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2.	8
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4.	11
5.	13
6.	14
.	16
.	23
	24
	29

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가

가

가

1988 1 1999 5
(A)

(B)

180 , A 17
B 163

A 9.0±4.2 B 3.1±3.1 A ,
가 (P<0.05). A 9 8

1.1:1, B 96 67 14:1

A 4.8±4.4 mg/dL, B 0.5±0.2 mg/dL . A
15 ,
10 . IV
가 A 15 (88.2%) B 77 (47.2%)
(P<0.05), 가 A 16 (94.1%)

B 69 (42.9%) (P<0.05). A
 15 (15/15) B 83 (83/149) A
 (P<0.05), A
 8 (8/15), B 가 2
 40 (40/83) .
 가 A 5 (29.4%) 10 (58.8%)
 , B 1
 1 .
 A 8 (47.1%), B 69 (42.3%) ,
 . A 9
 , 8 4
 .
 , , 가
 , .
 .
 2% .
 , 가
 8% 가

< >

.

가 ,

30-40%

^{1,2}.

가 , 가

.

가

³.

,

가 ⁴.

가

^{4,5}.

.

,

가

가

가 가

가

가 가

가

, 15

가
25%

6.

가

가

7.

가

가

1.

1988 1 1999 5 (VCUG)

(A)

(B)

가 1.2 mg/dL

2.

가

$10^5/ml$

. International Reflux Study Committee

가

^{99m}Tc - DMSA (dimercaptosuccinic acid)

가 .
2 1+(30mg/dl) 가 24
가 150mg/day .

3.

Chi-square test, Fischer's exact test ,
 $P < 0.05$.

1.

180 A 17
 9.4% , B 163
 A 9.0 ± 4.2 , B 3.1 ± 3.1
 가 (P < 0.05), A 82% 가
 6 A 38 ± 27
 (1-80) , B 17 ± 14 (1-90) (Table 1)(Fig. 1).

Table 1. Characteristics of clinical parameters at presentation

	Group A (N=17)	Group B (N=163)
Gender (M:F)	1.1:1	1.4:1
Age (year, mean ± SD) *	9.0 ± 4.2	3.1 ± 3.1
Initial plasma creatinine (mg/dL) *	4.8 ± 4.4	0.5 ± 0.2
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	109 ± 21	100 ± 15
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	70 ± 16	61 ± 10
Renal replacement therapy		
Dialysis (CAPD)	3 (18%)	
Transplantation †	4 (24%)	
F/U duration (month)	38 ± 27 (1-80)	17 ± 14 (1-90)

*p < 0.05

Group A: Decreased renal function group

Group B: Normal renal function group

†Patients in group A who received renal transplantation during follow up consisted 9 patients (53%).

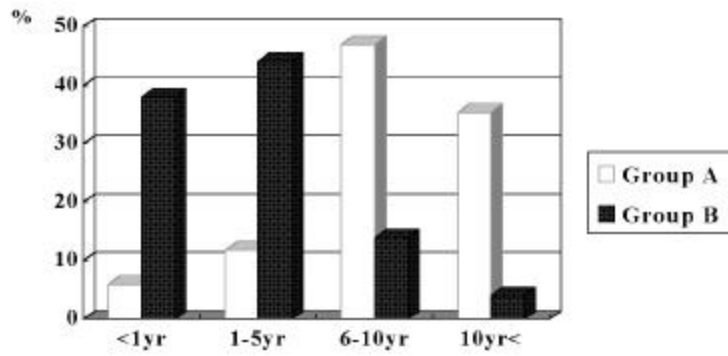


Figure 1. Distribution of patients according to age

A 9 8 1.1:1, B 96
 67 14:1 ,

mg/dL . A A 4.8 ± 4.4 mg/dL, B 0.5 ± 0.2
 15
 , 10 (58.8%) .

2.

B 114
 (70.0%) 가 ,
 가 22 (13.4%),
 가 12
 (7.4%) . , ,

A 5 (29.4%)

가 4 (23.5%) (Table 2).

Table 2. Comparison of initial symptoms and signs

	Group A (%) (N=17)	Group B (%) (N=163)
Fever	5(29.4)	114(70.0)
Incidental	5(29.4)	22(13.4)
Antenatal sonogram	1(5.9)	12(7.4)
Dysuria	1(5.9)	5(3.1)
Abdominal or flank pain	1(5.9)	4(2.4)
Gross hematuria	1(5.9)	1(0.6)
Incontinence	1(5.9)	3(1.8)
Enuresis	0(0.0)	4(2.4)
Frequency	0(0.0)	3(1.8)
Drowsy mental state	3(17.6)	0
Gait disturbance	2(11.8)	0
Edema	1(5.9)	0

3.

가

A 10 (58.8%) , B 62 (38.0%)

1

(5.9%) 4 (2.4%)

A 8 (47.1%),

B 69 (42.3%)

(Table 3).

Table 3. Incidence of UTI at initial diagnosis

	Group A (%) (N=17)	Group B (%) (N=163)
VUR with UTI at onset	10(58.8)	62(38.0)
First onset	1(5.9)	4(2.4)
Recurrent UTI Hx *	8(47.1)	69(42.3)

*P=NS

A *E. coli*가 50.0% 가
, *Enterobacter cloacae* (20.0%), *Enterococcus faecalis* (10.0%)
. B *E. coli*가 가 53.2% 가 ,
Enterococcus faecalis (16.1%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (13.0%),
Pseudomonas (4.8%) . *E. coli*가 가
, (Table 4).

Table 4. Comparison of causative organisms of UTI

Organism	Group A (%)	Group B (%)
<i>E. coli</i>	5(50.0)	33(53.2)
<i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	2(20.0)	2(3.2)
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	1(10.0)	10(16.1)
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1(10.0)	8(13.0)
<i>Pseudomonas</i>	1(10.0)	3(4.8)
<i>Staphylococcus coagulase neg.</i>	0(0.0)	1(1.6)
Others*		5(8.1)
Total	10(100.0)	62(100.0)

**Staphylococcus epidermidis*(1); *Klebsiella oxytoca*(1); *Candida albicans*(1); *Proteus mirabilis*(2)

A 16 (94.1%) B 69 (42.9%)
 ($P < 0.05$) (Fig. 3). A 1 가 II

, 6

가

가 10

DMSA (15/15) B 83 (83/149) A 15
 ($P < 0.05$). A

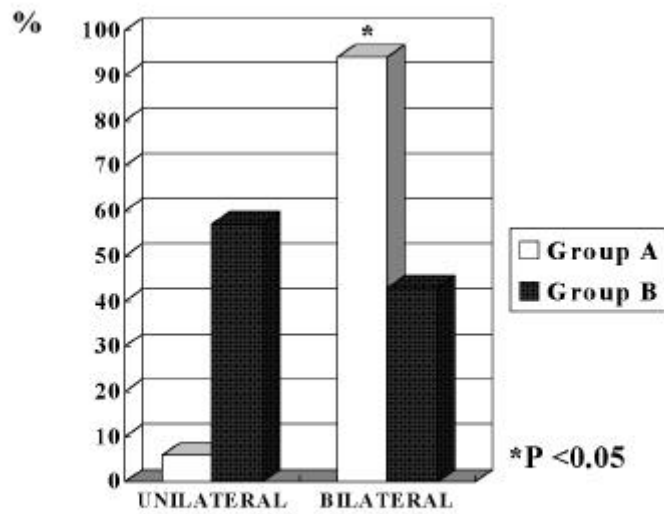


Figure 3. Outcome in relation to laterality

8 (8/15)

, B

가 2

40 (40/83)

(Table 5).

Table 5. Comparison of initial DMSA scan findings

Findings	Group A (%)	Group B (%)
Scar *	15(100.0)	83(55.7)
Focal photon defect	2(13.3)	40(48.2)
Multiple photon defect	5(33.3)	31(37.3)
Diffusely decreased defect	8(53.3)	12(14.5)
No scar	0(0.0)	66(44.3)
Total	15(100.0)	149(100.0)

* $P < 0.05$

5.

A 5 (29.4%)

($P < 0.05$), B

1

(Table 6).

Table 6. Incidence of hypertension at diagnosis

	Group A (%)	Group B (%)
Positive *	5(29.4)	1(0.6)
Negative	12(70.6)	162(99.4)
Total	17(100.0)	163(100)

* $P < 0.05$

. 4 1 , 4 , 5
 .
 B 32 (19.6%), 125
 (76.7%) 가 6
 B 36 22% .
 7.6 ± 1.6 ,

^{8,9,10}, 1924 Bumpus가

가 가 가
^{11,12} 가 , 85%

가 ,

¹³

Rolleston

가

가

^{14,15}

6

가

가

가

15%

. Torres

34%

¹⁶.

renin 가 가

renin-angiotensin system

¹⁷.

가

24

1g/24hr

가

¹⁸.

가

¹⁹.

가

가 가

가

^{20,21}.

가

가²².

가⁶.

가 , 30-50%

가 , 가 50%

^{23,24,25} 1

, *PAX*₂ 가

^{26,27,28} Ozen ACE gene

polymorphism

²⁹ 94 DMSA

, DD genotype 가 가 4.9

soluble

IL-2 가 가³⁰.

ACE polymorphism screening

8%가

, 60%가

6 가 82%

가

가 6

7.6 ± 1.6 , 36 22%

6 가 , 6 가
가 , 가
가 , 가
가 , 가

IV

가

가 87%

127

2%

. 2

가 6 . IV
 2 , DMSA
 , 1 가 .
 1 .
 가
 , .
 . Hiraoka
 8
 7 DMSA
 가 ³¹. Stock
 IV V
 12 (9)
 4-6 99m - Technetium glucoheptonate
 ,
 0-40% ³² . 3
 . Becker ³³
 70% 7%
 , 50%가
 30% 20%

34,35,36,37,38

39

8

4

가

가

,

, IV

가

, 가

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가

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가

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(, , ,)

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 , IV ,
 , , , 가
 . 2%
 , 가
 8%
 가
 . 가 ,
 , , , ,
 , 가 ,
 가 가

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Abstract

RISK FACTORS ON THE PROGRESSION TO RENAL FAILURE IN CHILDREN WITH VESICoureTERAL REFLUX

Jinwon Yook

*Brain Korea 21 Project for Medical Sciences
The Graduate School, Yonsei University*

(Directed by Professor Dong Soo Kim)

Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) has been identified as a risk factor for the development of urinary tract infection (UTI), and is a risk factor for renal scarring, otherwise known as reflux nephropathy. Reflux nephropathy causes up to 25% of cases of end stage renal failure in adolescents. The evolution of reflux is a slow process. Most renal scarring develops very early in childhood. However, progressive deterioration of damaged kidneys may continue slowly throughout the life. The clear relationships between congenital dysplasia, acquired reflux nephropathy and the progressive renal deterioration leading to end stage renal disease have not yet been confirmed. Identifying patients with VUR at an early stage before UTI has been recommended to decrease the morbidity of this condition.

The purpose of this study was to find the risk factors on progression to renal failure in children with VUR. Comparison between 180 children with or without renal failure who were admitted to Yonsei University Medical Center from 1988 to 1999 were retrospectively done with their medical records. Patients were divided into two groups according to their renal functions : decreased renal function group (Group A) and normal renal function group

(Group B).

Group A consisted of 17 patients and 9 (53%) of them were male. At the time of initial diagnosis, 15 patients out of 17 (88%) were diagnosed as renal failure and 10 patients out of 17 (58.8%) had progressed to end-stage renal disease. Age of onset was significantly higher in Group A (9.0 ± 4.2 yrs vs. 3.1 ± 3.1 yrs, $P < 0.05$). Group A had a higher grade of reflux (greater than grade IV) as compared to Group B and had a higher incidence of bilateral reflux (16/17 cases (94.1%) vs. 69/163 cases (42.9%), $P < 0.05$). Twenty nine percent (5/17) and 58.8% (10/17) of Group A had significant hypertension and proteinuria, respectively. The pathological study was performed in 8 patients who received transplantation: 50% (4/8) showed dysplastic features and 50% (4/8) showed focal segmental sclerosis. There were no significant differences between the history of documented UTI.

Major prospective randomized trials comparing medical with surgical therapy for high grade VUR have not shown any distinct advantage of one treatment over another. So the debate on VUR is now focusing more on early detection rather than on management. The result of our study showed that the older onset age, severe reflux, bilateral reflux, presence of hypertension and proteinuria at initial diagnosis seemed to be associated with poor prognosis and presented as risk factors on progression to renal failure in children with VUR. With these results, it is suggested that special attention, early recognition, and treatment of screened patients with high risk may prevent renal damage.

Key Words: vesicoureteral reflux, reflux nephropathy, urinary tract infection, renal failure, segmental sclerosis, dysplasia