

SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN ELDERLY HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS

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Objectives:

To determine the signs of secondary hyperparathyroidism in elderly hemodialysis patients (over 65 years old) compared with younger patients. To identify the relationship between the development of secondary hyperparathyroidism in elderly patients and the length of renal replacement therapy.

Methods:

48 elderly patients (aged over 65) with CKD stage V receiving renal hemodialysis replacement therapy were examined. Males accounted for - 44% females - 56%. All patients underwent determination of the level of intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH) by immunochemiluminiscent analysis method. They were divided into groups according to the level of iPTH (less and over 300 pg/ml) and the duration of replacement renal therapy (less and more than five years). The level indexes of intact parathyroid hormone in elderly patients (48 people) were compared with the level indexes of the group of patients aged less than 65 years (160 people). The obtained data were analyzed using nonparametric statistical methods (Fisher's exact test and Pearson criterion (chi-square test for independence)).

Results:

iPTH levels ranged from 42 to 2496 pg / ml in our study in 48 hemodialysis patients aged over 65 years. 37 patients among them had iPTH below 300 pg / ml. All of them were on hemodialysis for less than 5 years. Elevated levels of iPTH 300 pg / ml were detected in 11 patients. Five of them were on dialysis for more than 5 years, 6 persons - less than 5 years. It was accurately revealed that secondary hyperparathyroidism symptoms often manifest themselves with a long stay on hemodialysis therapy in the age group over 65 years of ($P \leq 0.05$). In the group of hemodialysis patients aged less than 65 years the level of iPTH 300 pg / ml was determined in 99 patients, less than 300 pg / ml- in 61 patients. It was accurately revealed that secondary hyperparathyroidism develop more often in younger patients than in elderly ones (chi-square ≥ 10.83).

Conclusions:

Secondary hyperparathyroidism occurs more frequently in younger hemodialysis patients compared with the elderly ones, and in elderly patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy for a long time.

References:

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