

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RENAL FUNCTION AND AGE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEART FAILURE AND PRESERVED EJECTION FRACTION

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Background: As known, heart failure with preserved ejection fraction is associated with age and renal dysfunction. Functional disorders of the kidneys also decreased glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is a bad prognostic factor among these patients.

Objectives: we aimed to evaluate relationship between renal function and age in patients with chronic heart failure and preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF).

Methods: 46 pts (31 M, 15 F, mean age – $68,10 \pm 1,10$ years) with CHF NYHA II-III class and preserved ejection fraction were enrolled. Pts were divided into three groups: 74 pts aged 59 years (1 group), 73 pts from 60 to 75 years old (2 group), and 51 pts aged older 76 years old (3 group). GFR was calculated by MDRD formula.

Results. The average GFR in the first group was $82,2 \pm 12,7$, the second - $65,5 \pm 17,7$ in the third and $64,0 \pm 11,6$ ($p < 0,05$). Normal GFR was found in 6.8 (13 pts) of the second group and in 5.9 (39 pts) of the first group, 45.2 (19 pts) of the third group, chronic renal failure in 20.2 (27 pts) of the second group and in 56.9% (29 pts) of the third group ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion. Renal dysfunction was found in patients with chronic heart failure with preserved LVEF in all age groups. But it showed a reduction of GFR in patients with increasing age and increasing number of patients with moderate renal functional impairment and chronic renal failure depending on age. The development of renal dysfunction associated with age in patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction.