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Vascular calcification (VC) in coronary arteries of hemodialysis patients (HDP) and use of a new dialysis fluid for treatment

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Introduction: One of the severe disturbances of mineral and bone disorders in HDP is VC. The study made a follow up of VC in coronary arteries in a group of HDP and used a dialysis fluid, containing sodium thiosulphate (STS) against the VC.

Material & Methods: Forty eight HDP (mean age 51±13 years; duration of hemodialysis 83.12±41.52 months) were measured 3 times during 12 months by spiral CT for Ca++ score (CaS) in 5 main coronary arteries; 22 were treated with dialysis fluid, containing STS. Serum P, Ca, Mg, iPTH, 1.25 (OH) 2D3, C-reactive protein (CRP) and fetuin-A (marker of calcification) were also tested.

Results: Thirty six HDP had severe VC and the highest CaS in all patients was in the right main artery. 14 of HDP treated by STS retarded rise of VC deposition and 8 reduced them. 14 HDP treated with HD without STS had rapid rise of CaS.

Conclusion: STS had a positive influence on VC and such a treatment is a new hope against VC for HDP.

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