

유지 혈액투석 환자에서 fetuin-A, 관상동맥석회화와 예후

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정 해 혁 · 백 현 정

Fetuin-A, Coronary Artery Calcification, and Outcome in Maintenance Hemodialysis Patients

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Background/Aims: Previous studies have suggested that serum fetuin-A, a calcification inhibitor, predicts mortality in dialysis patients. This study investigated the relationships between fetuin-A, vascular calcification, and outcome in such patients.

Methods: Fifty-eight patients on maintenance hemodialysis underwent multirow spiral computed tomography to determine baseline coronary artery calcification (CAC) score. Serum fetuin-A was measured repeatedly over time.

Results: Time-averaged fetuin-A inversely correlated with age and baseline CAC score. After partial correlation analysis controlling for age, the association between fetuin-A and CAC became insignificant. During the study, 27 of 58 patients died and 26 experienced at least one cardiovascular event. Low fetuin-A was associated with a significant increase in all-cause mortality and the occurrence of a cardiovascular event. The association of fetuin-A with mortality and cardiovascular event remained significant even when adjusting for confounding factors, including age and CAC score.

Conclusion: Time-averaged fetuin-A was associated with survival and cardiovascular outcome, independently of vascular calcification.

Key Words: 말기신부전, Fetuin-A, 사망율

End-stage renal disease, Fetuin-A, Mortality