

## 유지혈액투석 환자에서 혈중 헵시딘 농도와 관련된 인자들

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### Determinants of Serum Hepcidin Level in Patients Undergoing Long-term Hemodialysis

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**Background:** Hepcidin is a recently discovered key regulator of iron homeostasis. The clinical implication of serum hepcidin in patients receiving hemodialysis (HD) remains to be elucidated.

**Methods:** We undertook an analysis to detect factors that determine serum hepcidin levels in 73 patients receiving long-term HD (35 men, age; median 54 yrs). Results. Serum hepcidin-25 level was positively correlated with serum ferritin level ( $\rho = 0.65$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and transferrin saturation ( $\rho = 0.31$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ), but was not correlated with high-sensitivity C-reactive protein or interleukin-6 level. High serum hepcidin-25 level was associated with low hemoglobin level ( $\rho = -0.25$ ,  $p = 0.03$ ) but was independently correlated with low mean erythropoietin dose for 3 months ( $\rho = -0.29$ ,  $p = 0.02$ ). Conclusion. In patients receiving long-term HD, high serum hepcidin level may reflect increased bioavailable iron but may be not associated with inflammation. In addition, serum hepcidin level is possible to be suppressed by ESA treatment directly.

**Key Words:** 빈혈, 혈액투석, 헵시딘

Anemia, Hemodialysis, Hepcidin