

Concurrent Seasonal Variations in Interdialytic Weight Gain and Serum Sodium Levels



Alice Topping, Yuedong Wang, Jochen G. Raimann, Len Usvyat, Peter Kotanko and Franklin Maddux Renal Research Institute, NYC, USA; UC Santa Barbara, USA; Fresenius Medical Care- North America, Waltham, USA

Introduction

• Interdialytic weight gain (IDWG) and serum sodium levels (SNa+) show an inverse relationship in maintenance hemodialysis (HD) patients, possibly related to the dialysate-to-serum sodium gradient and intradialytic sodium loading [1]. Seasonal variations in IDWG (both absolute and relative to body weight) have been established, with lesser IDWG in summer compared to winter [2], while SNa+ has been previously shown to have temporal variability in individual HD patients [3] with only a moderate peak during winter [4]. High SNa+ levels have been associated with lower mortality risk, while higher IDWG is positively associated with the risk of death [5, 6]. We aim to further understand the relationship between IDWG and SNa+ levels through an analysis of seasonal variations of these parameters.

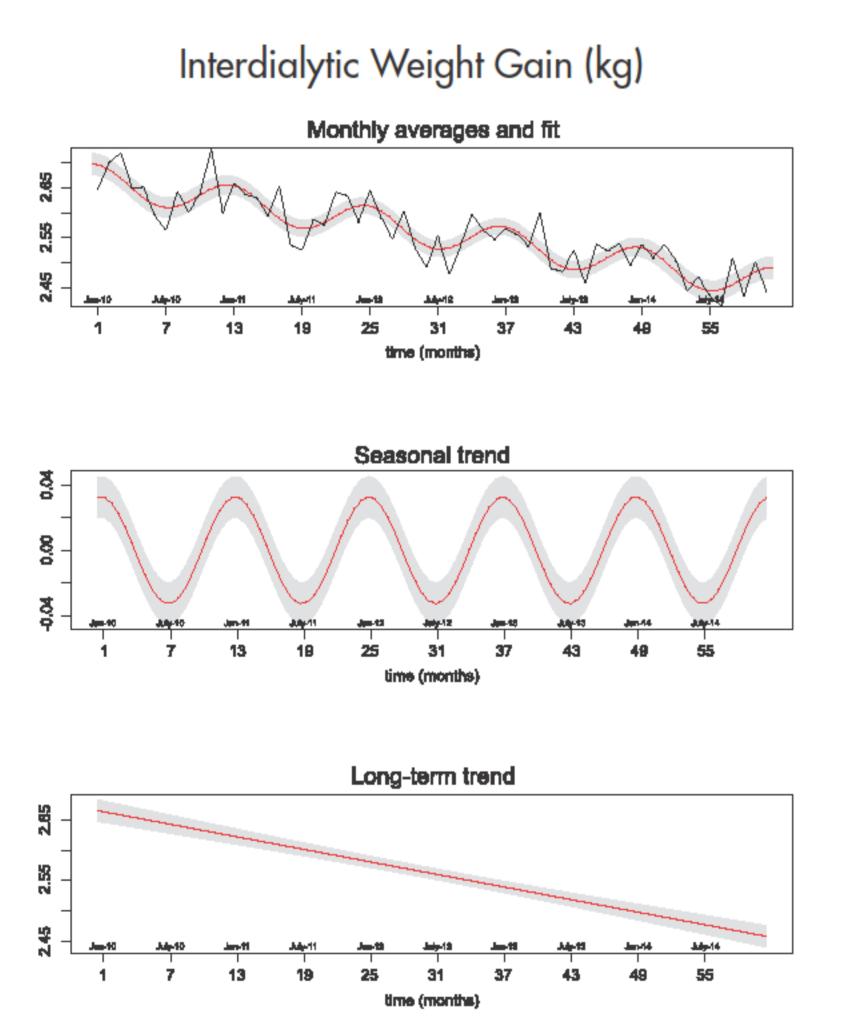
Methods

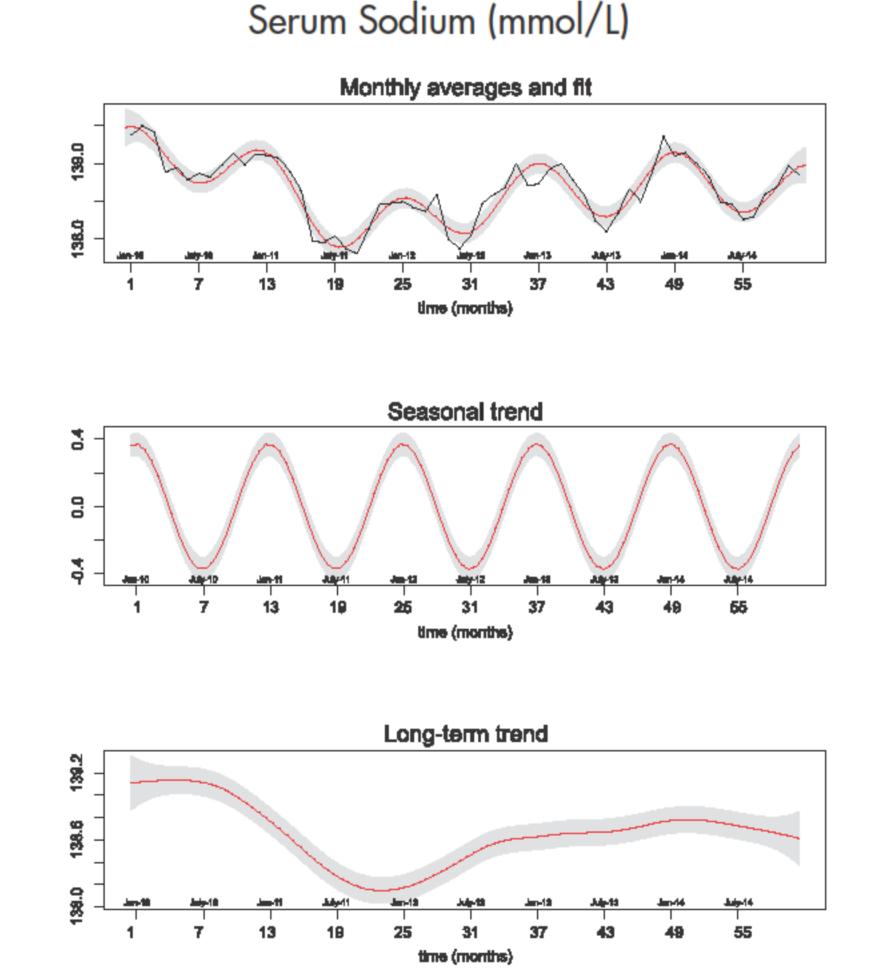
All patients receiving HD in Fresenius Medical Care North America (FMC NA) clinics from 1/2010 to 12/2014 were
included in this analysis. Both the seasonal trend and long-term trends were estimated together using partial spline
models [7]. The plots show an overall fit which includes month (seasonal effect) and year (long term effect), the seasonal
trend, and the long-term trend.

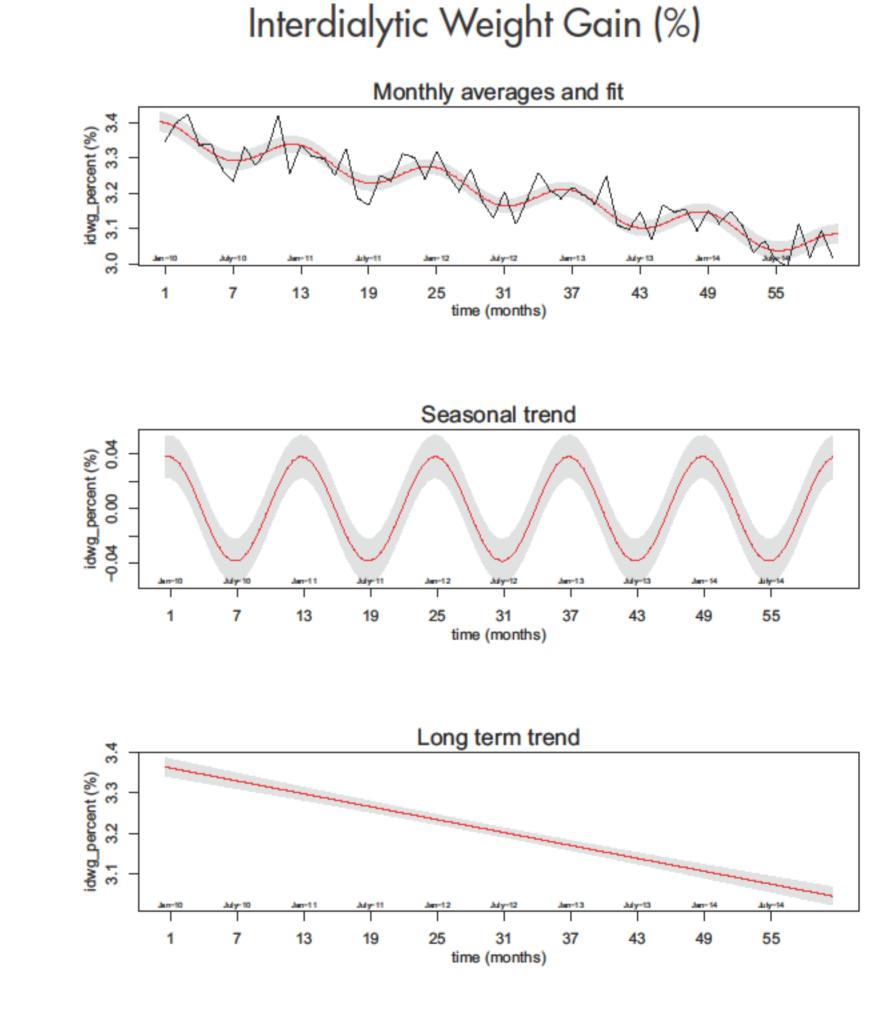
Results

• The final sample included 354,572 patients from 2,437 facilities. Mean relative (% of body weight) and absolute IDWG and SNa+ exhibit seasonal variations, peaking in January reaching a nadir in July. This finding is consistent over the entire study period.

Seasonal Variation and Trends in Absolute and Relative Interdialytic Weight Gain and Serum Sodium







Conclusion

• These findings confirm previous results of seasonality of IDWG, however provide new insights into the variability of SNa⁺ and leads us to hypothesize on the interrelation between these two parameters. Future studies are needed analyzing to what extent sodium loading is affected by the seasonality of serum sodium and how this may affect the seasonality of IDWG. In addition, the effect of seasons on salt and fluid intake need further exploration.

References

- 1. Mc Causland FR, Brunelli SM, Waikar SS. Dialysate sodium, serum sodium and mortality in maintenance hemodialysis. Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation 2012;27(4):1613-1618
- 2. Guinsburg AM, Usvyat LA, Etter M, et al. Seasonal variations in mortality and clinical indicators in international hemodialysis populations from the MONDO registry. BMC Nephrology 2015;16(1):1-10
- 3. Peixoto AJ, Gowda N, Parikh CR, *et al.* Long-term stability of serum sodium in hemodialysis patients. Blood purification 2010;29(3):264-267
- 4. Cheung AK, Yan G, Greene T, et al. Seasonal variations in clinical and laboratory variables among chronic hemodialysis patients. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology 2002;13(9):2345-2352
- 5. Kalantar-Zadeh K, Regidor DL, Kovesdy CP, *et al.* Fluid retention is associated with cardiovascular mortality in patients undergoing long-term hemodialysis. Circulation 2009;119(5):671-679
- 6. Hecking M, Karaboyas A, Saran R, et al. Predialysis serum sodium level, dialysate sodium, and mortality in maintenance hemodialysis patients: the Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS). Am J Kidney Dis 2012;59(2):238-248
- 7. Wang, Y. Smoothing splines methods and applications. Chapman & Hall: 2011.

Poster: SP397 | Topics: Dialysis, Extracorpeal Dialysis: Techniques and Adequacy Alice Topping, alice.topping@rriny.com Renal Research Institute | 315 E 62nd ST 4th floor | NY, NY 10065







