



Conference Abstract

P.64 Active Vitamin D Treatment Does Not Improve Arterial Stiffness and Markers of Cardio-Renal Risk in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes and Stage 3 Chronic Kidney Disease: a Randomised Controlled Trial

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Keywords

Arterial stiffness
vitamin D
DKD

ABSTRACT

Background and Aims: Active vitamin D [1,25(OH)2D3] deficiency is a potential modifiable risk factor for cardiovascular (CVD) and renal disease in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) and stage 3/4 chronic kidney disease (CKD). Exact mechanisms are unclear. Arterial stiffness is an independent predictor of CVD. There is limited data on the effect of active vitamin D treatment on arterial haemodynamics in this patient population.

Materials and Methods: We performed a 48 week duration single centre randomised double blind placebo controlled trial on the impact of calcitriol 0.25 mcg od in patients with T2DM and stage 3 CKD. Primary endpoint was change in Ao-PWV (index of arterial stiffness) measured by applanation tonometry (Sphygmocor system). Secondary endpoints included albuminuria (albumin excretion rate-AER) and changes in other indices of central haemodynamics.

Results: 127 (male 70%) patients were randomised to calcitriol ($n = 64$) or placebo ($n = 63$). Baseline, mean \pm SD, values were: age 64.2 ± 7.7 , eGFR 43.2 ± 20.2 ml/min, SBP 146.2 ± 19.9 mmHg, Ao-PWV 11.6 ± 3.3 m/s, and AER median (IQR) 50.51 (11.5 to 188.6) mcg/min. There was no significant mean (95% CI) change in Ao-PWV as compared to placebo of 0.05 m/s (-0.68 to 0.78) vs 0.23 m/s (-0.46 to 0.93) with a between treatment mean (95% CI) difference for Ao-PWV of 0.19 (-0.81 to 1.19) m/s ($p = 0.71$). No significant effect of calcitriol treatment observed on augmentation index or albuminuria.

Conclusion: In T2DM patients with stage 3 CKD, 48 week treatment with calcitriol as compared to placebo does not improve Ao-PWV, albuminuria or other indices of central haemodynamics.

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