

DOI: 10.21767/2472-5056.100025

Renal Osteodystrophy in End Stage Renal Failure Patients on Maintenance Haemodialysis

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Received date: December 06, 2016; Accepted date: December 29, 2016; Published date: January 03, 2017

Citation: Jat JA, Mal P, Kumar D (2016) Renal Osteodystrophy in End Stage Renal Failure Patients on Maintenance Haemodialysis. J Clin Exp Nephrol 1: 25. DOI: 10.21767/2472-5056.100025

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Abstract

Objective: To determine the prevalence of different patterns of renal osteodystrophy in end stage renal failure patients on maintenance haemodialysis visiting at Nephro-urology Department, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro, Pakistan.

Methodology: A cross-sectional study was conducted at Nephro-urology Department, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro, Pakistan from April to October 2015. Fifty-six (56) patients on maintenance hemodialysis were included through non-probability purposive sampling. Various biochemical parameters of renal osteodystrophy were included in the current study. Serum corrected calcium, phosphate, and alkaline phosphatase and iPTH levels. Chi square test was used to determine frequency of renal osteodystrophy in ESRD patients.

Results: Mean age was 45.85 ± 13.5 years. 34 (61%) were male and 22 (39%) were female. Renal osteodystrophy was found in 89%. The most common type was secondary hyperparathyroidism (Osteitis Fibrosa Cystica) in 32%. Hyperphosphatemia was observed in 62% while hypercalcaemia in only 7%. Osteomalacia was common in adolescent age group (66%), Osteitis Fibrosa Cystica (OFC) in adult group (36%) while mixed variety in elder group (50%). Similarly OFC was the most common pattern in both genders.

Conclusion: In the present study it was concluded that the prevalence of renal osteodystrophy was significantly increased. Secondary hyperparathyroidism (Osteitis Fibrosa Cystica) is the most common pattern of ROD followed by mixed osteodystrophy and adynamic bone disease.

Keywords: Renal osteodystrophy; End-stage renal failure; Hemodialysis

Introduction

Evidence suggested that mineral and bone metabolism disorders are associated with increased risk for cardiovascular calcification, morbidity, and mortality [1,2]. Renal Osteodystrophy (ROD) is defined as an alteration of bone morphology in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD), quantifiable by histomorphometry of bone biopsy [3]. The global incidence of ROD in patients with advanced renal failure and those treated with haemodialysis (HD) is 90 to 100% and this begin to appear when GFR falls <60 ml/min [4,5]. In CKD patients, deficiency of calcitriol leads to secondary hyperparathyroidism [6]. This leads to high turnover bone disease (Osteitis Fibrosa Cystica), short turnover bone disease (Adynamic bone disease and Osteomalacia) and mixed variety (Osteitis Fibrosa Cystica and Osteomalacia) [7]. The most accurate diagnostic test for detecting ROD in patients with CKD is bone biopsy but it is invasive and requires trained personnel for its interpretation thus hampering its use in clinical practice [3]. Together with the measurements of serum calcium, phosphorus, and alkaline phosphatase levels, intact PTH (iPTH) is used to evaluate, diagnose, and guide the treatment of renal osteodystrophy [8]. Serum iPTH levels >300 pg/ml strongly suggest the presence of high-turnover skeletal lesions, whereas values <150 pg/ml are consistent with Adynamic osteodystrophy [5]. A sustained elevation of serum phosphate alone among patients with end stage renal failure is associated with increased mortality [9]. Although extensive research has been done worldwide regarding renal Osteodystrophy and its significant association with high mortality has been established, there is dearth of national data available in Pakistan. We conducted study to determine different patterns of renal osteodystrophy in patients with end stage renal failure (ESRF) on maintenance haemodialysis; so that appropriate management could be done and preventive strategies could be planned.

Material and Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted at Nephro-urology Department, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro, from April 2015 to October 2015. Fifty-six (56)

patients were included through non-probability Purposive sampling. All patients with end stage renal failure (ESRF) on maintenance haemodialysis (twice/thrice a week for >3 months) were included and patients with acute on chronic renal failure, history of fractures within 6 months, and history of parathyroidectomy were excluded. ESRF was defined as glomerular filtration rate <15 ml/min (calculated through Formula: $140 - \text{Age (years)} \times \text{weight (Kg)} / 72 \times \text{serum creatinine}$). Three patterns of Renal osteodystrophy were taken; high turnover or osteitis Fibrosa Cystica, low turnover (A dynamic and Osteomalacia) and mixed. High turnover/OFC was defined as serum iPTH >300 pg/ml, high alkaline phosphatase (N=80-306 U/l), low or normal corrected serum calcium (N=8.8-10.5 mg/dl) and high serum phosphate (N=3.5-5.5 mg/dl). In low turnover adynamic was defined as serum iPTH <150 pg/ml, low to normal alkaline phosphatase, Elevated or normal corrected serum Calcium and variable serum phosphate levels while osteomalacia was defined as low corrected serum calcium and phosphate levels, serum iPTH ≥ 150 pg/ml & elevated serum alkaline Phosphatase. Mixed features of high turnover bone disease and Osteomalacia that do not fit into the above criteria were defined as mixed type.

Data collection procedure

All patients who visited at the Nephro-Urology Department, Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro, Pakistan were included in the study after inclusion and exclusion criteria. Informed written consent was taken from patients and parents in case of age <18 years (adolescence). Predialysis blood sample was taken to measure serum calcium, albumin, phosphate, alkaline phosphate and iPTH. Diagnosis of renal osteodystrophy was made with the help of criteria used in operational definition. All data was taken by principal investigator on pretested questionnaire.

Data analysis

The data was analysed by SPSS: 19. Mean and standard deviation were computed for quantitative variables like age, serum calcium, phosphate, alkaline phosphatase and iPTH. Frequency and percentage were computed for categorical variables (Gender, duration of hemodialysis, types of renal osteodystrophy). Chi square test was used to determine proportion of types of renal osteodystrophy among end stage renal disease patient on hemodialysis. P value of <0.05 was taken as significant.

Results

The study was carried out in 56 patients on maintenance hemodialysis. The mean age of the patients was $45.85 \pm \text{SD } 13.5$ years (range 13-76 years). Out of the 56 patients, 34 (61%) were male and 22 (39%) were female. Mean values of serum calcium, phosphate, alkaline phosphatase and iPTH were 8.77 ± 1.1 mg/dl, 5.9 ± 1.6 mg/dl, 268 ± 156 mg/dl and 406 ± 368 pg/ml respectively, as shown in Table 1. Out of the 56 patients, 37 (66%) patients were on twice weekly hemodialysis while 19 (34%) on thrice weekly. Sixteen (28.5%) patients had duration of

hemodialysis <1 year, 24 (42.8%) had between 1-2 years and 16 (28.5%) had >2 years.

Table 1: Mean of Different Variables (N=56).

Variables	Mean \pm SD	Median	Range
Corrected calcium (mg/dl)	8.77 \pm 1.1	8.8	6.1-10.7
Phosphate (mg/dl)	5.9 \pm 1.6	06	2.6-8.9
Alkaline phosphatase (mg/dl)	268 \pm 156	245	63-834
iPTH (pg/ml)	406 \pm 368	262	25-1263

Prevalence of renal osteodystrophy in our study was 89.28% (50 patients) while 6 patients (10.7%) had no bone disease. The most common type was secondary hyperparathyroidism (osteitis Fibrosa Cystica) in 32% of patients followed by mixed 15 (27%) and a dynamic bone disease in 13 (23%) as shown in Figure 1. Proportion of age, gender and duration of hemodialysis in different types of renal osteodystrophy is shown in Table 2.

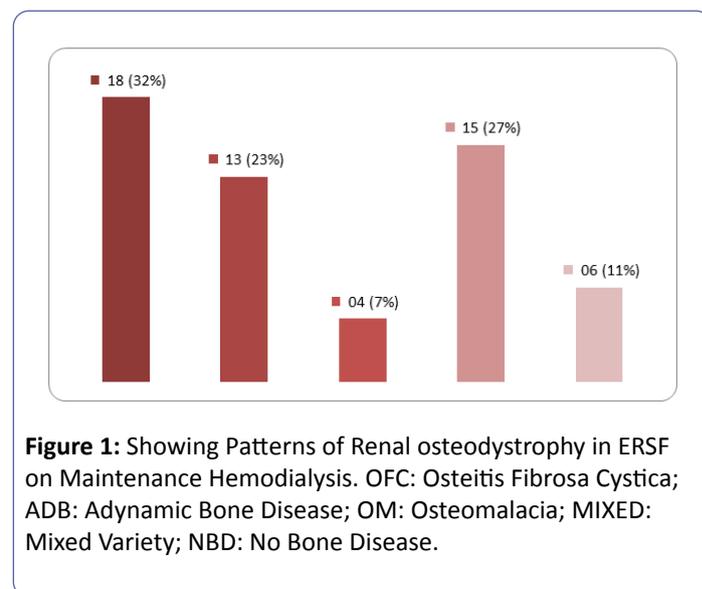


Figure 1: Showing Patterns of Renal osteodystrophy in ESRF on Maintenance Hemodialysis. OFC: Osteitis Fibrosa Cystica; ABD: Adynamic Bone Disease; OM: Osteomalacia; MIXED: Mixed Variety; NBD: No Bone Disease.

Table 2: Patterns of Renal Osteodystrophy in ESRF (N=56).

Variables	OFC	ABD	OM	Mixed	NBD
Age					
13-18 years	01 (02%)	00 (00%)	02 (03%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)
19-60 years	17 (31%)	11 (20%)	02 (03%)	12 (21%)	05 (10%)
>60 years	00 (00%)	02 (03%)	00 (00%)	03 (05%)	01 (02%)
Gender					
Male	12 (21%)	08 (13%)	03 (05%)	09 (15%)	02 (03%)
Female	07 (13%)	05 (10%)	01 (02%)	06 (11%)	04 (07%)
Duration of hemodialysis					

<1 year	06 (11%)	03 (05%)	02 (03%)	02 (03%)	03 (05%)
1-2 years	06 (11%)	07 (13%)	01 (02%)	10 (18%)	00 (00%)
>2 years	05 (10%)	03 (05%)	01 (02%)	04 (07%)	03 (05%)

Discussion

About 2/3 of all dialysis patients die within 5 years of beginning of dialysis treatment [10]. In chronic kidney disease the disturbances in mineral and bone metabolism are prevalent and an important cause of morbidity, extra-skeletal calcification and decreased quality of life that have been associated with increased cardiovascular mortality [3]. This study describes the frequency of different types of renal osteodystrophy (ROD) in End stage Renal Failure (ESRF) patients on maintenance hemodialysis. In our study about 89% had renal osteodystrophy which is higher than the prevalence described in other studies (33-77%) [11-13]. High prevalence due to lower socioeconomic conditions, inadequate or unrestricted use of phosphate binders, suboptimal dose and short duration of hemodialysis. Recent studies showed that adynamic bone disease is the commonest form of ROD but in our study high turnover bone disease (osteitis fibrosa cystica) was most common type of ROD among 32% of patients followed by Adynamic bone disease 23% of hemodialysis subjects. This is comparable with the study done by Buargub et al. they reported high prevalence of a dynamic bone disease in 27% of hemodialysis patients [4]. A study done by Galea I et al. showed similar finding; 45% had high turnover bone disease (iPTH > 100 pg/ml) while 42% had low turnover bone disease (iPTH<79.7 pg/ml). The cut off levels for iPTH were low as compare to our study [14]. A considerable percentage of our study patients had hyperphosphatemia 61%. Retrospective cross-sectional studies suggested that a serum phosphate>6.5 mg/dl is associated with a 27% higher mortality risk compared in patients with serum phosphate level of 2.4-6.5 mg/dl and relative risk increases as serum phosphate level rises.

Conclusion

In the present study it was concluded that the prevalence of renal osteodystrophy was significantly increased. Secondary hyperparathyroidism (Osteitis Fibrosa Cystica) is the most common pattern of ROD followed by mixed osteodystrophy and adynamic bone disease.

Limitation

Our study had few major limitations. We depended completely on plasma PTH levels in our diagnosis of renal bone

disease, which although is a good predictor of bone histology but not as accurate as bone biopsy. We did not measure serum 25-OH vitamin D and aluminium levels to exclude the possibility of osteomalacia or aluminium toxicity.

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