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Angioplasty with stent in renal artery stenosis: Our experience

Marcela Vasquez Veloza¹University and Polytechnic Hospital of La Fe, Spain²General University Hospital of Ciudad Real, Spain

The aim of this study is to demonstrate the outcomes and efficacy of percutaneous treatment in patients with refractory or poorly controlled hypertension and renal insufficiency secondary to renal artery stenosis. Retrospective study included 16 patients treated by angioplasty and stent implantation. Blood pressure and renal function were evaluated in the first 24 hours, and at 6 months and 12 months follow-up. The mean systolic blood pressure decreased from 170 mm Hg to 145 mm Hg in the first 24 hrs, and to 138 mm Hg after 12 months of follow-up, with the diastolic pressure decreasing from 95 mm Hg to 77 mm Hg in the first 24 hrs and to 70 mm Hg after 12 months of follow-up. The renal function, according to the creatinine values remained stable.

jmache@gmail.com