

요배양 양성소견을 보인 지역사회 유발성 급성신우신염에서 만성신부전이 균주와 항생제 감수성에 미치는 영향

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The Influence of Chronic Renal Failure on the Spectrum and Antimicrobial Susceptibility of Uropathogens in Community-Acquired Acute Pyelonephritis Presenting as a Positive Urine Culture

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Background: The role of chronic renal failure (CRF) in the antimicrobial resistance of uropathogens in patients with community-acquired acute pyelonephritis (APN) remains poorly understood.

Methods: We performed a retrospective analysis of 502 adults (54 men, 448 women; mean age 61.7 ± 16.0 years, range 18–98 years) who were treated for community-acquired APN at Kosin University Gospel Hospital (Busan, Republic of Korea) during a ten-year period (January 2000 to December 2009). We evaluated the spectra and antimicrobial susceptibility profiles of uropathogens in CRF and non-CRF patients with community-acquired APN that presented as a positive urine culture.

Results: The 502 adult subjects were classified as either non-CRF APN patients (336 patients, 66.9%) or CRF APN patients (166 patients, 33.1%) according to their estimated glomerular filtration rate. No significant differences in the sensitivity of *E. coli* to a third cephalosporin, aminoglycoside (except gentamycin), or ciprofloxacin were observed between non-CRF and CRF patients.

Conclusion: In our series of patients with community-acquired APN that initially presented as a positive urine culture, CRF did not influence the isolation rates of different uropathogens or their patterns of susceptibility to antimicrobials.

Key Words: 신우신염, 만성신부전, 항생제 감수성

Pyelonephritis Chronic Renal Failure, Antimicrobial Susceptibi