

A study on the Correlation between Metabolic Syndrome and Proteinuria in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease

Li GUO ^{1,2} #, Lei RAN ^{1,2} #, Jing LI ^{1,2} #, Jiandong LI ^{1,2} & Youlan GONG ^{1,2} *

¹ Department of Nephrology, Affiliated Hospital of HeBei University,
HeBei 071000, China

² Key Laboratory of Bone Metabolism and Physiology in Chronic Kidney Disease of Hebei Province,
HeBei 071000, China

SUMMARY. This study was designed to investigate the incidence of metabolic syndrome (MS) in patients with chronic kidney disease, investigate the clinical characteristics of patients with chronic kidney disease complicated with MS and the correlation between MS and proteinuria. The clinical data of 386 patients with chronic kidney disease were analyzed, the incidence of MS was counted, the clinical data between MS group and non-MS group were compared, and the risk factors of proteinuria were determined by logistic regression analysis. Among 386 patients with chronic kidney disease, the incidence of MS was 24.87%. The 24 h urinary protein quantitation in MS group was significantly higher than non-MS group, and the glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was significantly lower than non-MS group ($p < 0.05$). According to the level of proteinuria, the proportion of MS in the group with large amount of proteinuria (48.96%) was significantly higher than the group with small amount of proteinuria (14.43%) and the group with medium amount of proteinuria (35.19%) ($p < 0.05$). MS and its components were closely related to the occurrence of moderate or more proteinuria (≥ 1.0 g/d) in patients with chronic kidney disease. The adjusted multiple logistic regression analysis showed that postprandial blood glucose (PBG), blood pressure, and triglyceride high density lipoprotein ratio (TG/HDL-C) were independent risk factors for massive proteinuria. The incidence of MS in patients with chronic kidney disease is 24.87%, and MS and its components are closely related to proteinuria. Among them, postprandial blood glucose, blood pressure and blood lipids were the most significant.

RESUMEN. Este estudio fue diseñado para investigar la incidencia del síndrome metabólico (EM) en pacientes con enfermedad renal crónica, investigar las características clínicas de los pacientes con enfermedad renal crónica complicada con EM y la correlación entre la EM y la proteinuria. Se analizaron los datos clínicos de 386 pacientes con enfermedad renal crónica, se contó la incidencia de EM, se compararon los datos clínicos entre el grupo con EM y el grupo sin EM y se determinaron los factores de riesgo de proteinuria mediante análisis de regresión logística. Entre 386 pacientes con enfermedad renal crónica, la incidencia de EM fue del 24,87%. La cuantificación de proteínas en orina de 24 h en el grupo con EM fue significativamente mayor que en el grupo sin EM, y la tasa de filtración glomerular (eGFR) fue significativamente menor que en el grupo sin EM ($p < 0,05$). Según el nivel de proteinuria, la proporción de SM en el grupo con gran proteinuria (48,96%) fue significativamente mayor que el grupo con pequeña proteinuria (14,43%) y el grupo con mediana proteinuria (35,19%) ($p < 0,05$). La EM y sus componentes estuvieron estrechamente relacionados con la aparición de proteinuria moderada o mayor ($\geq 1,0$ g/d) en pacientes con enfermedad renal crónica. El análisis de regresión logística múltiple ajustado mostró que la glucosa en sangre posprandial (PBG), la presión arterial y el cociente de triglicéridos de lipoproteínas de alta densidad (TG/HDL-C) eran factores de riesgo independientes para la proteinuria masiva. La incidencia de EM en pacientes con enfermedad renal crónica es del 24,87%, y la EM y sus componentes están estrechamente relacionados con la proteinuria. Entre ellos, la glucemia posprandial, la presión arterial y los lípidos en sangre fueron los más importantes.

KEY WORDS: chronic kidney disease, metabolic syndrome, microalbuminuria.

Li Guo, Lei Ran and Jing Li contributed equally to this work.

* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: gongyoulan1027@126.com