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Dialysis

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Can The Leptin/Adiponectin (L/A) Ratio Reflect Dialysis Patients' Survival?

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Background: The leptin/adiponectin (L/A) ratio has been suggested as an atherosclerotic index for metabolic syndrome. But, end stage renal disease (ESRD) causes adipocytokine metabolism to change drastically. We compared the L/A ratio according to dialysis modality, and analyzed the L/A ratio's effect for survival.

Methods: The study included ESRD patients who maintained dialysis from 2008 to 2011. Leptin and adiponectin levels were determined at baseline.

Results: Total 227 ESRD patients (61. 4 years old, 132 males) were enrolled. At baseline, 100 patients underwent peritoneal dialysis (PD). During 38.3±25.2 months, 32 patients died (14.2%). 121 and 71 patients maintained hemodialysis (HD) and PD, respectively. Ten patients underwent kidney transplantation. Twenty five patients changed their dialysis modality. The L/A ratio (mean 1.85) was correlated with body weight (r=0.196, p=0.003), not age (r=0.034, p=0.610). The L/A ratio in diabetes (1.5 vs 2.23, p=0.013) and male (1.28 vs 2.65, p=0.002) were decreased. The L/A ratio in HD was less than that in PD (1.25 vs 2.62, p=0.001). The difference of the L/A ratio in the non-survivor and the survivor was insignificant (2.7 vs 1.8, p=0.098). After adjusting age, sex, DM, HTN, cardiovascular disease, weight, and dialysis modality, the L/A ratio did not influence the survival.

Conclusion: The L/A ratio does not reflect outcomes in ESRD patients. these results need to be studied further with more patients and at multicenters.

Keywords: Adiponectin, Dialysis Patients, Leptin