



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



MONA MAGHRABY



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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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Evaluation of the effect of cholecalciferol on vascular calcification in hemodialysis patients

A thesis submitted for the fulfillment of PhD degree in Pharmaceutical Sciences
(Clinical Pharmacy)

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Dedication

*I dedicate this thesis to the memory
of my beloved FATHER and
MOTHER, whom I miss every day,
and who would have been happy to
see me follow their steps, may Allah
bless their souls.*

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	
List of Abbreviations	II
List of Figures.....	IV
Abstract	V
Aim of the Work	1
Review of Literature.....	2
Renal Failure:.....	2
Vascular Calcification in Chronic Kidney Disease	19
Vitamin D	30
Vitamin D in Chronic Kidney Disease	34
Vitamin D and Vascular Calcification	38
Role of Clinical Pharmacist in Chronic Kidney Disease	40
Patients and Methods	45
Results	64
Discussion	93
Summary	101
Conclusion	107
Limitations:	108
Recommendations:.....	109
References.....	110
Appendix.....	136
الملخص العربي.....	1
Arabic Cover Page	

List of Abbreviations

1,25 (OH)₂D	1,25 di-hydroxyl vitamin D
25 (OH)D	25- hydroxyl vitamin D
ACCP	American college of clinical pharmacy
ADE	Adverse drug events
ADMA	Asymmetric dimethyl arginine
AKI	Acute kidney disease
Ca	Calcium
Ca X P	Calcium Phosphate product
CCP	Calciprotein particles
CKD	Chronic renal failure
CKD-EPI	Chronic kidney disease – Epidemiology collaboration creatinine equation
CKD-MBD	Chronic kidney disease – Mineral bone disorders
CVD	Cardiovascular diseases
ECG	Echocardiography
ESRD	End stage renal disease
FGF-23	Fibroblast growth factor - 23
GFR	Glomerular filtration rate
KDa	Kilo Dalton
KDIGO	Kidney disease improving global outcome
KDOQI	Kidney disease outcomes quality imitative
L-FABP	Liver type fatty acid binding protein
MDRD	Modification of diet for renal disease equation
MGP	Matrix Gla protein

List of abbreviations

MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
OC	Osteocalcin
ON	Osteonectin
OPG	Osteoprotegerin
OPN	Osteopontin
PO4	Phosphate
PPM	Patient per million
PTH	Parathyroid hormone
RANK	Receptor activator nuclear kappa – B
RANKL	Receptor activator nuclear kappa – B ligand
RRT	Renal replacement therapy
SHPT	Secondary hyperparathyroidism
TNF	Tumor necrosis factor
TRP	Treatment related problems
VDR	Vitamin D receptor
VSMCs	Vascular smooth muscles cells

List of Figures

Figure 1: Guide to frequency of monitoring by Glomerular filtration rate and albuminuria categories.	4
Figure 2: Prediction of chronic kidney disease prognosis by glomerular filtration rate and albuminuria categories (Fraser et al., 2016).	10
Figure 3: Impact of traditional and nontraditional risk factors and Chronic Kidney Disease on cardiovascular events (Agarwal, 2008).	15
Figure 4: Chronic Kidney Disease-mineral bone disorder (CKD-MBD) and its cardiovascular patho-mechanisms of elevated FGF23 and hyperphosphatemia in chronic kidney disease (Vogt et al., 2019).....	17
Figure 5: Pathophysiology of vascular calcification (Evrard et al., 2015)	21
Figure 6: Properties and mechanism of Fetuin-A as a calcification inhibitor. (Evrard et al., 2015)	25
Figure 7: cholecalciferol; (3β,5Z,7E)-9,10-secocholesta- 5,7,10(19)-trien-3-ol.(Mahmoodani et al., 2017)	30
Figure 8: Metabolism of vitamin D	32
Figure 9: Pathogenesis of secondary hyperparathyroidism (Polu & Singh, 2006)	36
Figure 10: Schematic presentation of the study design and patient allocation.	45
Figure 11: 25-hydroxy vitamin D (25(OH)D) ELISA calibration curve.....	54
Figure 12: Fetuin-A ELISA calibration curve.	57
Figure 13: Fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF-23) ELISA calibration curve.	59
Figure 14: Osteoprotegerin (OPG) ELISA calibration curve.....	62
Figure 15: Flow diagram representing the enrollment, the allocation, the follow-up and the analysis processes.	64
Figure 16: Gender Distribution among the two study groups	68
Figure 17: Intact Parathyroid hormone (iPTH) before and after study.....	81
Figure 18: Vitamin D before and after study	81
Figure 19: Fetuin-A before and after study	82
Figure 20: Osteoprotegerin (OPG) before and after study	82
Figure 21: Fibroblast Growth Factor-23 (FGF-23) before and after study	83
Figure 22: Correlation between Vitamin D and Fetuin-A	91
Figure 23: Correlation between Vitamin D and Osteoprotegerin	91
Figure 24: Correlation between Vitamin D and Fibroblast Growth Factor-23.....	92

List of Tables

Table 1: Chronic Kidney Disease classification based on Glomerular filtration rate and Albuminuria	3
Table 2: Etiology of Chronic Kidney Disease in Egypt: (Coast12, 2013)	7
Table 3: Chronic Kidney Disease risk factors (Levey et al., 2005).....	8
Table 4:Demographic assessment of the study groups	67
Table 5: Etiology of chronic kidney disease in the two study groups.	69
Table 6:Comorbidities with chronic kidney disease in the two study groups.	70
Table 7: The use of phosphate chelators and alpha-calcidol in both groups	71
Table 8: The routine therapy used in both groups	72
Table 9:Baseline clinical and lab evaluation in the two study groups.	73
Table 10:Baseline levels of calcification markers in the two study groups.	74
Table 11:Drug Group's safety parameters before and after study.....	77
Table 12: Placebo Group's safety parameters before and after study.....	78
Table 13:Calcification markers before and after study in Drug Group.....	79
Table 14: Calcification markers before and after study in Placebo Group	80
Table 15: Safety parameters at the end of study between the two study groups.	86
Table 16: Effect of confounders on end of study serum levels of 25(OH)D.....	87
Table 17: Effect of confounders on end of study serum levels of Fetuin-A	88
Table 18: Calcification markers at end of study between the two study groups.	89
Table 19: Correlation between the various parameters	90

Abstract

Background: Vascular calcification is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases and all-cause mortality in end stage renal disease, and particularly in hemodialysis patients. Vitamin D deficiency has been shown to be associated with vascular calcification among this category of patients. Cholecalciferol or vitamin D₃; the native inactivated 25-hydroxy vitamin D [25(OH)D], has been proposed to have a good impact on vascular calcification and vitamin D deficiency. However, clinical data is still limited.

Methods: A prospective, randomized, placebo-controlled study was carried out to evaluate the effect of oral cholecalciferol on vascular calcification and 25(OH)D levels in hemodialysis patients. A total of sixty eligible hemodialysis patients were randomly assigned to either a treatment group (Oral 200.000IU Cholecalciferol per month) or a placebo group, for 3 months. Serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D (25(OH)D), fetuin-A, fibroblast growth factor (FGF-23), osteoprotegerin (OPG), calcium, phosphorus, their product (CaXP) and parathyroid hormone (PTH) levels were all assessed at baseline and at the end of the study.

Results: Cholecalciferol significantly increased serum levels of 25(OH)D and fetuin-A in the treatment group (p-value < 0.001), while no significant difference was observed in the placebo group. Cholecalciferol administration showed no effect on either FGF-23 or OPG. None of the treatment group patients experienced any adverse effects.

Conclusion: Cholecalciferol was shown to be an effective, tolerable, inexpensive pharmacotherapeutic option to overcome vitamin D deficiency, with a possible modulating effect on vascular calcification regulators, among hemodialysis patients.

Aim of the Work

The aim of this work was to evaluate the effect of cholecalciferol on vascular calcification in hemodialysis patients, through:

a- Evaluation of Cholecalciferol efficacy by assessment of:

- ✓ Serum 25(OH)D
- ✓ Serum Fetuin-A
- ✓ Serum FGF-23
- ✓ Serum OPG
- ✓ Serum PTH

b- Evaluation of Cholecalciferol safety by assessment of:

- ✓ Serum 25(OH)D.
- ✓ Serum Ca.
- ✓ Serum PO₄.
- ✓ CaXPO₄ Product

c- Monitoring tolerability and adverse effects.

Review of Literature

Renal Failure

Classification of renal failure can be divided into acute kidney injury (AKI) and chronic kidney disease (CKD). AKI can be characterized by fast disease progression, while a gradual deterioration (in the range of years) of kidney functions occurs in the chronic type (*Chawla et al., 2014*).

Chronic kidney disease and acute kidney disease can both cause a total loss of kidney functions. Afterwards, it can lead to either total or partial dependence on renal replacement therapy (RRT); dialysis (hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis), or kidney transplantation (*Tammen et al., 2014*).

Acute Kidney Injury (AKI):

This type can be characterized by the rapid loss of the kidneys' excretory function. It can be typically diagnosed by detecting the accumulated end products of nitrogen metabolism (urea and creatinine), or by the decreased urine output, or both (*Bellomo et al., 2012*). AKI's popular definition is the elevation of creatinine of ≥ 0.3 mg/dl within 48 hours, or $\geq 50\%$ above baseline within 7 days (*Khwaja, 2012*).

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD):

This type can be described by a life-threatening progressive and irreversible loss of kidney functions (*Gansevoort et al., 2013*). It can be defined by a decrease in kidney function with a glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of less than 60 mL/min per 1.73 m², or markers of kidney damage, or both, for at least 3 months' period, regardless of the underlying cause (*Webster et al., 2016*).