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[논문]

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Dyslipidemia in chronic kidney disease

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As the average age increase, hypertension and diabetes has been gradually increasing and the prevalence of chronic kidney disease patients is rapidly increasing. Hypertension, along with diabetes, is a representative complication of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and the increases in the risk of cardiovascular disease, thereby increasing mortality. In addition, with continued decline in renal function, there is a high possibility of progression to end stage kidney failure requiring dialysis or transplantation. Dyslipidemia is known to be the common cause of CVD in diabetes and hyperten-

sion. In CKD, dyslipidemia is closely related to high risk in CVD and mortality. Thoroughly, controlling lipid profiles has been found to be a very important treatment policy not only in the general population but also in patients with diabetes and hypertension, so it is important to control dyslipidemia and set appropriate cholesterol targets. However, there was controversy over setting cholesterol targets in CKD population. Therefore, in this session, the prognostic roles and optimal lipid targets in CKD will be presented.