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The structure of cardiovascular pathology in patients with CKD terminal stage on hemodialysis of the urban population of Uzbekistan

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

Methods: We examined urban population in 3 large nephrology clinics of Uzbekistan. The study included 32 patients resident in urban areas, 16 of them were men (50%) and 16 women (50%). We excluded patients under the age of 18 and patients living in rural areas. All patients were diagnosed with CKD terminal stage, based on GFR calculated according to the formula CKD-Epi (according to KDIGO). The mean age of the patients was $51,2 \pm 13$ years. All patients underwent HD sessions 12 hours a week. The duration of HD was 58 months (2-265). The main diseases were chronic glomerulonephritis (n-6), chronic pyelonephritis (n-1), diabetes mellitus (n-6), urolithiasis (n-11), polycystic kidney disease (n-2), interstitial nephritis (n-1), urethral malformations(n-2) and various obstructive uropathies(n-3). For the analysis of the cardiovascular system, all patients underwent examinations in accordance with international guidelines.

Results: During the study, 44% (n-14) of all examined patients determined the pathology of the cardiovascular system based on complaints, examination and the results of laboratory diagnostic examinations. 14 (44%) of all examined had hypertension, which was controlled by antihypertensive drugs. No malignant arterial hypertension was observed. 3 (9.3%) patients complained of angina attacks. Chronic heart failure was diagnosed in 1 patient (3.1%). Almost 41% (n = 13) of patients were diagnosed with varying degrees of renal anemia.

Conclusions: Based on the examination of 32 patients with ESRD, it can be concluded that cardiovascular pathology plays a leading role in the deterioration of patients in the urban population of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the results of the study, 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

