ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Serum total indoxyl sulfate and clinical outcomes in hemodialysis patients: results from the Japan Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study

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ABSTRACT

Background. Uremic toxins are associated with various chronic kidney disease-related comorbidities. Indoxyl sulfate (IS), a protein-bound uremic toxin, reacts with vasculature, accelerating atherosclerosis and/or vascular calcification in animal models. Few studies have examined the relationship of IS with clinical outcomes in a large cohort of hemodialysis (HD) patients.

Methods. We included 1170 HD patients from the Japan Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study Phase 5 (2012–15). We evaluated the associations of serum total IS (tIS) levels with all-cause mortality and clinical outcomes including cardiovascular (CV)-, infectious- and malignancy-caused events using Cox regressions.

Results. The median (interquartile range) serum tIS level at baseline was 31.6 μg/mL (22.6–42.0). Serum tIS level was positively associated with dialysis vintage. Median follow-up was 2.8 years (range: 0.01–2.9). We observed 174 deaths (14.9%; crude rate, 0.06/year). Serum tIS level was positively associated with all-cause mortality [adjusted hazard ratio per 10 μg/mL higher, 1.16; 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.04–1.28]. Association with cause-specific death or hospitalization events, per 10 μg/mL higher serum tIS level, was 1.18 (95% CI 1.04–1.34) for infectious events, 1.08 (95% CI 0.97–1.20) for CV events and 1.02 (95% CI 0.87–1.21) for malignancy events after adjusting for covariates including several nutritional markers.

Conclusions. In a large cohort study of HD patients, serum tIS level was positively associated with all-cause mortality and infectious events.

Keywords: hemodialysis, indoxyl sulfate, infection, J-DOPPS, mortality

INTRODUCTION

Advanced chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients have high risk for the development of various systemic disorders including cardiovascular disease (CVD) and infections, as well as poorer survival [1]. The incidence and severity are enhanced with the progression of CKD, especially in end-stage kidney disease patients requiring dialysis treatment. The US Renal Data System (USRDS) reported that arrhythmia/cardiac arrest, withdrawal, septicemia, malignancy and myocardial infarction were the main causes of death in dialysis patients in the USA (USRDS 2017 Annual Data Report). The Japanese Society of Dialysis Therapy also showed that the main causes of death in Japanese dialysis patients consisted of heart failure, infection, malignancy, cerebrovascular disease and myocardial infarction [2]. There are several traditional and nontraditional risk factors for CKD-related disease and unknown risk factors for worse clinical outcomes still exist in dialysis patients. An accumulation of uremic toxins is one of the major CKD-specific risk factors [3]. Uremic toxins consist of three types, including water-soluble small-sized molecules, middle-sized molecules and protein-bound uremic toxins (PBUTs) [4]. Recent progress of dialysis treatments has improved removal of water-soluble small and middle molecular weight uremic toxins; however, removal of PBUTs with standard hemodialysis (HD) sessions is insufficient owing to their high protein-bound properties. For example, indoxyl sulfate (IS), a representative PBUT, is formed from indole that is produced in the intestine. The protein-bound fraction in blood is 98%, and clearance with one conventional HD session is only 32% [5]. Basic studies showed that IS induces acceleration of various systemic disorders, such as atherosclerosis and abnormal bone metabolism, in kidney-damaged animal models [6, 7]. Thus, the accumulation of IS may be an important factor associated with mortality and clinical outcomes in HD patients. However, few large cohort studies have examined the association between IS and clinical outcomes in HD patients, and the results are controversial. Among CKD Stages 2–5 D patients, high serum level of IS was associated with higher cardiovascular (CV) and all-cause mortality [8]. On the other hand, the Hemodialysis (HEMO) study found no significant associations of several PBUTs including IS with cardiovascular disease (CVD) and all-cause mortality in HD patients [9].

Using data from the Japan Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (J-DOPPS), we examined associations of IS with mortality and clinical events including CVD, infection and malignancy in HD patients.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The DOPPS is an international prospective cohort study of HD practices ongoing since 1996. Details on study design and methods have been published [10]. The protocol of DOPPS is compliant to the Helsinki Declaration of 1975, as revised in 2013. We used Japanese data from DOPPS Phase 5 (J-DOPPS; 2012–15) in this analysis. Demographic and baseline clinical status variables were collected at study entry. Laboratory test values and renal medications were collected at study entry and monthly thereafter. An ancillary study to J-DOPPS 5 collected biosamples from study patients annually to ascertain laboratory values not commonly collected in dialysis practice, including IS. Total IS (tIS, combination of protein-bound and free fraction) was measured from serum samples using high-performance liquid chromatography [11]. The first round of ancillary biosample data was collected between 6 August 2012 and 25 September 2012 and was merged with contemporary baseline and monthly J-DOPPS 5 data records dated no more than 120 days prior to the biosample collection date. We excluded 30 patients with missing mortality data and/or insufficient facility-level reporting of clinical events.

We evaluated the association between tIS levels and clinical outcomes by performing Cox proportional hazards regression models. We analyzed four clinical outcomes: all-cause mortality, and composite events for CV-, infectious- or malignancy-related causes. The composite events were defined as the first occurrence of death or hospitalization due to each cause (see Supplementary data, Tables S1–S3 for lists of qualifying events). Time at risk for the Cox analyses of each outcome began on the date of ancillary biosample collection for each patient and continued until the clinical outcome was observed, patients departed from J-DOPPS (typically due to transfer out of the study site) or the end date of J-DOPPS Phase 5 (31 May 2015). We provide hazard ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CIs) corresponding to a 10 μg/mL increase in tIS as well as for quartiles of tIS using the first quartile as the referent category. A robust variance estimator was employed to account for potential intra-facility clustering.

We selected candidate model covariates based on expected clinical relevance and known associations suggested by prior research studies. Model results were estimated using three progressive sets of potential confounders: (i) age, sex, dialysis vintage, diabetic status and prior history of CVD; (ii) single-pool K_t/V urea [12] and measures of nutritional status/intake including serum albumin, normalized protein catabolic rate (nPCR) [13], serum creatinine and body mass index (BMI); and (iii) use of hemodiafiltration (HDF) and serum levels of alkaline phosphatase, total calcium, log C-reactive protein and phosphorus. HRs for confounder variables had the expected directionality with respect to clinical outcomes. We also investigated several potential effect modifications of tIS with respect to clinical outcomes. Global tests based on Schoenfeld residuals suggested the proportional hazards assumption was satisfied for all models. The association of tIS with vintage was described using a scatterplot and a LOcal regrESSion smoothed trend [14].

Missing data for each variable were <5% except for BMI (6.6%), single-pool K_t/V urea (9.7%) and residual kidney function (RKF, defined as urine output >200 mL/day; 14.6%). We used multiple imputations to replace missing values. For each variable, we obtained five random instances drawn from posterior distributions estimated using the chained equations' method implemented by IVEware [15]. Model results were estimated separately by imputation and combined using SAS PROC MIANALYZE.
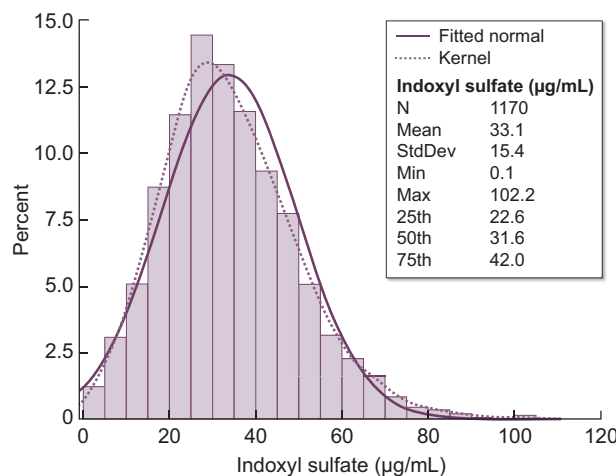
FIGURE 1: Distribution of tIS (combination of protein-bound and free fraction). Values were obtained ~1 month after J-DOPPS 5 study entry.

Data management and statistical analyses were performed using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA).

RESULTS

The final analysis sample included 1170 patients for the mortality analysis and 1165 patients for composite analyses. The distribution of tIS values is shown in Figure 1. At study enrollment, the mean [standard deviation (SD)] tIS level was 33.1 µg/mL (15.4) and the median level was 31.6 µg/mL [interquartile range (IQR) 22.6–42.0; Table 1]. Patients with higher serum tIS levels tended to have younger age and longer vintage (Figure 2), higher levels of nutritional intake markers (nPCR, albumin, creatinine and phosphorus) and parathyroid hormone, lower prevalence of RKF and diabetes, and were more likely to be prescribed noncalcium-based phosphate binders.

Median follow-up time per patient was 2.8 years for analyses of both mortality and composite events (range, 0.01–2.9 years). We observed 174 deaths (14.9%; crude rate per year, 0.06), 174 CV-related events (14.9%; crude rate, 0.069), 141 infectious-related events (12.1%; crude rate, 0.055) and 55 malignancy-related events (4.7%; crude rate, 0.021) during follow-up. Crude models indicated weak associations of tIS with each clinical event (HR range = 0.96–1.04 per 10 µg/mL) (Table 2 and Figure 3). However, after adjusting for Model 2 covariates, positive and monotonic associations of tIS with all-cause mortality (HR = 1.16; 95% CI 1.04–1.28) and infectious composite events (HR = 1.18; 95% CI 1.04–1.34) were revealed (Table 2 and Figure 3); weaker associations that failed to achieve statistical significance were observed for CV events (HR = 1.08; 95% CI 0.97–1.20) and malignancy events (HR = 1.02; 95% CI 0.87–1.21). Additional covariate adjustments in Model 3 reduced these Model 2 associations modestly. The adjusted association of IS with CV events was not appreciably different according to atheromatous or nonatheromatous indication (Supplementary data, Table S4).

The association between tIS and all-cause mortality, adjusted for Model 2 covariates, was stronger among patients with RKF (i.e. residual urine >200 mL/day) compared with patients without RKF (P for interaction = 0.02, Table 3). We

also observed a stronger association of tIS with all-cause mortality among persons with nPCR <0.85 (P for interaction = 0.01, Table 3).

DISCUSSION

In this study, we found that serum level of tIS, a representative PBUT, was positively associated with all-cause mortality and infectious events in maintenance HD patients participating in J-DOPPS.

Accumulation of uremic toxins is known to induce and accelerate various systemic disorders in CKD patients, especially those undergoing dialysis treatment. For example, previous studies reported K_t/V urea, a parameter for water-soluble small-sized molecule clearance, is associated with mortality in HD patients [16–18]. However, with recent progress in dialysis treatment, most patients now achieve adequate removal of small molecular weight molecules [19]. β_2-Microglobulin (β_2-m), a middle-sized uremic toxin, is associated with infectious death in dialysis patients [20]. During the last decade, β_2-m clearance has improved from 43% to 60% within one HD session [21], probably due to increased use of high-flux dialyzers or HDF. Whereas the impact both of small- and middle-sized uremic toxins on clinical outcomes in HD patients may be reduced with improved dialysis treatment, removal of PBUTs with conventional HD treatment remains inadequate owing to their high-protein-bound property [5]. In our study, the median (IQR) serum tIS level was 31.6 µg/mL (22.6–42.0), the median (IQR) dialysis vintage of participants was 6.1 years (2.8–12.5) and the mean (SD) K_t/V urea was 1.42 (0.29) (Table 1), indicating that the sample included patients with long-term duration of HD treatment and adequate removal of small-sized uremic toxins. Serum tIS levels in our study were higher than in studies from other regions [8, 9], probably owing to difference in patient characteristics, such as race and dialysis vintage, and/or method used to measure IS. Among J-DOPPS 5 participants, we examined the association of serum level of tIS with mortality as well as some clinical events in HD patients in Japan and found that a high serum level of tIS was associated with elevated mortality. The strongest association was found for patients in the highest quartile of tIS (≥42 µg/mL) compared with the lowest quartile (<23 µg/mL) (Figure 3 and Table 2). Patients having higher tIS

Table 1. Characteristics of the analysis sample ($n = 1170$)

	Overall	Quartile of tIS			
		<23 μg/mL	23–32 μg/mL	32–42 μg/mL	42+ μg/mL
IS, range, μg/mL	0–102	0–23	23–32	32–42	42–102
IS, mean (SD), μg/mL	33.1 (15.4)	15.2 (5.6)	27.3 (2.6)	36.3 (3.0)	53.8 (10.5)
IS, median (IQR), μg/mL	31.6 (22.6, 42.0)	16.5 (11.8, 19.7)	27.1 (25.2, 29.5)	36.0 (33.7, 39.1)	50.6 (45.9, 58.4)
Age, mean (SD), years	65.6 (12.2)	66.1 (12.5)	65.7 (11.6)	66 (12.5)	64.4 (12.2)
Vintage, median (IQR), years	6.1 (2.8, 12.5)	3.5 (1.5, 8.5)	5.9 (3.0, 13.2)	6.6 (3.1, 12.6)	7.6 (4.2, 15.0)
RKF, %	16.1	22.6	16.4	15.4	9.9
Primary end-stage renal disease cause, %					
Diabetes	34.8	42.1	33.3	34.2	29.5
Glomerulonephritis	38.1	34.5	37.9	38.9	41.1
Hypertension	7.1	6.5	8.5	6.2	7.3
Other	20.0	16.9	20.2	20.7	22.2
Male, %	62.6	63.4	59.0	64.5	63.4
HDF use, %	8.2	8.2	7.5	7.8	9.2
Vascular access, %					
Arteriovenous fistula	93.1	93.7	93.9	93.6	91.2
Arteriovenous graft	6.5	5.6	5.4	6.4	8.4
Central venous catheter	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4
Single-pool K_t/V urea, mean (SD)	1.42 (0.29)	1.35 (0.33)	1.42 (0.29)	1.43 (0.28)	1.46 (0.25)
BMI, mean (SD), kg/m^2	21.5 (3.6)	21.7 (3.8)	21.3 (3.7)	21.4 (3.5)	21.4 (3.5)
nPCR, mean (SD)	0.93 (0.20)	0.89 (0.20)	0.93 (0.20)	0.94 (0.19)	0.97 (0.18)
CVD at study entry, %	42.8	44.2	43.3	46.8	37.0
Cancer (nonskin) at study entry, %	10.4	12.3	7.2	9.2	13.0
Cerebrovascular disease at study entry, %	12.0	11.0	14.3	11.9	10.6
Diabetes at study entry, %	37.2	46.6	36.5	33.8	31.8
GI bleeding at study entry, %	4.5	3.4	3.4	4.8	6.5
Hypertension at study entry, %	80.7	82.5	82.6	83.6	74.0
Lung disease at study entry, %	3.3	2.4	3.4	3.1	4.5
Neuro disorder at study entry, %	6.2	8.2	5.8	5.1	5.5
Psych disorder at study entry, %	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.8
Peripheral vascular disease at study entry, %	14.3	11.6	16.0	11.6	17.8
Recurrent cellulitis at study entry, %	2.8	1.0	3.8	3.8	2.7
Albumin, mean (SD), g/dL	3.7 (0.4)	3.6 (0.4)	3.6 (0.4)	3.7 (0.3)	3.8 (0.3)
Hemoglobin, mean (SD), g/dL	10.6 (1.2)	10.7 (1.2)	10.5 (1.3)	10.6 (1.2)	10.7 (1.1)
Creatinine, mean (SD), mg/dL	10.7 (2.8)	9.5 (2.9)	10.4 (2.7)	11.2 (2.6)	11.7 (2.6)
Calcium, mean (SD), mg/dL	8.6 (0.7)	8.6 (0.7)	8.6 (0.7)	8.7 (0.7)	8.6 (0.7)
Phosphorus, mean (SD), mg/dL	5.1 (1.3)	4.9 (1.2)	4.9 (1.3)	5.2 (1.3)	5.3 (1.3)
Intact parathyroid hormone, median (IQR), pg/mL	120 (62–216)	108 (56–186)	106 (60–197)	140 (65–218)	143 (75–259)
High-sens. C-reactive protein, median (IQR), mg/dL	0.08 (0.03–0.27)	0.10 (0.03–0.35)	0.09 (0.03–0.30)	0.08 (0.03–0.26)	0.07 (0.03–0.20)

Data are shown using first imputation only. GI, gastrointestinal.

levels also tended to have better nutritional status (Table 1), which may protect against the deleterious effects of IS during follow-up. Serum tIS level was positively correlated with dialysis vintage, and the toxic effect of tIS was observed when adjusted models included dialysis vintage which was not adjusted in previous large cohort studies [8, 9]. This result may be based on the toxicity of IS to tissue and organs reported by basic studies [6, 22–26], suggesting that IS is one of multiple factors to worsen survival and various clinical events in CKD patients.

In this study, the association between tIS and mortality was stronger in HD patients with RKF (Table 3). A previous study in a sample of patients with CKD Stages 2–5 D (68% predialysis and 32% on dialysis), including many CKD patients with RKF, showed a clear relation of tIS with mortality [8]. In contrast, the HEMO study, which did not include many HD patients with substantial RKF, did not show a significant association of IS with CV death [9]. It is known that serum IS level is negatively associated with RKF [9]; other unmeasured factors related with RKF

may be associated with the toxicity of IS. Another possible explanation for the observed interaction may be that the circulating IS may not reflect accumulated IS in the tissues in patients without RKF and/or after long-term dialysis treatment, and thus toxicity of IS in patients without RKF seemed to be weaker than that in patients with RKF. Patients in our study with nPCR <0.85 also showed a stronger association between IS and mortality compared with those with nPCR 0.85–1.01 and nPCR ≥1.01. (Table 3) The HEMO study showed that IS was associated with cardiac death in HD patients with low serum albumin [9] and our study, among others, suggests that other unmeasured factors related to low nPCR may be associated with the toxicity of IS, even though this analysis was adjusted with several nutritional parameters.

Higher tIS was modestly associated with increased incidence of CV events in this study although our finding did not achieve statistical significance (Figure 3 and Table 2). HD patients in Japan are known to have fewer CV events than other regions

[27]; thus, the small number of reported CV events captured during the J-DOPPS 5 follow-up period may have limited our ability to estimate this association with high precision. It is suggested that IS has toxic properties for CV tissues, as previous basic studies reported IS-induced CV disorders as mentioned above. The HEMO study reported no association between IS and CV death/events in HD patients [9] and unmeasured various factors other than IS may induce CV events in HD patients. Further worldwide study will be needed to identify the role of IS in CVD for patients undergoing recent advanced dialysis treatment.
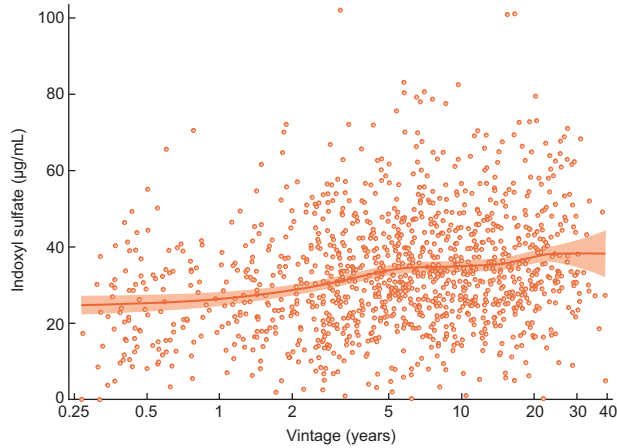
FIGURE 2: Association of tIS level (combination of protein-bound and free fraction) with years on dialysis (vintage). Scatterplot includes a smoothed LOcal regrESSion curve with 95% CI band.

High tIS was clearly associated with higher incidence of infectious events in this study (Figure 3 and Table 2). Though not fully understood, infection is a major cause of death in dialysis patients, with increased incidence recently [2]. Previous studies show that serum levels of β_2-m and p-cresyl sulfate are associated with infectious death in HD patients [20, 28], and uremic toxins will induce immunological disorders in CKD patients. An *in vitro* study suggested that IS enhanced lipopolysaccharide-induced inflammatory reaction in macrophages, which may be associated with impaired immune defense against bacteremia [29]. Further studies will be needed to elucidate the role of IS in infection in CKD patients.

While there is no current recommended target for removal amount of IS, therapeutic strategies, such as longer HD session time [30], HDF [31], use of superflux dialysis membrane [32] or use of oral charcoal adsorbents [33], are suggested to increase the removal of IS. This study points out the importance of IS for patients with end-stage kidney disease; interventional studies will be needed to recommend a target level of IS in HD patients.

The J-DOPPS study design allowed us to present the associations of serum tIS level with clinical outcomes in a real-world cohort of HD patients, similar to what physicians may encounter when rounding in the dialysis unit. However, we acknowledge some limitations. As with any observational study, the reported associations do not prove causality and may be affected by unmeasured confounders. The fixed sample size and observational period, together with the relatively low event rates typically seen in Japan, were not sufficient to precisely estimate associations of tIS with specific clinical outcomes, especially CV events. This study was limited to patients on HD, and no predialysis information was available. RKF was captured only once, at J-DOPPS study entry, as a binary variable

Table 2. Associations of tIS (combination of protein-bound and free fraction) with all-cause mortality and cause-specific composite events

	Per 10 µg/mL		tIS: 0–23 µg/mL		tIS: 23–32 µg/mL		tIS: 32–42 µg/mL		tIS: 42–102 µg/mL	
	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
All-cause mortality										
Unadjusted	0.96 (0.87–1.06)	0.41	1 (REF)		0.82 (0.52–1.28)	0.38	0.69 (0.41–1.15)	0.16	0.87 (0.58–1.28)	0.48
Model 1	1.00 (0.91–1.09)	0.93	1 (REF)		0.91 (0.58–1.43)	0.68	0.70 (0.46–1.08)	0.11	1.08 (0.72–1.64)	0.70
Model 2	1.16 (1.04–1.28)	0.01	1 (REF)		1.03 (0.61–1.73)	0.91	1.12 (0.70–1.77)	0.64	1.96 (1.17–3.29)	0.01
Model 3	1.13 (1.02–1.26)	0.02	1 (REF)		0.98 (0.60–1.60)	0.93	1.10 (0.67–1.80)	0.72	1.88 (1.17–3.01)	0.01
CV composite										
Unadjusted	1.04 (0.95–1.14)	0.45	1 (REF)		0.99 (0.61–1.61)	0.97	1.04 (0.71–1.54)	0.84	1.15 (0.78–1.70)	0.49
Model 1	1.05 (0.94–1.16)	0.39	1 (REF)		0.98 (0.61–1.58)	0.94	0.99 (0.67–1.46)	0.95	1.22 (0.79–1.88)	0.37
Model 2	1.08 (0.97–1.20)	0.15	1 (REF)		1.04 (0.66–1.64)	0.88	1.13 (0.75–1.72)	0.56	1.41 (0.88–2.26)	0.15
Model 3	1.06 (0.95–1.17)	0.31	1 (REF)		1.04 (0.67–1.61)	0.87	1.11 (0.72–1.72)	0.64	1.33 (0.82–2.14)	0.25
Infectious composite										
Unadjusted	1.02 (0.90–1.16)	0.70	1 (REF)		0.98 (0.62–1.53)	0.93	0.99 (0.59–1.69)	0.98	1.05 (0.67–1.67)	0.82
Model 1	1.04 (0.91–1.18)	0.56	1 (REF)		0.96 (0.62–1.48)	0.84	0.91 (0.55–1.49)	0.71	1.11 (0.70–1.77)	0.65
Model 2	1.18 (1.04–1.34)	0.01	1 (REF)		1.13 (0.72–1.79)	0.59	1.39 (0.83–2.35)	0.21	1.83 (1.10–3.03)	0.02
Model 3	1.18 (1.04–1.34)	0.01	1 (REF)		1.11 (0.72–1.70)	0.64	1.40 (0.83–2.35)	0.20	1.83 (1.10–3.03)	0.02
Malignancy composite										
Unadjusted	0.97 (0.82–1.15)	0.73	1 (REF)		0.61 (0.28–1.30)	0.20	0.58 (0.28–1.19)	0.14	0.98 (0.52–1.83)	0.95
Model 1	1.00 (0.84–1.18)	0.97	1 (REF)		0.64 (0.30–1.37)	0.25	0.60 (0.30–1.19)	0.14	1.12 (0.59–2.11)	0.72
Model 2	1.02 (0.87–1.21)	0.77	1 (REF)		0.66 (0.31–1.41)	0.29	0.65 (0.32–1.30)	0.22	1.24 (0.66–2.32)	0.50
Model 3	1.04 (0.87–1.23)	0.68	1 (REF)		0.66 (0.31–1.40)	0.28	0.67 (0.33–1.33)	0.25	1.30 (0.70–2.40)	0.40

Model 1 adjusts for age, sex, vintage and history of diabetes, and prior CVD. Model 2 adjusts for Model 1 covariates, plus markers of nutritional status (albumin, nPCR, BMI and creatinine) and single-pool K_t/V urea. Model 3 adjusts for Model 2 covariates, plus other potential confounders (log C-reactive protein, total calcium, alkaline phosphatase, serum phosphorus and use of HDF). See Supplementary data, Tables S1–S3 for diagnoses and procedures used to define cause-specific composites. 'Unadjusted' and 'Model 2' rows are visually displayed in Figure 3.
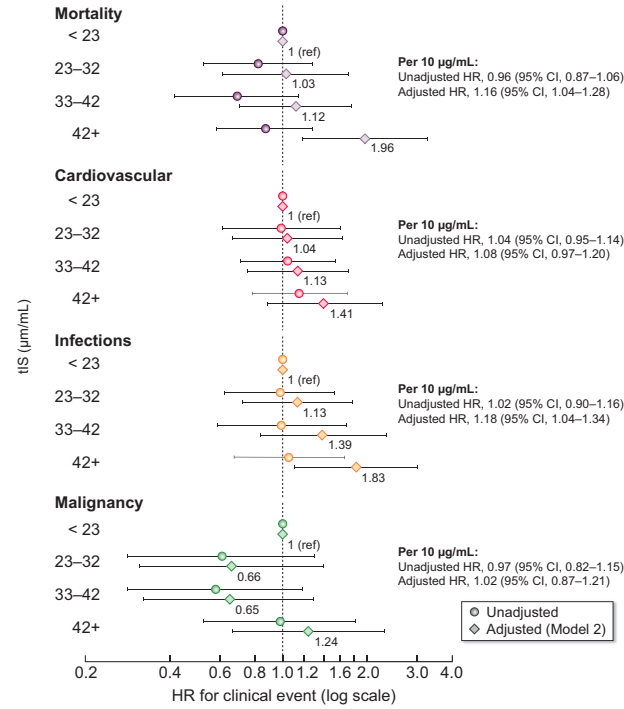
FIGURE 3: Associations of tIS (combination of protein-bound and free fraction) quartile with all-cause mortality and cause-specific composite events. 'Adjusted' model includes age, sex, vintage, history of diabetes, prior CVD, markers of nutritional status (albumin, nPCR, BMI and creatinine) and single-pool K_t/V urea. Error bars represent the 95% CI. Values not labeled may be viewed in Table 2 ('Unadjusted' and 'Model 2' rows).

Table 3. Interaction analyses for the association of tIS (combination of protein-bound and free fraction) with all-cause mortality

Parameter	tIS median	Unadjusted		Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
		HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value	HR (95% CI)	P-value
Vintage: <3.6 years	27.1	0.99 (0.87–1.13)	0.90	0.99 (0.87–1.12)	0.83	1.21 (1.06–1.39)	0.004	1.20 (1.05–1.37)	0.01
Vintage: 3.6–9.6 years	33.0	1.02 (0.92–1.12)	0.76	1.01 (0.90–1.12)	0.90	1.16 (1.03–1.31)	0.01	1.13 (1.00–1.28)	0.05
Vintage: 9.6+ years	33.8	0.95 (0.84–1.07)	0.39	0.99 (0.87–1.13)	0.88	1.08 (0.94–1.25)	0.28	1.07 (0.92–1.24)	0.39
Interaction P		0.52		0.91		0.33		0.37	
Age: <62.3 years	31.9	1.09 (0.96–1.23)	0.18	1.13 (1.00–1.27)	0.05	1.26 (1.11–1.43)	0.001	1.24 (1.09–1.41)	0.001
Age: 62.3–71.3 years	32.2	0.99 (0.88–1.12)	0.89	1.02 (0.90–1.15)	0.77	1.16 (1.03–1.31)	0.01	1.16 (1.03–1.30)	0.01
Age: 71.3+ years	31.0	0.95 (0.84–1.07)	0.41	0.95 (0.84–1.08)	0.46	1.13 (0.98–1.30)	0.10	1.10 (0.96–1.26)	0.17
Interaction P		0.18		0.10		0.41		0.37	
nPCR: <0.85	29.0	1.08 (0.95–1.23)	0.25	1.09 (0.96–1.24)	0.20	1.29 (1.15–1.44)	<.0001	1.29 (1.14–1.45)	<.0001
nPCR: 0.85–1.01	32.1	0.91 (0.81–1.02)	0.11	0.92 (0.83–1.03)	0.15	1.08 (0.95–1.21)	0.24	1.05 (0.94–1.18)	0.39
nPCR: 1.01+	33.7	0.93 (0.82–1.05)	0.25	0.98 (0.87–1.10)	0.71	1.12 (0.98–1.29)	0.09	1.11 (0.97–1.26)	0.13
Interaction P		0.07		0.03		0.01		0.004	
Albumin: <3.6 g/dL	33.7	1.05 (0.92–1.20)	0.48	1.08 (0.94–1.23)	0.28	1.17 (1.02–1.35)	0.02	1.15 (1.00–1.33)	0.05
Albumin: 3.6+ g/dL	28.5	1.05 (0.95–1.16)	0.32	1.08 (0.97–1.20)	0.17	1.14 (1.02–1.27)	0.02	1.12 (1.01–1.25)	0.04
Interaction P		0.97		0.96		0.66		0.68	
spK_t/V urea: <1.30	30.3	0.95 (0.85–1.07)	0.39	0.97 (0.87–1.08)	0.57	1.17 (1.04–1.31)	0.01	1.15 (1.02–1.30)	0.02
spK_t/Vurea: 1.30–1.54	32.6	0.96 (0.85–1.09)	0.56	0.97 (0.86–1.10)	0.66	1.13 (0.99–1.30)	0.07	1.11 (0.97–1.27)	0.13
spK_t/Vurea: 1.54+	32.6	1.03 (0.91–1.16)	0.68	1.08 (0.93–1.25)	0.31	1.17 (1.01–1.36)	0.04	1.16 (1.01–1.34)	0.04
Interaction P		0.46		0.19		0.83		0.67	
RKF+	28.6	1.02 (0.83–1.24)	0.85	1.12 (0.92–1.35)	0.25	1.44 (1.20–1.73)	0.0001	1.37 (1.13–1.68)	0.002
RKF−	32.4	0.94 (0.84–1.05)	0.30	0.98 (0.87–1.09)	0.68	1.13 (1.01–1.26)	0.04	1.11 (0.99–1.24)	0.08
Interaction P		0.53		0.27		0.02		0.06	
HDF+	32.5	0.78 (0.57–1.08)	0.13	0.80 (0.56–1.16)	0.25	0.94 (0.68–1.31)	0.73	0.93 (0.64–1.36)	0.73
HDF−	31.6	0.98 (0.88–1.08)	0.67	1.01 (0.92–1.11)	0.81	1.17 (1.06–1.30)	0.001	1.15 (1.04–1.27)	0.01
Interaction P		0.21		0.24		0.18		0.27	

Associations represented as HR for tIS, per 10 μg/mL higher. Model 1 adjusts for age, sex, vintage and history of diabetes, and prior CVD. Model 2 adjusts for Model 1 covariates, plus markers of nutritional status (albumin, nPCR, BMI and creatinine) and single-pool K_t/V urea. Model 3 adjusts for Model 2 covariates, plus other potential confounders (log C-reactive protein, total calcium, alkaline phosphatase, serum phosphorus and use of HDF).

indicating residual urine volume of 200 mL/day or not, preventing a more detailed analysis of the effect modification we reported. In this study, we measured serum level of tIS (including both protein-bound and free fraction) but not other kinds of PBUTs. Although different uremic toxins may each affect clinical outcomes in HD patients, IS induces the strongest production of reactive oxygen species from endothelial cells [5]. Furthermore, tIS level is related to levels of other PBUTs (measured both as total and free concentrations) in HD patients [34]. For these reasons, tIS may be an appropriate measure for the assessment of circulating PBUTs, but further studies to compare the toxicity of various PBUTs in HD patients will be needed.

In conclusion, serum tIS level was positively associated with all-cause mortality and infectious events in maintenance HD patients. Further studies will be needed to identify more detailed mechanisms of IS toxicity and to assess whether treatments to lower IS levels may limit CKD-related systemic disease.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary data are available at ckj online.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors contributed study conception, design, analysis and interpretation of data. S.Y. and D.S.F. drafted the article. Final approval of the version to be published was done by S.Y.

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