

가 가 7.

1977 Kramer
(CAVH)
(continuous renal replacement
therapy, CRRT) 1). Paganini 2 3)
slow continuous ultrafiltration(SCUF) 80
CRRT
가
1.
(diffusion):
가 가 4.
1984 Geronemus 5)
가
CRRT (convection):
,
,
(transmembrane pressure, TMP)
가
1, 0
가 rejection coefficient(R)
sieving coefficient(S)
S=1- R S
CRRT 6). CAVH
(CVVH), hemodialfiltration(HDF), high flux
dialysis(HFD)
TMP
CRRT
TMP=Pb- Puf- π

— : —

Pb= , CRRT

Puf= / .

π =

2. 가 가 ,

CRRT . CRRT

가 ,

가

가 , ,

가 .

(CVVHDF) .

Table1 .

3. (replacement fluid)

CVVH

가 9). Sodium 140mmol/L, chloride 108- 112mmol/L, glucose 0- 1,500mg/dl, potassium 0- 4mmol/L, calcium 1.5- 1.75mmol/L, magnesium 0.5- 0.75mmol/L .

(lactate) 35- 45mmol/L가 9).

가 .

가 , ,

10 11).

4. CRRT

가 ,

가 .

가 , HDF HFD가

Table 1. New Classification & Terminology of Dialysis Membranes⁹⁾

Performance	Terminology
Type (low UF, low SC)	Standard low flux
Type (high UF, low SC)	high flux
Type (high or low UF, high SC)	highly permeable
Type (high UF, low SC, high adsorption of LMW protein)	adsorption
Type (near GBM)	high performance

UF : ultrafiltration, SC : sieving coefficient, LMW : low molecular weight

1) Hemodialysis(HD)

가 3 4 , 2- 4

가 (CAVHD CVVHD)5 12).

2) Hemofiltration(HF)

가 .

. (30 / , 3 /), 1) (catheter) polyvinyl chloride, (10-30) polytetrafluoroethylene(Teflon[®]), polyethylene, polyurethane silicone elastomer(Silastic[®])
 3) **Hemodiafiltration(HDF)** . polyurethane silicone . Semi-rigid polyurethane RRT(1-2) soft silicone (3-4 , 9-15 / , 3 /), RRT(3-4) . CRRT 3 9 , . 가 (CAVHDF- two single-lumen CVVHDF)14. (, ,) (, ,) . DualCath two single-lumen 10F silicone 10-20cm , 가 100-400ml . Hollow-fiber 2) 가 (backfiltration) , , (internal jugular) 15. 가 (subclavian) 5. (vascular access) RRT , (femoral) (,) 가 . 가 Montagnac 16) 55 silicone 1 가 가 3) drip chamber가 CRRT . , 가 2 가 , 100-400 ml . ml .

— : —

3- 10% . 10% 104 34 polyamide

50% , 4% 가 CRRT

가 17, 18). IHD

6.

가

prostacyclin, protamine

가 , citrate , nafamostat mesilate,

2,500- 5,000

1,000- 2,000

400- 800(5- 10U/kg) partial

thromboplastin time activated clotting time CRRT

1.5- 2 가 , UF SCUF

Acrylonitrile

Table 2. Summary of the Renal Replacement Therapy

Technique	Diffusion	Convection	Membrane	Vascular access	Replace fluid	Back filtration	Txschedule
Intermittent HD	5 +	1 +	C	Fis, VV	No	1 +	3/wk(4h)
Daily HD	5 +	1 +	C	Fis, VV	No	1 +	7/wk(2- 3h)
Intermittent HF	-	5 +	S	Fis, VV	Yes	-	3/wk(30L)
Daily HF	-	5 +	S	Fis, VV	Yes	-	7/wk(20L)
Intermittent HDF	3 +	3 +	S	Fis, VV	Yes	1 +	3/wk(3h, 9L)
Daily HDF	3 +	3 +	S	Fis, VV	Yes	1 +	7/wk(3h,4- 6L)
Intermittent HFD	4 +	2 +	S	Fis, VV	No	5 +	3/wk(3- 4h)
Daily HFD	4 +	2 +	S	Fis, VV	No	5 +	7/wk(2- 3h)
CAVH	-	5 +	S	A- V	Yes	-	Continuous
CVVH	-	5 +	S	V- V	Yes	-	Continuous
CAVHD	5 +	1 +	C	A- V	No	-	Continuous
CVVHD	5 +	1 +	C	V- V	No	-	Continuous
CAVHDF	3 +	3 +	S	A- V	Yes	-	Continuous
CVVHDF	3 +	3 +	S	V- V	Yes	-	Continuous
CAVHFD	4 +	2 +	S	A- V	No	5 +	Continuous
CVVHFD	4 +	2 +	S	V- V	No	5 +	Continuous
Intermittent UF	-	5 +	S	V- V	No	-	3/wk(2- 3h)
daily UF	-	5 +	S	V- V	No	-	7/wk(1- 2h)
SCUF	-	5 +	S	AV or VV	No	-	Continuous
SCUF with dialysate	2 +	3 +	S	AV or VV	No	-	Continuous

HD : hemodialysis, HF : hemofiltration, HDF : hemodiafiltration, HFD : high- flux dialysis, UF : ultrafiltration, C : Cellulosic, S : Synthetic, Fis : Fistula

, , , ARDS, , CRRT , , . HD 1. 1) cytokine (IHD) CAVH- CVVH CAVHDF- CVVHDF . CHF D Interleukin- 가 . 가 1β, TNF- α 가 CRRT port 19) CAVH CRRT 가 20, 21). CRRT 가 22). CRRT 2) CRRT 가 가 CRRT IHD . CRRT

Table 3. Proposed Criteria for the Initiation of Renal Replacement Therapy in Adult Critically Patients

1. Oliguria(urine output<200ml/12hr)
2. Anuria/extreme oliguria(urine output<50ml/12hr)
3. Hyperkalemia(K ⇨ 6.5mmol/L)
4. Severe acidemia(pH<7.1)
5. Azotemia(urea>30mmol/L)
6. Clinically significant organ(especially lung) edema
7. Uremic encephalopathy
8. Uremic pericarditis
9. Uremic neuropathy/myopathy
10. Severe dysnatremia(Na ⇨ 160 or <115mmol/L)
11. Hyperthermia
12. Drug overdose with dialysable toxin

3) CRRT 23). 가 . IHD CRRT 24, 25). CRRT 가

— : —

2. 4) Myoglobin 17,800 .

1) CRRT myoglobin 30).

24, 25).

cytokine , 가 5) 가

54,000 . TNF

cyto- 30). 가 ,

kine, , arachidonic 가 가

acid 가 , CRRT 6) 가

가

TNF interleukin-6 26, 27).

CRRT , 가

CRRT 가가 3. 70 80 CRRT IHD가

가 , CRRT가

2) ARDS CRRT가 IHD

가 ARDS 가

. ARDS IHD CRRT

Cosentino 28) CRRT . IHD 32).

가 ARDS CRRT

3) . IHD

22).

CRRT 33). IHD

. Journois 29) 20- 50% 5%가

CRRT 가

O2

cytokine 가 . CRRT IHD

39. CRRT , IHD , IHD . CRRT .

IHD , 가 , CRRT 가 Keshaviah 39) 37. IHD 가 38, 39. IHD IHD .

IHD CRRT 가 IHD CRRT 가 39. CRRT 가 , IHD CRRT 가 CRRT 가 .

가 CRRT 가 4. CRRT

가 CRRT BUN 120- 165 mg/dl BUN 50- 100mg/dl

IHD 39. IHD 가 40. CRRT

가 CRRT , Table 4

IHD CRRT (Table 5)

CRRT , CRRT 39. CRRT

Table 4. Advantages of Prophylactic CRRT

- Restoration & maintenance of body fluid homeostasis
- Constant rate of detoxification, acid base & electrolyte regulation
- Facilitation of infusion therapy, drug therapy, nutritional support
- Improvement of cardiovascular functions
 - Stabilization of CV stability
 - Improvement of CV contractility
- Reduction in oxygen consumption
 - Mild hypothermia
 - Improvement of oxygen consumption
 - Oxygen delivery relationship
- Provision of aggressive ventilatory support
 - High PEEP levels
- Regulation of intrathoracic blood volume
 - Reduction in extravascular lung water
- Reduction of renal workload reduced need to maintain a high urinary flow rate
- Elimination of mediator involved in the pathophysiology of SIRS, MODS

SIRS: systemic inflammatory response syndrome
MODS: multiple-organ dysfunction syndrome

Table 5. Potential Disadvantages & Side Effects of Prophylactic CRRT

- Prolonged blood-membrane interaction
 - Induction of chronic inflammatory reaction
 - Activation of protein catabolism
 - Impairment of immunocompetence
 - Aggravation of organ dysfunction
- Losses of various substances
 - Glucose, amino acid, etc
 - Hormones and good mediators
 - Albumin
- Heat loss
 - Impairment of resistance to infections
- Decrease in oxygen delivery
 - Impairment of oxygen consumption/oxygen delivery relationship
- Unphysiologic load of organic anions(lactate)
- Need for prolonged anticoagulation
 - Risk of bleeding
 - Metabolic consequences
- Catheter associated complications
 - Risk of infections
 - Vascular complications
- Immobilization of the patient
- Time-consuming procedure
- High costs

Table 6. Complications with CRRT

Clinical	Technical
Bleeding & hematomas	Vascular access malfunction
Thrombosis	Circuit clotting & explosion
Infection & sepsis	Catheter & circuit kinking
Allergic reactions	Insufficient blood flow
Hypothermia	Line- catheter disconnection
Nutrient losses	Air embolism
Insufficient blood purification	Fluid balance errors
Hypotension	Loss of efficiency
Arrhythmias	

CRRT HVHF .

20- 30 ,

가

(coupled filtration adsorption)

500- 5,000 CRRT

가 cytokine CRRT

CRRT

Acu- men(Fresenius Medical Care, Bad Homburg, Germany)

high flux

가

가 가

high flux

(CHFD) CHFD

, high flux

Prisma(Hospal, Lyon, France)

2

CHFD hemodiafiltration

가

가

Grootendorst 44, 45 CRRT

가

high volume hemofiltration(HVHF) 50

HVHF 가 1)

CVVH 3-

4 2)

CVVH 6

60 HVHF 1977 Peter Kramer가

가 CAVH

가

CRRT

CRRT

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