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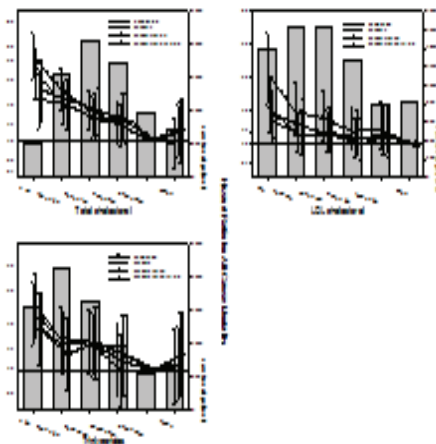
ASSOCIATION OF SERUM CHOLESTEROL LEVELS WITH MORTALITY RISK IN INCIDENT PERITONEAL DIALYSIS PATIENTS:

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There is little evidence as to the potential influence of serum cholesterol level on mortality among peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients, despite the fact that PD patients generally have a distinct lipid profile as compared to either the general population or to hemodialysis patients.

A total of 7,543 incident PD patients were identified within a national cohort of patients treated by a large dialysis organization during 2007-2011. Stratified, adjusted models were used to detect correlations between cholesterol levels, including serum total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol and triglycerides level, and mortality.



When categorized into 6 groups, the mortality risk among incident PD patients tended to be lower among those with higher total serum cholesterol up to 200~230 mg/dL, after which the mortality risk slightly increased. LDL cholesterol level was inversely related to mortality risk. Triglyceride level showed similar trend as total cholesterol, with the lowest mortality risk in the group with serum triglyceride of 120~140mg/dL, and then the mortality risk increased. The mortality risk was attenuated after adjustment, but trends were similar.

In conclusion, mortality risk tended to get incrementally lower as the serum cholesterol increased. Similar trends were also observed in serum LDL cholesterol and triglyceride level with mortality.