

中文題目：男性民眾高尿酸血症與慢性腎臟病的相關性研究

英文題目：Association of Hyperuricemia with Chronic Kidney Disease in Chinese Male

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Background: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a globally severe public health problem. Previous research revealed hyperuricemia was closely associated with CKD. We conducted a cross-sectional analysis with a large case series to verify the association between hyperuricemia and CKD in male population.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the records of health check-up program directed by national health insurance from 2003 to 2009 in a community-based hospital. Laboratory tests, medical history and status of cigarettes smoking, alcohol drinking and BN chewing were obtained in each participant. CKD was defined as estimated glomerular filtration rate less than 60 ml/min/1.73 m² calculated by the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease formula. Hyperuricemia was defined as serum UA level >7.0mg/dl according to domestic guideline We compared characteristics in participants with and without CKD, and analyzed the adjusted risk of CKD in male with hyperuricemia.

Results: There were 11,991 male with mean age 58.94 ± 12.06. The prevalence of CKD in participants with hyperuricemia was 28.3%, and 11.4% for participants without hyperuricemia ($p = 0.000$). Likewise, of those 2,165 participants with CKD, the prevalence of hyperuricemia was 34.3%, and 61.6% for those without CKD ($p = 0.000$). In the multivariate logistic regression analysis with adjustments for age, drinking, smoking, betel nut chewing, hypertension, diabetes, anemia, hyperlipidemia, body mass index, and proteinuria, the odds ratio of CKD for hyperuricemia was 3.27 (95% confidence interval 2.93 ~ 3.65, $p = 0.000$).

Conclusion: Hyperuricemia is independently associated with risk of CKD.

Key words: hyperuricemia, chronic kidney disease, odds

關鍵字：高尿酸血症 慢性腎臟病 風險