

당뇨병성 신증으로 신장이식을 시행한 환자의 임상적 특징과 예후 분석

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Posttransplant Outcomes and Risk Factors in Diabetic Kidney Transplant Recipients

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Background: Diabetic nephropathy (DN) is not the leading population in the recipients for kidney transplant, although DN is the most common cause of end-stage renal disease. Here, we identified the outcomes of kidney transplant in patients with DN and analyzed the risk factors affecting outcomes.

Methods: A total of 705 consecutive Korean recipients who underwent kidney transplantation at Seoul National Hospital between 1997 and 2011 were enrolled. Graft failure and biopsy-proven acute rejection (BPAR) were reviewed with focusing on the patients with diabetic nephropathy.

Results: Compared with non-diabetic nephropathy group, there were more male ($p=0.008$), ischemic heart disease ($p<0.001$), and cerebrovascular accidents ($p=0.041$) in DN group. DN increased the risk of graft failure by 2.58-fold (95% confidence interval [CI] 1.28-5.21) after adjusting for other risk factors. In addition, DN was a significant risk factor for BPAR (odds ratio [OR] 1.75, 95% CI 1.09-2.80, $p=0.020$). On the subgroup, deceased donor kidney transplant and longer renal replacement therapy increased the risk of graft failure. However, glycemic control did not affect the graft outcomes.

Conclusion: Diabetic kidney transplant recipients showed inferior outcomes with higher rates of graft failure and BPAR. Customized and intensified approach should be instituted for the recipients with DN.

Key Words: 당뇨병성 신증, 이식 후 예후

Diabetic nephropathy, Transplant outcomes