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Effect of Smoking on Kidney Function Status in Patients With Acute Coronary Syndrome

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Objectives : To examine the effect of smoking on kidney function in Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS) patients

Methods : A retrospective cohort study design was conducted on data obtained from the medical record of ACS patients at Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital, Makassar.

Results : Research conducted on 293 subjects which consists of 227 (77.5%) men and 66 (22.5%) female. The largest ACS group was IMA-EST with 134 (45.7%) subjects. The risk factors for diabetes mellitus (DM) and hypertension were 93 (31.7%) and 173 (59.0%) subjects, respectively. Total subjects who smoked were 151 (51.5%) subjects. In the group with estimated GFR 60 ml/min/1.73 m² or less, there were 108 (67.1%) subjects were smokers and 53 (32.7%) were non-smokers. On the other hand, in the group with estimated GFR > 60 ml/min/1.73 m², 43 (32.6%) subjects were smokers and 89 (67.4%) were non-smokers. The correlation was tested with Chi-square test, and it was statistically significant (p=0.000). If the risk of ACS subjects is calculated, smokers have a 4.21 times risk of developing CKD (eGFR 60 ml/min/1.73 m²) compared to non-smokers.

Conclusions : Smoking increases the risk of decreased kidney function status (CKD incidence) in ACS subjects

table 1.jpg

Variables	N	%
Gender		
Male	227	77,5
Female	66	22,5
Smoking		
No	142	48,5
Yes	151	51,5
ACS type		
APTS	39	13,3
IMA NEST	120	41,0
IMA EST	134	45,7

table 1.jpg

	Smoking n (%)		p	OR
	Yes	No		
eGFR > 60	43 (32,6)	89 (67,4)		
eGFR ≤ 60	108 (67,1)	53 (32,9)	0,000	4,21
Total	151 (100)	142 (100)		