

말기신부전환자의 암발생 빈도와 형태에 관한 연구: 말기신부전연구센터

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The Incidence and Type of Cancer in Patients with End-Stage Renal Disease: A Prospective Cohort Study for End-Stage Renal Disease in Korea

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Background: In patients with end-stage renal disease, urinary tract kidney cancer is known to be higher than in the general population. However, the incidence and type of cancer is affected by the racial difference. Moreover, the causality of dialysis and cancer incidence is still needed to be clarified

Methods: A total of 5,226 patients in the clinical research center for ESRD (CRC for ESRD) cohort from Aug 2008 to Dec 2014 were enrolled to this study. We compare the characteristics between ESRD with cancer group to ESRD without cancer group

Results: A total of 2,200 incident and 3,036 prevalent dialysis patients was included the analysis. The mean follow up duration was 25.6±16.2 months, and 99 (2.0%) patients were diagnosis with cancer during the observation periods. Although ESRD with cancer group was significantly older than control group (65.1 vs. 60.8 years old), there were no difference in baseline characteristics such as dialysis modality and primary cause of ESRD. The incident rate of cancer in prevalent dialysis patients was higher than those in incident dialysis patients (2.4% vs. 1.2%, p=0.002). Time to follow up duration was similar, however, dialysis duration was much longer in prevalent dialysis group. The proportion of primary organ of cancer was highest in digestive organ (36.3%) including stomach, colon. The urinary tract cancer accounted for the second proportion (15.1%). The mean time to discovery of cancer from dialysis initiation was 60.1 months in digestive cancer, 64.0 months in urinary tract cancer

Conclusion: Further research was needed to compare the cancer incidence rate of ESRD patients with the general population. The screening test could be necessary for digestive and urinary tract cancer.

Key Words: 말기신부전, 암, 투석
ESRD, Cancer, Dialysis