

Osmotic stress and mortality in elderly patients with kidney failure: a retrospective study

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Caroline Grangeon-Chapon¹
Manuella Dodoi²
Vincent LM Esnault^{2,3}
Guillaume Favre^{2,3}

¹Departments of Nuclear Medicine and Pharmacy, University Côte d'Azur, University Hospital of Nice, Nice, France; ²Department of Nephrology, University Côte d'Azur, University Hospital of Nice, Nice, France; ³Department of Nephrology, University Côte d'Azur, Institute for Research on Cancer and Aging of Nice (IRCAN), "Aging and Diabetes" Team, University Hospital of Nice, Nice, France

Purpose: Water balance disorders are associated with a high risk of death in elderly patients. The role of osmotic stress intensity and its direction toward hypo- or hypernatremia is a matter of controversy regarding patients' survival. The aims of this study were, first, to measure the frequency of cellular hydration disorders in patients over 75 years old hospitalized in nephrology department for reversible acute renal failure, and second, to compare the impact of hyperhydration and hypohydration on the risk of death at 6 months.

Patients and methods: We retrospectively studied the data of 279 patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), aged 75 years or older, with pre-renal azotemia who experienced dysnatremia. We classified them according to natremia levels and compared their outcome in univariate and multivariate analysis.

Results: The patients were on average 83.2±5.4 years old. Among them, 128 were normonatremic, 82 were hyponatremic and 69 were hypernatremic. Osmotic stress intensity appreciated by the variation rate of natremia did not differ significantly between hyper- and hyponatremic patients. Patients had CKD stage 3B and 4 with acute kidney injury (AKI) of different severities. We observed that only hypernatremia was linked to death in the first 6 months following hospital discharge.

Conclusion: Hypernatremia is a strong predictor of fatal outcome in elderly patients suffering from chronic kidney impairment and referred for pre-renal azotemia.

Keywords: acute kidney injury, aging, chronic kidney failure, hypernatremia, osmoregulation

Introduction

Water balance disorders are commonly found in hospitalized patients, most specifically in the elderly,^{1,2} and are associated with an increased risk of death.^{3,4} The kidneys play a major role in the regulation of body water, as illustrated by the higher rate of acute kidney injury (AKI) among patients suffering from hypernatremia.⁵ However, it is not clear whether dysnatremias are causes or surrogate markers of underlying diseases. Indeed, hyponatremia has been associated with poor outcome in psychiatric inpatients⁶ and in patients suffering from pulmonary tract infections.⁷ Hypernatremia has been related to increased mortality following bacterial infectious diseases⁸ and cerebrovascular injuries.⁹ Moreover, the role of the direction toward hypo- and hypernatremia and the severity of dysnatremia remains to be clarified. Actually, hypernatremia increases seven times the risk of death,¹⁰ whereas hyponatremia doubles this risk,¹¹ as compared to age-matched normonatremic patients. Consequently, one would attribute an overwhelming role to the direction of dysnatremia irrespective of its severity. In contrast, mortality-related dysnatremia follows a U-shaped curve indicating increased mortality risk for extreme dysnatremia. This pattern is established both in intensive care patients^{12,13} and in a cohort of veterans suffering from chronic kidney disease (CKD).¹⁴

Correspondence: Caroline Grangeon-Chapon
Service de Médecine nucléaire, CHU Archet, 151 route de Saint-Antoine de Ginestière, 06200 Nice, France
Tel +33 4 9203 9045
Fax +33 4 9203 5668
Email grangeon.c@chu-nice.fr

Accordingly, the intensity of osmotic stress would be expected to play a major role regardless of its direction toward hypo- or hypernatremia. Taking advantage of the high incidence of dysnatremia observed in CKD patients experiencing pre-renal azotemia, we seek to provide a better insight into this issue. Therefore, we retrospectively compared the outcome of patients with hypo- and hypernatremia of similar severity to the outcome of normonatremic patients.

Patients and methods

This study was reviewed and approved by the “Sud Méditerranée” Institutional Review Board. This protection committee waived the need for ethical approval and for written informed consent in this retrospective study with no potential for harm to subjects. Nevertheless, an information form on the use of their data for research purposes has been sent to patients. The lack of a negative response from them within a month was considered as their agreement. To ensure patient’s privacy, all details were collected in an anonymized database.

We retrospectively studied the data of CKD patients aged 75 years or older who were referred to our nephrology department for pre-renal azotemia over a 5-year time period. One of the parameters studied was osmotic stress. We estimated the intensity of the osmotic stress for hyper- and hyponatremia according to the following formula:

$$1,000 \times \left(\frac{[\text{Na}] \text{ extreme} - [\text{Na}] \text{ discharge}}{[\text{Na}] \text{ discharge}} \right)$$

In this formula, “extreme” indicates minimal or maximal value during hospital stay, while “discharge” indicates value at hospital discharge. Serum creatinine (SCr) at discharge was used for the staging of CKD¹⁵ according to the simplified formula from the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD).¹⁶ Following the current recommendations,¹⁷ the severity of AKI was characterized according to the ratio between the highest SCr level and the discharge SCr level:

$$\frac{[\text{SCr}] \text{ max}}{[\text{SCr}] \text{ discharge}}$$

Disability was assessed according to the dependence from the nursing team and/or to impaired mental status. Finally, the patients were classified according to their natremia levels (<135, 135–145 and >145 mmol/L) and outcomes were compared between groups in univariate and multivariate analysis. Results are presented as mean and SD values.

Student’s *t*-tests or chi-squared tests were used for univariate analysis. We performed a multiple logistic regression in an attempt to identify independent predictors of death within the first 6 months after discharge. The predictors taken into account were age, sex, diabetes, bacterial infection, active neoplasia, length of hospital stay, CKD stage, severity of AKI and disability. The model was developed with a forward selection procedure of characteristics associated with death within the first 6 months after discharge, with cutoffs of $P < 0.05$ for inclusion and $P > 0.10$ for exclusion. Variables with more than two categories were introduced using dummy variables. Model adequacy was estimated by the likelihood ratio goodness-of-fit test. Probability values of < 0.05 were accepted as statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed on SPSS version 11.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

There were 128 normonatremic patients (139.0 ± 0.3 mmol/L), 82 hyponatremic patients (125.5 ± 0.7 mmol/L) and 69 hypernatremic patients (153.6 ± 0.9 mmol/L). On average, 279 patients were 83.2 ± 5.4 years old. Results from univariate analysis are presented in Table 1. Osmotic stress intensity was not significantly different in hypo- and hypernatremic patients (-78 ± 6 vs 70 ± 8 AU). Dysnatremic patients had CKD stage 3B, whereas normonatremic ones had CKD stage 4. AKI was more severe in hypernatremic patients compared to normonatremic ones. However, the intensity of AKI was not significantly different in hyponatremic patients compared to normonatremic ones. Mortality within 6 months after discharge was significantly higher in hypernatremic patients (48%) compared to normo- (22%) and hyponatremic patients (29%). Hypernatremic patients were found to be more often disabled and to remain longer in hospital compared to normonatremic ones. These latter differences were not present in hyponatremic patients.

Results from multivariate analysis are presented in Table 2 and Figure 1. Hypernatremia was associated with an increased mortality (OR 3.4, CI 95% 1.6–7.1, $P=0.001$) but hyponatremia was not. CKD stage 5 was independently associated with an increased risk of death (OR 3.9, CI 95% 1.3–11.5, $P=0.013$).

Discussion

Because fatal outcome has been linked to the osmotic stress intensity independently from its orientation toward hypo- or hypernatremia,^{13,14} the importance of the direction of dysnatremia regarding mortality is controversial. In our

Table 1 Results from univariate analysis

	Normonatremia	Hypernatremia	Hyponatremia
Patients	128	69	82
Extreme natremia (mmol/L)	139.0±0.3	153.6±0.9	125.5±0.7
Osmotic stress intensity ^a		70±8	-78±6
Age (years)	82.5±0.5	84.8±0.7 ^b	82.7±0.6
Sex ratio	1.6	1.9	0.9 ^c
Stage of CKD	4	3B ^b	3B ^c
Severity of AKI ^d	1.6±0.1	2.8±0.3 ^b	2.0±0.2
Infectious disease	29 (23%)	40 (58%) ^b	30 (37%) ^c
Autonomia	102 (79%)	28 (41%) ^b	69 (84%)
Hospital stay (days)	9.7±1.0	15.0±2.4 ^b	12.3±1.3
Death within the first 6 months	21 (22%)	26 (48%) ^b	19 (29%)

Notes: Results are presented as mean and SD values or as absolute values and percentages. Analysis was performed with Student's *t*-tests or chi-squared tests. ^aArbitrary unit (AU). ^b*P*<0.05 between hyper- and normonatremic patients. ^c*P*<0.05 between hypo- and normonatremic patients. ^dDefined as the fold increase in baseline SCr.

Abbreviations: AKI, acute kidney injury; CKD, chronic kidney disease; SCr, serum creatinine.

study, we compared the outcome of elderly patients with acute and chronic impairment of kidney function experiencing hypo- and hypernatremia of similar severity. We observed that only hypernatremia was associated with an increased risk of death. Thus, the interpretation of our data differs from the established relationship between natremia and mortality which follows a U-shaped curve and indicates increased fatalities for extreme dysnatremia.^{13,14} In our study, mortality was not related to the osmotic stress levels, possibly because the perturbations were not intense enough to achieve statistical significance or because of an insufficient patient sample. Yet, in accordance with our study, the increased risk of death has been usually reported in hypernatremic patients. For example, Snyder et al¹⁰ showed that hypernatremia-associated mortality was seven times higher than normonatremia-associated mortality in age-matched patients. Similar results have recently been demonstrated by Tsipotis et al¹⁸ with increased in-hospital mortality and heightened resource consumption. Likewise, Cabassi and Tedeschi¹⁹ showed that the severity of community-acquired hypernatremia is an independent predictor of mortality.

In this study, we found that 48% of our hypernatremic patients died within the first 6 months after hospital discharge. In the literature, the mortality rate of hypernatremia, which is usually assessed within the first 30 days, ranges from 41.5% to 66%.^{5,20,21} In contrast, hyponatremia did not account for increased fatal events in our study. In line with this, the risk of death was found inconstantly increased in patients suffering from hyponatremia.^{2,4,11,14} Furthermore, the meta-analysis by Sun et al²² highlights an increased all-cause mortality risk in CKD patients with both baseline hyponatremia and time-dependent hyponatremia or hypernatremia. However, these broad observations are not comparable to ours which concern only patients hospitalized for pre-renal azotemia. It should be noted that our study did not assess the severity of the osmotic stress on mortality. This would require a comparison among dysnatremias of same direction and different intensities.⁸

It is not clear whether dysnatremia directly reduces survival or whether it is a surrogate marker of more severe disease states. As previously indicated, we found that a high mortality risk was independently associated in elderly

Table 2 Independent variables retained in the logistic regression equation: hypernatremia and eGFR≤15 mL/min/1.73 m²

Independent variables	OR	P-value signification	OR, CI 95%	
			Lower bound	Upper bound
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)				
30<eGFR<60	1.121	0.830	0.395	3.185
15<eGFR≤30	1.859	0.247	0.650	5.313
eGFR≤15	3.910	0.013	1.334	11.462
Natremia				
Hyponatremia	1.254	0.535	0.613	2.562
Hypernatremia	3.405	0.001	1.622	7.146

Note: Bold text indicates statistical significance.

Abbreviation: eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

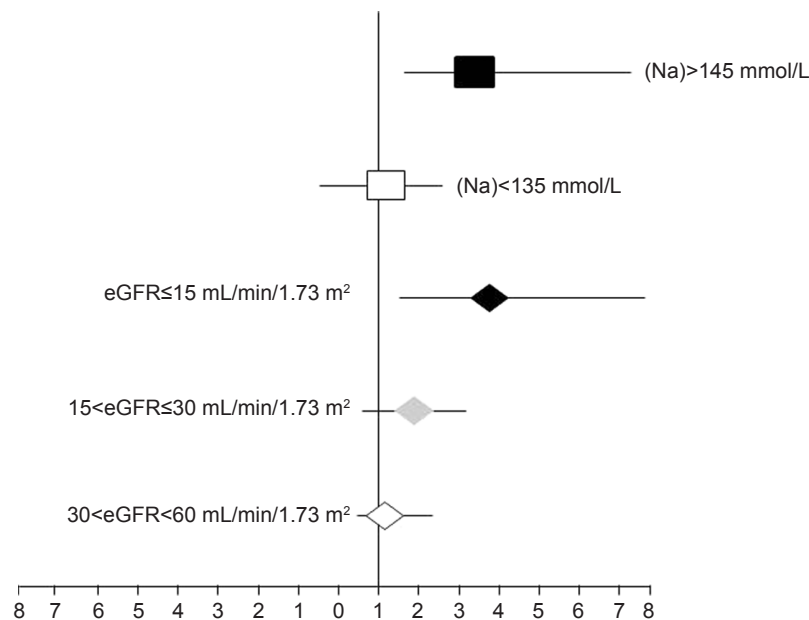


Figure 1 ORs of death between admission and 6 months after discharge from hospital.

Note: Among the factors such as natremia and eGFR, the significant predictive factors included in the multiple logistic regression are only hypernatremia and eGFR ≤ 15 mL/min/1.73 m² (end-stage renal disease); CI 95%.

Abbreviation: eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

patients with CKD stage 5.²³ Moreover, we observed that hypernatremic patients had more severe AKI with severity being directly related to higher risk of death.¹⁷ Multivariate analysis was performed in an effort to identify independent factors predictive of mortality. However, our results were validated only for patients with CKD and AKI.

As expected, CKD patients with AKI are very likely to develop dysnatremia,⁵ which can be explained by the central role of the kidneys in water balance regulation.²⁴ Urinary concentrating ability is decreased by both impairment of kidney function and age, predisposing to hypernatremia. Moreover, thirst, which is the main protective response against hypernatremia, is blunted in aging.²⁵ On the other hand, CKD is responsible for an increase in water retention,²⁶ which typically occurs in patients with pre-renal azotemia who experience increased levels of thirst. Of note, in the situation of advanced CKD stages, we observed more patients with hyponatremia than with hypernatremia. In contrast, in a cohort of veterans suffering from CKD of several severities, hypernatremia prevalence varies directly with CKD stages. In our study, this discrepancy may be attributed to the hospitalization for AKI.

Conclusion

Overall, our retrospective study shows a high frequency of water balance disorders in elderly patients with CKD and AKI.

In this frail population, hypernatremia is associated with an increased rate of mortality, but hyponatremia with osmotic stress of similar severity is not.

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Author contributions

CG-C contributed to analysis and interpretation of biostatistical data and preparation of the manuscript. MD contributed to selection of subjects and data collection. VLME provided comments for the design of the study and contributed to manuscript preparation. GF contributed to concept and design of the study, analysis and interpretation of data and critical revision of the manuscript. All authors contributed to data analysis, drafting or revising the article, gave final approval of the version to be published, and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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