

콜리스틴 정맥 혹은 흡입 투여 발생한 급성 신부전 환자의 임상적 특성 및 비교

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Comparison of Clinical Characteristics of Patients with Acute Kidney Injury after Intravenous Versus Inhaled Colistin Therapy

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Background: The aim of this study is to investigate the incidence and clinical characteristics of intravenous or inhaled colistin associated acute kidney injury (AKI) using the RIFLE criteria.

Methods: From 2010 to 2014, 160 patients were treated with intravenous or inhaled colistin. Of these, we included 139 patients who received colistin for >72 h, and compared the incidence and clinical characteristics of patients in the intravenous (n=120) and inhaled (n=19) groups.

Results: The patients included 116 men and 23 women, with a mean age of 68 years (range, 20-91). Patients were infected with either *A. baumannii* (54%) or *P. aeruginosa* 46 (%), and pneumonia (91%) was the most common type of infection. The mortality rate was 43.9%, and AKI occurred in 83 (60%) patients. There were no differences in the clinical characteristics between the intravenous and inhaled groups except for age. In comparison with patients in the intravenous group, the patients in the inhaled group were older (74±8 vs 67±14 years, p=0.03). The incidence of AKI was not different between the two groups (62% vs 47%, p=NS), and there was no difference in the severity of AKI according to the RIFLE criteria. Of the 83 patients with AKI, 8 and 1 patients underwent renal replacement therapy.

Conclusion: The incidence of AKI in patient with colistin therapy is 60% in our center. It seems that inhaled colistin therapy could not be better in safety than intravenous colistin therapy.

Key Words: 급성 신부전, 콜리스틴

Colistin, Acute kidney injury, RIFLE