



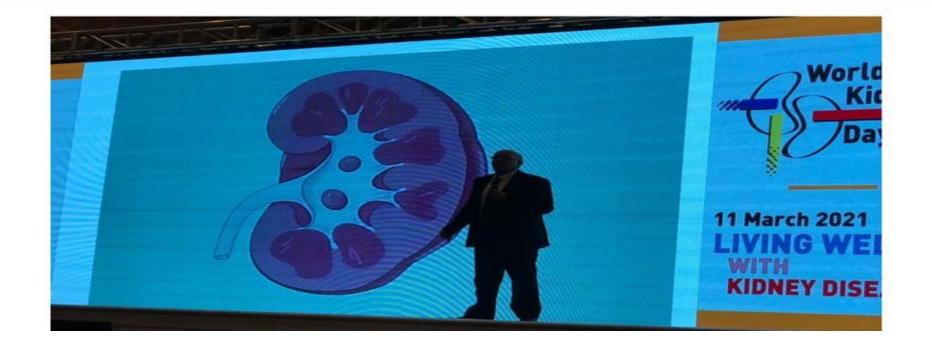
Kidney and Hypertension

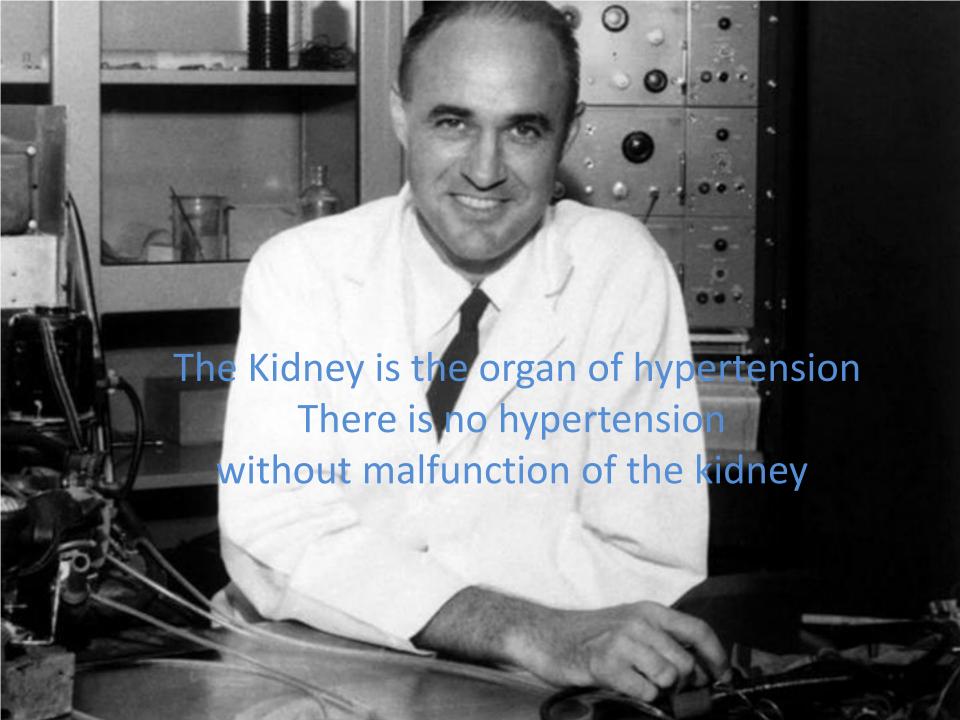
Professor Ali Al-Saedi MD FACP FRCP Edin.

President Of Iraqi Society of Nephrology and Renal Transplantation

hdad 18th November 2022









GUYTON & HALL



Protect your Heart! Save your Kidney!

Sub-Specialization in Nephrology

Current and Future Opportunities





Onconephrology

Address kidney problems in cancer patients and provide a comprehensive care



Obstetrics nephrology

Expertise in various kidney disorders and transplant issues during pregnancy



Cardio-nephrology

Deals with cardiorenal syndromes and exposure with novel therapies



Uro-nephrology

Focuses on developing clinical acumen in urological diseases



Home-based dialysis

Learning of techniques in different modalities and complications management



Glomerular disorders

Primarily focused on treatment and evaluation of glomerular diseases

Conclusion: There is a need for training in nephrology subspecialties as areas of concentrations or extra years of fellowship training. Program specific mentors in each subspecialty should exist to foster curriculum development.

Reference:

Sachdeva M et al. Opportunities for Sub-Specializations in Nephrology. Advances in Chronic Kidney Disease, 2020.

Visual Abstract by Priti Meena, MD





Cardiology as a Potential Model for Sub-specialization in Nephrology

Cardiology	Nephrology
Cardiovascular Disease	General Nephrology, including: • Cardiorenal disease • Hypertension • Diabetic kidney disease • Glomerular diseases, such as polycystic kidney disease
Clinical cardiac electrophysiology	Dialysis Care (including in-center and home modalities)
Interventional cardiology	Interventional Nephrology
Advanced heart failure and transplant cardiology	Transplant Nephrology
Adult congenital heart disease	Critical Care Nephrology and Acute Kidney Injury
	Onconephrology

• ①

We Must Take the Lead



Healthy Kidneys Healthy Life







A team is not a group of people who work together. A team is a group of people who trust each other.

· SIMON SINEK ·



The great aim of education is not knowledge but action.

HERBERT SPENCER



Diabetes



Heart Failure



Cardiovascular



Kidney Disease



KIDNEY

DIABETES

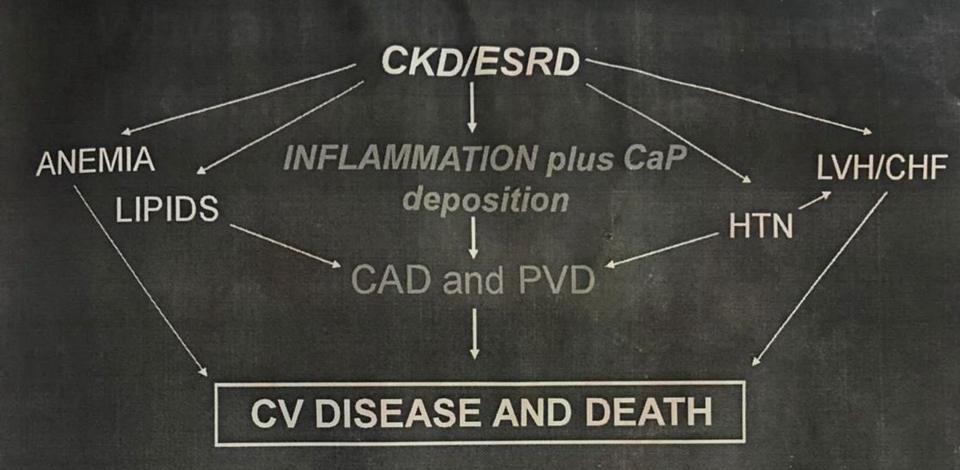


CKD is a silent disease...

"The heart beats, the lung breathes—the kidney does not make any noise, and often people end up presenting with end-stage kidney disease having never realised anything was wrong."



Why are CKD/ESRD Patients Predisposed to CV Disease?



Vision: To protect the lives of 130 million people Targeting 4 Disease Areas that are the leading causes of death worldwide

Metabolism



Heart Failure

Cardiovascular







425M

people living with diabetes¹

64M

people living with heart failure²

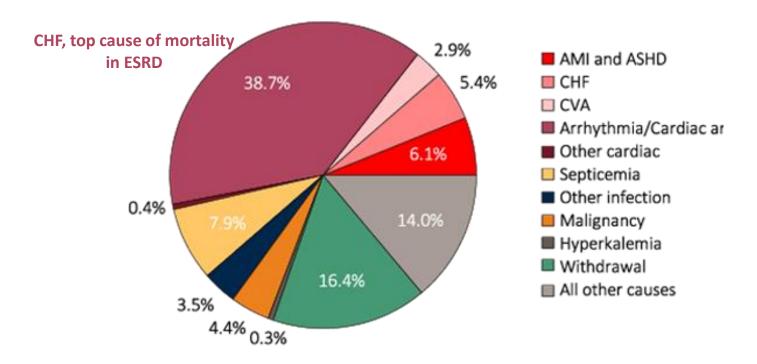
17.9M

cardiovascular deaths per year³

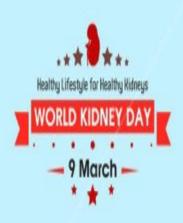
800M

people living with chronic kidney disease⁴

Causes of death in ESRD patients, 2012-2014

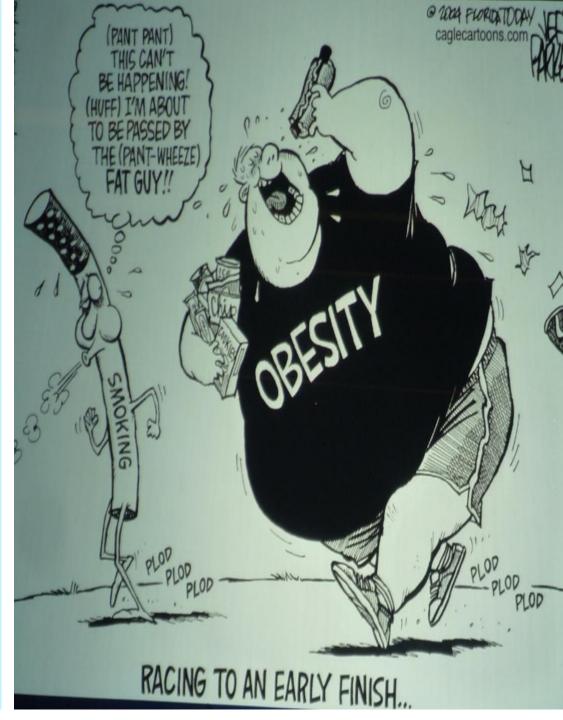


Pioneer Pharma 17



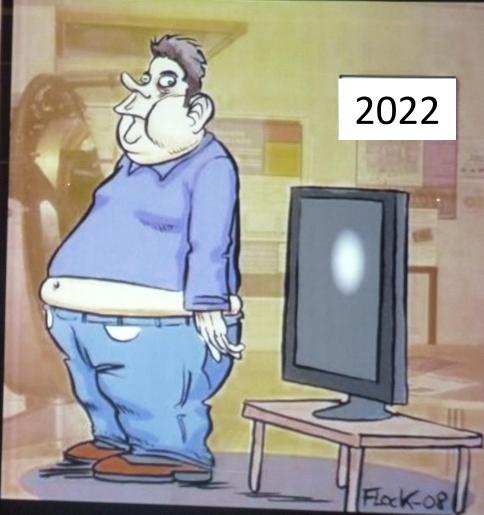
dangerous.

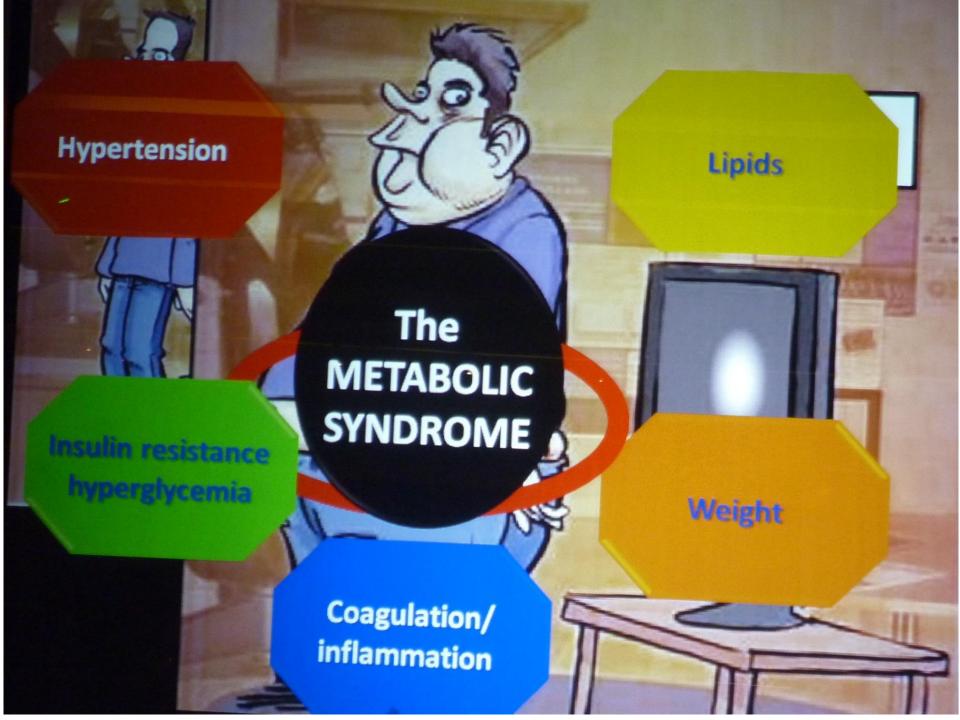
CAUTION



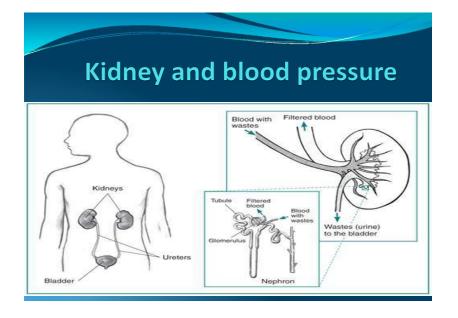


Life has changed!



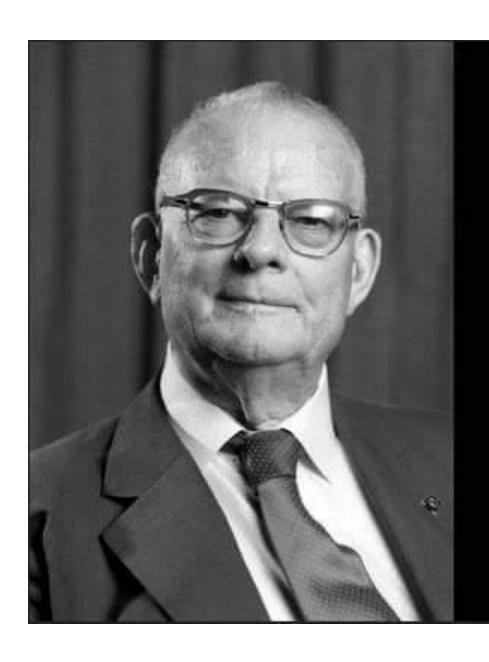






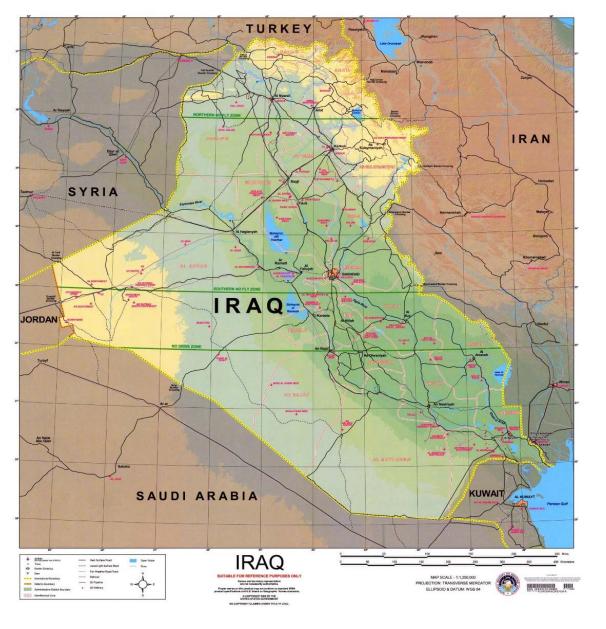
Hypertensive Nephrosclerosis

The term hypertensive nephrosclerosis has traditionally been used to describe a clinical syndrome characterized by long-term essential hypertension, hypertensive retinopathy, left ventricular hypertrophy, minimal proteinuria, and progressive renal insufficiency with no evidence suggesting an alternative diagnosis



"Without data you're just another person with an opinion."

W. Edwards Deming,
 Data Scientist



Population

41.350.462

M 50.5 % F 49.5 %

Below 5 years 15 %

5-14 Y 25 %

15-64 Y 57 %

Growth Rate 3 %



Difference in guidelines



(optimal and essential standards)

No classes, No level of evidences

- (1) to be used globally;
- (2) to be fit for application in low and high resource settings by advising on essential and optimal standards;
- (3) to be concise, simplified, and easy to use.

History

- The first population-based survey on HTN in Iraq was conducted in 1979.
- Using the cut-off levels of 160/90
- A prevalence of about 12% was reported



 The World Health Organization (WHO) **Eastern Mediterranean Region health** statistics published in 2008 revealed that the prevalence of hypertension in Iraq for both sexes was 29.4% (20.4-38.9%)





2015

- A Cross-sectional National household Survey
- Randomly selected (4120) person aged 18+ years from both gender,
- Carried on 15 governorates in Iraq, (Nenawa, Salah addin and Al-Anbar) were excluded.

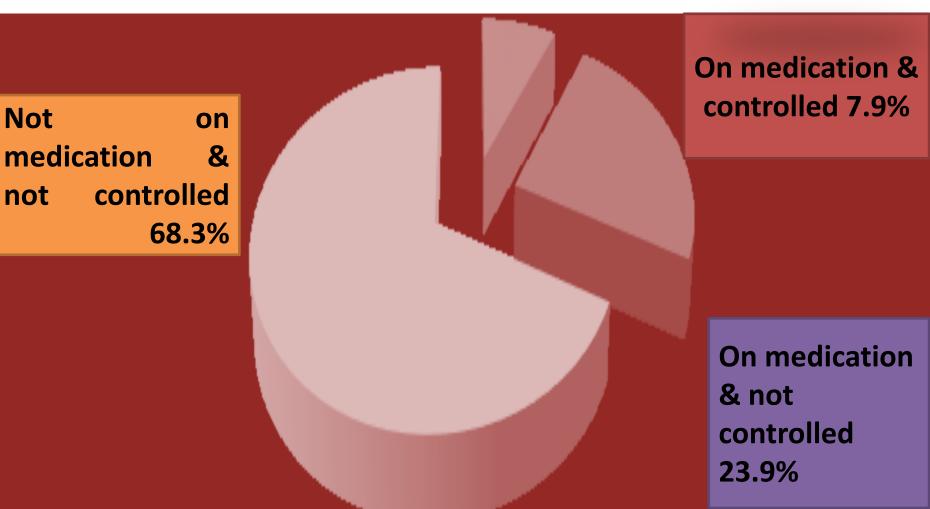
Outcome



- The prevalence of HTN in Iraq (35.6%),
- Higher among men as compared to women (36.5% vs. 34.5% respectively).

- The prevalence of HTN (SBP ≥160 mmHg and/or DBP ≥100 mmHg) was 18.7%.
- It was evidently higher among women as compared to men







Survey of Hypertensive Patients Visiting Outpatient Clinics in Baghdad Associated Co Morbidities, Diseases and Risk Factors



- The Journal of Research on the Lepidoptera
 Volume 51 (2): 589-595The Lepidoptera Research Foundation. May 2020ISSN 00
- 22-4324 (print) ISSN 2156-5457 (online) GHAZI FARHAN HAJI1,NAGHAM KAREEM MULLA2,ZAINAB ABDULKHALEQ AL-RIKABI3*,GHASSAN MOHAMMED MAHMOOD1,ARSHAD FUAD RIDHA4,ABDULHAMEEDALQASEER5,MAHMOOD RIYADH ALHALEEM6,BASIM SAFI ALMKOUTAR7AND TAGHREED KHAZAL

581-patients out of 1185 were included and classified into two groups, the already diagnosed group and the newly diagnosed group.

- hypertension prevalence among patients visiting cardiac outpatient clinics Was 49%.
- There is a clear shift in the incidence of hypertension towards <u>younger</u>
 <u>age groups.</u>
- Ischemic heart disease was the most common complication and diabetes mellitus was the most frequently encountered co-morbidity.
- Both, salt and fat restriction were higher in the already diagnosed group
- The already diagnosed group had higher compliance to treatment with fair commitment to regular visits.

Prevalence of hypertension and associated risk factors in older adults in Kurdistan,



- Iraq
 Mariwan Saka,1 Sherzad Shabu 2 and Nazar Shabila 2 Eastern Mediterranean
 Health Journal 2020
- The study involved 1480 adults selected
- Of the 1480 study participants, 809 (54.7%) had hypertension.
 Of these 809 hypertensive patients, 375 (46.4%) were known cases of hypertension and 434 (53.6%) were diagnosed during the survey.
- Conclusion: The prevalence of hypertension in Erbil City is high, with a high prevalence of undiagnosed hypertension.
 Treatment compliance was high but access to drugs was primarily from private pharmacies.

Prevalence and Control of Hypertension in Iraqi Diabetic Patients: A Prospective Cohort Study



- Cardiovascular Medicine Journal 2012
- Abbas Ali Mansour
- Abstract: Objectives: Diabetes and hypertension are major risk factors for cardiovascular disease, a leading cause of death in humans. The aim of our study was to determine the prevalence of hypertension, and hypertension control among adults with diabetes in **Basrah** (Southern Iraq). Methods: A prospective cohort study was conducted at Al-Faiha Diabetes and Endocrine Center in Basrah. It was started in August 2008 to April 2011. The total number of recruited patients with diabetes was **5578.** Results: Hypertensive diabetic patients constituted 89.6% of this study cohort, with 45.3% of them newly discovered in the center. From hypertensive patients, 48.2% achieved the target blood pressure of less than 130/80 mmHg. The results of the multivariate analyses showed that the factors independently associated with the hypertension were aged > 50 years (odds ratio, 0.4; 95% CI, 0.3 to 0.5; p < 0.001), body mass index equal or more than 25 (odds ratio, 0.5; 95% CI, 0.4 to 0.6; p < 0.001), insulin use (odds ratio, 0.6; 95% CI, 0.5 to 0.8; p < 0.001) and duration of diabetes > 5 years (odds ratio, 0.6; 95% CI, 0.5 to 0.7; p < 0.001).
- Conclusion: This study confirmed that hypertension was seen in ~90% of diabetic patients in Iraq, and approximately half of them were achieving target blood pressure level

Perception of Predictive Confounders for the Prevalence of Hypertension among Iraqi Population: A Pilot Study

- Authors: Zahraa Albasry, Hadeel D. Najim, Anmar Al-Taie 2019 International Journal of Pharmacological and Pharmaceutical Sciences
- Background: Hypertension is considered as one of the most important causes of cardiovascular complications and one of the leading causes of worldwide mortality. Identifying the potential risk factors associated with this medical health problem plays an important role in minimizing its incidence and related complications. The objective of this study is to explore the prevalence of receptor sensitivity regarding assess and understand the perception of specific predictive confounding factors on the prevalence of hypertension (HT) among a sample of Iraqi population in Baghdad, Iraq. Materials and Methods: A randomized cross sectional study was carried out on 100 adult subjects during their visit to the outpatient clinic at a certain sector of Baghdad Province, Iraq. Demographic, clinical and health records alongside specific screening and laboratory tests of the participants were collected and analyzed to detect the potential of confounding factors on the prevalence of HT. Results: 63% of the study participants suffered from HT, most of them were female patients (P < 0.005). Patients aged between 41-50 years old significantly suffered from HT than other age groups (63.5%, P < 0.001). 88.9% of the participants were obese (P < 0.001) and 47.6% had diabetes with HT. Positive family history and sedentary lifestyle were significantly higher among all hypertensive groups (P < 0.05). High salt and fatty food intake was significantly found among patients suffered from isolated systolic hypertension (ISHT) (P < 0.05). A significant positive correlation between packed cell volume (PCV) and systolic blood pressure (SBP) (r = 0.353, P = 0.048) found among normotensive participants. Among hypertensive patients, a positive significant correlation found between triglycerides (TG) and both SBP (r = 0.484, P = 0.031) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) (r = 0.463, P = 0.040), while low density lipoprotein-

cholesterol (LDL-c) showed a positive significant correlation with DBP (r = 0.443, P = 0.021

Conclusion: The prevalence of HT among Iraqi populations is of major concern. Further consideration is required to detect the impact of potential risk factors and to minimize blood pressure (BP) elevation and reduce the risk of other cardiovascular complications later in life.

Comorbidity and Risk Factors for COVID-19

Confirmed Patients in Wasit Province, IRAQ

- 2020 Taqi M Taher, 2. Firas T Sarray 3. Saad A Farhan Al-Badri
- 4. Hasanain Fl Ghazi
- Conclusion: Being a female, overweight or obese, andwith blood group (O) are the major risk factors among patients. Comorbidities can play an important role in the severity of disease especially hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart diseases, and chronic renal diseases.

Knowledge, attitude and practice about HTN in hypertensive patients attending hospitals in Baghdad, Iraq 2017



Conclusion:

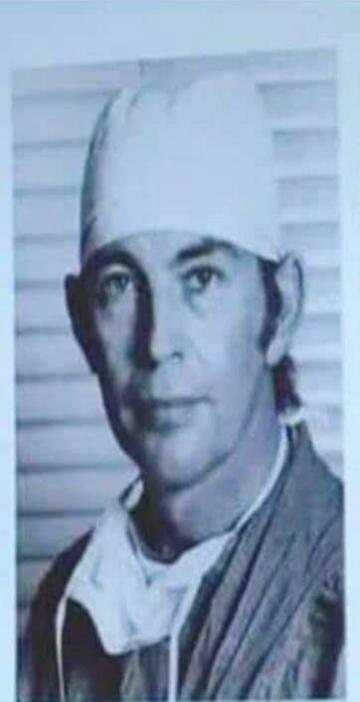
- HTN patients in our community have relatively good knowledge & attitude
- Poor practice & compliance to treatment







THE KEY TO SUCCESS IS TO FOCUS ON GOALS, NOT OBSTACLES.



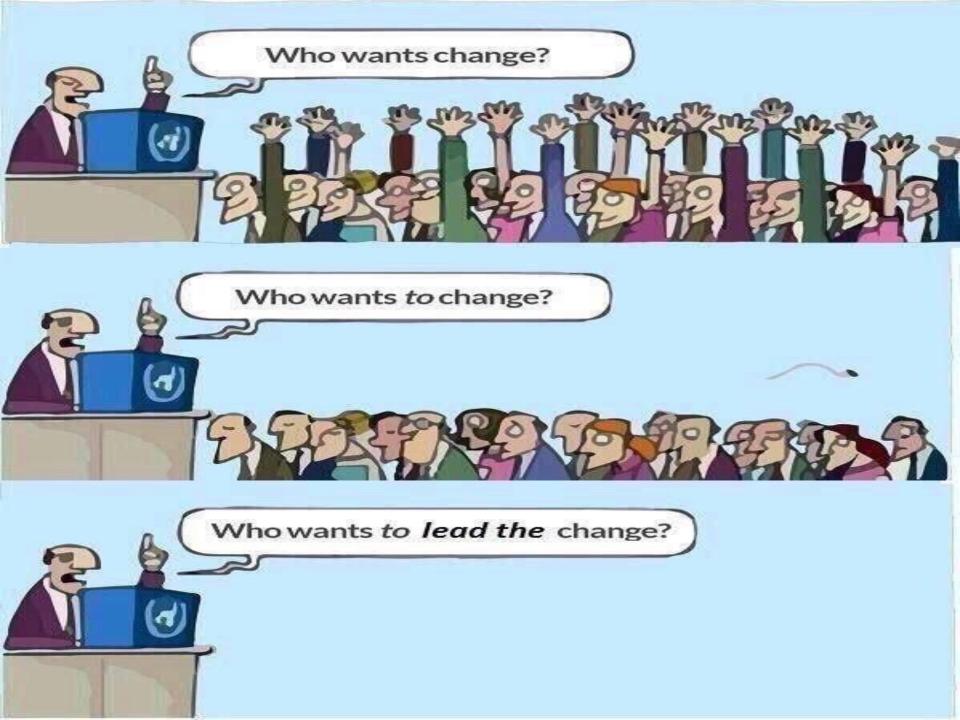
"I have saved the lives of 150 people by heart transplants. If I had focused on preventive medicine earlier, I might have saved 150 million"

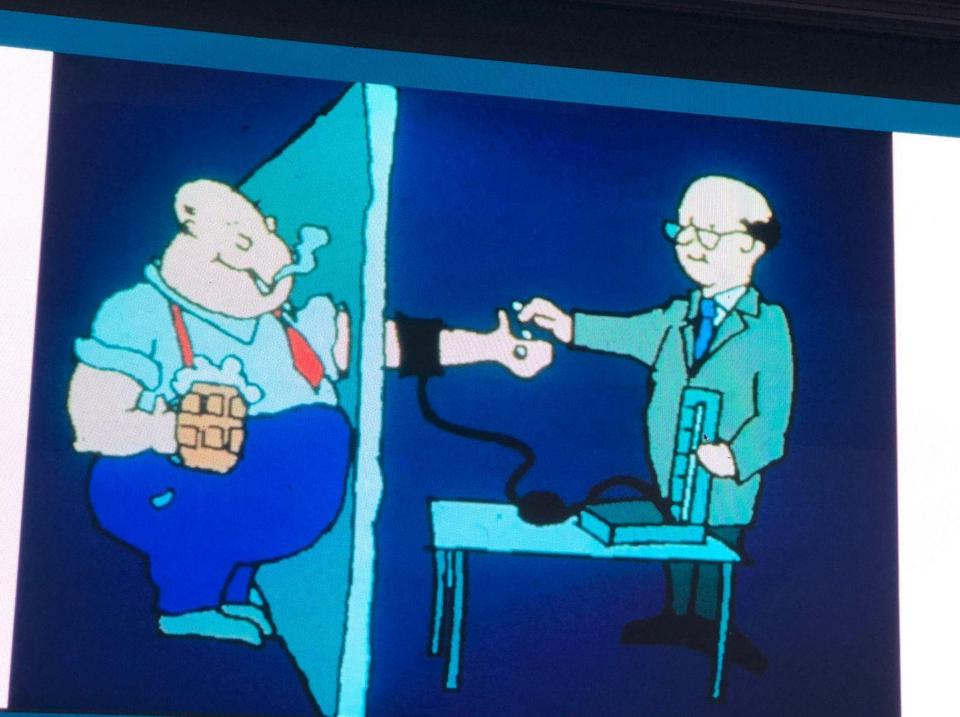
Christiaan Barnard heart transplant surgeon

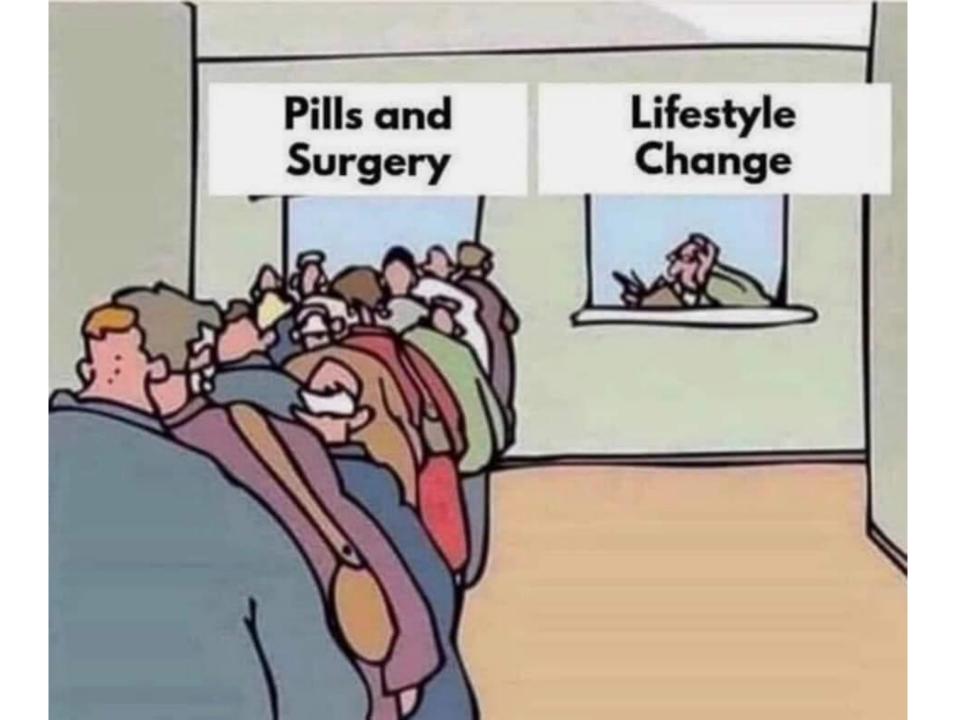
An idea is like a virus, resilient, highly contagious and the smallest seed of an idea can grow.

Inception (2010)

100011









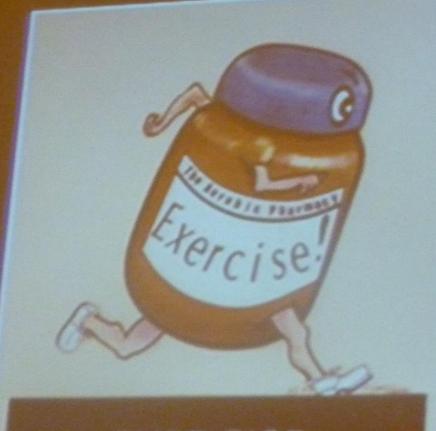
Open Letter to the Government

Obesity in childhood

Low cost

Low risk

Available



EXERCISE AS MEDICINE



WRONG IS WRONG

even if everyone is doing it.

RIGHT IS RIGHT

even if no one is doing it.

The world is not dangerous because of those who do harm, but because of those who look at it without doing anything -Albert Einstein

