

간신증후군 환자의 간이식 후 신기능의 미회복과 연관된 위험인자 분석 연구

서울대학교병원 신장내과¹, 서울대학교병원 외과², 서울대학교 보라매병원 신장내과³

권혁용¹ · 이정표³ · 김연수¹ · 오윤규³ · 임춘수³ · 서경석² · 안정남¹

Risk Factor Analysis for Non-recovery of Kidney Function in Patients with Hepatorenal Syndrome after Liver Transplantation

Hyuk Yong Kwon¹, Jung Pyo Lee³, Yon Su Kim¹, Yun Kyu Oh³
Chun Soo Lim³, Kyung Suk Suh², Jung Nam An¹

Department of Internal Medicine¹, Seoul National University College of Medicine
Department of Surgery², Seoul National University College of Medicine
Department of Internal Medicine³, Seoul National University Boramae Medical Center

Background: Hepatorenal syndrome (HRS) is a well-recognized serious complication of end-stage liver disease. Liver transplantation (LTx) is a treatment of choice for the patients. However, HRS is a risk factor for posttransplant chronic kidney disease and mortality. Here, we evaluated the risk factors for non-recovery of renal function after LTx in patients with HRS.

Methods: Among 629 consecutive adult Korean patients underwent LTx in a cohort of a single Asian center from 1995 to 2009, a total of 62 patients who were satisfied with HRS criteria of the International Ascites Club were enrolled. Patients with prerenal failure, nephrotoxic renal failure, or parenchymal kidney disease or under age 18 were excluded.

Results: Mean age at LTx was 48 ± 10 years and proportion of male was 75.8%. The most common etiology of liver disease leading to liver transplantation was HBV (72.6%), followed by HCV (4.8%), and alcoholic liver disease (3.8%). Early mortality of HRS (+) LTx patients was significantly higher than HRS (-) patients (mortality at posttransplant 3rd month: 79.4% vs 93.1%, Breslow test $p=0.040$). Pretransplant serum creatinine (sCr) level was 2.97 ± 1.68 mg/dL. After LTx, renal function was significantly improved (sCr; at 1st month: 1.52 ± 0.59 , at 6th month: 1.63 ± 0.41 , at 12th month: 1.54 ± 0.36 mg/dL). Renal function of 32 patients (51.6%) had been recovered at posttransplant 1 year (sCr, 1.29 ± 0.25 mg/dL). A multivariate logistic regression analysis revealed that Child-Pugh Score ($p=0.007$, OR 1.72, 95%CI 1.15–2.54), male sex ($p=0.043$, OR 4.50, 95%CI 1.05–19.31), use of cyclosporine ($p=0.026$, OR 8.13, 95%CI 1.28–52.63) were significant risk factors for non-recovery of post-LTx renal function.

Conclusion: LTx improve renal function significantly in HRS patients. Recipients with high risk factors should be cared with judicious efforts after transplantation.

Key Words: 신기능, 간신증후군, 간이식

Renal function, Hepatorenal syndrome, Liver transplantation