

#1984 - The predictive role of vitamin D, ferritin and inflammation (CRP) in the adequacy of dialysis in chronic hemodialysis patients in the Vavan's dialysis center of from 2016 to 2017

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Body

Background: Sufficient dialysis dose is a helpful for improving the symptoms of uremia, improving the nutritional and functional status of the patient, and finally improving the quality of life of patients and reducing mortality in chronic dialysis patients. The aim of this study was to determine the predictive role of vitamin D, ferritin and CRP levels in the adequacy of dialysis in chronic hemodialysis patients.

Methods: The study was done as a cross-sectional in chronic hemodialysis patients at the Soodeh hemodialysis center. Inclusion criteria include age > 18 year and at least three months dialysis. After receiving the history and data required, patients were received a fasting blood sample. All samples were sent to a laboratory and measurements were made at the same center. Regarding the fact that patients were dialysed three times a week, the average CRP, ferritin and vitamin D serum, as well as the amount of dialysis adequacy, were calculated and recorded during these three sessions. Dialysis adequacy was measured based on the Kt / V criterion.

Results: In general, 176 patients with inclusion criteria participated in this study. Patients included 102 males (58%) and 74 women (42%). The mean age of the patients was 54.14 ± 13.98 years (18-85 years). The mean weight of patients was 68.07 ± 14.17 kg (36- 120 kg). 23 cases (13.1%) had a previous history of kidney transplantation. The mean dialysis time in the patients was 6.38 ± 5.29 years (1-28 years). The type of opiate dialysis in 132 patients (75%) was fistula and in 44 patients (25%) was Shaldon. There is significant relationship between serum ferritin levels, serum vitamin D level and patient kt / v.

Conclusions: Finally, the findings from the study showed that CRP had no proper role in predicting the adequacy of

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dialysis in patients with chronic hemodialysis. But, it been significant relationship between dialysis adequacy and vitamin D and ferritin levels. It can be stated that two levels of vitamin D and ferritin levels are helpful in predicting the adequacy of dialysis in patients.

Key words: vitamin D, ferritin, inflammation, CRP, dialysis adequacy, chronic hemodialysis

References

Generate date 03 November 2018 16:06