KSN 2017 Abstract

Prevention of cardiovascular complication of HD patients : water volume control

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The important structural and functional changes of heart in end-stage renal dsiease patients on hemodialysis (HD) are left ventricular hypertrophy and failure. The major causes of these are fluid overload (FO) and hypertension. FO has been known to be a risk factor for mortality in HD patients. Achieving the optimal dry weight is a key tool for water volume control. Clinical assessment is essential for the determination of dry weight. To assess the hydration status objectively, several methods such as relative plasma volume monitoring, bioimpedance-guided fluid management have been applied to HD patients. Cardioprotective HD machines are also used to achieve dry weight while minimizing cardiovascular complications. Recent advances of water volume management in HD patients will be presented.