

2001 6



2001 6

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가

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.	-----	7
1.	-----	7
2.	-----	7
가.		
	가	
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3.	-----	12

.	13
1.	13
2.	13
3.	14
4.	15
5.	16
6.	17
7.	18
.	21
.	26
	27
	33

- 1. CRP -----20
- 2. leptin ---20

- 1. 가 (SGA)-----8
- 2. -----10
- 3. -----10

4.	, Kt / Vurea, nPNA, SCCr	
	.....	11
5.		..... 14
6.		..... 15
7.		..... 16
8.		
	.....	17
9.		..... 18
10.		..... 19
11.		
	( )	..... 19

(17-56%)

가

1986 12 1999 3

3

127

가

가 (subjective global assessment, SGA), ,

1) 50.7 ± 11.4 , 1:1

67.3 ± 39.7

47 ,

34 ,

28

2) SGA 가

(I) 75 (59.0%),

(II) 30 (23.6%) ,

(III) 22 (17.4%) .

3) , (p<0.01), (p<0.05) I

III

가

I

II III (p<0.05).

4)

, I III ,

, prealbumin, IGF - 1, transferrin, leptin

(p<0.01), CRP, ferritin, IL-6
 (p<0.05). , , leptin I II
 IGF-I II
 III , CRP ferritin
 가 . ,
 (p<0.01).
 5) Kt/Vurea, nPNA, SCCr
 가 . I III PNA가
 (p<0.05).
 6) 가 , , , , ,
 I II, III (p<0.05).
 III I, II
 가 .
 7) , , 가 , ,
 I, II III
 (p<0.01).
 8) SGA (Pearson's correlation) . SGA
 가 (=0.52),
 (=0.45), (=0.45), (=0.41), leptin (=0.32), (=-0.29), CRP (=-0.24) .
 prealbumin, IGF-1, leptin, ,
 , , ,
 CRP, IL-6 .
 9) , leptin, CRP .
 , leptin , CRP
 . CRP leptin .
 , 40% , .

가 , CRP, leptin ,
 , leptin
가
 .
 : , , 가,

I.

(continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, CAPD) 가 17-56% 가
¹⁻⁷⁾ Young ²⁾ 33% 가
8% 가
· ,
,
^{6,8,9)} 1) , 2)
, 3) 가 , 4) (insulin,
somatomedin) (glucagon,
parathyroid hormone) 가, 5) ,
, 6) ,
7) , 8) , 9) ,
^{1,10)} .
CAPD 가
^{2,11-15)} ,
가 가 -

(, , ,)

가 가 ,
^{16,17)} , prealbumin¹⁸⁾ , insulin like
growth factor-1(IGF-1)^{19,20)} , C-reactive protein(
CRP)²¹⁾ , ^{22,23)}
가 ^{24,25)} .

,
(normalized protein
equivalence of nitrogen appearance, nPNA)

(anthropometry), 가(SGA)²⁸⁾

가 . 가

,
가 ^{12,16,23)} ,
¹⁷⁾ . 가

,
CRP tumor necrosis
factor- (TNF-) 가
가 ²⁶⁾ .

Qureshi ²⁷⁾ ,

,
(skinfold thickness),
(calculated arm muscle area, CAMA)
, IGF-1, CRP

,
가

II.

1.

1986 12 1999 3

3

SGA

2.

가. 가(SGA)

- 가
가 . 가

²⁸⁾ 6가

, 가 ,
가 (muscle

wasting),

(scoring) . 가 6-7

, 4-5

, 1-3

(1).

1. 가(SGA)

1. History

1) Weight loss

overall loss in the past 6 months #___Kg, #___%loss
change in past 2 weeks increase, no change, decrease

2) Dietary intake change

no change___

change # duration___months

type suboptimal solid diet, full liquid diet, hypocaloric diet, starvation

3) Gastrointestinal Sx(persist for 2 weeks)

none, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anorexia

4) Functional capacity

no dysfunction

dysfunction # duration___months

type suboptimal working, ambulatory, bedridden

5) Disease and its relation to nutritional requirements

primary Dx

metabolic demand no stress, low stress, moderate stress, high stress

2. Physical examination

(0=normal, 1=mild, 2=moderate, 3=severe)

loss of subcutaneous fat___

muscle wasting___

ankle edema___

sacral edema___

ascites___

3. SGA scoring system

Group I ; 6-7 normal nutritional status

Group II ; 5 mild malnutrition

Group III ; 4 moderate malnutrition

1-3 severe malnutrition

가

, , Lange caliper (triceps),
(biceps), (subscapular), (suprailiac) 4
(skinfold thickness)

가

3

(mid arm circumference, MAC
)
 (triceps skinfold thickness,
 T SF)²⁷⁾

$$CAMA = MAC - (\quad * T SF)$$

(total body muscle, TBM)

²⁷⁾

$$TBM = Height * (0.0264 + 0.0029 * CAMA)$$

(hand grip
 strength, HGS) (back lift strength, BLS
) Harpenden dynamometer .

(lean body mass, LBM)

(1)

(TBF-105, Tanita, Japan)

12

가

(50kHz)

(1mA)

(%),

(kg),

(kg)

3

(2)

24

Keshaviah

³⁰⁾ (2).

2.

In the steady state

Production = excretion + metabolic degradation

Excretion(mg/day) = VuCu + VdCd

Metabolic degradation(mg/day)

in normals = 0.418 * body weight(kg)

in patients = 0.38 * Scr(mg/day) * body weight(kg)

LBM(kg) = 0.029 * production(mg/day) + 7.38

Vu; volume of urine(mL/24hr)

Vd; volume of effluent dialysate(mL/24hr)

Cu; creatinine concentration in urine(mg/mL)

Cd; creatinine concentration in effluent dialysate(mg/mL)

Scr; serum creatinine(mg/dL)

(3)

Body density(D)

31)

(3).

3.

Skinfold thickness by Lange caliper

Body density(D) calculation by age and sex adjusted equations

(Durin Womersley, 1974)

Equation for men:

Age range

17-19 D = 1.1620-0.0630 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

20-29 D = 1.1631-0.0632 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

30-39 D = 1.1422-0.0544 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

40-49 D = 1.1620-0.0700 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

50- D = 1.1715-0.0779 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

Equation for women:

Age range

17-19 D = 1.1549-0.0678 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

20-29 D = 1.1599-0.0717 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

30-39 D = 1.1423-0.0632 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

40-49 D = 1.1333-0.0612 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

50- D = 1.1339-0.0645 * log(sum of four skinfold thickness)

Percentage body fat calculation by Siri's equation(Siri, 1961)

men : %fat = (4.95/density-4.50) * 100

women : %fat = (5.033/density-4.592) * 100

LBM = fat-free mass = BW - (BW * %body fat)

8

, , , prealbumin, ,
CRP, IL-6, TNF- , leptin, IGF-1

³²⁾

24

. Weekly Kt/Vurea 24

7

Watson

normogram³²⁾

(nPNA) Randerson ³³⁾

(urea generation rate)

(4).

4. , Kt/Vurea, nPNA, and SCCr

1. RRF(residual renal function, ml/min)

$$RRF = [(Ucr/Scr + Uurea/Surea) * Uvol] / 1440 * 2$$

2. Weekly Kt/Vurea = [(Dun + Uun) / V] * 7

K : urea clearance, T : treatment time

Vurea : volume of distribution for urea

$$Dun = Dvol * Durea / BUN$$

$$Uun = Uvol * Uurea / BUN$$

V : total body water

3. nPNA (g/kg/day)

$$nPNA = PNA / \text{standard weight}$$

$$PNA (\text{g/day}) = 10.76 * (Gun + 1.46)$$

$$Gun = (Dvol * Durea + Uvol * Uurea) / 1440$$

$$\text{Standard weight} = V / 0.58$$

4. Scc.(standardized creatinine clearance, l/week/1.73m²)

$$= [(Dvol * Dcr) / Scr + (Uvol * Ucr) / Scr] * 7 * 1.73 / BSA$$

Ucr ; urine creatinine concentration(mg/ dl)
Sc ; serum creatinine concentration(mg/ dl)
Uurea ; urine urea nitrogen concentration(mg/ dl)
Durea ; dialysate urea nitrogen concentration(mg/ dl)
Uvol ; urine volume/ day(liter)
Dvol ; drained dialysate volume/ day(liter)
Gun ; urea generation rate(mg/ min), BSA ; body surface area

72

(standard peritoneal equilibration test, PET)
 (high, high average, low average, low)

3.

SPSS, Version 10.0 , ±
 (SGA)
 ANOVA
 (simple linear regression analysis)
 (multiple regression
 analysis)
 (Pearson's correlation)
 p 0.05

III.

1.

127 가 62 , 가 65 .
50.7 ± 11.4 , 67.8 ± 39.7 .
47 (37.0%) 가 40
(31.5%) , 28 (22.0%) . 6 ,
3 , 1 , 1 .

2.

(5)

SGA

(I) 75 (59.0%),
(II) 30 (23.6%) ,
(III) 22 (17.4%) .
(p<0.01) (p<0.05) I III
, (p<0.05), (p<0.001) III I
II . ,
, PET .

5.

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Number of subjects	75(59.0%)	30(23.6%)	22(17.4%)
Age(years)	48.0 ± 11.5	50.3 ± 11.2	50.7 ± 11.4 ^a
Sex(male/female)	30/45	20/10	12/10
Duration of CAPD(months)	61.2 ± 34.8	70.5 ± 43.5	86.6 ± 9.6 ^a
Incidence of peritonitis (episode/patient · year)	0.7 ± 1.6	1.0 ± 1.4	1.8 ± 2.2 ^{a,b}
Hospitalization(days/year)	3.9 ± 8.8	4.5 ± 8.4	21.3 ± 26.6 ^{a,b}
Comorbid condition	20(26.7%)	7(23.3%)	8(36.4%)
PET(peritoneal equilibration test)			
low	9(12.0%)	1(3.4%)	2(9.0%)
low average	31(41.3%)	9(31.0%)	7(31.8%)
high average	23(30.6%)	13(44.8%)	8(36.3%)
high	12(16.0%)	6(20.6%)	5(22.7%)

^a : $p < 0.05$ compared with group I

^b : $p < 0.05$ compared with group II

3. (6)
 (p<0.005), (p<0.01),
 (p<0.01), (p<0.001), prealbumin(p<0.01), IGF-1(p<0.01),
 transferrin(p<0.01), leptin(p<0.01) I III
 , CRP(p<0.001), ferritin(p<0.001), IL-6(p<0.05) I
 III (p<0.05),
 (p<0.05), leptin(p<0.05) I II
 (p<0.01) IGF-I(p<0.05) II III
 , CRP(p<0.01) ferritin(p<0.01)

6.

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	9.7 ± 1.6	9.4 ± 2.2	8.9 ± 1.8
Total lymphocyte (10 ⁹ /L)	4.7 ± 2.7	3.5 ± 2.9	3.6 ± 2.7
BUN (mg/dl)	54.6 ± 14.2	57.2 ± 17.3	48.3 ± 15.4
Cr (mg/dl)	11.3 ± 3.1	10.7 ± 2.0	8.9 ± 1.9 ^a
Phosphate (mg/dl)	5.2 ± 1.4	4.9 ± 1.1	4.4 ± 1.5
Uric acid (mg/dl)	6.7 ± 1.2	6.5 ± 1.0	6.3 ± 1.3
Total cholesterol (mg/dl)	198.9 ± 35	203.2 ± 37.3	190.3 ± 29.7
Triglyceride (mg/dl)	197.5 ± 146.3	131.5 ± 74.8 ^a	104.7 ± 37.1 ^a
Lp(a) (mg/dl)	31.6 ± 19.7	41.8 ± 28.9	34.6 ± 33.1
Total protein (g/dl)	6.7 ± 0.6	6.5 ± 0.7	6.3 ± 0.7 ^a
Albumin (g/dl)	3.8 ± 0.4	3.5 ± 0.4 ^a	3.2 ± 0.4 ^{a,b}
Prealbumin (mg/dl)	48.4 ± 13.7	45.7 ± 11.6	37.8 ± 13.9 ^a
IGF-1 (ng/ml)	221.1 ± 105.3	213.4 ± 137.8	126.8 ± 88.9 ^{a,b}
Transferrin (mg/dl)	179.5 ± 29.2	169.7 ± 30.4	153.1 ± 30.6 ^a
CRP (mg/dl)	0.35 ± 0.2	0.56 ± 0.5	1.91 ± 3.9 ^{a,b}
Leptin (ng/ml)	25.7 ± 30.2	10.6 ± 15.5 ^a	5.2 ± 5.3 ^a
Insulin (mU/l)	12.1 ± 11.7	10.3 ± 10.8	7.9 ± 5.1 ^a
TNF- (pg/ml)	68.8 ± 49.3	68.4 ± 64.5	82.9 ± 56.9
Interleukin-6 (pg/ml)	31.3 ± 46.1	25.1 ± 40.8	88.4 ± 167.7 ^a
Ferritin (ng/ml)	281.1 ± 215.3	310.8 ± 285.1	699.7 ± 896.4 ^{a,b}

^a : $p < 0.05$ compared with group I

^b : $p < 0.05$ compared with group II

4. (7)

I III (p<0.05), PNA

I (p<0.05) II (p<0.05) III ,

nPNA 가 .

Kt/Vurea SCCr 가

7.

	Group I	Group II	Group III
RRF (ml/min)	0.80 ± 1.3	0.49 ± 0.9	0.13 ± 0.4 ^a
Kt/Vurea	2.14 ± 0.5	2.04 ± 0.3	2.12 ± 0.4
SCCr (l/wk/ 1.73m ²)	67.6 ± 16.9	67.6 ± 10.1	67.7 ± 15.0
PNA (g/day)	55.1 ± 10.9	55.6 ± 12.4	48.9 ± 12.7 ^{a,b}
nPNA (g/body weight/day)	0.99 ± 0.2	0.99 ± 0.2	0.93 ± 0.2

^a : $p < 0.05$ compared with group I

^b : $p < 0.05$ compared with group II

5.

(8)

MAC, TSF, BSF, CAMA, TBM I II, III

($p < 0.01$),

III I, II

. 72

가

8.

	Group I	Group II	Group III
Height(cm)	158.7 ± 9.2	162.6 ± 7.9	160.9 ± 8.7
Weight(kg)	61.4 ± 8.8	57.0 ± 7.4 ^a	52.4 ± 7.6 ^a
% IBW	112.5 ± 13.3	99.3 ± 11.7 ^a	92.6 ± 8.3 ^a
BMI(kg/m ²)	24.5 ± 3.3	21.6 ± 2.4 ^a	20.4 ± 1.9 ^a
% Body fat mass	21.7 ± 8.9	14.5 ± 6.9 ^a	14.8 ± 6.6 ^a
MAC(cm)	27.4 ± 2.8	24.7 ± 2.1 ^a	22.9 ± 2.3 ^a
TSF(mm)	13.2 ± 5.5	9.3 ± 3.9 ^a	7.3 ± 2.4 ^a
BSF(mm)	9.9 ± 5.5	6.5 ± 3.2 ^a	5.6 ± 2.3 ^a
CAMA(cm ²)	35.4 ± 8.9	28.6 ± 7.0 ^a	25.0 ± 7.3 ^a
TBM(kg)	20.5 ± 4.3	17.5 ± 3.4 ^a	16.0 ± 4.0 ^a
HGS(kg)	25.1 ± 9.6	24.9 ± 9.4	22.0 ± 7.1
BLS(kg)	70.4 ± 36.3	64.0 ± 21.6	53.3 ± 25.2
Total calorie intake(kcal/kg/day)	20.8 ± 4.6	24.3 ± 2.1	21.9 ± 4.2
Protein intake(g/kg/day)	1.0 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.2	0.9 ± 0.1
Fat intake(g/day)	36.6 ± 15.4	39.2 ± 17.8	39.2 ± 14.4

^a : $p < 0.05$ compared with group I

^b : $p < 0.05$ compared with group II

6. (LBM)(9)

가

(LBM_{c_r}) I, II III ,

(LBM_{anthro}) (LBM_{imp})

. 가

가 (p<0.01), III LBM_{c_r}

14.8 ± 6.0kg (p<0.05).

9.

	Group I	Group II	Group III
LBM _c , kg	44.2 ± 9.9	39.5 ± 7.9	28.9 ± 6.7 ^{a,b}
LBM _{anthro} , kg	44.9 ± 8.9	44.4 ± 7.0	43.7 ± 12.6
LBM _{imp} , kg	48.2 ± 10.3	47.5 ± 8.6	43.7 ± 12.1

^a : $p < 0.05$ compared with group I

^b : $p < 0.05$ compared with group II

7.

SGA 가 (Pearson's correlation) . SGA , , IGF-1, prealbumin, , LBM_c, leptin, TSF, CAMA, (=0.45), (=0.52), leptin(=0.32), TSF(=0.45), CAMA(=0.41) . SGA , CRP, ferritin, IL-6 , (=-0.29) CRP(=-0.24)가 SGA prealbumin, IGF-1, leptin, , LBM_c, CAMA , CRP, IL-6 . , LBM_c, HGS , ferritin . CRP prealbumin . TSF CAMA, SGA , , leptin, LBM_c .(10) 가 가 (p=0.001), leptin (p<0.01), CRP (p<0.05)가

CRP (=-0.34)(1), leptin (=0.29)(2), leptin CRP (=-0.06).

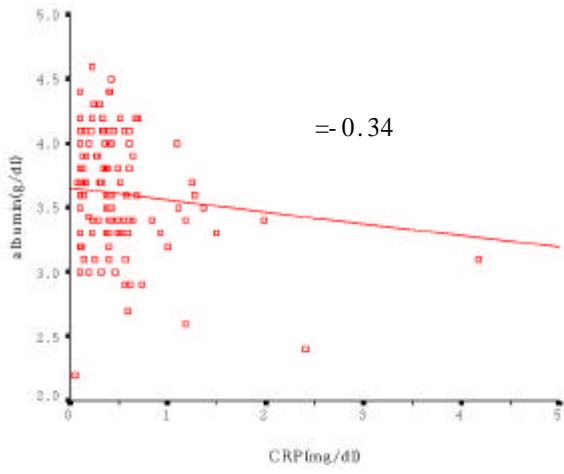
10.

	SGA	Age	Cr	TG	Alb	Prealb	IGF-1	CRP	Leptin	IL-6	Ferritin	%IBW	LBMcr	RRF	nPNA	TSF	CAMA
Age	-0.29'																
Cr	0.28'	-0.43'															
TG	0.28'	0.09	0.14														
Alb	0.45'	-0.29'	0.38'	0.30'													
Prealb	0.25'	-0.14	0.43'	0.45'	0.41'												
IGF-1	0.24'	-0.16	0.31'	0.31'	0.32'	0.38'											
CRP	-0.24'	0.08	-0.18'	-0.06	-0.34'	-0.32'	-0.03										
Leptin	0.32'	0.12	-0.14	0.38'	0.26'	0.13	0.29'	-0.06									
IL-6	-0.11'	0.10	-0.15	-0.08	-0.25'	-0.08	-0.06	0.12	-0.07								
Ferritin	-0.24'	0.24'	-0.12	-0.02	-0.17	-0.06	-0.33	0.12	-0.07	0.02							
%IBW	0.52'	0.17	0.12	0.49'	0.32'	0.18'	0.20'	-0.15	0.60'	-0.12	-0.09						
LBMcr	0.33'	-0.31'	0.82'	0.17	0.32'	0.39'	0.29'	-0.18	0.19'	-0.08	-0.19'	0.28'					
RRF	0.21'	0.01	0.38'	-0.04	0.13	-0.07	0.04	-0.01	0.01	-0.07	-0.11	0.15	0.02				
nPNA	0.08	0.05	-0.05	-0.02	0.16	0.06	0.16	0.13	0.12	-0.52	-0.14	-0.11	0.07	0.19'			
TSF	0.41'	0.01	0.20'	0.32'	0.12	-0.02	0.26	-0.01	0.66'	-0.97	-0.01	0.51'	0.19'	0.16	0.09		
CAMA	0.45'	-0.14	0.45'	0.34'	0.39'	0.31'	0.28'	-0.22'	0.25'	-0.13	-0.07	0.55'	0.58'	0.06	-0.14	0.09	
HGS	0.12	-0.23'	0.59'	-0.07	0.17	0.26'	0.15	-0.10	-0.26'	-0.05	-0.12	0.03	0.71'	0.04	-0.12	-0.29'	0.38'

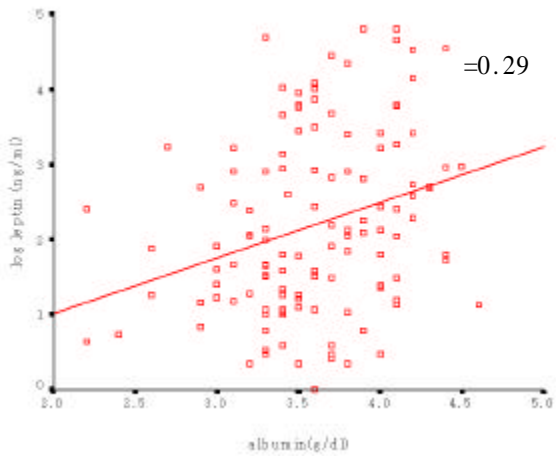
(* ; p<0.05)

11. ()

	coefficient	p- value
Albumin	0.896	0.001
Leptin	8.144E- 03	<0.01
CRP	-0.118	<0.05



1. CRP



2. leptin
(leptin)

IV.

(continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis)

17-56%가 -

, 가

가 ¹⁻⁷⁾.

,

, (,) , 가

, ^{1,7,10)}.

127 52 (41%)²⁾,

가 30 (23.6%), 가 22 (17.4%)

8 (6.3%)

,

가 가 가

, 가 ()

가

가

가

가

Bannister ³⁴⁾

가 SGA 가 가

가 ³⁵⁾, 127 6 가

transporter , low transporter high transporter 가 가 high
³⁶⁾, high average 가

가 Szeto ³⁷⁾ 2 high
high average 가 가
Kang ³⁸⁾ 147 가

가 composite nutritional index (CNI)가

IGF-1, transferrin,
prealbumin
Transferrin prealbumin albumin 가
(albumin 19-20 , transferrin 8-9 , prealbumin 2-3)
가 가 가 ¹⁸⁾, transferrin
prealbumin
가

가 . IGF-1

^{19,20)},
IGF-1 , , prealbumin,
%IBW, LBMcr, CAMA, HGS
CRP, ferritin, IL-6

^{35,39)} .

72

가

가

0.9- 1.0 g/kg/day

1.2- 1.3 g/kg/day

20- 25 kcal/kg/day

35 kcal/kg/day

가

Kt/Vurea, SCCr 가

가 . Blake

¹²⁾ Kt/Vurea가 nPNA, LBMcr 가

, 1996 1317

(1996, Peritoneal Dialysis

Core Indicator Study)⁴⁰⁾

, nPNA

Lopez-Menchero ⁴¹⁾

가 . nPNA

가

가

가

가

가

^{42,43)} 가

가

, Lowrie⁴⁴⁾

CRP ferritin,

IL-6 가 TNF-

, 가 가

(LBM) 가

45) . 가 , 가

Lo 45) . 가 가

Szeto 46) , 가

SGA , , prealbumin, IGF - 1

CAMA, TSF, HGS , 47,48)

PNA가 nPNA 가

가 , , MAC, TSF, TBM, 가

CAMA 가 , 가

가 , HGS, LBM, 49), (body composition)

가 가

DEXA (dual energy x-ray absorptiometry)가 가 가 50) .

가

, leptin, CRP가 가 .
(1), leptin (2) ,
leptin CRP . leptin

가

가

^{51,52,53} .

leptin 가

Burl ⁵⁴ leptin

CRP

Johansen ⁵⁵

leptin 가 가 , ,

, PNA

leptin

가 .

1. Heimbürger O, Bergström J, Lindholm B. Maintenance of optimal nutrition in CAPD. *Kidney Int* 1994;46:S39-46.
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Abstract

Factors Affecting Malnutrition in Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis Patients : A Cross-sectional Study

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Protein-calorie malnutrition is common in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis(CAPD) patients and is associated with an increase in morbidity and mortality. There have been many studies to evaluate various factors associated with malnutrition in CAPD patients and to improve their nutritional status. This cross-sectional study was carried out to investigate prevalence of protein-calorie malnutrition in Korean CAPD patients. Other purposes were to ascertain relationship between various nutritional parameters and to evaluate factors independently associated with malnutrition in CAPD patients. Subjects were clinically stable 127 patients who have been on CAPD for more than 3 months. Nutritional status was assessed by subjective global assessment(SGA), biochemical, anthropometric, and urea kinetic parameters. The results were as follows:

- 1) The mean age of the patients was 50.7 ± 11.4 years with sex ratio(M: F) 1:1, and mean duration of dialysis was 67.3 ± 39.7 months.
- 2) Patients were divided into 3 groups according to SGA: group I(normal nutrition, n=75, 59.0%), group II(mild malnutrition, n=30, 23.6%) and group III(moderate to severe malnutrition, n=22, 17.4%).
- 3) There were significant differences in age, CAPD duration,

peritonitis rate and hospital-days per year between group I and group III. And, there were also significant differences in peritonitis rate and hospital-days per year between group II and group III. However, there were no differences in sex ratio, cause of renal failure, comorbid conditions, and peritoneal equilibration test among the three groups.

4) Among biochemical variables, serum creatinine, triglyceride, protein, albumin, prealbumin, IGF-1, transferrin and leptin were significantly lower in group III compared to group I ($p < 0.05$), and CRP, ferritin, and IL-6 were significantly higher in group III than group I. There were significant differences in serum albumin among all three groups.

5) There were no differences in Kt/Vurea, nPNA and SCCr among three groups. However, there were significant differences in residual renal function ($p < 0.05$) and PNA ($p < 0.05$) between group I and group III.

6) Among anthropometric variables, body weight, %IBW, BMI, %body fat mass, MAC, TSF, BSF, CAMA, and TBM were significantly lower in group III than the other two groups ($p < 0.05$). But, there was no differences in exercise capacity and food intake among the three groups.

7) Lean body mass by creatinine kinetics was significantly lower in group III than the other two groups. But, there was no differences in lean body mass estimated by anthropometric and impedance methods among the three groups.

8) To evaluate relationship between various parameters used for assessing malnutrition, we conducted Pearson's rank correlation test. Serum albumin ($r = 0.45$), age ($r = -0.29$), %IBW ($r = 0.52$), leptin ($r = 0.32$), CRP ($r = -0.24$), TSF ($r = 0.45$) and CAMA ($r = 0.41$) significantly correlated with SGA.

9) As a result of multiple regression analysis, albumin, leptin, and CRP were independent predictors of malnutrition ($p < 0.05$). There was a positive correlation between albumin and leptin ($r = 0.29$, $p < 0.01$), and there was a negative correlation between albumin and CRP ($r = -0.34$, $p < 0.01$).

In conclusion, about 40% of CAPD patients were malnourished according to SGA, and multiple regression analysis revealed that serum albumin, leptin and CRP were independent predictors of malnutrition. These results suggest that acute and chronic inflammatory response plays an important role in the development of protein-calorie malnutrition in CAPD patients with comparable food intake and dialysis dose.

Key words : continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, subjective nutritional assessment, malnutrition, inflammatory response.