Predictive Value for Galectin 3 and NTproBNP in Hemodialysis Patients

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OBJECTIVES

Galectin-3 is a member of the β-galactoside binding lectin family; it plays an important role in inflammation, tumor growth and fibrosis. It promotes fibroblast proliferation and collagen synthesis, transforming growth factor-beta activation, and subsequent left ventricular dysfunction; it contributes to cardiac remodeling, and to development and progression of heart failure.

This biomarker was associated with cardiovascular events and death in general population and in a post hoc analysis of the 4D study (German Diabetes Mellitus Dialysis), which included 1168 hemodialysis patients with diabetes. We studied the association of galectin-3 and NTproBNP with cardiovascular events and mortality in a prospective cohort study of stable hemodialysis patients.

METHODS

Baseline sertum concentration of galectin -3 and NTproBNP were measured in 173 stable dialysis patients from two dialysis cohort.

The participants were followed for a composite outcome (all-cause mortality and major CVE, including death, stroke, and myocardial infarction

RESULTS

The mean age was 58.6±14.8 years, 48.6% were male and 16.8% had diabetes.

The median levels of galectin-3 and NT-proBNP were 28.1 (IQR 18.7-40.4) and 4234 (1826.5-11581) pg/mL, respectively.

We further divided the patients into four groups according to median galectin-3 and NT-proBNP:

- Group 1: low NT-proBNP low galectin-3;
- Group 2: low NT-proBNP high galectin-3;
- Group 3: high NT-proBNP low galectin-3;
- Group 4: high NT-proBNP high galectin-3 values.

During a median follow-up of 36 months, there were 47 incident outcomes.

There was an increased risk for the outcome in patients with both NTproBNP and galectin-3 values above the median (Group 4: HR=3.65, 95%CI 1.45-9.21), but not if only one of these biomarkers was above the median (Groups 2 and 3) – see figure 1 and table 1.

Age, hypertension, albumin and phosphorus levels were also associated with the outcome in the univariable Cox analysis (Table 1).

In the multivariable Cox analysis (Table 1), including all univariable associated with the outcome, only patients from Group 4 remained associated with an increased risk for death or CVE (HR=3.34, 95%Cl 1.30-8.56).

	Univariate analysis			Multivariate analysis		
	HRa	95% CI	P	HRa	95% CI	P
NT-proBNP and Galectin3 groups					•	
Group 1	Reference			Reference		
Group 2	2.11	0.79-5.63	0.13	2.38	0.88-6.44	0.09
Group 3	1.98	0.73-5.35	0.18	1.95	0.70-5.44	0.20
Group 4	3.65	1.45-9.21	0.006	3.34	1.30-8.56	0.012
Age, years	1.03	1.01-1.06	0.004	1.02	0.99-1.05	0.10
Hypertension	0.49	0.27-0.93	0.03	0.65	0.34-1.24	0.19
Albumin, g/dL	0.29	0.11-0.82	0.02	0.56	0.18-1.73	0.31
Phosphorus, mg/dL	0.85	0.72-0.99	0.048	0.93	0.77-1.12	0.46

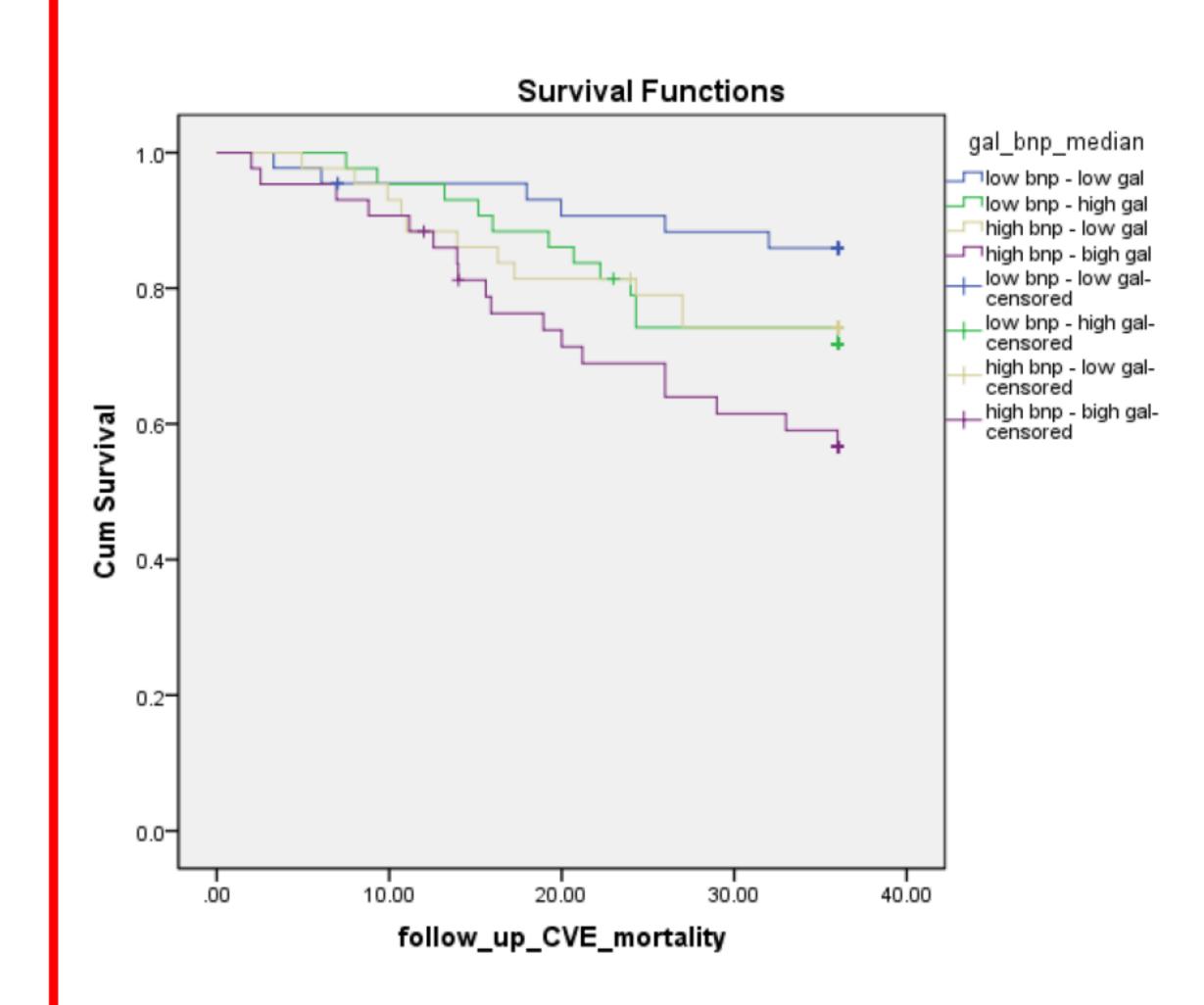


Figure nr. 1 - . Relation between Galectin3, NTproBNP and main outcome

CONCLUSIONS

The combination of Galectin-3 and NTproBNP is a strong predictor of mortality and cardiovascular events in asympthomatic dialysis patients.

This combination improved significantly the prognostic value compared with each parameter alone

Table 1. Cox survival analysis for the main outcome.

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