

혈액 투석 환자에서 우울증상의 임상적 경과와 좌심실 심근 지수 및 좌심실 총만압과의 관계

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The Relationship of the Course of Depression Symptoms with the Left Ventricular Mass Index and Left Ventricular Filling Pressure in Chronic Hemodialysis Patients

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Aim: Multiple measurements of depression symptoms over time were more predictive of cardiovascular mortality than a single time measurement performed at baseline. The aim of this study is to evaluate the association of the course of depression symptoms, based on repeated assessments of depression symptoms over time, with left ventricular mass index (LVMI) and left ventricular filling pressure (LVFP) in patients on hemodialysis (HD).

Methods: Sixty-one patients on HD were prospectively assessed the level of depression symptoms using the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) at baseline and three intervals (5, 10, 15 months). Doppler echocardiographic examinations were performed at the end of follow-up.

Results: At the end of follow-up, the patients were divided into three groups according to their course of depression symptoms: the non-depression (n=21), the intermittent depression (n=23), and the persistent depression symptoms group (n=17). LVMI and LVFP were significantly increased in the persistent depression symptoms group compared to those of the non-depression symptoms group and the intermittent depression symptoms group. Persistent depression symptoms was independently associated with LVMI (β -coefficient=0.347, $p=0.017$) and LVFP (β -coefficient=0.274, $p=0.048$) after adjustment for age, gender, systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, diabetes and interdialytic weight gain.

Conclusion: In our study, persistent depression symptoms were associated with LV hypertrophy and diastolic dysfunction. Our data may provide a more complete understanding of cardiovascular risk associated with depression symptoms in the patients on HD

Key Words: 우울증, 혈액투석, 좌심실비대

Depression, Hemodialysis, Left ventricular hypertrophy