

## Original article

# Atrial fibrillation in patients on haemodialysis in Andalusia. Prevalence, clinical profile and therapeutic management<sup>☆</sup>

Carmen Sánchez Perales<sup>a,\*</sup>, Teresa Vázquez Sánchez<sup>b</sup>, Daniel Salas Bravo<sup>c</sup>,  
Sonia Ortega Anguiano<sup>a</sup>, Eduardo Vázquez Ruiz de Castroviejo<sup>c</sup>,  
en representación de los investigadores del estudio FAIRC Andalucía<sup>◇</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Unidad de Gestión Clínica de Nefrología, Complejo Hospitalario de Jaén, Jaén, Spain

<sup>b</sup> Unidad de Gestión Clínica de Nefrología, Hospital Regional Universitario de Málaga, Málaga, Spain

<sup>c</sup> Unidad de Gestión Clínica de Cardiología, Complejo Hospitalario de Jaén, Jaén, Spain

## ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received 31 May 2017

Accepted 11 September 2017

Available online 3 February 2018

## Keywords:

End-stage chronic kidney failure

Haemodialysis

Atrial fibrillation

Antithrombotic therapy

## ABSTRACT

Atrial fibrillation (AF) represents an important social and healthcare problem. There is wide variability in the prevalence of this arrhythmia in studies analysing patients on haemodialysis (HD).

**Objective:** To investigate the prevalence, clinical profile and therapeutic management of patients with AF on HD in Andalusia.

**Methods:** We asked the public healthcare system of Andalusia to provide us with the number of patients who were being treated with HD. We asked attending nephrologists from all hospital and outpatient centers in 5 of the 8 Andalusian provinces to perform an electrocardiogram and to fill out a questionnaire on patients selected by simple random sampling.

**Results:** A total of 2348 patients were being treated with HD in the 5 provinces included in the study. The estimated sample size was 285 patients. We obtained an electrocardiogram and information from 252 patients (88.4%); mean age  $65.3 \pm 16$  years; 40.9% women. Sixty-three patients (25%) had AF. Of these, 36 (14.3%) had AF in the recorded ECG and in the rest it had been documented previously. In the multivariate analysis, older age (OR: 1.071; 95% CI: 1.036–1.107;  $p=0.000$ ) and greater time on HD (OR: 1.009; 95% CI: 1.004–1.014;  $p=0.000$ )

DOI of original article:

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.nefro.2017.09.003>.

<sup>☆</sup> Please cite this article as: Sánchez Perales C, Vázquez Sánchez T, Salas Bravo D, Ortega Anguiano S, Vázquez Ruiz de Castroviejo E. Fibrilación auricular en los pacientes en hemodiálisis en Andalucía. Prevalencia, perfil clínico y manejo terapéutico. Nefrología. 2018;38:286–296.

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: [mcsanchezp@senefro.org](mailto:mcsanchezp@senefro.org) (C. Sánchez Perales).

◇ A complete list of members of the research group is cited in Appendix A.

2013-2514/© 2017 Sociedad Española de Nefrología. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

were independently associated with the presence of AF. Of the patients with AF, 41.3% were on anticoagulant treatment at the time of the study; and 41.2% were on antiplatelet agents. **Conclusions:** AF in dialysis units is an important finding. Establishing the risk–benefit ratio of anticoagulant treatment constitutes a real challenge. Well-designed clinical trials are pivotal in order to define the rational use of antithrombotic drugs.

© 2017 Sociedad Española de Nefrología. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

## Fibrilación auricular en los pacientes en hemodiálisis en Andalucía. Prevalencia, perfil clínico y manejo terapéutico

### R E S U M E N

#### Palabras clave:

Insuficiencia renal crónica terminal  
Hemodiálisis  
Fibrilación auricular  
Tratamiento antitrombótico

La fibrilación auricular (FA) es un importante problema social y sanitario. Existe una amplia variación en la prevalencia de esta arritmia en los estudios que analizan a los pacientes en hemodiálisis (HD).

**Objetivo:** Investigar la prevalencia, perfil clínico y manejo terapéutico de los pacientes con FA en HD en Andalucía.

**Métodos:** Solicitamos al sistema sanitario público de Andalucía el número de pacientes que estaban siendo tratados con HD. Pedimos a los nefrólogos responsables de todos los centros hospitalarios y extrahospitalarios de 5 de las 8 provincias de Andalucía que realizaran un electrocardiograma y cumplimentaran un cuestionario en pacientes seleccionados por un muestreo aleatorizado simple.

**Resultados:** Estaban en HD 2.348 pacientes en las 5 provincias incluidas. El tamaño muestral estimado fue 285 pacientes. Obtuvimos electrocardiograma e información de 252 (88,4%). Edad media  $65,3 \pm 16$  años; 40,9% mujeres. Tenían FA 63 pacientes (25%). De estos, 36 (14,3%) tenían FA en el registro realizado y en el resto había sido documentada previamente. En el análisis multivariante, mayor edad (OR: 1,071; IC 95%: 1,036-1,107;  $p = 0,000$ ) y mayor tiempo en HD (OR: 1,009; IC 95%: 1,004-1,014;  $p = 0,000$ ) se asociaron de forma independiente con la FA. De los pacientes con FA, el 41,3% estaban en tratamiento anticoagulante en el momento del estudio y el 41,2% con antiagregantes.

**Conclusiones:** La FA en las unidades de diálisis es un importante hallazgo. Establecer la relación riesgo-beneficio del tratamiento anticoagulante constituye un auténtico reto. Son necesarios ensayos clínicos bien diseñados para establecer el uso racional del tratamiento antitrombótico.

© 2017 Sociedad Española de Nefrología. Publicado por Elsevier España, S.L.U. Este es un artículo Open Access bajo la licencia CC BY-NC-ND (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>).

## Introduction

Atrial fibrillation (AF) is the most significant sustained arrhythmia from social and health care perspectives. AF is frequent and requires specific therapy to prevent complications such as those related to thromboembolism. Thus it demands an important allocation of resources involving a number of health professionals from different areas of medicine.

The relationship between end-stage renal disease (ESRD) and cardiovascular disease is well recognized<sup>1</sup> among nephrologists, but specific concern physician about AF is relatively recent.<sup>2</sup>

During the recent years a number of studies have analyzed the prevalence and incidence of AF in dialysis patients<sup>3–7</sup> and the prevalence varied from 4% to 27%.<sup>4</sup>

The overall beneficial effect of anticoagulant treatment for the prevention of thromboembolism observed in the general population has not been documented in dialysis patients.

Therefore, there is controversy about the use of anticoagulant treatment in dialysis patients that basically relies on the physician criteria.<sup>8</sup>

The present study was performed in the south region of Spain, Andalusia; the aim of this research was to determine the prevalence of AF in this hemodialysis population, characterize the clinical profile of patients with AF and analyze the use of antithrombotic treatment in routine clinical practice.

## Patients and methods

Andalusia (South of Spain) has a population of 8,400,000 inhabitants. The treatment of end stage renal disease patients (ESRD) including dialysis and transplantation is managed by the Andalusian Health Service, which has a registry of patients under treatment “Information System of the Transplant Coordination of Andalusia” (SICATA). In December 2014,

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8774046>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8774046>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)