

## KSN 2017 Abstract

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Chronic kidney disease(CKD) patients are exposed to more proton pump inhibitor(PPI)s compared to non-CKD patients; in a single center out-patient clinic

Lee HEE JEONG, Haekyung LEE, Song hee OH, Joonbyung PARK, Jin seok JEON, Hyunjin NOH, Dong cheol HAN, \*Soon hyo KWON

Department of nephrology, Soon Chun Hyang Hospital, Korea,South

**Objectives :** Proton pump inhibitor (PPI) is associated with incident chronic kidney disease (CKD), CKD progression and end-stage renal disease (ESRD). However, the extent of PPI prescription in CKD patients is still unclear.

**Methods :** We conducted a retrospective single center study on patients (>18 years old) who received PPI in the out-patient from 2014 through 2015. The PPI prescription patterns and their characteristics were analyzed according to individual kidney function of the patients.

**Results :** Our sample consisted of 9,067 patients. 50.3% were females. CKD (eGFR<60mL/min) patients were 9.8%. Among them, 720 (7.9%) were categorized as stage 3 or 4, 174 (1.9%) were stage 5 or ESRD. Total 7 different kinds of PPIs were prescribed. During the study period, median duration of PPI usage was 120 days[interquartile range, 63-273] in CKD 3-4 group, 105 days[56-271] in CKD 5-ESRD group and 90 days[56-175] in non-CKD group. CKD stage 3 or 4 group took longer duration of PPI than non-CKD group ( $p<0.0001$ ). Main departments of medicine which prescribed PPIs in CKD group were gastroenterology (39.4%), cardiology (28.2%), nephrology (15.1%) and neurology (4.3%). Compared to the non-CKD group, the CKD stage 3-4 and CKD stage 5-ESRD group was taking more drugs simultaneously ( $6.9 \pm 4.2$  vs  $4.5 \pm 2.4$ ;  $p<0.001$ ,  $5.6 \pm 2.8$  vs  $4.5 \pm 2.4$ ;  $p<0.001$ , respectively).

**Conclusions :** CKD patients are exposed to more PPIs compared to non-CKD patients. Physicians should pay careful attention when prescribing PPIs in patients with CKD.

**Keywords :** Proton-pump inhibitors, Chronic kidney disease, Prescription