

Biomarkers of bone and mineral disorders (Fgf-23, fetuin-a) and vascular calcification scores as predictive tools for cardiovascular death in dialysis patients, at 10 years of follow-up[Biomarcadores del metabolismo mineral óseo (Fgf-23, fetuina-a) y calcificaciones vasculares como herramientas predictivas de muerte cardiovascular de pacientes en diálisis, a 10 años de seguimiento.]

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Fuente, Jorge (2021) *Biomarkers of bone and mineral disorders (Fgf-23, fetuin-a) and vascular calcification scores as predictive tools for cardiovascular death in dialysis patients, at 10 years of follow-up*[Biomarcadores del metabolismo mineral óseo (Fgf-23, fetuina-a) y calcificaciones vasculares como herramientas predictivas de muerte cardiovascular de pacientes en diálisis, a 10 años de seguimiento.]. Medicina (Argentina), 82 (2). pp. 191-197. ISSN 0025-7680

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## Resumen

Cardiovascular disorders represent the leading cause of death in dialysis patients. Alterations of bone and mineral metabolism (BMM) and vascular calcifications play a fundamental role in it. The objective of this study was to evaluate the predictive role on cardiovascular mortality of the measurement of biomarkers of BMM and vascular calcifications. A prospective cohort study was performed. All prevalent patients on chronic dialysis in September 2009 at our institution, who completed the total of the complementary studies, were studied. BMM biomarkers were measured (FGF 23, fetuin A, PTH, calcium and phosphorus) and the vascular calcifications were evaluated using the Kauppila and Adragao scores. Follow-up was carried out until 1/1/2019, death or transplant. Of the 30 patients included, 7 (23.3%) died due to cardiovascular causes. The follow-up time was  $44.1 \pm 30.4$  (range = 1.4-112) months. The Adragao score was the only predictive variable of long-term cardiovascular mortality (area under the curve = 0.82; 95% CI 0.64-0.94;  $p < 0.001$ ). The best cut-off point was 5 (sensitivity = 85.7%; specificity = 78.3%). It was also an independent risk factor for cardiovascular mortality adjusted for age, diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, aortic calcifications, time spent on dialysis and follow-up time (adjusted OR = 1.77; 95% CI = 1.06-2.96;  $p = 0.028$ ). The vascular calcifications quantified from the Adragao score were the only independent predictor of long-term cardiovascular mortality. This score represents a simple, useful and superior tool to the biomarkers of BMM.

TIPO DE DOCUMENTO: Artículo

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Trastornos cardiovasculares. Diálisis. Metabolismo óseo y mineral. Calcificaciones vasculares.

**TEMAS:** R Medicina > R Medicina (General)

**UNIDAD ACADÉMICA:** Universidad Católica de Córdoba > Unidad Asociada a CONICET