

당뇨병성 케톤산증 환자에서의 지속적 혈액 여과 요법의 효용성

예수병원신장내과

이성희, 윤현주, 김병관, 조아영, 김상선, 신홍식, 김정관, 선인오, 이광영

The Effect of Continous Hemodiafiltration in a Patient with Diabetic Ketoacidosis

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Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) is a complex medical disorder characterized by abnormalities in electrolyte, acid-base and volume status. Metabolic acidosis in mild and moderate form of DKA was corrected with insulin therapy. In case of severe metabolic acidosis, bicarbonate therapy may be indicated. However, the use of bicarbonate in severe DKA is controversial due to lack of prospective randomized studies. Renal replacement therapy can be used to correct systemic acidemia. Furthermore, continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT) has been used in patients who are too hemodynamically unstable to tolerate conventional hemodialysis. Although CRRT was previously performed in patient with severe DKA.

There was no report which used CRRT as a therapy in DKA patient with refractory metabolic acidosis in Korea. Here, we describe the experience of treatment in a DKA patient with refractory metabolic acidosis, in which the patient was successfully treated with CRRT.

Key Words: 당뇨병성 케톤산증, 혈액투석여과법

Diabetic ketoacidosis, Hemodiafiltration