# Effect of Erythropoietin Therapy on Lipogram in Chronic Haemodialysis Patients

#### **Thesis**

Submitted for Partial fulfillment of master Degree in Internal Medicine

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2009

# تأثیر العلاج بالاریثروبیوتین علی دهنیات الدم فی مرضی الفشل الکلوی المزمن الذین یعالجون بالاستصفاء الدموی

رسالة مقدمة من الطبيب/ ايهاب السيد جودة

بكالوريوس الطب والجراحة كلية الطب – جامعة الزقازيق

توطئة للحصول على حرجة الماجستير في الأمراض الباطنة

قمع إشراهم أد محمد على ابراهيم استاذ الأمراض الباطنة و امراض الكلى كلية الطب- جامعة عين شمس

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كلية الطب جامعة عين شمس 2009

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and forever, thanks to **ALLAH**. I wish to express my deepest appreciation and gratitude to Prof. Dr. **Mohamed Ali Ibrahim**, professor of internal medicine and nephrology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his continuous encouragement and generous support.

I hope to express my deepest gratitude and cordial thanks to Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Youssef, Professor of clinical pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his beneficial guidance, valuable remarks, keen supervision and moral support throughout this work.

I would like to express my highest gratitude to Dr. Essam

Nour El Din, lecturer of internal medicine and nephrology,

Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his constant
guidance, encouragement and precious suggestions which helped
me greatly to complete this work.

Finally, I would like to thank all the Staff Members of internal medicine and nephrology department in Zagazig general hospital, and all those who helped me and facilitated the whole procedures to accomplish this work.

#### List of abbreviation

ABCA1 : ATP binding cassette transporter type 1

ACAT : Acyl-CoA cholesterol acyltransferase

ADMA : Asymmetrical dimethyl arginine

APOA : Apolipoprotein A

APOB : Apolipoprotein B

BP : Blood pressure

CETP : Cholesterol ester transfer protein

CKD : Chronic kidney disease

CM : Chylomicron

CRF : Chronic renal failure

CRP : C-reactive protein

CVD : Cardiovascular disease

DDAH : Dimethylarginine dimethyaminohydrolase

DGAT : Diglycerol acyltransferase

DOAT : Diacylglycerol acyltransferase

EPO : Erythropoietin

EPO-R : Erythropoietin receptor

ESRD : End stage renal disease

FA : Fatty acids

FC : Free cholesterol

GFR : Glomerular filteration rate

HD : Hemodialysis

HDL : High-density lipoprotein

HTL : Hepatic lipase

IDL : Intermediate- density lipoprotein

IL-6 : Interleukin-6

IR : Insulin resistance

LCAT : Lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase

LDL : Low-density lipoprotein

LMW : Low molecular weight

LPL : Lipoprotein lipase

LRP : Receptor related protein

LVH : Left ventricular hypertrophy

MHPs : Maintenance hemodialysis patients

MI : Myocardial infarction

MIA : Malnutrition-inflamation, atherosclerosis

PL : Phospholipids

PTH : Parathyroid hormone

PWV : Pulse wave velocity

rHuEPO : Recombinant human erythropoietin

RLPs : Remnant lipoprotein paeticles

TC : Total cholesterol

TG: Triglycerides

TNF-a : Tumour necrosis factor-a

VLDL : Very Low-density lipoprotein

TSAT : Transferin saturation

## LIST OF FIGURES

No		Page
1	Chylomicrons (CM)	32
2	Very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL)	34
3	High density lipoproteins (HDL)	37
4	Diagrammatic representation of serum albumin and kidney	74
	function levels among study stages	
5	Diagrammatic representation of lipid profile levels among	76
	study stages	
6	Diagrammatic representation of serum ApoA1 and Apo B	77
	among study stages	
7	Diagrammatic presentation of HB and HCT levels among	78
	study stages	
8	Scatter plot showing the (-ve) correlation between (TG)	88
	and the (LDL)	

# LIST OF TABLES

No		Page
1	Effects of CKD on Cardiovascular Outcomes (In Studies	9
	with > 1,000 Subjects)	
2	Risk Factors for Vascular Disease in CKD	15
3	Characteristics of lipoproteins and apolipoproteins	31
4	Common ftatures of serum lipid/lipoprotein profile in	41
	predialysis CKD patients with or without nephrotic	
	proteinuria and in ESRD patients treated with chronic	
	hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis	
5	Major changes in the key enzyme and receptors in chronic	45
	renal failure and their impact on plasma lipid/ lipoprotein	
	levels	
6	Association of dyslipidemia and clinical outcomes in	54
	dialysis patients	
7	Personal data and some clinical parameters	72
8	Risk factors among study participants on haemodialysis	73
9	Changes in some lab. parameters	74
10	Changes in ferritin, iron and TIBC	75
11	Changes in lipid profile	76
12	Changes in APoA <sub>1</sub> and APoB	77
13	Changes in haematological parameters	78
14	Correlation between changes in TC and changes in other	79
	parameters	
15	Correlation between changes in TG and changes in other	80
	parameters	
16	Correlation between changes in HDL changes in other	81
	parameters	
17	Correlation between changes in LDL and changes in other	82
	parameters	
18	Correlation between changes APoA <sub>1</sub> and changes in other	83
	parameters	
19	Correlation between changes APoB and changes in other	84
	parameters	
20	Effects of EPO on lipid profile in hemodialysis patients	91

# **CONTENTS**

I	Page
Introduction and Aim of the Work	
Review of Literature6	
- Chapter 1: Cardiovascular disease and risk factors in	
chronic kidney disease6	
- Chapter 2: Dyslipidemia of chronic renal failure29	9
- Chapter 3: Erythropoietin and lipid profile in haemodialysis	
patients55	5
Subjects and Methods60	0
Results	2
Discussion85	5
Summary and Conclusion	8
References	02
Appendix	35
Arabic Summary	

# LIST OF FIGURES

No		Page
1	Chylomicrons (CM)	32
2	Very low-density lipoproteins (VLDL)	34
3	High density lipoproteins (HDL)	37
4	Diagrammatic representation of serum albumin and kidney	74
	function levels among study stages	
5	Diagrammatic representation of lipid profile levels among	76
	study stages	
6	Diagrammatic representation of serum ApoA1 and Apo B	77
	among study stages	
7	Diagrammatic presentation of HB and HCT levels among	78
	study stages	
8	Scatter plot showing the (-ve) correlation between (TG)	88
	and the (LDL)	

# LIST OF TABLES

No		Page
1	Effects of CKD on Cardiovascular Outcomes (In Studies with > 1,000 Subjects)	9
2	Risk Factors for Vascular Disease in CKD	15
3	Characteristics of lipoproteins and apolipoproteins	31
4	Common ftatures of serum lipid/lipoprotein profile in	41
	predialysis CKD patients with or without nephrotic	
	proteinuria and in ESRD patients treated with chronic	
	hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis	
5	Major changes in the key enzyme and receptors in	45
	chronic renal failure and their impact on plasma lipid/	
	lipoprotein levels	
6	Association of dyslipidemia and clinical outcomes in	54
	dialysis patients	
7	Personal data and some clinical parameters	72
8	Risk factors among study participants on haemodialysis	73
9	Changes in some lab. parameters	74
10	Changes in ferritin, iron and TIBC	75
11	Changes in lipid profile	76
12	Changes in APoA <sub>1</sub> and APoB	77
13	Changes in haematological parameters	78
14	Correlation between changes in TC and changes in other	79
	parameters	
15	Correlation between changes in TG and changes in other	80
	parameters	
16	Correlation between changes in HDL changes in other	81
	parameters	
17	Correlation between changes in LDL and changes in	82
	other parameters	
18	Correlation between changes APoA <sub>1</sub> and changes in	83
	other parameters	
19	Correlation between changes APoB and changes in other	84
	parameters	
20	Effects of EPO on lipid profile in hemodialysis patients	91

# **CONTENTS**

Page	e
Introduction and Aim of the Work1	
Review of Literature6	
- Chapter 1: Cardiovascular disease and risk factors in	
chronic kidney disease6	
- Chapter 2: Dyslipidemia of chronic renal failure29	
- Chapter 3: Erythropoietin and lipid profile in haemodialysis	
patients55	
Subjects and Methods60	
Results72	
Discussion85	
Summary and Conclusion98	
References	
Appendix	
Arabic Summary	

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death in patients with stage 5 chronic kidney disease (CKD), and the mortality rate in stage 5 CKD is even higher in patients with diabetes. CVD risk reduction includes control of hyperglycemia, dyslipidaemia and blood pressure (BP) (Mark, 2006).

Dyslipidaemia is a consequence of renal disease, wherein hepatic synthesis of lipoproteins is increased and clearance decreased. The resulting lipoprotein phenotype is highly atherogenic and significantly increases the cardiovascular risk of the patients (**Lechleitner**, **2000**).

Chronic renal disease is accompanied by characteristic abnormalities of lipid metabolism, which appear as a consequence of renal insufficiency and are reflected in an altered apolipoprotein profile as well as elevated plasma lipid levels. Experimental and clinical studies have suggested a correlation between the progression of renal disease and dyslipidemia. High cholesterol and triglyceride plasma levels have been demonstrated to be independent risk factors for progression of renal disease in humans (Roberto and Dodesini, 2006).

Chronic renal failure (CRF) results in profound lipid disorders, which stem largely from dysregulation of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and triglyceride-rich lipoprotein metabolism. Specifically, maturation of HDL is impaired and its composition is altered in CRF. In addition, clearance of triglyceride-rich lipoprotein and their atherogenic remnants is impaired, their composition is altered, and their plasma concentrations are elevated in CRF. Impaired maturation of HDL in CRF is primarily due to downregulation of lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) and, to a

lesser extent, increased plasma cholesterol ester transfer protein (CETP). Triglyceride enrichment of HDL in CRF is primarily due to hepatic lipase deficiency and elevated CETP activity (Vaziri, 2006).

The CRF-induced hypertriglyceridemia, abnormal composition, and impaired clearance of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins and their remnants are primarily due to downregulation of lipoprotein lipase, hepatic lipase, and the very-low-density lipoprotein receptor, as well as, upregulation of hepatic acyl-CoA cholesterol acyltransferase (ACAT). In addition, impaired HDL metabolism contributes to the disturbances of triglyceride-rich lipoprotein metabolism. These abnormalities are compounded by downregulation of apolipoproteins apoA-I, apoA-II, apoC-II in CRF. Together, these abnormalities may contribute to the risk of arteriosclerotic cardiovascular disease and may adversely affect progression of renal disease and energy metabolism in CRF (Vaziri, 2006).

Recombinant human erythropoietin (rHuEPO) a novel and a triumph of modern medicine in the field of nephrology, allowing: avoidance of blood transfusion, reduction in the risk of sensitization, prevention of iron overload and improved exercise tolerance, cognitive capacity, sexual function and quality of life. The treatment of anaemia was deeply transformed (**Juan F. Navarro, 2003**).

Erythropoietin (EPO) has been used widely for the treatment of anaemia associated with chronic kidney disease and cancer chemotherapy for nearly 20 years. More recently, EPO has been found to interact with its receptor (EPO-R) expressed in a large variety of non-haematopoietic tissues to induce a range of cytoprotective cellular responses, including mitogenesis, angiogenesis, inhibition of apoptosis and promotion of vascular repair through mobilization of endothelial progenitor cells from

bone marrow. EPO may be renoprotective in chronic kidney disease (Johnson et al., 2006).

Three types of recombinant human erythropoietin are currently available: epoetin alfa, epoetin beta and darbepoetin alfa. All, like endogenous counterpart, act as mitosis stimulating factor and differentiating hormone, promoting the production of erythrocytes from precursors of stem cell compartment. Epoetin alfa and epoetin beta are identical in their amino acid and carbohydrate composition to endogenous human erythropoietin. Darbepoetin alfa is a hyperglycosylated derivative of epoetin (Wilson et al., 2007; British Medical Association, 2004).

EPO treatment of predialysis patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) significantly increases serum high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) levels, which may represent an important antiatherogenic effect of this hormone (**Siamopoulos et al., 2006**).

Long-term rHuEPO treatment is associated with an improvement in the lipid profile. So that, the high incidence of cardiovascular disease in hemodialysis (HD) patients might be reduced with rHuEPO therapy (**Kes et al., 2002**).

Long-term rHuEPO treatment seems to positively influence the lipid profile in maintenance haemodialysis patients (MHPs), but an associated increase in food intake may allow a rise in some atherogenic blood lipid fractions. Dietary control in MHPs on rHuEPO therapy may decrease the cardiovascular risk profile (Allegra et al., 1997).

#### AIM OF THE WORK

Is to study the possible effect of recombinant human erythropoietin (rHuEPO) therapy on lipogram in chronic haemodialysis patients.

#### SUBJECTS AND METHODS

#### **Patient's selection:**

- A group of 15 maintenance haemodialysis patients will be randomly selected from the haemodialysis unit with haemoglobin level below 8 g/dl.
- The patients selected will be studied over 6 months period and the study will be divided into 2 stages :
  - **1. Stage 1** (3 months): the patient's anemia will be corrected by non-EPO therapy (e.g. iron therapy) for 3 months.
  - **2.** Stage 2 (3 months): all patients will be treated with recombinant human erythropoietin (rHuEPO) for 3 months.

#### The following will be excluded from the study:

- **1.** Diabetic patients.
- 2. Smokers.
- **3.** Hypertensive patients on ACEI, ARBs, B-blockers.

#### All patients will be subjected to:

- **1-** Full medical history and detailed clinical examination.
- **2-** Measurement of lipid and haematological parameters 3 times (before and after stage 1 and after stage 2).
- **3-** Lipid parameters :
  - Total cholesterol.
  - LDL- cholesterol.
  - HDL- cholesterol.