Abstract Type : Oral presentation
Abstract Submission No.: A-0181
Abstract Topic : Fluid, Electrolyte and Acid-base Disorder

EFFICACY OF CINACALCET FOR THE TREATMENT OF SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN DIALYSIS PATIENTS: A SINGLE-CENTER EXPERIENCE

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Objectives : We decided to study the effectiveness of cinacalcet in dialysis patients in the Uzbek population.
Methods : We randomly selected 50 patients on dialysis. We divided the patients into two groups: group A consisted of 30 patients who were prescribed cinacalcet at a dose of 30 mg/day in addition to the treatment, and group B consisted of 20 patients who served as a control group. The patients were examined for 3 months; the control points were the 30th and 90th days.
Results : The calcium level in group A before treatment was 2.48±0.47 mmol/l and significantly decreased after treatment, amounting to 2.17±0.38 mmol/l ($p<0.05$). In group B, it was 2.51±0.56 mmol/l and 2.49±0.97 mmol/l ($p>0.05$), respectively. Blood phosphorus in group A, after 90 days, decreased from 2.83±0.86 mmol/l to 1.72±0.76 mmol/l, and in group B from 2.81±0.91 mmol/l to 2.73±0.65 mmol/l. Before the study, the PTH level in group A was 1132.3±182.7 pg/ml, in group B – 1083.9±169.3 pg/ml. After 30 days of the study, in group PTH decreased by 18% and was 928.5±98.7 pg/ml ($P<0.05$), while in group B it changed insignificantly – 1053.7±158.6 pg/ml ($P>0.05$). On the 90th day of treatment, the PTH level in group A decreased by another 16%, amounting to 779.9±83.7 pg/ml ($P<0.05$), thereby decreasing by 31.1% ($P<0.05$) from the initial level. And in group B it remained at approximately the same level, amounting to 1032.1±143.8 pg/ml. Also, in group A, the symptoms of hyperparathyroidism symptoms such as pain in bones and joints, muscle weakness, fatigue, decreased tone decreased in patients and the well-being of patients improved, which was not observed in patients in group B.
Conclusions : In patients who received cinacalcet at a dose of 30 mg/day in addition to their current treatment, PTH levels decreased by more than 30% compared to the control group without cinacalcet.