COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF HEMODIALYSIS vs. PERITONEAL DIALYSIS IN ELDERLY

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COMPARATIVE EVOLUTION OF HEMODIALYSIS VERSUS PERITONEAL DIALYSIS IN ELDERLY (Abstract): The prevalence of treated patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) has considerably increased in the last decade mainly in the elderly age groups. The type of optimal mode of dialysis therapy in elderly is difficult to establish and most studies comparing hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis in elderly failed to demonstrate the superiority of one therapy versus the other. The present article uses Charlson Co morbidity Index to compare evolution of an elderly population in HD versus PD. Material and methods: Nondiabetic patients (> 65 years) who initiated dialysis therapy for ESRD during January 2006-December 2007. Results: In HD group, the median CCI calculated 6 month before initiating dialysis therapy was 5.87, with limits between 3 and 11. At the time of initiating dialysis, the median CCI was 6.55 (limits 3-11). In peritoneal dialysis group, CCI evaluated 6 months before initiating dialysis had a median value of 7.38, with limits between 3 and 11. At the time of initiating dialysis procedure, the median CCI was 7.72. Conclusions: This study demonstrates that PD is, in the majority of situations, a better option for dialysis in elderly. Key words: END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE, ELDERLY, HEMODIALYSIS, PERITONEAL DIALYSIS, CHARLSON COMORBIDITY INDEX.

Incidence of chronic kidney disease has considerably increased in elderly (> 65 years) as a result of population ageing, the age-related increase in the incidence of hypertension and diabetes mellitus (the main causes of CKD) and the worldwide increase of accessibility to renal replacement therapies.

Data from USRDS (United States Renal Data System) show that in 2008, in the USA – the country with the highest incidence of CKD – the median age of dialyzed patients was 64.4 years (1). Comparative to 1998 (when elderly represented 47% from all dialyzed patients (2)), the raise of ESRD incidence in persons >65 years was of 11%, comparative with 2.4% in 20-44 years age-group and 6.1% in 45-