

# 성인 신장이식 후 재발한 초점성 분절성 사구체경화증의 임상양상

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## Clinical Characteristics of Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis Recurrence after Adult Renal Transplantation

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**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.

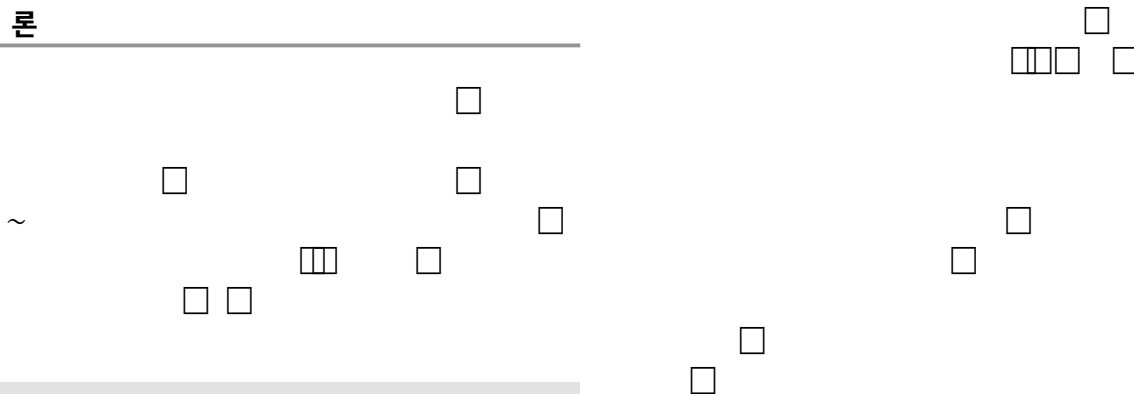
**Results:** Among the 2,784 adult renal recipients, forty four had undergone renal transplantation for primary FSGS. Of the 44, 12 (27.3%) showed recurrent FSGS. Mean duration between transplantation and FSGS recurrence was 22.8±37.4 months. There were no significant differences in patient characteristics 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

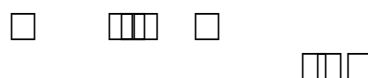
### 서 론



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### 대상 및 방법



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1) 정의

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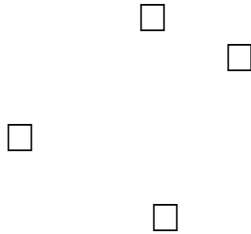
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**Table 2.** Causes of graft loss

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**결 론**



**감사의 글**



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