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Study of the structure of cardiovascular diseases in patients with CKD on hemodialysis of the rural population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

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Objectives: Study of the structure of cardiovascular pathology in patients with CKD stage V on HD of the rural population of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Methods: We examined country's rural population in the regional multidisciplinary medical center of the Syrdarya region. The study included 61 patients resident in rural areas, 39 of them were men (64%) and 22 women (36%). We excluded patients under the age of 18 and patients living in the cities of the region. The mean age of the patients was 45.5 ± 12 years. All patients underwent HD sessions 12 hours a week. The duration of HD was 16 months (6-96). The main diseases were chronic glomerulonephritis (n-38), chronic pyelonephritis (n-6), diabetes mellitus (n-11), urolithiasis (n-3), lupus (n-1) and polycystic kidney disease (n-2). We evaluated the performance of the cardiovascular system. For the analysis of the cardiovascular system, all patients underwent examinations in accordance with international guidelines.

Results: During the study, 57% (n-34, $P < 0,001$) of all examined patients determined the pathology of the cardiovascular system based on complaints, examination and the results of laboratory diagnostic examinations. 22 (36%) of all examined had hypertension, which was controlled by antihypertensive drugs. No malignant arterial hypertension was observed. 4 (6.5%) patients complained of angina attacks. Chronic heart failure was diagnosed in 3 patients (5%). Various types of arrhythmias were also observed (n-6): in 3 (5%) patients, atrial fibrillation was detected, in 1 ventricular extrasystole (1.6%) and atrioventricular block 1 degree was observed in 2 patients (3.3%).

Conclusions: The defeat of the cardiovascular system is a link in the structure of pathologies of patients with CKD in the rural population of Uzbekistan. The leading place in the structure of cardiovascular pathology is occupied by arterial hypertension, coronary heart disease and chronic heart failure.

Figure 1. The ratio of cardiovascular disease

