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Prognostic value of Cyclophilin A with vascular events in peritoneal dialysis patients

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Objectives: Cyclophilin A (CyPA) is secreted by vascular smooth muscle cells in response to oxidative stress. Oxidative stress and its related endothelial dysfunction are related to atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is main etiology for vascular events. Vascular events is the main cause of death in dialysis patients. Our group studied the relationship between CyPA and atherosclerosis 3 years ago and it was inconclusive.

Methods: As a single center prospective study, we monitored the vascular events such as myocardial infarction, angina and peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD) for 3 years after the initial CyPA analysis in 20 peritoneal dialysis patients.

Results: Among the 20 peritoneal dialysis patients, 4 vascular events were recorded. (1 myocardial death, 2 unstable angina, 1 PAOD). CyPA was higher in event group (42.32 ± 11.06 ng/mL vs. 26.27 ± 10.8 ng/mL, $p = 0.016$). Area under Curve (AUC) for CyPA was 0.742. CyPA showed 75% sensitivity and 69% specificity with above 29.9 ng/mL CyPA level.

Conclusions: Although this study has some limitation as a single center and small cohort study, CyPA might be a candidate as an early prognostic marker for vascular events in peritoneal dialysis patients. Early detection and intervention will make the fruitful peritoneal dialysis patients' lives.