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SURVIVAL STUDY OF DIALYSIS PATIENTS WITH CONCOMITANT CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Olimkhon Sharapov

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

Objectives: Comparative study of survival rates in dialysis patients, depending on the presence of CVD.

Methods: We conducted a prospective cohort study of 165 patients (90 men, 75 women) in 3 different dialysis centers in Uzbekistan for 30 months. The mean age was 48.1 ± 14.1 years. Among the examined dialysis patients, 56% (n=92) of patients (52 men and 40 women) had CVD and 44% (n=73) of patients (38 men and 35 women) did not have CVD. The main CVDs were arterial hypertension, coronary heart disease, heart failure and various arrhythmias.

Results: 43.6% (n=72) of all patients died, 56.4% (n=93) of patients survived (of which 11 underwent kidney transplantation). The main causes of death in dialysis patients were acute cardiovascular failure, acute respiratory failure, acute cerebrovascular accident, coma and acute bleeding. In patients with CVD, sudden cardiac death accounted for 63% (n=30) of all causes of death, while in patients without CVD it was 59% (n=14). Among the deceased patients, 68.1% (n=49) of patients had CVD, and among the survivors, 53.7% (n=44) did not have CVD. There were 31.7% more patients without CVD who continued to receive dialysis than among patients diagnosed with CVD. Dialysis patients with CVD who died within 30 months of prospective follow-up had 39.6% more deaths than those without CVD. Survival in patients with CVD was 0.44 [95% CI 0.34-0.55], and in patients without CVD it was 0.67 [95% CI 0.55-0.78].

Conclusions: More than 80% of dialysis patients with CKD die due to CVD. The main place in the structure of mortality is occupied by sudden cardiac death, which is the cause of death of more than 60% of deceased patients. Cardiovascular comorbidity adversely affects the survival of dialysis patients in Uzbekistan. In dialysis patients without CVD in Uzbekistan, the survival rate is 33% higher than in patients with CVD.

Figure 1. Survival of dialysis patients with and without CVD