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**PREVALENCE OF ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC ANOMALIES IN HEMODIALYSIS AT  
CHU IBN ROCHD**

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**Objectives:** The objective of this study to assess cardiovascular complications in chronic hemodialysis patients in the nephrology and hemodialysis department of the Ibn Rochd University Hospital.

**Methods:** Descriptive cross-sectional study with retrospective collection, having focused on 70 patients with chronic renal failure on dialysis, within the hemodialysis service of the IBN ROCHD CHU.

**Results:** The records of 70 chronic hemodialysis patients were explored, the sex ratio was M/W 1.1 with a slight male predominance. The average age was 46.5 years with extremes ranging from 16 to 93 years. The initial nephropathy was an indeterminate nephropathy in 53.5%, glomerular in 29.5%, diabetic in 7% and hypertensive in 1.4%. The age of the periodic hemodialysis treatment in our patients varied from 1 month to 44 years, with an average duration of 17.3 years. 91.5% of patients had an arteriovenous fistula as a vascular approach, 8.4% of patients were dialysis on a catheter. A cardiac ultrasound was normal in 19% of hemodialysis patients. Echocardiographic abnormalities are dominated by valve lesions which represent 49.5%, followed by left ventricular enlargement (14.5%), then comes dilated cardiomyopathy (12%), And pulmonary hypertension represents only 3.8%.

**Conclusions:** Echocardiography is a non-invasive, available and reproducible test that can accurately diagnose a heart defect. It is an essential tool in the care of the hemodialysis patient who dies every second time from a cardiac cause. Early detection and management of chronic renal failure can certainly prevent these complications