

# SURVIVAL AND SAVINGS ON LOW-PROTEIN DIETS: A MULTIPLE CHOICE SIMPLIFIED APPROACH



Methods:

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### Objectives:

Concerns on the long-term safety of low-protein

n the discussion on the "best moment" to start

dialysis, attention switched from slowing of the

kidney function decline to the effects of delaying

The aim of the study was to analyse survival in a

cohort of patients treated by low-protein diets,

December 2007- September 2012, with regard

to baseline clinical conditions and low-protein

followed in the same setting in the period

liets limits their use in Nephrology.

dialysis on survival.

liet chosen.

Patients with CKD stages 4-5 or progressive stage 3, without contraindications (multiple comorbidity, malnutrition, short life expectancy), were offered two main dietary options, both with a protein intake of 0.6 g/Kg/day:

A- simplified vegan supplemented diet (LPD-KA)

B- based on "aproteic" commercial food (LPD-ACF).

Survival analysis employed Kaplan-Meier curves and Cox model; renal death, patient death and combined outcome (death-dialysis) were analysed. A separate analysis was performed for GRF<15 mL/min; in this group, a comparison with dialysis took into account standardized mortality rates, with respect to the Italian Dialysis Registry and the USRDS.

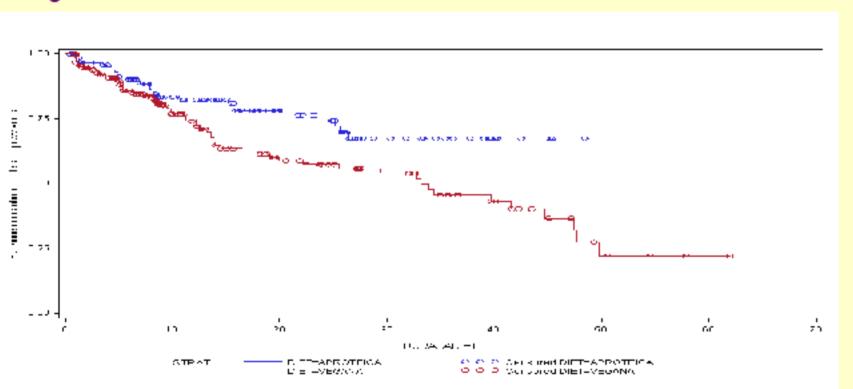
### Results:

n the 5 years of the study, 307 patients started a LPD (LPD-KA: 185 patients, 222 patient-years; LPD-ACF: 122 patients, 177 patientears).

Patients on LPD-KA were younger (63 vs 74 years p<0.0001), had lower GFR and comorbidity (17 vs 23 mL/min; no comorbidity 18% vs 1% p<0.001) and higher proteinuria (1.4 vs 0.7 g/day p<0.001).

The analysis of the separate outcomes (patient survival and renal survival) underlines an advantage for LPD-KA as for mortality and of PD-ACF as for kidney survival; however, the two populations are different and death is an attrition bias with respect to start of dialysis. Thus in the multivariate analysis, death and combined outcomes (death or dialysis) were not influenced by the diet chosen.

### SURVIVAL ANALYSIS (combined outcomes) K-M curves stratified by diet: LPD-KA- red line LPD-ACF blue line



#### MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS (combined outocomes) COX

Parametro	DF	Stima dei parametri	Errore standard	Chi- quadrato	Pr> ChiQuadr	Rapporto rischio	Limiti di confider rapport rischio a	nza del o di
APROTEICA	1	-0.23614	0.27689	0.7273	0.3938	0.790	0.459	1.359
SEX	1	0.07861	0.23458	0.1123	0.7375	1.082	0.683	1.713
ETA1	1	0.44635	0.30643	2.1217	0.1452	1.563	0.857	2.849
ETA2	1	0.38990	0.28654	1.8515	0.1736	1.477	0.842	2.590
PROT0	1	-0.91425	0.29643	9.5124	0.0020	0.401	0.224	0.71
PROT1	1	-1.09372	0.32896	11.0539	0.0009	0.335	0.176	0.63
NESSUNA	1	-0.95535	0.39130	5.9609	0.0146	0.385	0.179	0.82
UNA	1	0.09837	0.26394	0.1389	0.7094	1.103	0.658	1.851
GFR2	1	-2.73092	0.60869	20.1291	<.0001	0.065	0.020	0.21
GFR3	1	-0.83961	0.22878	13.4684	0.0002	0.432	0.276	0.67

#### RELATIVE RISK OF DEATH on diet for patients with GFR<15 mL/min was .5 with respect to the Italian Dialysis Registry 0.4 with respect to the USRDS and

	Mortalita per 100 aa pz (%)	Attesi	Osservati	RR
Aproteica	11,22%i	33,56	21	0,62
Vegame	5,41%	29,42	12	0,41
Aproteica + Vegena	8,270h	62,98	33	0,52
Aproteica (GFR<15 CPK EPI)	2 1,49% b	6,29	6	0,95
Vegana (GFR=15 CPK- EPI)	<b>5,94</b> %	12,04	5	0,41
Aproteica   Vegana	9,81%	18,33	11	0.60

Mitch WE, Remuzzi G. J Am SocNephrol 2004 Jan; 15(1): 234-237.

	Mortalita per 100 anni paz (%)	Attesi	Osservati	RR
Αρτυτείσα	11,45%	36,38	17	0,47
Vegona	7 <b>,86</b> %i	28,05	9	0,32
Aproteira   Vegana	9,89%	64,43	26	0,40
Aproteira (GFR<15 CPK-RPh	17,02%	2,38	2	0,69
Vegena (GFH<15 CPK-EPI)	8,16%i	9,00	3	0,33
Aproteical Vegana	10,31%	11,88	5	0.42

The cost of one year of dialysis (rounded up at 50,000 Euros) corresponds to over 50 patient-years on LPD. We observed 127 patientears with GFR<15 mL/min, roughly corresponding to saving 5 million Euros compared to "early dialysis".

## References:

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### Conclusions:

Our data support the safety of LPDs, suggesting at least survival equivalence and an economical advantage as compared to "early" dialysis. The substantial equivalence between the two LPD studied supports the policy of allowing patients choosing the preferred diet option.

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http://www.usrds.org/2012/pdf/v2 ch5 12.pdf