KSN SEOUL, KOREA 2023
April 27(Thu) - 30(Sun), 2023
Coex, Seoul, Korea

Abstract Type : Oral
Abstract Submission No. : 1636

CARDIOVASCULAR COMORBIDITY AND SURVIVAL IN DIALYSIS PATIENTS: A COHORT STUDY OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF UZBEKISTAN

Olimkhon Sharapov
Department of Nephrology, Republican Specialized Scientific Practical Medical Center of Nephrology and Kidney transplantation, Uzbekistan

Objectives: Patients on hemodialysis die in 50-70% of cases due to cardiovascular diseases. The mortality rate of dialysis patients from CVD is 10-30 times higher than in the general population. Uzbekistan is a country with a rural population of 17 million. In this regard, it is of interest to study the survival rate of Uzbek population of chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients receiving hemodialysis.

Methods: We observed 61 rural patients (39 men and 22 women) on hemodialysis for 30 months in Syrdarya region of Uzbekistan. The average age was 45.5±14.3 years. The patients were divided into 2 groups depending on the presence of CVD: Group A included 34 patients (22 men and 12 women) without CVD. Group B consisted of 27 (17 men and 10 women) patients with CVD.

Results: Our analysis showed that 39.3% (n=24) of all patients survived and continued to receive hemodialysis, 13.1% (n=8) underwent Tx and 47.6% (n=29) patients died. During the first 12 months, 11 patients died (38% of all deaths), in the next 12 months another 8 (28%) patients died, and 10 (34%) patients died within 6 months of a 3rd year. In group A, 47.1% (n=16) patients survived, 14.7% (n=5) underwent Tx, and 38.2% (n=13) patients died. In group B, 29.6% (n=8) continued to receive HD, 11.1% (n=3) underwent Tx, and 59.3% (n=16) patients died. In the Kaplan-Meier survival analysis, S(t) in group A was 0.568 [95% confidence interval (CI) 0.39-0.75], and in group B it was 0.346 [95 % CI 0.15-0.54].

Conclusions: A 30-month prospective analysis of the survival rate shows that more than half of patients die during follow-up [S(t)=0.46]. The analysis shows that dialysis patients without CVD have a 64.2% higher survival rate than patients with CVD.