 ml/m.

Key Words: 우성다낭신, 간비대, 증상, 합병증, 간부피
ADPKD, Hepatomegaly, Symptoms, Complications, Liver volume