

성인 신장이식 후 재발한 초점성 분절성 사구체경화증의 임상양상

연세대학교 의과대학 외과학교실¹, 연세대학교 장기이식센터²

주동진^{1,2} · 이정준^{1,2} · 이병모^{1,2} · 김명수^{1,2} · 허규하^{1,2} · 김수진^{1,2} · 김순일^{1,2} · 김유선^{1,2}

Clinical Characteristics of Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis Recurrence after Adult Renal Transplantation

Dong Jin Joo, M.D.^{1,2}, Jung Jun Lee, M.D.^{1,2}, Byung Mo Lee, M.D.^{1,2}, Myoung Soo Kim, M.D.^{1,2}, Kyu Ha Huh, M.D.^{1,2}, Soo Jin Kim, M.D.^{1,2}, Soon Il Kim, M.D.^{1,2} and Yu Seun Kim, M.D.^{1,2}

Department of Surgery, Yonsei University College of Medicine¹,
Research Institute for Transplantation, Yonsei University², Seoul, Korea

Background: Recurrence of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) after kidney transplantation is a frequent and still unpredictable complication. Moreover, risk factors for recurrence have not yet been clearly identified.

Methods: We enrolled into our study 2,882 adult kidney recipients who underwent transplantation between April 1979 and April 2009. We retrospectively reviewed clinical manifestations of recurrence of FSGS.

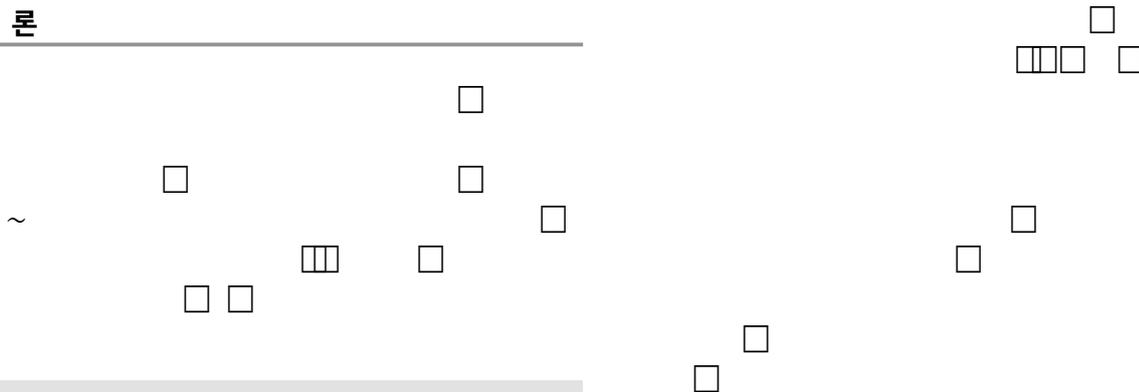
Results: Among the 2,784 adult renal recipients, forty four had undergone renal transplantation for primary FSGS. Of the 44, 12 (27.3%) showed recurrent FSGS. Mean duration between transplantation and FSGS recurrence was 22.8±37.4 months. There were no significant differences in patient characteristics in the recurrence and non-recurrence groups. The cumulative incidence of FSGS recurrence was 13.8% within 1 year after kidney transplantation and 23.2% within 3 years. The overall graft survival rate in the recurrence group was significantly lower than that of the non-recurrence group ($P=0.0018$) and non-FSGS group ($P=0.0001$). Graft failure happened more in the recurrence group (75%) than in the non-recurrence group (37.5%, $P=0.042$).

Conclusions: We failed to find any significant risk factors for FSGS recurrence after renal transplantation.

Key Words: Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis, Kidney transplantation, Risk factors, Recurrence

중심 단어: 국소분절성사구체경화증, 신장이식, 위험인자, 재발

서 론



책임저자 : 김명수, 서울시 서대문구 신촌동 134
연세대학교 의과대학 외과학교실, 120-752
Tel: 02-2228-2123, Fax: 02-313-8289
E-mail: ysms91@yuhs.ac

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대상 및 방법



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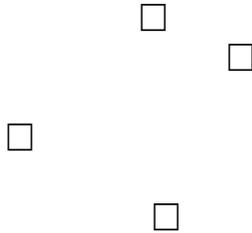
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감사의 글



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