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IgA 콩팥병의 옥스포드 분류의 유효성 연구; 단일 연구 기관

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Validation Study of Oxford Classification of IgA Nephropathy: Single Center Experience

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Aim: The recently published Oxford classification of IgA neuropathy (IgAN) proposed a split system for histologic grading based on prognostic pathologic features. The new classification system must be validated in different cohorts. We investigated whether these pathologic features are applicable in the adult Korean population.

Methods: Sixty-nine adult Korean patients with IgAN were analyzed with the Oxford classification system at Soon Chun Hyang University Hospital, Seoul, Korea. Renal biopsies from all patients were scored by a pathologist who was blinded to the clinical data for pathological variables. Inclusion criteria were age greater than 18 years and at least 36 months follow-up. We excluded cases with secondary IgAN, diabetic nephropathy combined other glomerulopathies, less than 36 months of follow-up, and rapidly progressing cases.

Results: The median age of patients was 34 years (range, 27-45 years). Mean arterial blood hypertension (MAP) was 97±10 mmHg at the time of biopsy. The median follow-up period was 85 months (range, 60-114 months). Kaplan-Meier analysis showed significant prognostic prediction with M, E, and T lesions. E and T lesions also revealed prognostic prediction in the Cox proportional hazards regression analysis.

Conclusion: In the Oxford classification of IgAN, E and T lesions predict renal outcome in Korean adults after taking clinical variables into account.

Key Words: IgA콩팥병, 옥스포드분류, 신장조직검사
IgA nephropathy (IgAN), Oxford classification, Renal biopsy