

## 복막 투석 환자에서 적혈구분포폭이 사망률에 미치는 영향

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### Red Blood Cell Distribution Width as a Prognostic Marker of Mortality in Patients on Peritoneal Dialysis

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**Background:** Red blood cell distribution width (RDW) is recognized predictor for all cause mortality in patients on hemodialysis. In this study, we assessed whether RDW was associated with all-cause mortality in patients on peritoneal dialysis (PD).

**Methods:** From January 2007 to January 2014, 58 patients were treated with PD at the Presbyterian medical center. Of these, we included 54 patients who had more than 1 year follow-up period, and performed a retrospective analysis of demographic, biochemical parameters, and patient outcomes. Following one-year, all-cause mortality was evaluated.

**Results:** Of 54 patients, 5 patients died during the follow-up period of one-year. Patients with high RDW levels showed significantly higher 1-year mortality rates than patients with low RDW levels ( $p < 0.01$ ). In comparison with survivor, patients who died had significantly higher initial RDW levels ( $15.4 \pm 0.7\%$  vs  $13.8 \pm 1.6\%$ ,  $p = 0.004$ ) and lower serum albumin levels ( $3.3 \pm 0.5$  vs  $2.6 \pm 0.4$ ,  $p = 0.01$ ). In multivariate logistic regression analysis, RDW and serum albumin at starting on PD were independent risk predictors for 1 year all-cause mortality.

**Conclusion:** RDW could be an additive predictor for all-cause mortality in patients on peritoneal dialysis.

**Key Words:** 복막 투석, 적혈구분포폭

Peritoneal dialysis, Red blood cell distribution width