

ANCA 양성 환자들에서 신장에 나타나는 다양한 임상 양상

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Diverse Renal Manifestation of Serum ANCA Positive Patients

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Purpose: Rapidly progressive deterioration of renal function is considered a common clinical feature of serum ANCA-positive patients. However, little is known of patients with slowly decreasing or stable renal function in ANCA-positive patients. We evaluate the incidence and characteristics of ANCA-positive patients with stable or slowly decreasing renal function.

Methods: We retrospectively identified 127 ANCA-positive patients aged 18 years or older among 4,122 patients who had been tested for serum ANCA from the Seoul National University Bundang Hospital database between 2003 and 2010. We excluded 18 patients who had undergone maintenance dialysis or who required maintenance dialysis at admission. Mean follow up duration was 1.6 ± 1.8 years from the documentation of serum ANCA positivity.

Results: In 109 patients, 21 (19.3%) patients showed no urinary abnormalities and stable renal function (group A), 41 (37.6%) patients was found urinary abnormalities and stable or slowly decreasing renal function during follow up period (group B), 47 (43.2%) patients showed progressively decreasing renal function over a few days or many weeks (group C). Group A was the youngest among groups (49.2 ± 13.4 , 58.2 ± 18.3 , and 66.9 ± 13.4 in group A, B and C, respectively $p < 0.001$). Systolic blood pressure ($p = 0.037$), serum creatinine (0.9 ± 0.4 , 1.3 ± 0.9 , and 4.0 ± 2.6 mg/dL, $p < 0.001$) were the lowest in group A. Serum hemoglobin (12.0 ± 2.0 , 10.5 ± 2.3 , and 9.1 ± 2.1 , $p < 0.001$) and complement 3 (114.0 ± 21.8 , 117.0 ± 30.9 , and 101.2 ± 28.0 , $p = 0.05$) albumin (3.7 ± 0.5 , 3.5 ± 0.7 , and 2.9 ± 0.5 mg/dL, $p < 0.001$) were the lowest in group C. Intravenous methylprednisolone and cyclophosphamide were frequently received in group C (59.6% and 38.3%, $p = 0.002$ and 0.038). Follow up of serum creatinine were 0.9 ± 0.3 , 1.4 ± 1.5 , and 2.6 ± 1.8 mg/dL ($p < 0.001$). In follow up of urine analysis, albuminuria and hematuria developed 7.7 and 5.6% of group A patients. In addition, albuminuria disappeared 18.2% and 17% of group B and C and hematuria disappeared 20.6% and 19.3%, respectively. The incidence of end stage renal disease was 0%, 2.4%, and 8.5% in group A, B, and C, respectively ($p = 0.213$).

Conclusion: In ANCA positive patients, patients who represented rapidly progressive deterioration of renal function were only 43.2%. And the rest of the patients showed stable or slowly decreasing renal function during follow up period.

Key Words: ANCA, 신기능, 소변 검사 이상

ANCA, Glomerular filtration rate, Urinary abnormality