

건강보험심사평가원 자료분석을 통한 투석 신환자의 이식 후 생존률에 관한 연구

서울대병원 내과¹, 한림대병원 한강성심병원 내과², 원광대학교 의과대학³
이화여자대학교 의과대학⁴, 서울대학교 보라매병원 내과⁵

유경돈¹, 이정환², 조현정¹, 김현욱³, 류동렬⁴, 오윤규⁵, 임춘수⁵, 김동기¹, 김연수¹, 이정표⁵

Kidney Transplant Outcomes of Incident Dialysis Patients between 2005 and 2008 in Korea: A National Population – Based Study

Kyung Don Yoo¹, Jeonghwan Lee², Hyunjeong Cho¹, Hyunwook Kim³, Dong-Ryeol Ryu⁴
Yoon Kyu Oh⁵, Chun Soo Lim⁵, Dong Ki Kim¹, Yon Su Kim¹, Jung Pyo Lee⁵

Seoul National University Hospital¹
Internal Medicine² Hallym University Hangang Sacred Heart Hospital
Department of Internal Medicine³, Wonkwang University College of Medicine Sanbon Hospital, Gunpo
Department of Internal Medicine⁴, School of Medicine, Ewha Womans University, Seoul, Korea
Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center Department of Internal Medicine⁵

Background: Korean Society of Nephrology(KSN) has collected data about endstage renal disease (ESRD) patients in Korea, and reported survival data annually. However, only about 70% of ESRD patients have been registered. Therefore, we accessed to the Korean Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (HIRA) database and tried to clarify clinical outcomes of kidney transplantation in newly diagnosed ESRD patients.

Method: Among all the incident dialysis patients between 2005 and 2008 in Korea, the patients who were undergone kidney transplantation between 2005 and 2009 were included. In this study, patient survival rate, post-transplant cardiovascular event, and composite outcome were compared according to pre-transplant dialysis modality, dialysis duration, diabetes mellitus and modified Charlson comorbidity index (mCCI) score.

Results: A total of 35541 patients were extracted from HIRA database and 1563 kidney transplant patient were included analysis. The mean age was 40.7±10.9years and male patients were 614 (39.3%). About one-fourth of patients had diabetes (24.4%). We compared clinical outcomes between two groups divided by the intention-to-treat dialysis modalities. There are no difference of survival rate according to dialysis modalities between 1148 hemodialysis patients (73.4%) and 415 peritoneal dialysis patients (26.5%) (p=0.854). In the hemodialysis patient, pre-transplantation dialysis duration was an independent risk factor for all-cause mortality after adjustment for age, sex, diabetes, health insurance service type and mCCI score (hazard ratio 3.409, 95% confidence interval 1.561-7.445, p=0.002). In peritoneal dialysis patients, there were no significant risk factors for clinical outcomes.

Conclusion: Incident hemodialysis patients had different outcomes after kidney transplantation according to the dialysis duration. Long-term hemodialysis might be associated with higher cardiovascular mortality.

Key Words: 혈액투석, 복막투석, 신이식

Hemodialysis, Peritoneal dialysis, Kidney transplantation