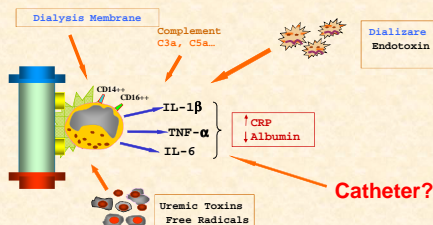


INFLUENCE ON THE INFLAMMATORY PROFILE IN HAEMODIALYSIS PATIENT AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF THE VENOUS CATHETER

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INTRODUCTION

•The mortality rate in haemodialysis (HD) population is six times higher than the general population. Between the reasons contributing to this fact, the chronic inflammatory state is an important factor in these patients. It has been reported that central venous catheter (CVC) in HD patients can be a casual factor.



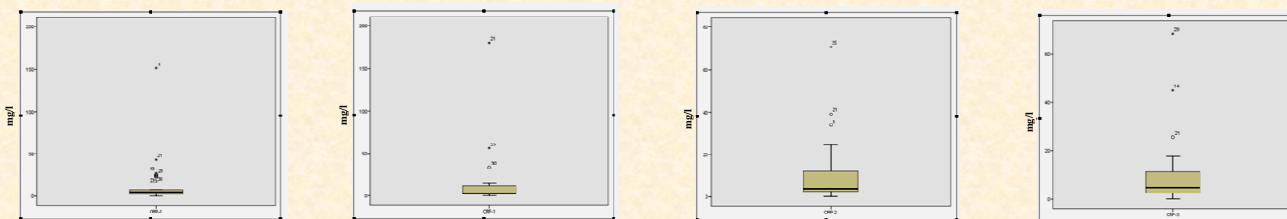
AIMS

•The aim was to analyze the influence on the inflammatory profile in HD patient after withdrawal of the CVC

MATERIAL & METHODS

- We studied 35 patients in haemodialysis chronic (68.4 ± 14 years, 13 females (38%) and 21 males (62%).
- The median of the time in HD was 13 (2-153) months.
- Prospective observational study in patients who stopped using the CVC to use arteriovenous fistula (AVF). CRP, albumin, ferritin and hemoglobin are measured the first day of the withdrawal of the CVC (0 days) and the following 7, 15 and 30 days.
- The polyurethane tunnelled catheters implanted were Vascath® (Bard EEUU).

RESULTS



CRP on days 0,7,15 and 30 was (median): 5.65, 3.60, 3.80, 4.459, respectively, with no statistically significant differences between the periods compared.

	Days 0	Days 7	Days 15	Days 30	p
Albumin (g/dl)	3.7 ± 0.3	3.6 ± 0.2	3.6 ± 0.3	3.5 ± 0.3	NS
Ferritin (ng/ml)	758.3 ± 682	734 ± 634	656.5 ± 534	950 ± 1713	NS
Hemoglobin (g/dl)	11.8 ± 1.3	11.3 ± 1.4	11.0 ± 1.8	11.8 ± 1.3	NS

CONCLUSIONS

- We can conclude, that the withdrawal of CVC in HD when patients have a functioning AVF does not seem to improve their inflammatory parameters, at least in the short term.