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Evaluation of chronic kidney disease in patients with rheumatoid arthritis and osteoarthritis

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Objectives: To study of the frequency of occurrence of chronic kidney damage in patients with articular syndrome of inflammatory and degenerative nature

Methods: The study included 80 case histories of patients with osteoarthritis (OA) (46 men and 34 women, age from 24 to 84 years old) and 68 case history of patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) (34 women and 32 men, average age from 24 to 71 years) were analyzed. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) formula. In the group of patients with OA, GFR ≥ 90 ml / min was detected in 9 (11,25%) people, GFR 60–89 ml / min - in 35 (43.75%), GFR < 60 ml / min - in 28 (35%) people.

Results: The stud showed that reliable factors affecting the function of the kidneys in these patients were age, stage of the disease, as well as concomitant pathology, especially of the cardiovascular system. The incidence of CKD in patients with OA and RA was 75 and 67.8%, respectively. When analyzing comparable groups of patients under the age of 60, without an established diagnosis of kidney damage and clinically pronounced signs of atherosclerosis, the prevalence of CKD in the group of patients with RA was 75%, in the group of patients with OA - 89%, but the decrease in GFR less than 60 ml / min was significantly more often diagnosed in patients with RA (24.6%)

Conclusions: Thus, the incidence of CKD in degenerative and inflammatory joint diseases did not statistically significantly differ, however, in patients with RA there are almost 2 times more patients with severe renal impairment, which may be associated not only with drug effects on renal function