

Aortic diseases in patients with APKD on hemodialysis

Katerina Ristoska

PZU Sistina nefroplus, Macedonia



Cardiovascular complications are a common cause of increased mortality in patients on an HD program. APKD is a common hereditary disease leading to CKD and the need for hemodialysis treatment, associated with important clinical extravascular and vascular manifestations, such as aneurysmal aortic enlargement, aortic dissection, intracerebral aneurysms without and with complications, hypertension, etc. The prevalence of ADPKD ranges from 1: 400 to 1: 1000 and is a leading cause for ESRD development, affecting 12.5 million people globally and is a 4 leading cause for ESRD. The incidence and risk of developing aortic aneurysms and aortic dissection in patients with APKD is unclear due to the insufficient number of studies and data, especially for patients on hemodialysis program. Our study included all patients who performed hemodialysis treatment in the period 01.03.2014 to 29.02.2020 (n = 1676). From them in the 338 patients was diagnosed APKD (20.17%). Non-APKD group was set up as the comparison control group at 1:10 ratio whose number is 1338. The results indicate that patients with APKD have a higher frequency of comorbidities, unlike those of non-APKD group. The development of aortic aneurysms in patients with APKD was significantly more frequent than in non-APKD patients (59.17% vs. 2.99%, p <0.0001). Mortality from complications of aortic aneurysm was significantly higher in the APKD group (5.03% vs 0.82%, p <0.0001). 95% of patients with APKD had high blood pressure and thus a very high risk of developing aortic dissection. 15.79% were undergoing aortic surgery because of acute aortic dissection

and were implanted on a prosthesis. From them 6.67%, died after five years since the operation. The risk of developing aortic aneurysms, as well as the development of complications, with patients with APKD on hemodialysis program is the significantly increase in comparison with those patients who do not have APKD.

Biography

Katerina Ristoska has completed her Graduation in Medical Faculty, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, where she also attended her specialization in internal medicine. Currently, she is the Author and Coauthor of 57 publications at the international congresses at home and abroad, as same in the several other journals. She was Contributor on two multi-centric studies of pharmaceutical company "Krka-Farma" DOOEL Skopje. She is a Fellow of New Westminster College, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada; Member of The Macedonian Association of internal medicine, ESC, EAPCI, HFA, EACVI, EAPC and ACCA; Member of ESC Council on Cardiovascular Nursing and Allied Professions, ESC Council on Hypertension, ESC Council on Valvular Heart Disease, the Member of Working Group on Grown-up Congenital Heart Disease, the Member of Working Group on Aorta & Peripheral vascular disease; Member of ERA-EDTA Diabetes Group, ERA- EDTA EUREKA -M Working Group of European renal and Cardiovascular medicine, ERA - EDTA CKD- MBD Working Group and an Accredited Examiner of a doctor's professional exam for obtaining a work license and Editor-In-Chief in the International Journal of Medicine and Healthcare and Section Editor in the Interdisciplinary Studies, for Healthcare in International Journal Anglisticum.