

Predictive value of clinical parameters in relation to the effectiveness of therapy in anemic patients with chronic heart failure and chronic kidney disease

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RESULTS:

INTRODUCTION: Anemia and renal dysfunction are common comorbid conditions associated with poor prognosis in patients with chronic heart failure (CHF).
Purpose: To analyze the predictive value of clinicoanamnesic indicators due to therapy effectiveness of anemia with CHF and CKD using an oral form of Fe(III)hydroxide complex polymaltose for optimization and providing an individual approach to every patient.

Causes of CKD

- chronic pyelonephritis
- diabetic nephropathy



MATERIALS AND METHODS: 68 pts with CHF II-IV FC due to IHD and CKD II-IIIst. were examined. 50pts had Chronic pyelonephritis, 18pts -diabetic nephropathy. All had anemia, Hb level within 78-91 g/l. Pts with anemia took Fe(III) hydroxide polymaltose complex 100mg per os BID. Hb target level was within 110-120g/l. The observation period was 3 months.

Evaluation of prognostic properties was performed using non-uniform procedures Wald-Genkina. All signs were distributed by gradient with subsequent calculation of prognostic factors (PF) and the general informative features (I)

Moderate predictor properties' parameter



- Permanent atrial fibrillation
- History of stroke
- BMI



- Cardiac cachexia syndrome
- CHF functional class
- CHF duration

Very high prognostic value parameters

High predictive value parameters



- Presence of DM type 2
- Acute MI
- Patient
- Post-MI LV aneurism
- CKD severity
- Dyspnea and ankle oedema
- Anemia severity

To assess the prognostic value of clinicoanamnesic parameters patients who took Fe(III) hydroxide polymaltose complex, at the end of treatment were divided into 2 groups: a) with good antianaemic effect – achieved the target level of Hb, b) with satisfactory effect – Hb levels approached the target one.

Lev els of the clinicoanamnesic parameters' prognostic value...		
Very high informational content $I \geq 6,0$	High predictive value $6,0 > I \geq 1$	Moderate predictive value $1,0 > I \geq 0,5$

CONCLUSION: Clinicoanamnesic indicators revealed a high predictive informational content about the effectiveness of therapeutic correction of anemia with CHF and CKD using an oral form of Fe(III) hydroxide polymaltose complex that allows to include them into predictive algorithms. Most informative criteria: the duration and severity of CHF, cardiac cachexia formation on a background of biventricular cardiac decompensation, progression of renal dysfunction, severity of anemia, which leads to the desirability and feasibility of application of these criteria at all levels of preventive and curative care with the aim of stratification effectiveness of treatment strategies.