

HIGH FIBROBLAST GROWTH FACTOR 23 LEVELS INCREASE RISK OF SARS-COV-2 INFECTION AND MORTALITY IN END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE PATIENTS ON HEMODIALYSIS: A 3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP PROSPECTIVE COHORT

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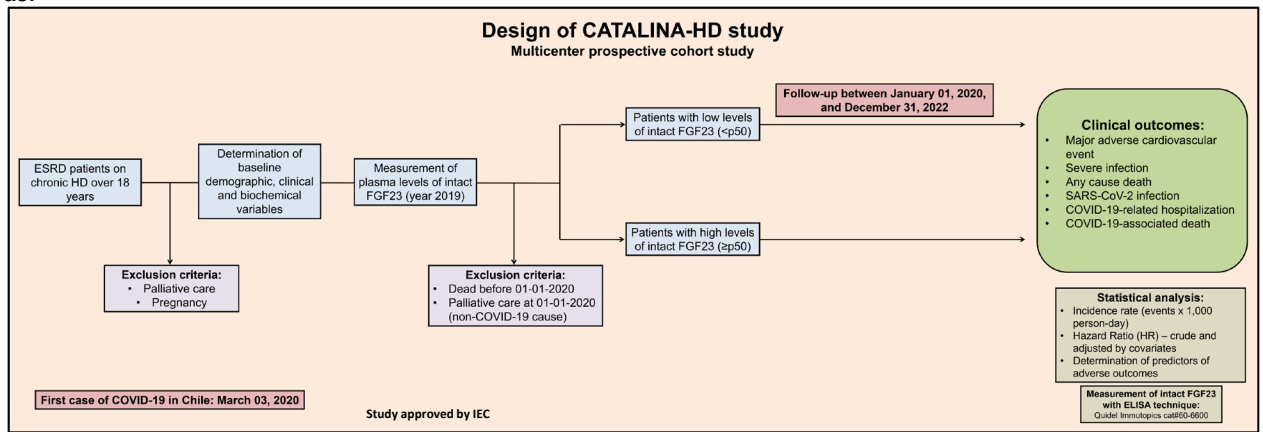
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Introduction:

- End-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients have higher risk of severe infections and deaths compared to general population.
- Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 (FGF23) is a hormone that increases in ESRD and associate with higher CV and all-cause mortality.
- Experimental *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies indicate that FGF23 has immunosuppressive effects that increase infection risk.
- There is currently contradictory evidence on the association between FGF23 levels and risk of infection in ESRD patients.

Objective: To evaluate the association between baseline plasma FGF23 levels in the development of infection and adverse events associated with COVID-19 in patients on hemodialysis.

Methods:



Results:

Baseline characteristics of patients

Baseline characteristics	Total cohort
	N %
Total	243 100%
Sex	
Female (%)	120 49.38%
Male (%)	123 50.62%
Age group	
18-39 years (%)	8 3.29%
40-49 years (%)	37 15.23%
50-59 years (%)	66 27.16%
60-69 years (%)	95 39.09%
70-79 years (%)	31 12.76%
>80 years (%)	6 2.47%
Comorbidities	
Diabetes (%)	110 45.27%
Hypertension (%)	218 89.71%
Heart failure (%)	40 16.46%
Vascular access	
Arteriovenous fistula (%)	140 57.61%
Hemodialysis catheter (%)	103 42.39%

Baseline characteristics	Total cohort
	N %
Medications	
Angiotensin receptor blockers (%)	175 72.02%
Calcium channel blockers (%)	178 73.25%
Loop diuretics (%)	46 18.93%
Vitamin D analogs (%)	56 23.05%
Phosphate binders (%)	209 86.01%
Calcimimetics (%)	48 19.75%
Erythropoietic stimulating agents (%)	203 83.54%
Hemodialysis parameters	
Residual diuresis (%)	80 32.92%
Hemodialysis vintage (months)	25 [15-40]
Dry weight (kg)	70.20 ± 7.66
Single-pool Kt/V	1.31 ± 0.20
Laboratory parameters	
Blood ureic nitrogen (mg/dL)	64.06 ± 12.70
Intact parathormone (pg/mL)	565 [264-888]
25-OH vitamin D (ng/mL)	19.05 ± 8.53
Serum phosphate (mg/dL)	5.15 ± 1.08
Total serum calcium (mg/dL)	8.22 ± 0.98
Ferritin (ng/mL)	467.72 ± 168.45
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	9.45 ± 1.33
Intact fibroblast growth factor 23 (pg/mL)	319 [204-600]

Baseline characteristics	Total cohort	
	N	%
Clinical outcomes		
SARS-CoV-2 infection (%)	57	23.46%
COVID-19-related hospitalization (%)	41	16.87%
COVID-19-related death (%)	17	7.00%
COVID-19-non-related death (%)	29	11.93%
COVID-19-related hospitalization or death (%)	44	18.11%

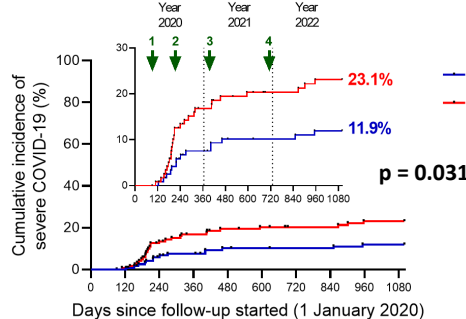
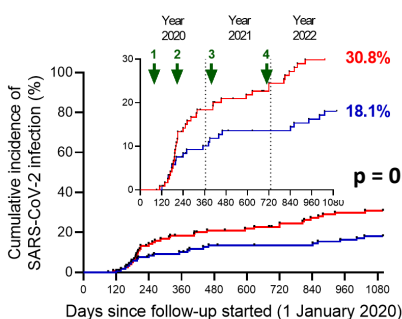
Risk factors of SARS-CoV-2 infection

Variable	Hazard ratio	IC 95%	p-value
Male	1.551	0.854 2.816	0.149
Age > 60 years	2.634	1.360 5.101	0.004
Diabetes	1.909	1.051 3.465	0.034
Hypertension	1.192	0.427 3.328	0.737
Heart failure	1.315	0.534 2.731	0.462
Residual diuresis	0.819	0.430 1.561	0.545
Dialysis vintage	1.004	0.991 1.017	0.568
Dry weight	0.973	0.938 1.008	0.128
spKt/V	1.904	0.469 7.738	0.368
BUW	0.987	0.963 1.010	0.261
Intact PTH	1.000	0.999 1.000	0.420
25-OH vitamin D	0.982	0.948 1.016	0.295
Serum phosphate	0.941	0.722 1.226	0.654
Total serum calcium	1.060	0.789 1.425	0.697
Ferritin	1.000	0.999 1.002	0.590
Hemoglobin	1.091	0.884 1.347	0.418
High iFGF23	1.917	1.041 3.530	0.037

Risk factors of severe COVID-19

Variable	Hazard ratio	95% CI	p-value
Male	1.913	0.953 3.800	0.064
Age > 60 years	2.655	1.224 5.776	0.014
Diabetes	2.526	1.259 5.066	0.009
Hypertension	0.913	0.323 2.583	0.865
Heart failure	1.433	0.660 3.110	0.363
Residual diuresis	0.668	0.314 1.420	0.264
Dialysis vintage	1.005	0.991 1.019	0.496
Dry weight	0.979	0.940 1.020	0.319
spKt/V	2.258	0.472 10.809	0.308
BUW	0.984	0.959 1.011	0.239
Intact PTH	1.000	0.999 1.001	0.666
25-OH vitamin D	0.982	0.945 1.021	0.363
Serum phosphate	0.869	0.645 1.171	0.356
Total serum calcium	1.125	0.807 1.568	0.487
Ferritin	1.001	0.999 1.003	0.558
Hemoglobin	1.034	0.813 1.315	0.783
High iFGF23	2.116	1.058 4.232	0.034

- 1- First case of COVID-19 in Chile.
- 2- End of the first COVID-19 wave in Chile.
- 3- Initiation of anti-SARS-CoV-2 vaccination in Chile.
- 4- First case of Omicron variant in Chile.



Conclusions:

- High levels of FGF23 are a risk factor for SARS-CoV-2 infection and severe COVID-19 in patients with ESRD.
- These results support a potential immunosuppressive effect of FGF23, which could contribute to the increased risk of serious infections in this group of patients.
- The potential role of FGF23 in the development of adverse events remains to be evaluated in translational and clinical studies.