

中文題目：急速腎功能衰竭與代謝症候群的關連性

英文題目：Association between rapid renal deterioration and the implications of metabolic and renal events in chronic kidney disease

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BACKGROUND: Chronic kidney disease has become an important public health challenge in Taiwan. The incidence of rapid kidney function decline is a major event for an increased rate approaching to end stage kidney disease. In our study, we analyzed the association between the incidence of rapid kidney function decline and the implications of metabolic syndrome and proteinuria in patients with chronic kidney disease. Nevertheless, no prospective studies have examined metabolic syndrome and proteinuria as concomitant risk factors for rapid kidney function decline in populations of chronic kidney disease in Taiwanese adults. Identifying and treating the risk factors for early deterioration of chronic kidney disease may be the best approach to prevent and delay the adverse outcome.

METHODS: We collected 1045 Taiwanese participants who were examined between January, 2010 and December, 2011. We assessed the association between the incidence of rapid kidney function decline and the prospective link of metabolic syndrome and dipstick proteinuria. The multivariate-adjusted odds ratio of each factor for the incidence of rapid kidney function deterioration in all subjects showed that metabolic syndrome, proteinuria and high blood pressure were statistically significant (odds ratio: metabolic syndrome 1.619, proteinuria 1.697, high blood pressure 1.481). The research showed that metabolic syndrome and proteinuria were considered to be

the independent events in the study cohort. The multivariable-adjusted odds ratio for rapid kidney function decline associated with metabolic syndrome was 1.619 (95% confidence interval (CI) of OR, 1.036-2.513). Odds ratio for rapid kidney function decline associated with proteinuria was 1.697 (95% CI of OR, 1.419-2.030). The associations were still observed when analyzing by stratifying rapid kidney function decline and adjusting components.

CONCLUSION: One of the important implications of our study is that we probably should consider to screen proteinuria and hypertension, components of the metabolic syndrome, such as the blood pressure, in persons with chronic kidney disease, and to identify those at high risk of rapid kidney function decline including undergoing any proven effective therapeutic strategy to reduce all standard risk factors. Our results emphasize the need to detect individuals with proteinuria and metabolic syndrome earlier retard the development of rapid kidney function decline in those patients with chronic kidney disease. The findings suggested that the metabolic syndrome and proteinuria might be important predictors in the cause of rapid kidney function decline in patients with chronic kidney disease.