

Title **Mineral and bone disease pattern in elderly haemodialysis patients**
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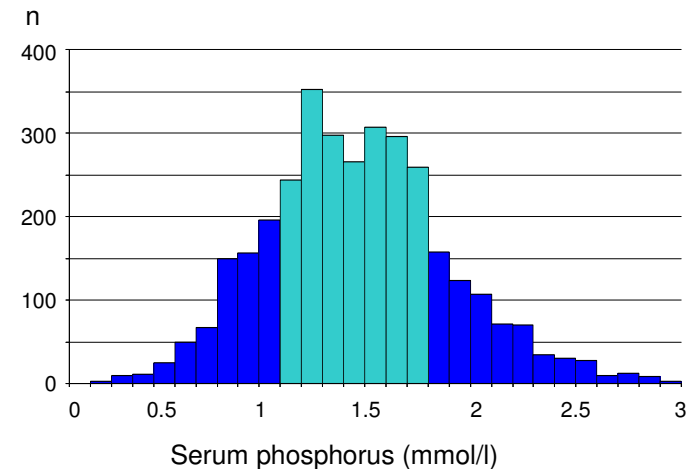
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Introduction An increasing prevalence of patients undergoing maintenance dialysis older than 75 years has been reported worldwide, and the increment rate is currently greatest among this group. This prospective, cross-sectional study investigated parameters of mineral and bone disorder of chronic kidney disease (CKD-MBD) in elderly compared to younger maintenance HD patients.

Material and Methods Data from 9169 HD patients (< 75 y: n = 5766, > 75 y: n = 3403) from 180 dialysis centres in France were obtained in June 2008. The following parameters were collected: serum phosphorus, calcium, parathyroid hormone (PTH), 25(OH) vitamin D, albumin, C-reactive protein (CRP), protein intake and CKD-MBD treatments.

Results In comparison to younger patients, elderly patients presented:

- higher CRP levels, lower serum albumin and reduced protein intake (for all $p \leq 0.01$)
- lower serum phosphorus (-8%) and PTH (-18%) levels and a slight increase in serum corrected calcium (+2%), *but the latter was mainly due to the lower serum albumin concentration since serum total calcium was strictly comparable to that of the younger patients*
- significantly reduced calcium and non-calcium phosphate binders (*perhaps due to a lower daily phosphorus intake and a lower bone turnover*) as well as cinacalcet usage and dosage
- a trend towards lower active vitamin D derivatives usage
- a better control of MBD markers according to the Kidney Disease Outcome Quality Initiative (K/DOQI) targets.



Graph adapted to original: Observatory distribution of serum phosphorus for HD patients > 75y. Turquoise indicates within K/DOQI targets.

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Comment *The results are referring to an interim analysis. The study will be followed by an extended 3-year survival analysis that will be started at the end of 2010.*