

Αναιμία και γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία στην Χρόνια Νεφρική Νόσο

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Γνωσιακή διαδικασία (cognition)

- Η γνωσιακή διαδικασία αναφέρεται στο σύνολο των νοητικών διεργασιών και διαδικασιών που συνδέονται με την απόκτηση, την κατανόηση και τη χρήση της γνώσης.
- Αυτές οι διαδικασίες περιλαμβάνουν τη σκέψη, τη μάθηση, την αντίληψη και την ανάλυση των πληροφοριών μέσω της εμπειρίας και των αισθήσεων.
- Περιλαμβάνει διάφορες πτυχές πνευματικών λειτουργιών και διαδικασιών υψηλού επιπέδου όπως η προσοχή, η μνήμη, η γνώση, η λήψη αποφάσεων, ο προγραμματισμός, η συλλογιστική, η κρίση, η κατανόηση της αντίληψης, η γλώσσα και η αντίληψη και κατανόηση των οπτικών πληροφοριών και των χωρικών σχέσεων μεταξύ των αντικειμένων.
- Οι γνωσιακές διαδικασίες χρησιμοποιούν την υπάρχουσα γνώση και παράγουν νέα γνώση.

Γνωσιακές διαταραχές (cognitive disorders)

- Οι γνωσιακές διαταραχές είναι μια μεγαλύτερη οντότητα που αποτελεί μέρος των νευρογνωστικών διαταραχών.
- Οι γνωσιακές διαταραχές ορίζονται ως οποιαδήποτε διαταραχή που βλάπτει σημαντικά τις γνωσιακές λειτουργίες ενός ατόμου σε σημείο που η φυσιολογική λειτουργία στην κοινωνία είναι αδύνατη χωρίς θεραπεία.
- Η νόσος Αλτσχάιμερ είναι η πιο γνωστή πάθηση που σχετίζεται με τη γνωσιακή εξασθένηση.

Γνωσιακό έλλειμμα (cognitive deficit)

- Το γνωσιακό έλλειμμα (cognitive deficit) είναι ένας περιεκτικός όρος που χρησιμοποιείται για να περιγράψει την έκπτωση διαφορετικών γνωστικών τομέων.
- Το γνωσιακό έλλειμμα δεν περιορίζεται σε κάποια συγκεκριμένη ασθένεια ή πάθηση, αλλά μπορεί να είναι μία από τις εκδηλώσεις της υποκείμενης πάθησης κάποιου.
- Χρησιμοποιείται επίσης εναλλακτικά και ο όρος γνωσιακή εξασθένηση/διαταραχή (cognitive impairment) . Μπορεί να είναι μια βραχυπρόθεσμη κατάσταση ή μια προοδευτική και μόνιμη οντότητα.

Γνωσιακή διαταραχή (cognitive impairment)

- Η γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία αντιπροσωπεύει μια δυσλειτουργία σε μία ή περισσότερες βασικές λειτουργίες του εγκεφάλου, όπως η μνήμη, η μάθηση, η συγκέντρωση και η λήψη αποφάσεων.
- Η έκταση της γνωσιακής δυσλειτουργίας μπορεί να ποικίλει από ήπια έως σοβαρή, με τη σοβαρή δυσλειτουργία να επηρεάζει σημαντικά την καθημερινή ζωή και την ανεξαρτησία, συχνά αναφέροντας την ως άνοια.

Αναιμία - Χρόνια Νεφρική Νόσος

TABLE 1. Haemoglobin levels (g/L) to diagnose anaemia at sea level

| Population, age | No anaemia | Anaemia | | |
|--|------------|---------|----------|--------|
| | | Mild | Moderate | Severe |
| Children, 6–59 months | ≥110 | 100–109 | 70–99 | <70 |
| Children, 5–11 years | ≥115 | 110–114 | 80–109 | <80 |
| Children, 12–14 years | ≥120 | 110–119 | 80–109 | <80 |
| Non-pregnant women, 15 years and above | ≥120 | 110–119 | 80–109 | <80 |
| Pregnant women | ≥110 | 100–109 | 70–99 | <70 |
| Men, 15 years and above | ≥130 | 110–129 | 80–109 | <80 |

Source: Haemoglobin concentrations for the diagnosis of anaemia and assessment of severity. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2011 (43).

Table 3. Criteria for the definition of chronic kidney disease (CKD)

Kidney damage for ≥ 3 months, as defined by structural or functional abnormalities of the kidney, with or without decreased GFR, that can lead to decreased GFR, manifest by either:

Pathologic abnormalities; or

Markers of kidney damage, including abnormalities in the composition of the blood or urine, or abnormalities in imaging tests

GFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m² for ≥ 3 months, with or without kidney damage

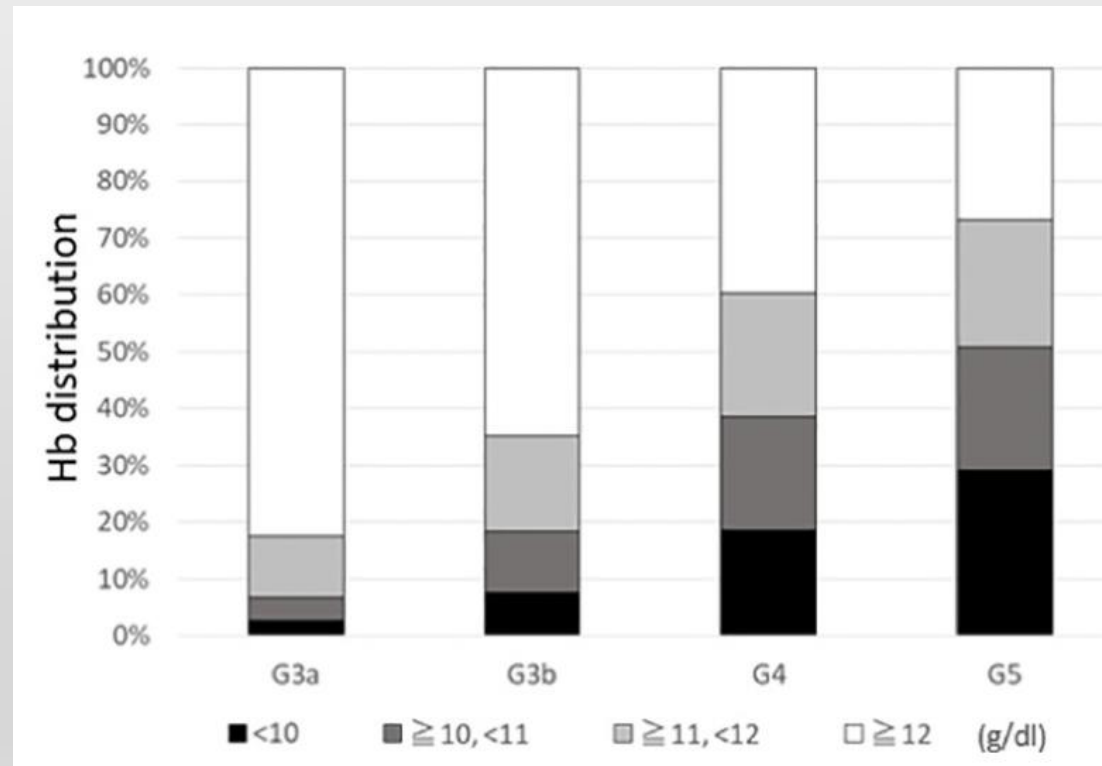
GFR is glomerular filtration rate. Modified and reprinted with permission [5].

Αναιμία - Χρόνια Νεφρική Νόσος

- cross-sectional data από NHANES 2007–2008 και 2009–2010
- cross-sectional cohort study από Japan Chronic Kidney Disease Database

Table 3. Prevalence of anemia.

| | N | Weighted percentage | 95% CI | Projected number in US |
|-------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| With CKD | 410 | 15.4 | 13.1–18.2 | 4.8×10^6 |
| Stage 1 | 57 | 8.4 | 5.5–12.4 | 0.6×10^6 |
| Stage 2 | 68 | 12.2 | 9.2–16.0 | 0.9×10^6 |
| Stage 3 | 231 | 17.4 | 13.7–21.8 | 2.7×10^6 |
| Stage 4 | 37 | 50.3 | 37.2–63.4 | 0.5×10^6 |
| Stage 5 | 17 | 53.4 | 34.1–71.7 | 0.2×10^6 |
| Without CKD | 729 | 6.3 | 5.3–7.4 | 11×10^6 |



Επιπολασμός γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία - ΧΝΝ

Αναδρομική μελέτη, 24.512 ασθενείς της REGARDS Study (2004-2007)

Table 3. Adjusted Association Between Reduced Kidney Function and Prevalence of Cognitive Impairment

| Kidney Function | Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% confidence interval)* |
|---|--|
| CKD v no CKD | 1.23 (1.06-1.43) |
| Per 10-mL/min/1.73 m ² decrease in GFR (reference: GFR ≥ 60 mL/min/1.73 m ²) | 1.11 (1.04-1.19) |

Note: To convert GFR in mL/min/1.73 m² to mL/s/1.73 m², multiply by 0.01667.

Abbreviations: CKD, chronic kidney disease; GFR, glomerular filtration rate.

*Model adjusted for age, sex, race, education, region, prevalent stroke/transient ischemic attack, coronary heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, increased cholesterol level, smoking, obesity, left ventricular hypertrophy, and atrial fibrillation.

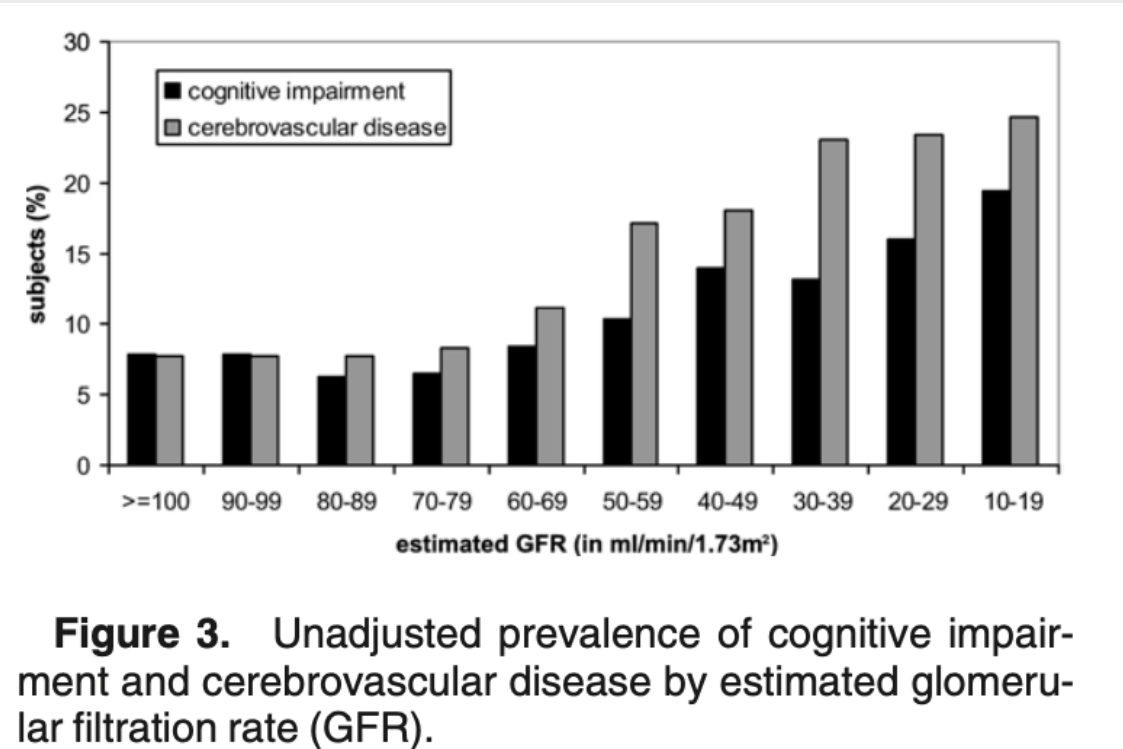


Figure 3. Unadjusted prevalence of cognitive impairment and cerebrovascular disease by estimated glomerular filtration rate (GFR).



Cognitive impairment in hemodialysis patients is common

A.M. Murray, MD, MSc; D.E. Tupper, PhD; D.S. Knopman, MD; D.T. Gilbertson, PhD; S.L. Pederson, MA; S. Li, MS; G.E. Smith, PhD; A.K. Hochhalter, PhD; A.J. Collins, MD; and R.L. Kane, MD

cross sectional μελέτη, 374 ασθενείς υπό TN >65 έτη

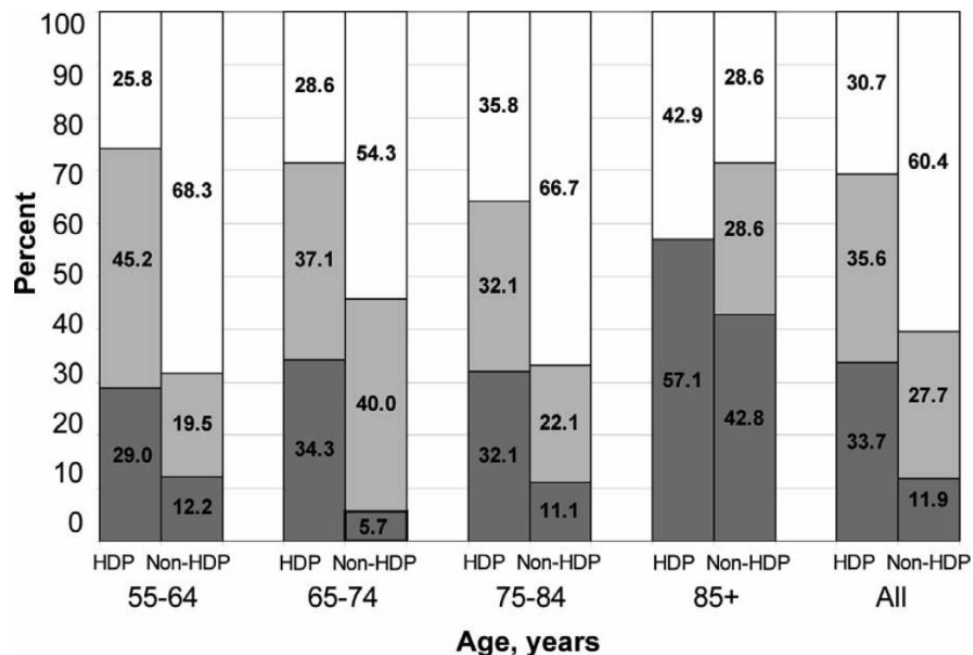


Figure 2. Frequency of cognitive impairment in hemodialysis patient (HDP) random sample (n = 101) and age-matched non-hemodialysis patient sample (n = 101). White = normal to mild, light gray = moderate, dark gray = severe cognitive impairment.

- 30% των ασθενών δεν είχαν γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία
- Πάνω από 1/3 (33.7%) του δείγματος των ασθενών που υποβάλλονται σε TN ταξινομήθηκαν με σοβαρή γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία
- Σε δείγμα 101 ατόμων που υποβάλλονται σε TN ήταν περισσότερο από τρεις φορές πιο πιθανό να ταξινομηθεί με σοβαρή γνωστική εξασθένηση σε σχέση με την ομάδα σύγκρισης

Γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία και ΧΝΝ

“Health ABC” μελέτη, προοπτική μελέτη κοόρτης με 3075 ασθενείς >65 ετών

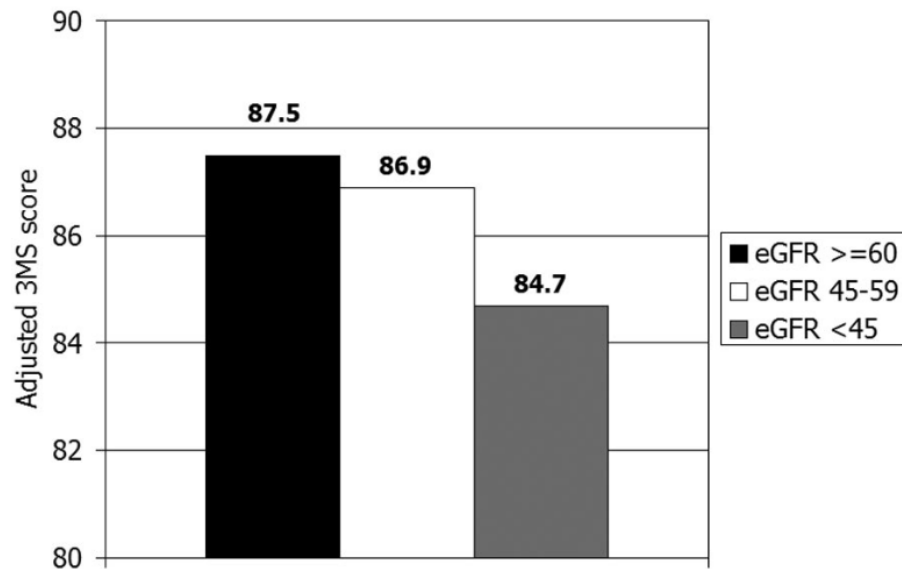


Figure 1. Adjusted baseline Modified Mini-Mental State Exam (3MS) scores by estimated GFR (eGFR). Note: Scores adjusted for age, race, gender, and education. $P < 0.01$ for trend.

- Η μέση ηλικία ήταν 74 ± 3 έτη (εύρος 68 - 80 έτη).
- 42% αφροαμερικάνοι
- 52% ήταν γυναίκες.
- Η γνωσιακή λειτουργία κατά την έναρξη της μελέτης ήταν μικρότερη για εκείνους με χαμηλότερο eGFR.

Γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία και ΧΝΝ

“Health ABC” μελέτη, προοπτική μελέτη
κοόρτης με 3075 ασθενείς >65 ετών

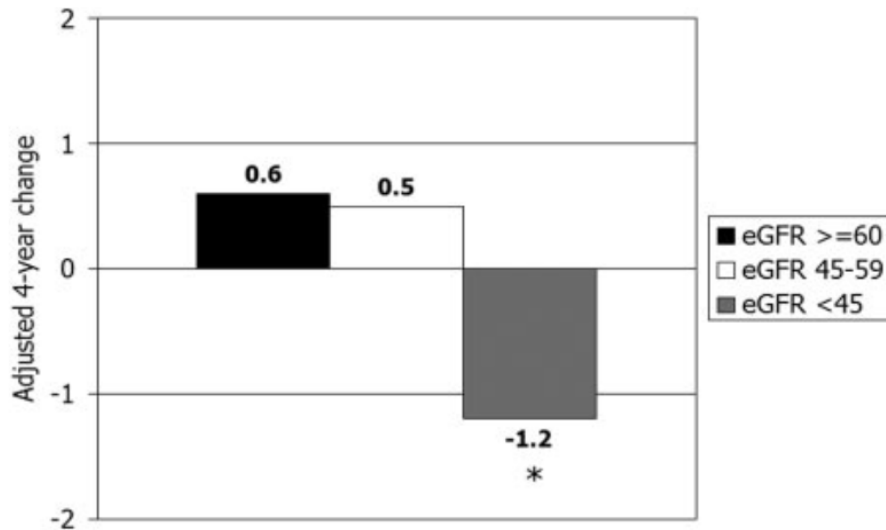


Figure 2. Adjusted 4-yr change in 3MS scores by eGFR. Note: Scores adjusted for age, race, gender, and education. * $P < 0.01$ for comparison with eGFR ≥ 60 ml/min per 1.73 m² and eGFR 45 to 59 ml/min per 1.73 m².

- Στη διάρκεια παρακολούθησης 4 ετών
- Η γνωσιακή λειτουργία επιδεινώθηκε στους ασθενείς με χαμηλότερο eGFR .

Γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία και ΧΝΝ

“Health ABC” μελέτη, προοπτική μελέτη
κούρτης με 3075 ασθενείς >65 ετών

Table 2. Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for cognitive impairment at follow-up by baseline eGFR (ml/min per 1.73 m²)^a

| | eGFR ≥ 60 (n = 1911) | eGFR 45 to 59 (n = 426) | eGFR < 45 (n = 69) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Unadjusted | 1.00 | 1.14 (0.92 to 1.41) | 2.55 (1.57 to 4.16) |
| Adjusted ^b | 1.00 | 1.31 (1.04 to 1.65) | 2.86 (1.73 to 4.75) |

^aThe corresponding adjusted odds ratios for estimated creatinine clearance (eCrCl) 45 to 59 and eCrCl < 45 ml/min per 1.73 m² are 1.32 (1.08 to 1.60) and 2.04 (1.50 to 2.77), respectively.

^bModel adjusted for age, race, gender, education, and baseline Modified Mini-Mental State Exam (3MS).



Anaemia increases the risk of dementia in cognitively intact elderly

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1435 ασθενείς, >75 έτη
“Kungsholmen Project”
διάρκεια παρακολούθησης 3 έτη,

- Σε αυτή την προοπτική μελέτη οι ασθενείς με αναιμία και καλή γνωσιακή λειτουργία στο baseline είχαν διπλάσιο κίνδυνο να αναπτύξουν άνοια μετά από 3 έτη σε σύγκριση με άτομα χωρίς αναιμία.
- Η συσχέτιση ήταν σημαντική και μετά από προσαρμογή για άλλους παραγόντων, όπως χρόνια νοσήματα, φλεγμονώδεις καταστάσεις ή δείκτες υποσιτισμού.
- Το HR ήταν υψηλότερο όταν χρησιμοποιήθηκαν άλλα cut-off Hb για τον προσδιορισμό της αναιμίας

Table 2
Risk of dementia over 3 years of follow-up due to anaemia (WHO criteria)

| | Dementia | | HR (95% CI) | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Anaemia, n (%) | Non anaemia, n (%) | | | |
| All subjects | 25 (21.6) | 170 (15.5) | 1.6 (1.1–2.4) ^a | 1.5 (1.0–2.3) ^b | 1.3 (0.8–2.0) ^c |
| Subjects with MMSE score <26 | 9 (30.0) | 78 (35.7) | 0.8 (0.4–1.7) ^a | 0.7 (0.4–1.5) ^b | 0.7 (0.4–1.5) ^c |
| Subjects with MMSE score ≥26 | 16 (18.6) | 92 (10.4) | 2.1 (1.2–3.6) ^a | 2.2 (1.3–3.8) ^b | 2.2 (1.3–3.7) ^c |

^a Unadjusted.

^b Sex, age, and education adjusted.

^c Sex, age, education, and MMSE adjusted.

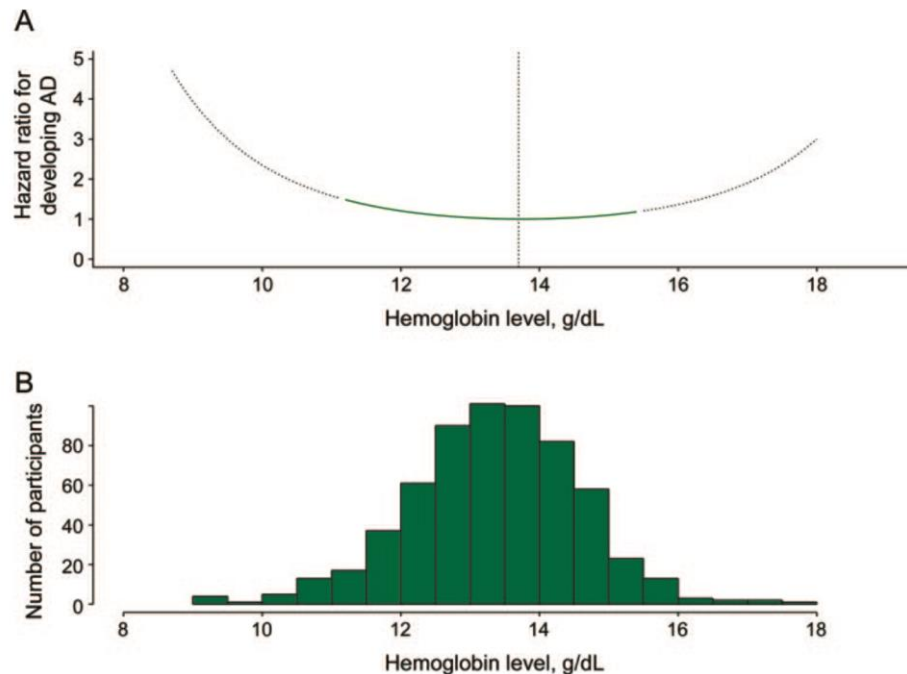
- Μια κρίσιμη μείωση στην οξυγόνωση του εγκεφάλου έχει αποδειχθεί ότι προκαλεί αναστρέψιμη γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία
- Η αυξημένη διαθεσιμότητα οξυγόνου στο αίμα που κυκλοφορεί βελτιώνει τη γνωσιακή απόδοση.
- Μια διπλά τυφλή, ελεγχόμενη με εικονικό φάρμακο μελέτη έδειξε βελτίωση στη γνωσιακή απόδοση μετά τη χορήγηση οξυγόνου.
- Επιδημιολογικές μελέτες ανέφεραν ότι η χαμηλή αρτηριακή πίεση αυξάνει τον κίνδυνο άνοιας και η χρόνια αποφρακτική πνευμονοπάθεια έχει συσχετιστεί με χαμηλότερη γνωσιακή απόδοση.
- Αυτές οι καταστάσεις μπορεί να μοιράζονται μια κοινή οδό με την αναιμία, που όλες οδηγούν σε υποξία που εμπλέκεται στη νευροεκφυλιστική διαδικασία.

Hemoglobin level in older persons and incident Alzheimer disease

Prospective cohort analysis

881 ασθενείς, >75 έτη
“Rush Memory and Aging Project”
διάρκεια παρακολούθησης 3.3 έτη,

Figure 1 Hazard ratio for incident Alzheimer disease (AD) as a function of baseline hemoglobin level



(A) The curve is generated from a proportional hazards model with age, sex, education, and linear and quadratic terms for hemoglobin. Reference hazard ratio was for the hemoglobin level associated with the lowest hazard ratio (13.7 g/dL). (B) The distribution of hemoglobin for the cohort depicts data available for interpreting the relationship of baseline level to risk of AD.

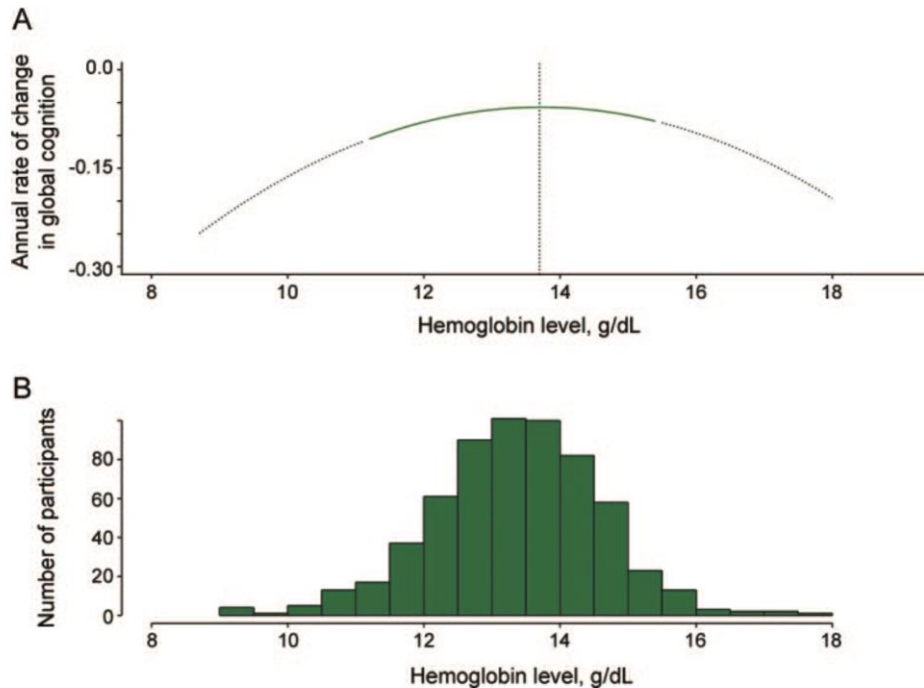
- Σε σχεδόν 900 ηλικιωμένα άτομα χωρίς άνοια που εξετάζονταν ετησίως για έως και 5 χρόνια, τα χαμηλά και υψηλά επίπεδα αιμοσφαιρίνης συσχετίστηκαν με περιστατικό νόσου Alzheimer.
- Τόσο τα χαμηλά όσο και τα υψηλά επίπεδα αιμοσφαιρίνης συσχετίστηκαν με το ποσοστό γνωσιακής έκπτωσης σε αναλύσεις που έλεγχαν για το βασικό επίπεδο της γνωσιακής λειτουργίας

Hemoglobin level in older persons and incident Alzheimer disease

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Figure 2 Rate of annual cognitive decline as a function of baseline hemoglobin level



(A) The curve is generated from a mixed-effects model with time, age, sex, education, linear and quadratic terms for hemoglobin, and each term's interaction with time. Y-axis shows the annual rate of change in cognition with a more negative value associated with a more rapid rate of decline. Lowest annual rate of cognitive decline was associated with hemoglobin of 13.7 g/dL. (B) The distribution of hemoglobin for the cohort depicts data available for interpreting the relationship of baseline level to annual rate of cognitive decline.

Table 2 Relationship of baseline hemoglobin with incident Alzheimer disease

| Variable | Model A, ^a hazard ratio (95% CI) | Model B, ^b hazard ratio (95% CI) |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Age (per year) | 1.10 (1.06-1.14) | 1.12 (1.08-1.16) |
| Male sex | 1.49 (0.95-2.35) | 1.14 (0.63-2.09) |
| Education (per year) | 0.98 (0.91-1.05) | 1.02 (0.95-1.09) |
| Hemoglobin | 0.20 (0.06-0.74) | 0.17 (0.04-0.79) |
| Hemoglobin × hemoglobin ^c | 1.06 (1.01-1.11) | 1.07 (1.01-1.13) |

Abbreviation: CI = confidence interval.

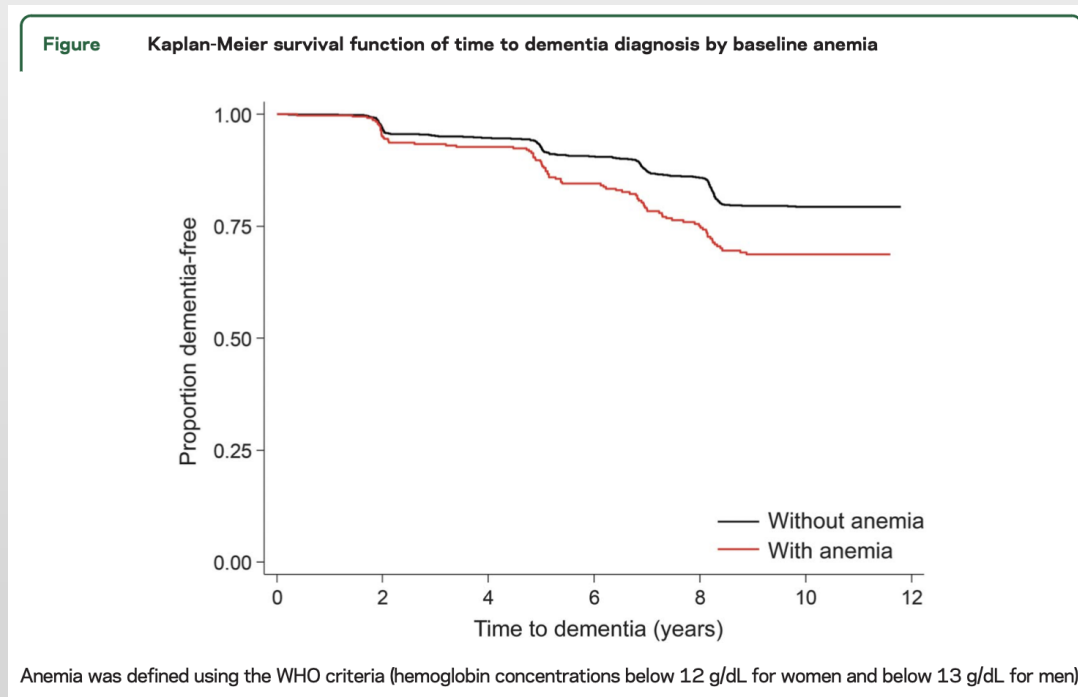
^a From proportional hazards model adjusted for age, sex, and education.

^b From proportional hazards model which included all the terms in model A as well as terms for the following covariates: linear and nonlinear terms for mean corpuscular volume, red cell distribution width, linear and nonlinear terms for body mass index, estimated glomerular filtration rate, forced expiratory volume, forced vital capacity, number of 12 common chronic conditions reported, physical activity, cognitive activity, depressive symptoms, social networks, and the presence of an APOE ε4 allele.

^c The effect of a 1 g/dL difference in hemoglobin.

Αναιμία και γνωσιακή λειτουργία

Health ABC study, προοπτική μελέτη κοόρτης
με 2,552 ασθενείς ηλικία 70–79



- Από τους 2.552 συμμετέχοντες,
 - 393 (15,4%) ηλικιωμένοι είχαν αναιμία στην αρχή.
 - Η μέση ηλικία ήταν 76,1 (SD 2,8) έτη,
 - 1.322 (51,8%) ήταν γυναίκες και
 - 994 (38,9%) ήταν μαύροι.
- Κατά τη διάρκεια των 11 ετών παρακολούθησης, 455 (17,8%) συμμετέχοντες ανέπτυξαν περιστατικό άνοιας.
- Οι ηλικιωμένοι ενήλικες που είχαν αναιμία στην αρχή παρακολούθησης είχαν περισσότερες πιθανότητες να αναπτύξουν άνοια (n=89, 22,7%) σε σύγκριση με εκείνους που δεν είχαν αναιμία (n =366, 17,0%) (p=0,007).
- Ασθενείς με αναιμία κατά την έναρξη είχαν αυξημένο κίνδυνο για άνοια (unadjusted HR = 1,64, 95% [CI] 1,30, 2,07) σε σύγκριση με εκείνους χωρίς αναιμία.
- Μετά την προσαρμογή για διάφορους παράγοντες, τα αποτελέσματα παρέμειναν στατιστικά σημαντικά (adjusted HR = 1,49, 95% [CI] 1,11, 2,00)

Αναιμία και γνωσιακή λειτουργία

Summary meta-analysis plot [random effects]

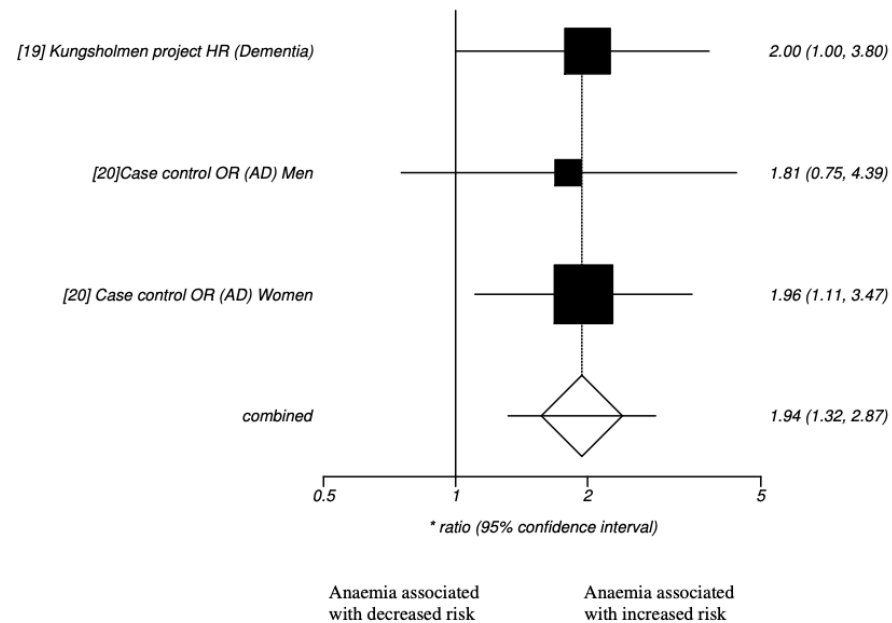


Figure 2
Forest plot for longitudinal studies; anaemia and risk of incident dementia.

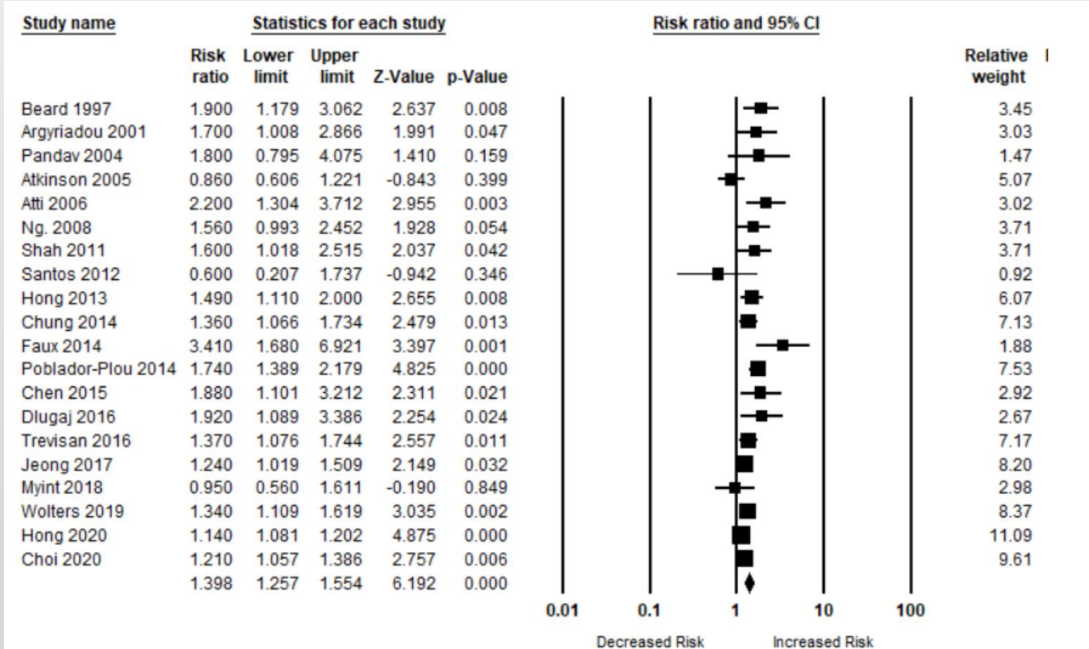


Figure 2. Association between anaemia and overall cognitive impairment [6,18–36].

Αναιμία και ΧΝΝ

39,695 ασθενείς
NHANES III

- Η αναιμία είναι συχνή στους ασθενείς με ΧΝΝ, εν μέρει
 - λόγω της μειωμένης παραγωγής ερυθροποιητίνης
 - μειωμένη απορρόφηση σιδήρου,
 - αυξημένη φλεγμονή,
 - εψιδίνη

Table 2. Predicted change in mean hemoglobin level by renal function^a

| CrCl | Women | | Men | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------|
| | Change in Hemoglobin (g/dl) | P Value | Change in Hemoglobin (g/dl) | P Value |
| CrCl > 80 ml/min | Reference | | Reference | |
| 80 ≥ CrCl > 70 ml/min | -0.0 (-0.1, 0.1) | 0.68 | -0.1 (-0.2, 0.0) | 0.16 |
| 70 ≥ CrCl > 60 ml/min | -0.1 (-0.2, 0.0) | 0.08 | -0.2 (-0.3, -0.1) | 0.02 |
| 60 ≥ CrCl > 50 ml/min | -0.1 (-0.2, 0.1) | 0.36 | -0.3 (-0.5, -0.1) | 0.007 |
| 50 ≥ CrCl > 40 ml/min | -0.2 (-0.3, -0.0) | 0.01 | -0.4 (-0.6, -0.2) | 0.0005 |
| 40 ≥ CrCl > 30 ml/min | -0.4 (-0.6, -0.2) | <0.0001 | -0.8 (-1.1, -0.6) | <0.0001 |
| 30 ≥ CrCl > 20 ml/min | -1.0 (-1.2, -0.7) | <0.0001 | -1.4 (-2.1, -0.6) | 0.0005 |
| CrCl ≤ 20 ml/min | -2.3 (-2.8, -1.9) | <0.0001 | -2.7 (-3.8, -1.6) | <0.0001 |

^a Adjusted for age and race/ethnicity; values in parentheses are 95% confidence intervals for parameter estimates. CrCl, creatinine clearance.

Vascular Risk Factors and Cognitive Impairment in Chronic Kidney Disease: The Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort (CRIC) Study

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3612 ασθενείς
Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort (CRIC) Study

Table 2. Association of eGFR and vascular risk factors with cognitive impairment (Modified Mini-Mental State Exam >1 SD below mean)

| Characteristic | Odds Ratio and 95% Confidence Interval | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|----------------------|
| | Unadjusted | Adjusted for Demographics and Vascular Risk Factors | Adjusted for eGFR, Demographics, and Stroke | Adjusted for eGFR, Demographics, and Traditional Vascular Risk Factors | Fully Adjusted Model |
| eGFR (ml/min per 1.73 m ²) | | | | | |
| ≥60 | 0.61 (0.39, 0.97) | | 0.77 (0.46, 1.28) | 0.78 (0.47, 1.30) | 0.68 (0.38, 1.24) |
| 45 to 59 | 1.00 (Referent) | | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) |
| 30 to 44 | 1.59 (1.24, 2.04) | | 1.16 (0.87, 1.55) | 1.15 (0.86, 1.53) | 1.12 (0.82, 1.54) |
| <30 | 2.29 (1.74, 3.01) | | 1.47 (1.05, 2.05) | 1.46 (1.04, 2.04) | 1.28 (0.88, 1.86) |
| Age (per 10 years) | 1.37 (1.24, 1.52) | 1.37 (1.19, 1.59) | 1.41 (1.24, 1.60) | 1.41 (1.24, 1.60) | 1.31 (1.14, 1.50) |
| Male (versus female) | 0.99 (0.81, 1.20) | 1.48 (1.12, 1.97) | 1.29 (1.02, 1.64) | 1.38 (1.08, 1.77) | 1.48 (1.13, 1.95) |
| Non-white (versus white) | 4.21 (3.32, 5.33) | 3.89 (2.76, 5.47) | 4.27 (3.12, 5.82) | 4.19 (3.06, 5.74) | 4.04 (2.88, 5.68) |
| Hispanic (versus non-Hispanic) | 4.41 (3.16, 6.14) | 4.38 (2.65, 7.26) | 5.05 (3.21, 7.94) | 4.63 (2.92, 7.34) | 4.76 (2.90, 7.82) |
| Education | | | | | |
| less than high school | 3.40 (2.62, 4.41) | 2.37 (1.72, 3.25) | 2.12 (1.59, 2.82) | 2.19 (1.65, 2.93) | 2.29 (1.67, 3.12) |
| high school graduate | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) |
| some college | 0.37 (0.27, 0.51) | 0.39 (0.27, 0.56) | 0.38 (0.27, 0.53) | 0.38 (0.27, 0.53) | 0.39 (0.27, 0.56) |
| college graduate | 0.13 (0.09, 0.20) | 0.19 (0.12, 0.30) | 0.18 (0.12, 0.29) | 0.18 (0.11, 0.27) | 0.20 (0.12, 0.31) |
| Stroke | 2.29 (1.75, 2.99) | 1.91 (1.35, 2.70) | 1.64 (1.20, 2.24) | 1.62 (1.18, 2.22) | 1.97 (1.40, 2.78) |
| Diabetes | 1.83 (1.50, 2.24) | 1.01 (0.77, 1.34) | | 1.09 (0.86, 1.39) | |
| Hypertension | 3.62 (2.33, 5.61) | 1.07 (0.64, 1.80) | | 1.16 (0.71, 1.91) | |
| Elevated cholesterol | 1.33 (1.01, 1.75) | 1.15 (0.80, 1.65) | | 1.09 (0.79, 1.52) | |
| Smoking (ever versus never) | 1.07 (0.88, 1.31) | 0.68 (0.52, 0.89) | | 0.65 (0.51, 0.84) | |
| Coronary heart disease | 1.46 (1.17, 1.82) | 1.03 (0.76, 1.39) | | 1.09 (0.83, 1.44) | |
| Peripheral arterial disease | 2.00 (1.45, 2.76) | 1.06 (0.69, 1.64) | | 1.04 (0.70, 1.54) | |
| Systolic blood pressure (per 10 mmHg increase) | 1.23 (1.18, 1.28) | | | | |
| Diastolic blood pressure (per 10 mmHg increase) | 1.00 (0.92, 1.08) | | | | |
| Total cholesterol (per 10 mg/dl increase) | 0.99 (0.97, 1.01) | | | | |
| Hemoglobin (per g/dl decrease) | 1.32 (1.23, 1.39) | 1.08 (0.99, 1.17) | | | 1.09 (1.01, 1.18) |
| Log C-reactive protein | 1.18 (1.09, 1.27) | 1.05 (0.95, 1.16) | | | |
| Serum albumin (per g/dl decrease) | 1.79 (1.47, 2.22) | 1.13 (0.81, 1.56) | | | |
| Total homocysteine (per μmol/L increase) | 1.04 (1.03, 1.06) | 1.00 (0.99, 1.02) | | | |
| Albuminuria | | | | | |
| <30 mg/day | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | | | |
| 30 to 299 mg/day | 1.67 (1.29, 2.17) | 1.25 (0.90, 1.74) | | | |
| 300 to 999 mg/day | 2.01 (1.49, 2.72) | 1.22 (0.82, 1.79) | | | |
| ≥1000 mg/day | 2.19 (1.63, 2.93) | 1.16 (0.76, 1.78) | | | |

Note that adjusted models include CRIC clinical site in addition to the variables shown.

- μέση ηλικία 58.2±11.0 έτη,
- μέσο eGFR 43.4±13.5 ml/min/1.73 m²
- γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία παρούσα στο 13%

Vascular Risk Factors and Cognitive Impairment in Chronic Kidney Disease: The Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort (CRIC) Study

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3612 ασθενείς
Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort (CRIC) Study

Table 2. Association of eGFR and vascular risk factors with cognitive impairment (Modified Mini-Mental State Exam >1 SD below mean)

| Characteristic | Odds Ratio and 95% Confidence Interval | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|----------------------|
| | Unadjusted | Adjusted for Demographics and Vascular Risk Factors | Adjusted for eGFR, Demographics, and Stroke | Adjusted for eGFR, Demographics, and Traditional Vascular Risk Factors | Fully Adjusted Model |
| eGFR (ml/min per 1.73 m ²) | | | | | |
| ≥60 | 0.61 (0.39, 0.97) | | 0.77 (0.46, 1.28) | 0.78 (0.47, 1.30) | 0.68 (0.38, 1.24) |
| 45 to 59 | 1.00 (Referent) | | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) |
| 30 to 44 | 1.59 (1.24, 2.04) | | 1.16 (0.87, 1.55) | 1.15 (0.86, 1.53) | 1.12 (0.82, 1.54) |
| <30 | 2.29 (1.74, 3.01) | | 1.47 (1.05, 2.05) | 1.46 (1.04, 2.04) | 1.28 (0.88, 1.86) |
| Age (per 10 years) | 1.37 (1.24, 1.52) | 1.37 (1.19, 1.59) | 1.41 (1.24, 1.60) | 1.41 (1.24, 1.60) | 1.31 (1.14, 1.50) |
| Male (versus female) | 0.99 (0.81, 1.20) | 1.48 (1.12, 1.97) | 1.29 (1.02, 1.64) | 1.38 (1.08, 1.77) | 1.48 (1.13, 1.95) |
| Non-white (versus white) | 4.21 (3.32, 5.33) | 3.89 (2.76, 5.47) | 4.27 (3.12, 5.82) | 4.19 (3.06, 5.74) | 4.04 (2.88, 5.68) |
| Hispanic (versus non-Hispanic) | 4.41 (3.16, 6.14) | 4.38 (2.65, 7.26) | 5.05 (3.21, 7.94) | 4.63 (2.92, 7.34) | 4.76 (2.90, 7.82) |
| Education | | | | | |
| less than high school | 3.40 (2.62, 4.41) | 2.37 (1.72, 3.25) | 2.12 (1.59, 2.82) | 2.19 (1.65, 2.93) | 2.29 (1.67, 3.12) |
| high school graduate | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) |
| some college | 0.37 (0.27, 0.51) | 0.39 (0.27, 0.56) | 0.38 (0.27, 0.53) | 0.38 (0.27, 0.53) | 0.39 (0.27, 0.56) |
| college graduate | 0.13 (0.09, 0.20) | 0.19 (0.12, 0.30) | 0.18 (0.12, 0.29) | 0.18 (0.11, 0.27) | 0.20 (0.12, 0.31) |
| Stroke | 2.29 (1.75, 2.99) | 1.91 (1.35, 2.70) | 1.64 (1.20, 2.24) | 1.62 (1.18, 2.22) | 1.97 (1.40, 2.78) |
| Diabetes | 1.83 (1.50, 2.24) | 1.01 (0.77, 1.34) | | 1.09 (0.86, 1.39) | |
| Hypertension | 3.62 (2.33, 5.61) | 1.07 (0.64, 1.80) | | 1.16 (0.71, 1.91) | |
| Elevated cholesterol | 1.33 (1.01, 1.75) | 1.15 (0.80, 1.65) | | 1.09 (0.79, 1.52) | |
| Smoking (ever versus never) | 1.07 (0.88, 1.31) | 0.68 (0.52, 0.89) | | 0.65 (0.51, 0.84) | |
| Coronary heart disease | 1.46 (1.17, 1.82) | 1.03 (0.76, 1.39) | | 1.09 (0.83, 1.44) | |
| Peripheral arterial disease | 2.00 (1.45, 2.76) | 1.06 (0.69, 1.64) | | 1.04 (0.70, 1.54) | |
| Systolic blood pressure (per 10 mmHg increase) | 1.23 (1.18, 1.28) | | | | |
| Diastolic blood pressure (per 10 mmHg increase) | 1.00 (0.92, 1.08) | | | | |
| Total cholesterol (per 10 mg/dl increase) | 0.99 (0.97, 1.01) | | | | |
| Hemoglobin (per g/dl decrease) | 1.32 (1.23, 1.39) | 1.08 (0.99, 1.17) | | | 1.09 (1.01, 1.18) |
| Log C-reactive protein | 1.18 (1.09, 1.27) | 1.05 (0.95, 1.16) | | | |
| Serum albumin (per g/dl decrease) | 1.79 (1.47, 2.22) | 1.13 (0.81, 1.56) | | | |
| Total homocysteine (per μmol/L increase) | 1.04 (1.03, 1.06) | 1.00 (0.99, 1.02) | | | |
| Albuminuria | | | | | |
| <30 mg/day | 1.00 (Referent) | 1.00 (Referent) | | | |
| 30 to 299 mg/day | 1.67 (1.29, 2.17) | 1.25 (0.90, 1.74) | | | |
| 300 to 999 mg/day | 2.01 (1.49, 2.72) | 1.22 (0.82, 1.79) | | | |
| ≥1000 mg/day | 2.19 (1.63, 2.93) | 1.16 (0.76, 1.78) | | | |

Note that adjusted models include CRIC clinical site in addition to the variables shown.

- Η χαμηλότερη συγκέντρωση Hb συσχετίστηκε με υψηλότερο επιπολασμό γνωσιακής δυσλειτουργία κοόρτη ΧΝΝ CRIC
- Ο επιπολασμός της γνωστικής δυσλειτουργίας ήταν υψηλότερος μεταξύ αυτών με χαμηλότερο eGFR, ανεξάρτητα από τους παραδοσιακούς παράγοντες αγγειακού κινδύνου.
- Αυτή η συσχέτιση μπορεί να εξηγηθεί εν μέρει από την αναιμία.
- Άλλοι μη παραδοσιακοί παράγοντες αγγειακού κινδύνου δεν συσχετίστηκαν με γνωσιακής δυσλειτουργία .



Cognitive impairment in hemodialysis patients is common

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Table 5 Characteristics associated with severe cognitive impairment in primary hemodialysis patient cohort (n = 338)

| Characteristic | n | Percent with severe cognitive impairment | | p* | Adjusted OR (95% CI) | p† |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | | Yes | No | | | |
| Age, y | | | | 0.540 | | |
| 55–64 | 100 | 41.0 | 59.0 | | reference | |
| 65–74 | 107 | 37.4 | 62.6 | | 0.77 (0.42, 1.43) | 0.410 |
| 75–84 | 104 | 31.7 | 68.3 | | 0.57 (0.29, 1.10) | 0.090 |
| ≥85 | 27 | 40.8 | 59.2 | | 1.05 (0.40, 2.77) | 0.910 |
| Sex | | | | 0.960 | | |
| Female | 155 | 36.7 | 63.3 | | 0.82 (0.50, 1.35) | 0.440 |
| Male | 183 | 37.2 | 62.8 | | reference | |
| Race | | | | 0.010 | | |
| White | 279 | 33.3 | 66.7 | | 0.53 (0.24, 1.15) | 0.110 |
| Black | 38 | 52.6 | 47.4 | | reference | |
| Other | 21 | 57.1 | 42.9 | | 1.26 (0.39, 4.10) | 0.710 |
| Education, y | | | | 0.010 | | |
| 0–8 | 38 | 55.3 | 44.7 | | reference | |
| 9–12 | 147 | 40.1 | 59.9 | | 0.42 (0.19, 0.92) | 0.030 |
| >12 | 153 | 29.4 | 70.6 | | 0.32 (0.14, 0.72) | 0.006 |
| Stroke | 70 | 45.7 | 54.3 | 0.100 | 1.95 (1.08, 3.49) | 0.030 |
| Hemoglobin, g/dL‡ | | | | 0.030 | | |
| 0.0–10.9 | 54 | 50.0 | 50.0 | | reference | |
| ≥11.0 | 282 | 34.4 | 65.6 | | 0.56 (0.29, 1.08) | 0.080 |
| Months of dialysis | | | | 0.050 | | |
| 0–12 | 95 | 28.4 | 71.6 | | reference | |
| 13–24 | 81 | 33.3 | 66.7 | | 0.95 (0.47, 1.91) | 0.870 |
| >24 | 162 | 43.8 | 56.2 | | 1.65 (0.91, 3.00) | 0.100 |
| Primary cause of ESRD | | | | | | |
| Vascular | | | | 0.030 | 0.64 (0.33, 1.25) | 0.190 |
| Diabetes | 131 | 42.0 | 58.0 | | | |
| Hypertension | 111 | 35.1 | 64.9 | | | |
| Glomerulonephritis | 32 | 43.8 | 56.2 | | | |
| Nonvascular | | | | | reference | |
| PKD | 20 | 20.0 | 80.0 | | | |
| Interstitial nephritis | 15 | 20.0 | 80.0 | | | |
| Neoplasms, tumors | 3 | 33.3 | 66.7 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 26 | 34.6 | 65.4 | | | |
| Equilibrated Kt/V (dialysis dose)‡ | | | | | | |
| 0.0–1.2 | 148 | 31.8 | 68.2 | 0.070 | reference | |
| >1.2 | 181 | 40.9 | 59.1 | | 1.67 (1.01, 2.75) | 0.050 |

The χ^2 test was used for comparisons between categorical variables. Analysis of variance was used for between-group comparisons.

*p For bivariate comparisons between those with and without severe cognitive impairment.

†On logistic regression.

‡Hemoglobin data were missing for two subjects; Kt/V data were missing for nine subjects.

ESRD = end-stage renal disease; PKD = polycystic kidney disease.

cross sectional μελέτη, 374 ασθενείς υπό TN

- Σε μονοπαραγοντική ανάλυση η αναιμία (Hb<11g/dL) συσχετίσθηκε με σοβαρή γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία

Improvement of brain function in hemodialysis patients treated with erythropoietin

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Μελέτη σε 15 ασθενείς υπό ΤΝ,
5 μήνες παρακολούθησης υπό ΕΡΟ

- Αξιολόγηση των επιδράσεων της ανασυνδυασμένης ανθρώπινης ερυθροποιητίνης (rHuEPO) στη λειτουργία του εγκεφάλου σε 15 ασθενείς με χρόνια αιμοκάθαρση μελετήθηκαν με P300 (προκλητά δυναμικά που σχετίζονται με ερέθισμα)

Table 1B. Characteristics of hemodialysis patients treated with rHuEPO

| | Hematocrit % | Hemoglobin g/dl | Blood urea nitrogen mg/dl | Urea appearance rate ^b mg/min | Lean body mass ^c kg | Fistula recirculation ^d | Trailmaking test A s | Mini-mental state |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Before rHuEPO | 22.7 ± 2.6 | 7.5 ± 0.9 | 79 ± 15 | 6.2 ± 2.5 (N = 7) | 49.8 ± 8.5 (N = 5) | | 55 ± 39 | 27.6 ± 2.2 |
| After rHuEPO | 30.6 ± 3.8 ^a | 9.5 ± 1.2 ^a | 83 ± 18 | 5.9 ± 2.2 (N = 7) | 43 ± 16 (N = 5) | 3 ± 3 (N = 7) | 43 ± 16 | 28.1 ± 2.1 |
| Healthy subjects | 44.5 ± 5.0 ^b | 15 ± 2.0 ^b | <20 | 8.1 ± 2.0 (N = 24) | 59 ± 10 (N = 24) | | 27 ± 8 (N = 50) | 29.6 ± 0.6 (N = 50) |

N = 15 (m = 7, f = 8), age 51.5 ± 11.8 yrs; hemodialysis since 2.9 ± 2.5 yrs, 3.9 ± 0.3 hours thrice weekly; rHuEPO: 94 ± 27 U/kg i.v. thrice weekly; duration of rHuEPO treatment, 4.7 ± 1.2 months.

^a P < 0.01 compared to occasion before rHuEPO; according to [24] ^b and [25] ^c were assessed 4 months (median) after rHuEPO

^d 5 months after the study

^e Mean between male and female; mean ± SD

- Η αύξηση Ht από 22,7% σε 30,6% με χορήγηση rHuEPO βελτίωσε τα αποτελέσματα σε ασθενείς υπό ΤΝ, επιβεβαιώνοντας τα ευεργετικά αποτελέσματα της rHuEPO στην εγκεφαλική γνωσιακή επεξεργασία.

A Trial of Darbepoetin Alfa in Type 2 Diabetes
and Chronic Kidney Disease

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TREAT Μελέτη σε 4038 ασθενείς ΧΝΝ,
29.1 μήνες παρακολούθησης EPO vs placebo

Table 2. Composite and Component End Points.*

| End Point | Darbepoetin Alfa (N = 2012) <i>number (percent)</i> | Placebo (N = 2026) <i>number (percent)</i> | Hazard Ratio (95% CI) | P Value† |
|---|---|--|--------------------------|----------|
| Primary end points | | | | |
| Cardiovascular composite end point‡ | 632 (31.4) | 602 (29.7) | 1.05 (0.94–1.17) | 0.41 |
| Death from any cause | 412 (20.5) | 395 (19.5) | 1.05 (0.92–1.21) | 0.48 |
| Myocardial infarction§ | 124 (6.2) | 129 (6.4) | 0.96 (0.75–1.22) | 0.73 |
| Stroke§ | 101 (5.0) | 53 (2.6) | 1.92 (1.38–2.68) | <0.001 |
| Heart failure§ | 205 (10.2) | 229 (11.3) | 0.89 (0.74–1.08) | 0.24 |
| Myocardial ischemia | 41 (2.0) | 49 (2.4) | 0.84 (0.55–1.27) | 0.40 |
| Renal composite end point (ESRD or death) | 652 (32.4) | 618 (30.5) | 1.06 (0.95–1.19) | 0.29 |
| ESRD | 338 (16.8) | 330 (16.3) | 1.02 (0.87–1.18) | 0.83 |
| Additional adjudicated end points | | | | |
| Death from cardiovascular causes | 259 (12.9) | 250 (12.3) | 1.05 (0.88–1.25) | 0.61 |
| Cardiac revascularization | 84 (4.2) | 117 (5.8) | 0.71 (0.54–0.94) | 0.02 |

109 ασθενείς HD, >45 έτη

29.1 μήνες παρακολούθησης EPO vs placebo

- Οι τιμές της αιμοσφαιρίνης εκτός των κατευθυντήριων οδηγιών του KDOQI συσχετίστηκαν θετικά με την καλύτερη γνωσιακή λειτουργία, όπως μετρήθηκε με τις βαθμολογίες MMSE ($r=0,160$, $p=0,05$).
- Η αιμοσφαιρίνη ως συνεχής μεταβλητή έδειξε ισχυρότερη θετική συσχέτιση με την αυξανόμενη βαθμολογία MMSE ($r=0,257$, $p=0,007$).

Table 5. Kendall's tau b correlations between non-ESRD-specific conditions and ESRD-specific conditions as defined by meeting Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDOQI) guidelines^a

| ESRD-Specific Conditions as Defined by KDOQI Guidelines | Non-ESRD-Specific Conditions | | | | | |
|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|
| | Physical Performance (higher is better) | Depression (higher is worse) | Pain (higher is worse) | Fatigue (higher is worse) | Cognition Based on MMSE (higher is better) | Cognition Based on EXIT25 (higher is worse) |
| Hgb <11 or >13 g/dl | $r = 0.024$, $P = 0.77$ | $r = 0.089$, $P = 0.28$ | $r = 0.088$, $P = 0.28$ | $r = 0.055$, $P = 0.50$ | $r = \mathbf{0.160}$, $P = \mathbf{0.05}$ | $r = 0.039$, $P = 0.63$ |
| iPTH <150 or >300 pg/dl | $r = 0.133$, $P = 0.11$ | $r = 0.004$, $P = 0.97$ | $r = -0.097$, $P = 0.24$ | $r = 0.031$, $P = 0.70$ | $r = -0.158$, $P = \mathbf{0.05}$ | $r = \mathbf{0.185}$, $P = \mathbf{0.02}$ |
| Phosphorus <3.5 or >5.5 mg/dl | $r = 0.004$, $P = 0.95$ | $r = -0.014$, $P = 0.89$ | $r = -0.084$, $P = 0.31$ | $r = -0.007$, $P = 0.93$ | $r = -0.037$, $P = 0.65$ | $r = 0.034$, $P = 0.68$ |
| Kt/V < 1.2 | $r = 0.078$, $P = 0.35$ | $r = 0.051$, $P = 0.54$ | $r = 0.080$, $P = 0.33$ | $r = 0.084$, $P = 0.32$ | $r = -0.117$, $P = 0.16$ | $r = 0.126$, $P = 0.13$ |
| Use of catheter for dialysis access | $r = -0.142$, $P = 0.09$ | $r = 0.150$, $P = 0.07$ | $r = 0.152$, $P = 0.06$ | $r = 0.040$, $P = 0.63$ | $r = 0.080$, $P = 0.33$ | $r = 0.004$, $P = 0.96$ |

^aHgb, hemoglobin; iPTH, intact parathyroid hormone.

^bBold font indicates significance at $P \leq 0.05$.



Anemia and risk for cognitive decline in chronic kidney disease



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762 ασθενείς, >55 έτη
CRIC COG study
διάρκεια παρακολούθησης 3.3 έτη,

Table 2 Association of anemia with baseline cognitive impairment among participants age ≥55 in the Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort

| Cognitive test | N | Odds ratio (95 % CI) | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 |
| Modified Mini-Mental State Exam | 762 | 1.48 (0.85–2.59) | 1.45 (0.81–2.61) | 1.59 (0.86–2.94) |
| Category Fluency | 760 | 1.49 (0.92–2.41) | 1.50 (0.91–2.48) | 1.43 (0.85–2.40) |
| Buschke Delayed Recall | 753 | 1.19 (0.77–1.86) | 1.19 (0.75–1.89) | 1.06 (0.66–1.71) |
| Boston Naming | 760 | 1.34 (0.83–2.16) | 1.21 (0.73–2.00) | 1.25 (0.73–2.14) |
| Trailmaking Test A | 759 | 1.93 (1.12–3.32) | 1.72 (0.98–3.04) | 1.72 (0.95–3.10) |
| Trailmaking Test B | 759 | 1.42 (0.89–2.28) | 1.19 (0.73–1.96) | 1.16 (0.69–1.94) |

Model 1 is adjusted for age, sex, race, education and CRIC clinical center

Model 2 is adjusted for age, sex, race, education, diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease, stroke, alcohol use, and CRIC clinical center

Model 3 is adjusted for age, sex, race, education, CRIC clinical center, diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease, stroke, alcohol use, and estimated glomerular filtration rate

Table 3 Adjusted mean annual change in cognitive scores between anemic vs non-anemic participants. A positive parameter estimate denotes a larger decline in cognitive function for the Modified Mini-Mental State Exam, Category Fluency, Buschke Delayed Recall and Boston Naming tests. For the Trailmaking Test A and B, a negative parameter estimate denotes a larger decline in cognitive function

| Cognitive test | N | Mean annual change (SE) | Parameter estimate for anemia vs. non-anemia(SE) | P-value |
|---------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|--|---------|
| Modified mini-mental state exam | 692 | | | |
| Model | | 0.21 (0.05) | 0.190 (0.12) | 0.11 |
| Model 2 | | | 0.170 (0.13) | 0.17 |
| Model 3 | | | 0.130 (0.13) | 0.31 |
| ategory fluency | 690 | | | |
| Model 1 | | 0.20 (0.06) | -0.280 (0.11) | 0.01 |
| Model 2 | | | -0.200 (0.11) | 0.08 |
| Model 3 | | | -0.140 (0.12) | 0.22 |
| Buschke delayed call | 692 | | | |
| Model 1 | | 0.19 (0.03) | -0.030 (0.06) | 0.58 |
| Model 2 | | | -0.040 (0.06) | 0.56 |
| Model 3 | | | -0.060 (0.06) | 0.37 |
| Boston naming | 691 | | | |
| Model 1 | | 0.07 (0.01) | 0.040 (0.02) | 0.08 |
| Model 2 | | | 0.040 (0.02) | 0.08 |
| Model 3 | | | 0.040 (0.02) | 0.06 |
| Trailmaking test A | 685 | | | |
| Model 1 | | -0.93 (0.27) | 0.070 (0.46) | 0.88 |
| Model 2 | | | -0.210 (0.48) | 0.66 |
| Model 3 | | | -0.200 (0.48) | 0.68 |
| Trailmaking test B | 685 | | | |
| Model 1 | | -2.36 (0.61) | -3.220 (1.52) | 0.03 |
| Model 2 | | | -2.330 (1.62) | 0.15 |
| Model 3 | | | -1.830 (1.67) | 0.27 |

SE standard error

Model 1 is adjusted for age, sex, race, education and CRIC clinical center

Model 2 is adjusted for age, sex, race, education, diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease, stroke, alcohol use, and CRIC clinical center

Model 3 is adjusted for age, sex, race, education, CRIC clinical center, diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease, peripheral vascular disease, stroke, alcohol use, and estimated glomerular filtration rate

- 762 συμμετέχοντες
 - Μέσο eGFR 42,7±16,4 ml/min/1,73 m²,
 - 349 (46 %) είχαν αναιμία.

- Η αναιμία δεν συσχετίστηκε με γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία σε οποιοδήποτε τεστ μετά από προσαρμογή για δημογραφικά και κλινικά χαρακτηριστικά.

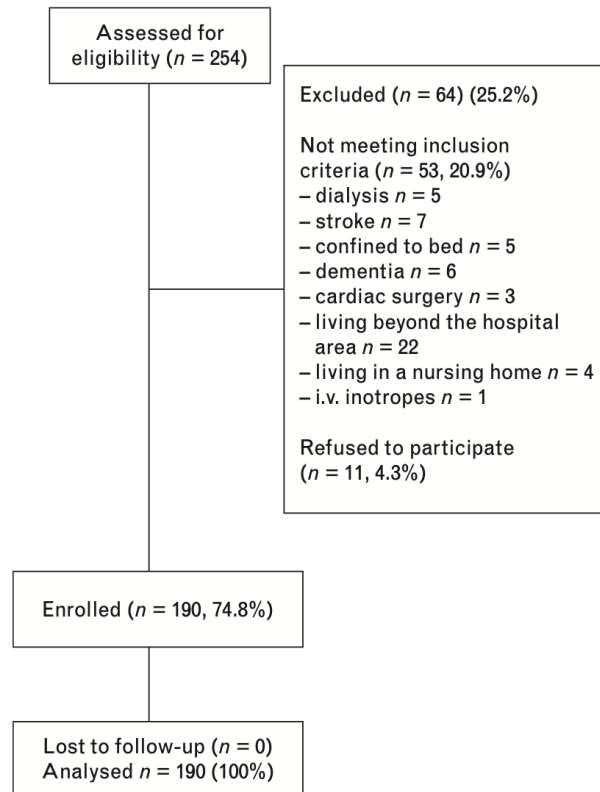
- Κατά τη διάρκεια παρακολούθησης 2,9 (IQR 2,6–3,0) ετών, στους 692 που ολοκλήρωσαν παρακολούθηση δεν υπήρξε ανεξάρτητη συσχέτιση μεταξύ της αναιμίας και της αλλαγής στη γνωσιακή λειτουργία σε κανένα από τα έξι γνωστικά τεστ.

Chronic renal dysfunction and anaemia are associated with cognitive impairment in older patients with heart failure

Giovanni Pulignano^a, Donatella Del Sindaco^b, Andrea Di Lenarda^c,
Maria Denitza Tinti^a, Luigi Tarantini^d, Giovanni Cioffi^e, Stefano Tolone^a,
Gaetano Pero^a and Giovanni Minardi^a

Ασθενείς με ΚΑ, >75 έτη
ΝΥΗΑ III-IV

Fig. 1



Enrolment, exclusion criteria and study completion.

- Κατά τη διάρκεια περιόδου 24 μηνών, εξετάστηκαν 254 ασθενείς.
- 190 ασθενείς μελετήθηκαν προοπτικά.
 - μέση ηλικία 77 ± 5 , εύρος 70 – 94,
 - 53,7% άνδρες
 - Η ΧΝΝ ήταν παρούσα στο 85,7% και
 - η αναιμία στο 42,6% των ασθενών.
 - CRAS ήταν παρόν σε 39% των ασθενών.
 - 38.9% είχε γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία
 - 59.8% είχε καταθλιπτικό συναίσθημα

Chronic renal dysfunction and anaemia are associated with cognitive impairment in older patients with heart failure

Giovanni Pulignano^a, Donatella Del Sindaco^b, Andrea Di Lenarda^c, Maria Denitza Tinti^a, Luigi Tarantini^d, Giovanni Cioffi^e, Stefano Tolone^a, Gaetano Pero^a and Giovanni Minardi^a



Table 1 Clinical variables according to the absence or presence of cognitive dysfunction

| Variable | All patients 190 (100) | Patients with MMSE >24 [116 (61.1)] | Patients with MMSE ≤24 [74 (38.9)] | P |
|---|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Age (years) | 77 ± 5.1 | 75.6 ± 4.0% | 79.3 ± 5.7% | <0.0001 |
| Sex (% men) | 102 (53.7) | 74 (63.8) | 28 (37.8) | <0.0001 |
| BMI <21 (kg/m ²) | 37 (19.5) | 14 (12.1) | 23 (31.1) | <0.001 |
| Heart rate (bpm) | 72.5 ± 14.1 | 71.1 ± 14.8 | 75.3 ± 13.1 | 0.049 |
| SBP (mmHg) | 131.3 ± 20 | 131 ± 21 | 131.1 ± 19.7 | NS |
| NYHA class III–IV | 117 (61.6) | 67 (57.8) | 50 (67.6) | NS |
| Cause of heart failure | | | | NS |
| Ischaemic | 100 (52.6) | 60 (51.7) | 40 (54.1) | |
| Hypertensive | 23 (12.1) | 17 (14.7) | 6 (8.1) | |
| Dilated | 30 (15.8) | 17 (14.7) | 13 (17.6) | |
| Valvular | 28 (14.7) | 17 (14.7) | 11 (14.9) | |
| Other/multiple | 9 (4.7) | 5 (4.3) | 4 (5.4) | |
| Previous myocardial infarction | 99 (52.1) | 64 (55.2) | 39 (47.3) | NS |
| Permanent atrial fibrillation | 44 (23.2) | 22 (19.0) | 22 (29.7) | NS |
| History of diabetes | 58 (30.5) | 32 (27.6) | 26 (35.1) | NS |
| Hypertension | 126 (66.3) | 79 (68.1) | 47 (63.5) | NS |
| COPD | 66 (34.7) | 40 (34.5) | 26 (35.1) | NS |
| Haemoglobin (g/dl) | 12.3 ± 1.8 | 12.7 ± 1.8 | 11.6 ± 1.6 | <0.0001 |
| Haematocrit (%) | 36.8 ± 5.5 | 38.1 ± 5.5 | 34.8 ± 4.7 | <0.0001 |
| Anaemia (HGB < 12 g/dl) | 81 (42.6) | 35 (30.2) | 46 (62.2) | <0.0001 |
| Serum creatinine (mg/dl) | 1.53 ± 0.81 | 1.47 ± 0.76 | 1.62 ± 0.76 | NS |
| eGFR (ml/min/1.73 m ²) | 41.3 ± 16.2 | 45.8 ± 15.4 | 34.3 ± 14.9 | <0.0001 |
| K/DOQI/CKD stages | | | | |
| 2 (GFR 60–89 ml/min/1.73 m ²) | 27 (14.2) | 22 (19) | 5 (6.8) | |
| 3 (GFR 30–59 ml/min/1.73 m ²) | 111 (58.4) | 76 (65.5) | 35 (47.3) | <0.0001 |
| 4 (GFR 15–29 ml/min/1.73 m ²) | 46 (24.2) | 17 (14.7) | 29 (39.2) | |
| 5 (GFR <5 ml/min/1.73 m ²) | 6 (3.2) | 1 (0.9) | 5 (6.8) | <0.0001 |
| eGFR <30 ml/min/1.73 m ² | 52 (27.5) | 18 (15.7) | 34 (45.9) | |
| Cardiorenal anaemia syndrome ^a | 74 (38.9) | 31 (26.7) | 43 (58.1) | <0.0001 |
| Serum sodium (mmol/l) | 138.5 ± 4.3 | 138.6 ± 4.1 | 138 ± 4.7 | NS |
| Mean LVEF (%) | 32.9 ± 10.7 | 32.6 ± 9.9 | 33.36 ± 11.7 | NS |
| LVEF <20% | 27 (14.2) | 15 (12.9) | 12 (16.2) | NS |
| Treatments | | | | |
| β-Blockers | 99 (52.1) | 66 (56.9) | 33 (44.6) | NS |
| ACE inhibitors | 156 (82.1) | 95 (81.9) | 61 (82.4) | NS |
| Angiotensin receptor blockers | 22 (11.6) | 16 (13.8) | 6 (8.1) | NS |
| Spironolactone | 67 (35.3) | 38 (32.8) | 29 (39.2) | NS |

COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; GFR, glomerular filtration rate; LVEF, left-ventricular ejection fraction; MMSE, Mini Mental State Examination; NYHA, New York Heart Association. ^a Cardiorenal anaemia syndrome: defined as haemoglobin below 12 g/dl and eGFR below 60 ml/min/1.73 m².

Παράγοντες που συσχετίζονται ανεξάρτητα με τη γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία (multivariate logistic regression analysis)

| | odds ratio (OR) | P |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| Ηλικία | 1.144 (1.047 – 1.250) | =0.003 |
| Επίπεδο εκπαίδευσης κάτω από 5 έτη | 9.792 (4.157 – 23.064) | < 0.001 |
| Αναιμία | 2.492 (1.184 – 5.247) | =0.02 |
| XNN IV-V | 3.345 (1.369 – 8.175) | =0.008 |

Role of Anemia in Dementia Risk Among Veterans With Incident CKD

Alain K. Koyama, Robert Nee, Wei Yu, Devasmita Choudhury, Fei Heng, Alfred K. Cheung, Keith C. Norris, Monique E. Cho, and Guofen Yan



Table 1. Baseline Characteristics of Veterans, by Anemia Status

| Characteristics | Baseline Anemia Status | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Overall (n = 620,095) | Normal (n = 416,582) | Mild (n = 168,469) | Moderate or Severe (n = 35,044) |
| Age at CKD onset, y | 72 ± 10 | 72 ± 10 | 74 ± 10 | 73 ± 11 |
| Age category at CKD onset | | | | |
| 45-64 y | 153,731 (25%) | 106,986 (26%) | 37,624 (22%) | 9,121 (26%) |
| 65-84 y | 401,999 (65%) | 273,461 (66%) | 107,789 (64%) | 20,749 (59%) |
| ≥ 85 y | 64,365 (10%) | 36,135 (9%) | 23,056 (14%) | 5,174 (15%) |
| Male | 600,568 (97%) | 401,558 (96%) | 165,430 (98%) | 33,580 (96%) |
| Race and ethnicity | | | | |
| Black | 102,360 (17%) | 61,705 (15%) | 32,611 (19%) | 8,044 (23%) |
| Hispanic | 23,828 (4%) | 14,651 (4%) | 7,445 (4%) | 1,732 (5%) |
| White | 437,030 (71%) | 302,458 (73%) | 112,466 (67%) | 22,106 (63%) |
| Other or unknown | 56,877 (9%) | 37,768 (9.1%) | 15,947 (10%) | 3,162 (9%) |
| BMI, kg/m ² | 29.8 ± 6.0 | 30.0 ± 5.8 | 29.5 ± 6.4 | 28.6 ± 6.7 |
| Smoking | | | | |
| Current | 138,128 (22%) | 97,905 (24%) | 32,853 (20%) | 7,370 (21%) |
| Former | 342,184 (55%) | 224,230 (54%) | 97,692 (58%) | 20,262 (58%) |
| Never | 139,783 (23%) | 94,447 (23%) | 37,924 (23%) | 7,412 (21%) |
| eGFR at onset, mL/min per 1.73 m ² | 51 ± 8 | 52 ± 7 | 50 ± 9 | 46 ± 11 |
| Blood transfusion ^a | 48,106 (8%) | 15,165 (4%) | 20,182 (12%) | 12,759 (36%) |
| Medications ^a | | | | |
| ESA use | 6,152 (1%) | 563 (0.1%) | 2,787 (2%) | 2,802 (8%) |
| ACEI use | 351,917 (57%) | 230,154 (55%) | 101,439 (60%) | 20,324 (58%) |
| ARB use | 82,267 (13%) | 52,425 (13%) | 24,908 (15%) | 4,934 (14%) |
| Comorbid Conditions ^a | | | | |
| Charlson score | 2 [1-4] | 2 [1-3] | 3 [1-4] | 4.0 [2-6] |
| Hypertension | 561,485 (91%) | 372,704 (90%) | 156,466 (93%) | 32,315 (92%) |
| Depression | 181,712 (29%) | 119,641 (29%) | 50,573 (30%) | 11,498 (33%) |
| Alcohol abuse | 55,297 (9%) | 33,956 (8%) | 16,375 (10%) | 4,966 (14%) |
| Drug abuse | 35,916 (6%) | 22,753 (6%) | 10,342 (6%) | 2,821 (8%) |
| Diabetes | 303,872 (49%) | 184,040 (44%) | 98,654 (59%) | 21,178 (60%) |
| Heart failure | 145,429 (23%) | 81,051 (20%) | 50,925 (30%) | 13,453 (38%) |
| Coronary artery disease | 280,572 (45%) | 176,155 (42%) | 86,363 (51%) | 18,054 (52%) |
| Cardiac dysrhythmia | 207,783 (34%) | 128,007 (31%) | 64,916 (39%) | 14,860 (42%) |
| Other cardiac disease | 187,874 (30%) | 112,237 (27%) | 60,836 (36%) | 14,801 (42%) |
| CVA/TIA | 128,241 (21%) | 78,507 (19%) | 40,739 (24%) | 8,995 (26%) |
| PVD | 171,268 (28%) | 102,468 (25%) | 55,498 (33%) | 13,302 (38%) |
| COPD | 183,493 (30%) | 115,692 (28%) | 54,603 (32%) | 13,198 (38%) |
| Cancer | 144,551 (23%) | 83,376 (20%) | 47,924 (28%) | 13,251 (38%) |
| GI bleeding disorders | 64,653 (10%) | 32,564 (8%) | 23,372 (14%) | 8,717 (25%) |
| Liver disease | 27,094 (4%) | 13,874 (3%) | 9,412 (6%) | 3,808 (11%) |
| HIV/AIDS | 4,374 (0.7%) | 2,746 (0.7%) | 1,286 (0.8%) | 342 (1%) |
| Laboratory Values | | | | |
| UACR | | | | |
| <30 mg/g | 93,171 (15%) | 62,706 (15%) | 26,245 (16%) | 4,220 (12%) |
| 30-300 mg/g | 50,306 (8%) | 29,936 (7%) | 16,678 (10%) | 3,692 (11%) |
| >300 mg/g | 15,993 (3%) | 8,419 (2%) | 5,919 (4%) | 1,655 (5%) |
| Missing | 460,625 (74%) | 315,521 (76%) | 119,627 (7%) | 25,477 (73%) |
| TSAT | | | | |
| ≥20% | 66,134 (11%) | 29,064 (7%) | 28,986 (17%) | 8,084 (23%) |
| <20% | 46,200 (8%) | 13,101 (3%) | 23,735 (14%) | 9,364 (27%) |
| Missing | 507,761 (82%) | 374,417 (90%) | 115,748 (69%) | 17,596 (50%) |
| Hemoglobin (g/dL) | 13.6 ± 1.6 | 14.4 ± 1.0 | 12.2 ± 0.5 | 10.2 ± 0.7 |

Values for categorical variables are given as number (percentage); values for continuous variables are given as median [IQR] or mean ± SD. Abbreviations: ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; BMI, body mass index; CKD, chronic kidney disease; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder; CVA/TIA, cerebrovascular accident/transient ischemic attack; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ESA, erythropoiesis stimulating agent; GI, gastrointestinal; HIV/AIDS, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; PVD, peripheral vascular disease; TSAT, transferrin saturation; UACR, urinary albumin-creatinine ratio.

^aBlood transfusion status, medication use, and comorbidities were based on their presence in the 2 years before the date of incident CKD.

Αναδρομική μελέτη κούρτης.
620,095 βετεράνοι , >45 έτη

- το εύρος των επιπέδων αιμοσφαιρίνης (g/dL) για μη αναιμία ≥12,0 για τις γυναίκες ≥13,0 για τους άνδρες ήπια αναιμία 11,0-11,9 για γυναίκες 11,0-12,9 για άνδρες μέτρια αναιμία 8,0-10,9 σοβαρή αναιμία <8,0

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Αναδρομική μελέτη κοόρτης.
620,095 βετεράνοι , >45 έτη

- Η μέση ηλικία ήταν 72 ± 10 έτη.
- 600.568 (97%) ήταν άνδρες,
- και 437.030 (71%) ήταν Λευκοί.
- διάμεση περίοδος παρακολούθησης 4,1 έτη (IQR, 2,4-7,0),
- 15% ανέπτυξαν άνοια πριν από νεφρική ανεπάρκεια, με ποσοστό επίπτωσης 30,6 περιπτώσεων ανά 1.000 ασθενείς-έτη.
- 33% ανέπτυξαν νεφρική ανεπάρκεια ή πέθαναν χωρίς να εμφανίσουν άνοια, με ποσοστό επίπτωσης 66,6 περιπτώσεων ανά 1.000 ασθενείς-έτη.
- Από τους βετεράνους που ανέπτυξαν άνοια πριν από τη νεφρική ανεπάρκεια, η διάμεση ηλικία κατά τη διάγνωση της άνοιας ήταν τα 83 έτη (IQR, 76-88), αντικατοπτρίζοντας την κυριαρχία της άνοιας όψιμης έναρξης μεταξύ των περιπτώσεων που παρατηρήθηκαν.

Table 2. Association Between Anemia and Study Outcomes

| Baseline Anemia Status | Event Rate per 1,000 Patient-Years | Unadjusted HR (95% CI) | Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a | Time-varying Anemia Status | Unadjusted HR (95% CI) | Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Outcome: Dementia | | | | | | |
| Normal | 27.4 | Reference | Reference | Normal | Reference | Reference |
| Mild | 38.2 | 1.44 (1.42-1.46) | 1.16 (1.14-1.17) | Mild | 1.67 (1.65-1.70) | 1.30 (1.28-1.31) |
| Moderate/severe | 44.4 | 1.73 (1.68-1.78) | 1.27 (1.23-1.31) | Moderate/severe | 2.35 (2.30-2.40) | 1.68 (1.65-1.72) |
| Outcome: Kidney Failure or Death | | | | | | |
| Normal | 51.9 | Reference | Reference | Normal | Reference | Reference |
| Mild | 93.5 | 1.82 (1.81-1.84) | 1.39 (1.37-1.40) | Mild | 2.57 (2.54-2.59) | 2.10 (2.08-2.12) |
| Moderate/severe | 184.6 | 3.63 (3.58-3.69) | 2.15 (2.12-2.19) | Moderate/severe | 7.32 (7.24-7.40) | 5.15 (5.09-5.22) |

Abbreviation: HR, hazard ratio.

^aModel adjusted for baseline age, sex, race and ethnicity, body mass index, smoking, estimated glomerular filtration rate, erythropoietin-stimulating agent use, transfusion status, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor use, angiotensin II receptor blocker use, Charlson score, hypertension, depression, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, and year of incident chronic kidney disease.

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Αναδρομική μελέτη κοόρτης.
620,095 βετεράνοι , >45 έτη

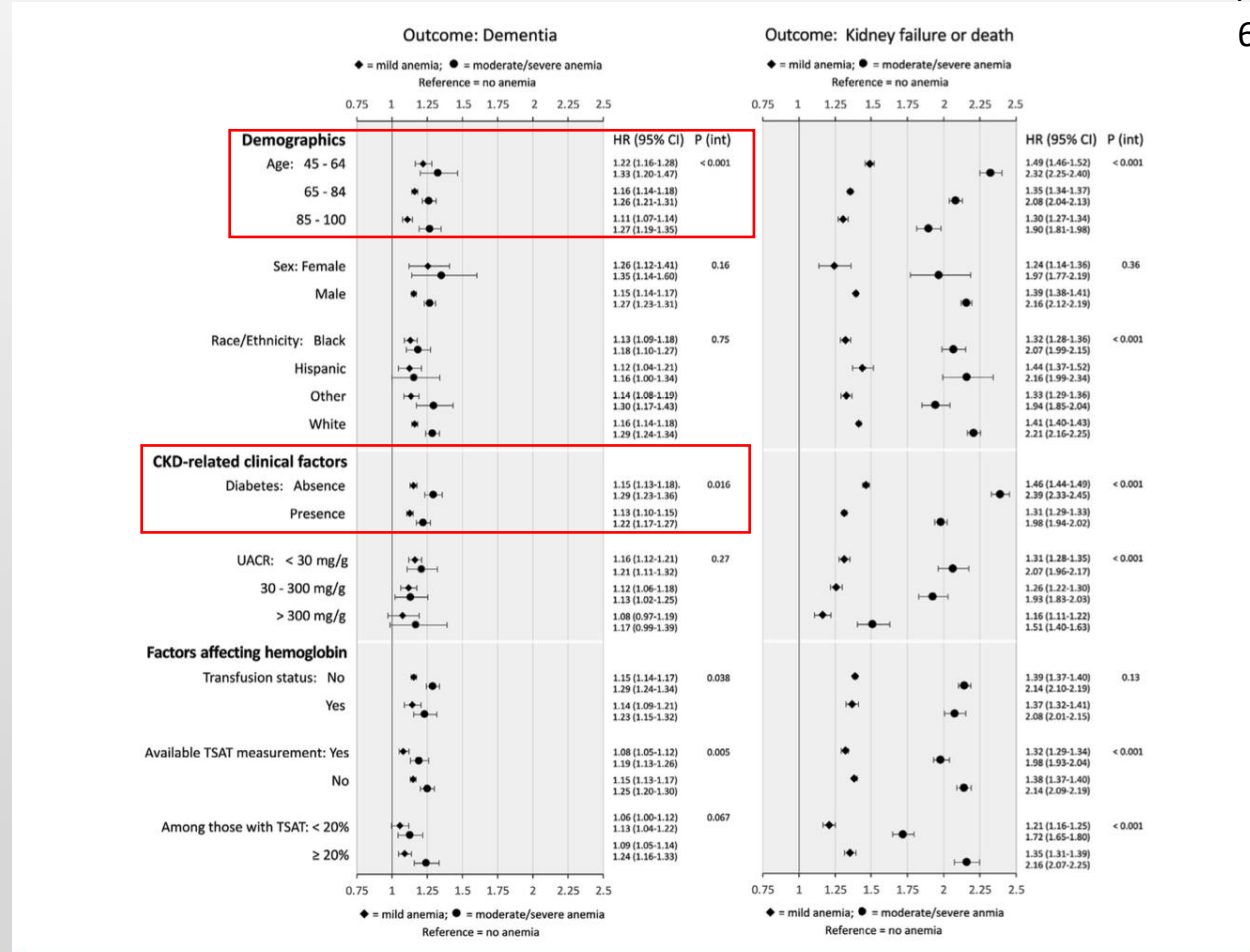


Figure 1. Association between anemia at baseline and outcome in select baseline subgroups. Hazard ratios are stratified by levels of subgroups for age, sex, race/ethnicity, diabetes status, UACR, transfusion status, availability of TSAT measurement (yes/no), and TSAT (<20%/≥20%) (among those with available TSAT), adjusting for all covariates included in the adjusted models shown in Table 2, provided it is not the stratifying variable. The rhombus symbol indicates the HR for mild anemia versus no anemia and the circle symbol indicates the HR for moderate/severe anemia versus no anemia. Abbreviations: CKD, chronic kidney disease; HR, hazard ratio; P(int) = P value for the interaction test; TSAT, transferrin saturation; UACR, urinary albumin-creatinine ratio.

Συμπεράσματα



- Η αναιμία μοιάζει σχετίζεται με τη γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία σε ασθενείς με ΧΝΝ .
- Οι ασθενείς με ΧΝΝ και αναιμία χρειάζονται προσοχή όσον αφορά τη διόρθωση αυτής
- Απαιτείται περαιτέρω έρευνα για τον προσδιορισμό της σχέσης αιτίου-αποτελέσματος της αναιμίας με τη γνωσιακή δυσλειτουργία και εάν η θεραπεία της αναιμίας μπορεί να μειώσει τον κίνδυνο άνοιας και τους κινδύνους που μπορεί να συνυπάρχουν.



Ευχαριστώ