

中文題目：白蛋白及 C-反應蛋白與透析病人踝肱指數之關聯性

英文題目：Association of albumin and C-reactive protein with ankle-brachial index in hemodialysis

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Background : Peripheral artery occlusive disease (PAOD) is prevalent among end-stage renal disease population. An ankle-brachial index (ABI) < 0.9 was considered as a useful tool for diagnosing PAOD. Inflammation and malnutrition were common in dialysis patients and they may contribute to the development of PAOD. This present study aims to evaluate the effect of the inflammation, malnutrition and their interaction on the risk of PAOD.

Methods : This cross-sectional study enrolled 222 routine hemodialysis patients. We collected their demographic and medical data from medical records and interviews with patients. All subjects received blood examination and measurement of ABI. The study patients were stratified into 4 groups according to median values of albumin and log-transformed CRP.

Results : The patients with lower albumin and higher CRP had highest risk of ABI < 0.9 (43.9%) among four groups. We used multivariate logistic regression analysis and found that the risk of ABI < 0.9 significantly increased in the group with lower albumin and higher CRP compared with those with higher albumin and low CRP (adjusted OR = 5.688; 95% CI = 1.369-23.626; $p = 0.017$). Moreover, there was a significant synergic effect between albumin and CRP levels on the risk of ABI < 0.9 in hemodialysis patients (adjusted interaction $p = 0.001$).

Conclusions : The hemodialysis patients with lower albumin and higher CRP levels have increased risk of PAOD. Malnutrition and inflammation may have synergic effect on the risk of PAOD in hemodialysis patients.