

단일 기관에서의 급성 신경색의 임상 양상과 예후 인자에 관한 연구

부산대학교병원 신장내과¹, 부산대학교병원 인공신장실², 부산대학교병원 의학연구센터³

성은영¹ · 이하린¹ · 이희선¹ · 이나리아¹ · 송상헌¹ · 곽임수¹
박경희² · 김수진² · 백민자² · 양지영³ · 이연주²

Clinical Features and Prognosis on Acute Renal Infarction : Single Center Experience

Seong Eun Young¹, Rhee Harin¹, Lee Hee Sun¹, Lee Naria¹, Song Sang Heon¹, Kwak Ihm Soo¹
Park Kyung Hee², Kim Soo Jin², Paek Min Ja², Yang Ji Young³, Lee Yun Ju²

Pusan National University Hospital Nephrology¹, Pusan National University Hospital AK Center²
Pusan National University Medical Institute³

Introduction: Acute renal infarct is not an uncommon renovascular disease that is caused by abrupt interruption of renal blood flow. Because of its complex and heterogenous etiologies, renal infarct has been regarded as a spectrum of thromboembolic disease. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the clinical and laboratory data of renal infarct, and assess the outcome of acute renal infarct.

Material and method: From January 2000, through December 2009, adult patients with acute renal infarct, who were diagnosed by contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) in Pusan National University Hospital were enrolled. We retrospectively reviewed their medical records—including demographic data, previous thromboembolic events, comorbidities, laboratory and CT findings and accessed the renal outcome with patient who were followed up for more than 2 years.

Results: A total of 67 patients were enrolled. Their mean age was 56.1 ± 16.4 , and 52.2% of patients were male. Over the 76% of patients had more than one comorbidities such as hypertension (49.3%), atrial fibrillation (25.4%) and diabetes (16.4%). Thromboembolic cause of renal infarct was the most common (82%) but, only 11.9% of patient had their underlying coagulation disorder. Acute kidney injury was occurred in the 50.7% of patients. However, during the median follow up period of 35.3 months, renal loss was not found.

Conclusion: Our study suggest that acute renal infarct can be frequently cause acute kidney injury, but may not affect long term renal outcome.

Key Words: 급성 신경색, 급성 신부전, 만성 신부전

Acute renal infarct, Acute kidney Injury, chronic renal failur