

中文題目：糖尿病慢性腎病變患者發生泌尿道感染住院時,腎功能變化及影響住院天數因素

英文題目：The duration of hospital stay and renal outcome from urinary tract infection in diabetes and chronic kidney diseases

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Background:

Our research will analyze the factor related to the hospital stay and renal outcomes in the episodic UTI in diabetic patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD)

Material and Methods: We retrospectively investigated 225 diabetic patients admitted with UTI from 2001 to 2011. Based on the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) on admission, we divided the patients into early- (GFR \geq 30 ml/min; n = 131) and late-stage (stages 4 and 5, GFR <30 ml/min; n = 94) CKD groups

Results: Separate into early and late stage group, in early stage group, comorbidity as cardiovascular disease, leukocytosis, potassium level, and urine protein count had significant prolonged hospital stay. In late stage group, albumin level, glycosylated hemoglobin, leukocytosis had significant P value in hospital stay. Almost all diabetic patients recovered to their GFR trends in 6 months after the infection was cured

Conclusion:

Multiple factors had their impacts on hospital duration from UTI in diabetic and CKD patients. Especially, cardiovascular disease and potassium level in early stage group, and malnutrition states in late stage group. Expect patients who are expired or dialysis dependent during their hospital stay, renal function reverted to their GFR trends 6 months later.