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Multicenter study of the profile and prevalence of diabetic patients in chronic hemodialysis

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Introduction: Diabetes is growing in the world; it is likely to become a global epidemic. Diabetes remains the only leading cause of chronic end stage renal failure (CRTI) in industrialized countries and therefore poses a public health problem due to its high incidence, high prevalence and severe economic consequences. The management of diabetics in hemodialysis is very special.

Materials and methods: It is a cross-sectional multicenter descriptive study carried out in 11 hemodialysis centers where we counted 152 diabetic patients out of 527 hemodialysis patients between June 1st and August 31st, 2016.

Results: During this period, 527 were hemodialysis including 152 (28.84%) diabetics. Men 61.6%, the average age is 61.94 +/- 15.48 years, HBP is found in 100%. 39.4% arrived at nephrologists, 64.9% started dialysis on central venous catheter and 33% on arteriovenous fistula, 75.5%

did not receive Doppler before arteriovenous fistula. The average number of arteriovenous fistula performed is 1.65 per patient. Retinopathy is found in 84.8%; cardiovascular complications are of the order of 78.1% and anemia less than 10g / dl in 48.3%.

Discussion: The prevalence of dialysis patients is high in our study and it is around 29%, this prevalence varies from country to country: 44% in the USA in 2008, 34% in Australia-New Zealand in 2008; 35% in France in 2006 and Morocco 21.6%. This prevalence tends to increase over the years

Conclusion: Diabetes remains the leading cause of increasing ESRD worldwide; hemodialysis diabetic patients have mainly poor prognosis in dialysis compared to other causes of ESRD

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