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Elevated high-density lipoprotein cholesterol and cardiovascular mortality in maintenance hemodialysis patients

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ABSTRACT

Background. High-density lipoprotein (HDL) confers protection against atherosclerosis by several different mechanisms. Although in the general population, increasing levels of HDL are associated with reduced cardiovascular (CV) mortality, this association is not well known in patients with chronic disease states such as end-stage renal disease. We hypothesize that the association of serum HDL concentration and its ratio to total cholesterol with all-cause and CV mortality in hemodialysis patients is different from the general population.

Methods. A 3-year (July 2004 to June 2007) cohort of 33 109 chronic hemodialysis patients was studied in the USA in the dialysis clinics where lipid profile was measured in at least 50% of all outpatients of the clinic during a given calendar quarter. Cox proportional hazard models were adjusted for demographics and case-mix variables and cubic splines were plotted.

Results. Higher HDL concentrations up to 50 mg/dL were associated with better overall survival, while HDL at 60 mg/dL and above was associated with a rise in all-cause and CV mortality. All-cause and CV mortality hazard ratio was 1.28 (1.20–1.38) and 1.08 (1.01–1.16) for HDL <30 mg/dL and 1.05 (1.00–1.10) and 1.08 (1.00–1.16) for HDL ≥ 60 mg/dL, respectively (reference: HDL: 30–<60 mg/dL).

Conclusions. In contrast to the general population, low total cholesterol to HDL ratio was associated with higher mortality in hemodialysis patients. A U-shaped association between HDL cholesterol level and all-cause and CV mortality exists in hemodialysis patients with HDL between 50 and <60 mg/dL

exhibiting the best survival. The underlying mechanisms responsible for these seemingly paradoxical associations await further investigation.

Keywords: cardiovascular disease, end-stage renal disease, hemodialysis, high-density lipoprotein, mortality

INTRODUCTION

End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is associated with accelerated atherosclerosis and a marked increase in cardiovascular (CV) mortality [1–4]. Several factors are involved in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis and CV disease in chronic kidney disease (CKD). These include oxidative stress, inflammation, hypertension, endothelial dysfunction, vascular calcification and dyslipidemia [5–9]. Monocyte adhesion, infiltration and differentiation into macrophages and their ultimate conversion to foam cells are the primary steps in plaque formation [10, 11]. Foam cell formation is the result of increased uptake of oxidized or otherwise modified low-density lipoprotein (LDL) and remnant lipoproteins by macrophages in the artery wall [12–14]. High-density lipoprotein (HDL) protects against plaque formation and progression via reverse cholesterol transport (RCT) and prevention or reversal of LDL oxidation [15–20]. Therefore, it is not surprising that in the general population, increasing HDL cholesterol concentrations are associated with decreased atherosclerosis burden and reduced CV mortality [21–24]. In addition to its role in RCT, HDL serves as a potent antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and antithrombotic factor [15–20]. Indeed, recent studies have found that HDL

function and activity are equally important in preventing CV disease and predicting CV mortality [15–20].

Plasma apolipoprotein A-I, the principal apolipoprotein constituent of HDL and HDL cholesterol content are commonly reduced in ESRD [25–29]. The reduction in plasma HDL can clearly lead to increased cholesterol influx and diminished RCT and thereby promote atherosclerosis. The available data on the role of plasma HDL concentration in predicting CV mortality in patients with ESRD is limited [30–32]. The present study was therefore designed to determine the relationship between plasma HDL concentration and CV and overall mortality in the ESRD patients maintained on hemodialysis. To this end, we examined a large national database of maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) patients of the contemporary origin with somewhat uniform practice patterns and with highly standardized laboratory values that were all measured in a single laboratory.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study population

We extracted, refined and analyzed data from all individuals with CKD Stage 5 who underwent hemodialysis treatments from July 2004 to June 2007 in one of the DaVita Inc. outpatient dialysis facilities. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Committees of the Los Angeles Biomedical Research Institute at Harbor-University of California, Los Angeles and DaVita Clinical Research. Given the large sample size, anonymity of the patients studied and non-intrusive nature of the research, the requirement for written consent was exempted.

The first (baseline) studied quarter for each patient was the calendar quarter in which the patient's dialysis vintage was ≥ 90 days and HDL data were available. Patients who were ≥ 18 years old, received hemodialysis in the baseline quarter and had available HDL data were included in the study.

Race/ethnicity, other demographic and comorbidity measures

Creation of the cohort has previously been described [33, 34]. Information on race/ethnicity, primary insurance, marital status and the presence of diabetes at baseline were obtained from the DaVita database. In the DaVita database, race/ethnicity is self-categorized and patients select the race and/or ethnicity with which they most closely identified according to the US Census Bureau [1].

To minimize measurement variability, all repeated laboratory and clinical measurements for each patient during any given 13-week calendar quarter interval were averaged to create a summary estimate that was used in all models. Values were obtained for the baseline quarter (from 01 July 2004 through 30 June 2006) for each patient, and patients' outcomes were followed for four additional quarters up to 30 June 2007. Dialysis vintage was defined as the duration of time between the first day of dialysis treatment and the day that the patient entered the cohort study. In addition to laboratory values, posthemodialysis dry weight and baseline height were used to calculate body mass index (BMI). Data on baseline

comorbidities, active tobacco smoking, drug and alcohol dependence (current or within the past 10 years) were obtained by linking the DaVita database to data from the US Renal Data System (USRDS) Medical Evidence Form 2728. Baseline comorbidities include and were categorized into 11 conditions: atherosclerotic heart disease (AHD), cardiac failure, hypertension, cerebrovascular disease, other cardiac disease, peripheral vascular disease (PVD), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, malignancy, HIV, AIDS and non-ambulatory state.

Laboratory measures

Blood samples were drawn using standardized techniques in all DaVita dialysis clinics and were transported to the DaVita Laboratory in Deland, Florida typically within 24 h. All laboratory values were measured using automated and standardized methods in the DaVita laboratory. Most laboratory parameters were measured monthly, including urea nitrogen, albumin, creatinine, total iron-binding capacity (TIBC), bicarbonate, phosphorous and calcium. Serum ferritin and intact parathyroid hormone were measured at least quarterly. Lipid panels were measured quarterly to annually in select dialysis facilities and in at least 50% of all outpatients of the clinic during a given calendar quarter. Hemoglobin was measured at least monthly in all patients. The normalized protein catabolic rate was measured monthly as an indicator of daily protein intake. Most blood samples were collected before dialysis, except for postdialysis serum urea nitrogen to calculate urea kinetics.

Outcome ascertainment

The primary and secondary outcomes of interest were time to all-cause death and time to CV death, respectively, which were ascertained from the DaVita database as well as through linkage to the USRDS database. CV death data were obtained by identifying primary cause of death from the USRDS. For mortality analyses, patients remained at-risk until death, censoring for renal transplantation or end of the study period (30 June 2007).

Statistical methods

Using cox proportional-hazards regression models with fractional polynomials, we examined the relation of all-cause or CV mortality to continuous baseline HDL or baseline cholesterol/HDL ratio. For each analysis, two models were examined based on the level of multivariable adjustment: (i) a minimally adjusted model that included mortality as the outcome, HDL (in either continuous or ordinal format), and entry calendar quarter as covariates and (ii) case-mix adjusted models that included all of the above plus age, gender, race, diabetes mellitus, dialysis vintage, primary insurance, marital status, dialysis dose and residual renal function during the baseline quarter, the 11 baseline comorbid conditions, active tobacco smoking, drug and alcohol dependence.

Missing covariate data (less than 1% for most laboratory and demographic variables) were imputed by multiple imputation methods. Plots of $\log[-\log(\text{survival rate})]$ against $\log(\text{survival time})$ were used to check the proportionality assumption. Most analyses were carried out with SAS version 9.1 (SAS

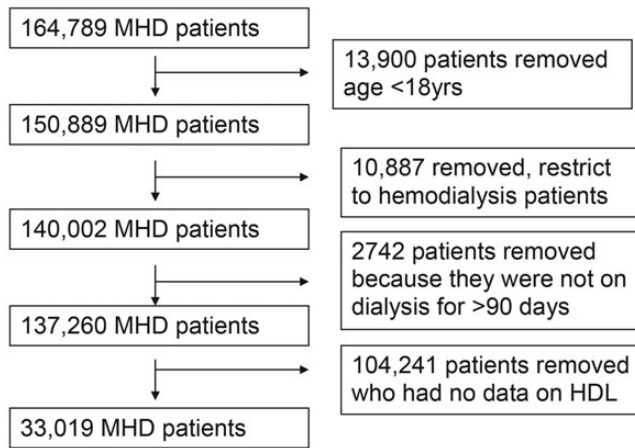


FIGURE 1: Selection process of the study population.

Institute, Inc., Cary, NC). Fractional polynomial graphs were carried out using Stata version 10.1 (Stata Corporation, College Station, TX).

RESULTS

General data

The original 3-year national database of all DaVita dialysis patients included 137 620 hemodialysis patients, aged 18 years or older and had a vintage ≥ 90 days. After excluding patients with no HDL information, the final study population consists of 33 109 patients (Figure 1).

Tables 1 and 2 show baseline demographic, clinical and laboratory characteristics of the main cohort as well as the subset of patients with total and HDL serum cholesterol measurements. As expected, MHD patients have a higher

Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of 137 260 MHD patients, including 33 109 MHD patients who had available HDL measurements

Characteristics	All MHD patients <i>n</i> = 137 260	HDL (mg/dL)				REG
		HDL measured <i>n</i> = 33 109	<30 <i>n</i> = 2354	30–<60 <i>n</i> = 24 376	60+ <i>n</i> = 6289	
Age (years)	61 ± 15	60 ± 15	58 ± 15	60 ± 15	62 ± 15	<0.0001
Gender (% women)	45	45	24	43	64	<0.0001
Diabetes mellitus (%)	57	61	64	61	57	<0.0001
Race (%)						
White	43	41	54	42	30	<0.0001
African American	32	35	19	32	49	<0.0001
Hispanic	14	17	19	17	13	<0.0001
Asian	3	2	2	2	3	0.0238
Other	8	5	6	5	5	0.1823
Primary insurance (%)						
Medicare	68	68	67	68	70	0.0023
Medicaid	6	6	7	6	6	0.5648
Private insurance	10	8	8	8	7	0.1989
Other	16	18	19	19	17	0.0146
Vintage (time on dialysis) (%)						
3–<6 months	52	64	67	65	64	0.0052
6–<24 months	19	14	12	14	14	0.1691
2–<5 years	18	13	14	13	14	0.7697
≥ 5 years	11	8	8	8	9	0.0062
<i>K</i> _t / <i>V</i> (dialysis dose)	1.56 ± 0.36	1.57 ± 0.35	1.49 ± .35	1.56 ± 0.35	1.62 ± 0.36	<0.0001
KRU (residual renal function) (mL/min)	1.34 ± 2.24	1.31 ± 2.16	1.37 ± 2.11	1.32 ± 2.19	1.24 ± 2.05	0.1314
Comorbidities (%)						
AIDS	1	1	2	1	1	0.0037
HIV positive status	2	2	3	1	1	0.0155
Malignant neoplasm, cancer	5	4	5	4	4	0.2947
History of hypertension	79	82	80	82	82	0.2059
Congestive heart failure	27	28	30	28	25	<0.0001
AHD	21	21	24	22	18	<0.0001
PVD	11	11	13	12	9	<0.0001
Cerebrovascular disease	7	7	7	8	7	0.5613
Other cardiovascular disease	6	6	7	6	5	<0.0001
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	6	6	6	6	5	0.7316
Inability to ambulate	3	3	4	3	3	0.0004
Tobacco use (current smoker)	5	5	6	5	5	0.7604
Alcohol dependence	1	1	1	1	1	0.0342
Drug dependence	1	1	1	1	2	<0.0001

P-value compares those who had cholesterol data with the subset of patients who had available HDL measurements.

Table 2. Laboratory characteristics of 137 260 MHD patients, including 33 109 who had available HDL measurements

Characteristics	HDL (mg/dL)					ANOVA	REG
	Total <i>n</i> = 137 260	Total <i>n</i> = 33 109	<30 <i>n</i> = 2354	30–<60 <i>n</i> = 24 376	60+ <i>n</i> = 6289		
Serum levels							
Albumin (g/dL)	3.69 ± 0.50	3.72 ± 0.48	3.61 ± 0.57	3.72 ± 0.47	3.72 ± 0.49	<0.0001	<0.0001
Creatinine (mg/dL)	7.8 ± 3.1	7.9 ± 3.1	8.1 ± 3.4	8.0 ± 3.1	7.6 ± 2.8	<0.0001	<0.0001
TIBC (mg/dL)	209 ± 46	211 ± 45	206 ± 51	212 ± 44	211 ± 44	<0.0001	0.0281
Bicarbonate (mg/dL)	22.2 ± 3.5	22.2 ± 3.4	22.1 ± 3.5	22.2 ± 3.4	22.3 ± 3.5	0.0264	0.0071
Ferritin (ng/mL)	496 ± 448	484 ± 421	532 ± 555	481 ± 407	477 ± 413	<0.0001	<0.0001
White blood cell count (×10 ³ /μL)	7.4 ± 2.6	7.3 ± 2.5	7.7 ± 3.3	7.4 ± 2.5	7.0 ± 2.3	<0.0001	<0.0001
Protein catabolic rate (g/kg/day)	0.94 ± 0.26	0.95 ± 0.25	0.94 ± 0.25	0.95 ± 0.25	0.94 ± 0.26	<0.0001	0.1583
Lymphocyte (% of total WBC)	20.4 ± 8.1	20.9 ± 8.0	20.4 ± 8.2	20.8 ± 7.9	21.2 ± 8.1	<0.0001	<0.0001
Blood hemoglobin (g/dL)	11.88 ± 1.39	11.92 ± 1.37	11.65 ± 1.48	11.93 ± 1.36	12.0 ± 1.3	<0.0001	<0.0001
BMI (kg/m ²)	27.2 ± 7.0	27.5 ± 7.0	28.7 ± 7.2	27.9 ± 7.0	25.6 ± 6.4	<0.0001	<0.0001
Calcium (mg/dL)	9.2 ± 0.7	9.2 ± 0.7	9.1 ± 0.7	9.2 ± 0.7	9.26 ± 0.7	<0.0001	<0.0001
Phosphorus (mg/dL)	5.4 ± 1.5	5.4 ± 1.4	5.5 ± 1.5	5.4 ± 1.4	5.3 ± 1.4	<0.0001	<0.0001
Iron saturation ratio	28.6 ± 12.1	28.7 ± 11.8	28.5 ± 12.9	28.6 ± 11.6	29.5 ± 12.2	<0.0001	<0.0001
Alkaline phosphatase	127 ± 93	126 ± 91	129 ± 110	122 ± 84	137 ± 109	<0.0001	<0.0001
Intact parathyroid hormone	413 ± 457	411 ± 463	400 ± 415	408 ± 459	428 ± 495	0.024	0.0088
Cholesterol (mg/dL)	154 ± 42	154 ± 42	128 ± 38	152 ± 41	173 ± 43	<0.0001	<0.0001
Non-HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	106 ± 41	106 ± 41	109 ± 39	107 ± 41	100 ± 41	<0.0001	<0.0001
LDL (mg/dL)	73 ± 33	73 ± 33	59 ± 31	74 ± 32	76 ± 35	<0.0001	<0.0001
HDL (mg/dL)	48 ± 16	48 ± 16	25 ± 4	43 ± 8	73 ± 13	<0.0001	<0.0001
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	167 ± 114	167 ± 115	221 ± 139	174 ± 113	120 ± 93	<0.0001	<0.0001

P-value compares those who had cholesterol data with the subset of patients who had available HDL measurements.

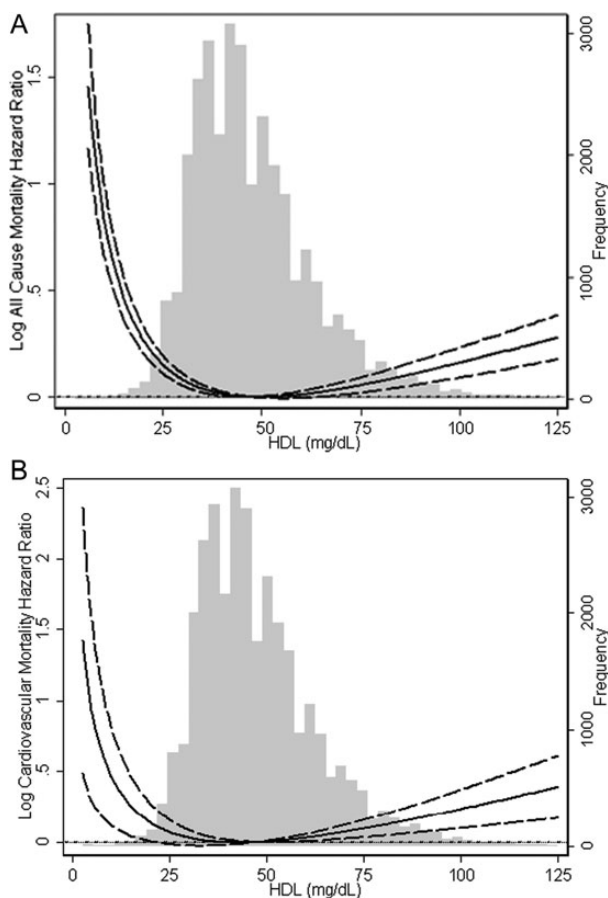


FIGURE 2: Cubic spline models of the Cox proportional regression analyses reflecting case-mix-adjusted overall (A) and cardiovascular (B) mortality predictability (with 95% confidence intervals) according to increasing serum HDL cholesterol concentrations.

incidence of low HDL cholesterol (HDL < 40 mg/dL) when compared with the general population (34% versus 26.5%) [35]. However, surprisingly there are a substantial number of MHD patients whose serum HDL cholesterol concentration is at and beyond 60 mg/dL. The majority of patients with HDL cholesterol at and beyond 60 mg/dL were female and of African-American racial background. Furthermore, they had a slightly lower incidence of diabetes mellitus. On laboratory evaluation, patients in the highest range of HDL cholesterol also had the highest level of total cholesterol and lowest level of triglycerides.

HDL and mortality

As expected, increasing serum HDL cholesterol concentrations were associated with reduced overall and CV mortality. However, this trend was reversed as serum HDL cholesterol concentration approached 50 mg/dL. Paradoxically, serum HDL cholesterol concentrations beyond 60 mg/dL were associated with a significant increase in overall and CV mortality (Figure 2). Therefore, the association of HDL cholesterol concentrations with mortality in MHD patients follows a U-shaped pattern. These findings remained robust even after adjustment for LDL cholesterol and across different levels of serum LDL concentrations (data not shown). Further subgroup analysis confirmed the strong association between low HDL cholesterol concentration and higher overall and CV mortality across subgroups of age, race, diabetes and markers of inflammation (Figure 3). In addition, subgroup analysis also confirmed that high HDL cholesterol concentrations (at and beyond 60 mg/dL) were associated with increased CV and overall mortality. These associations were strongest in patients of male gender, age <65 years, diabetics, those with elevated

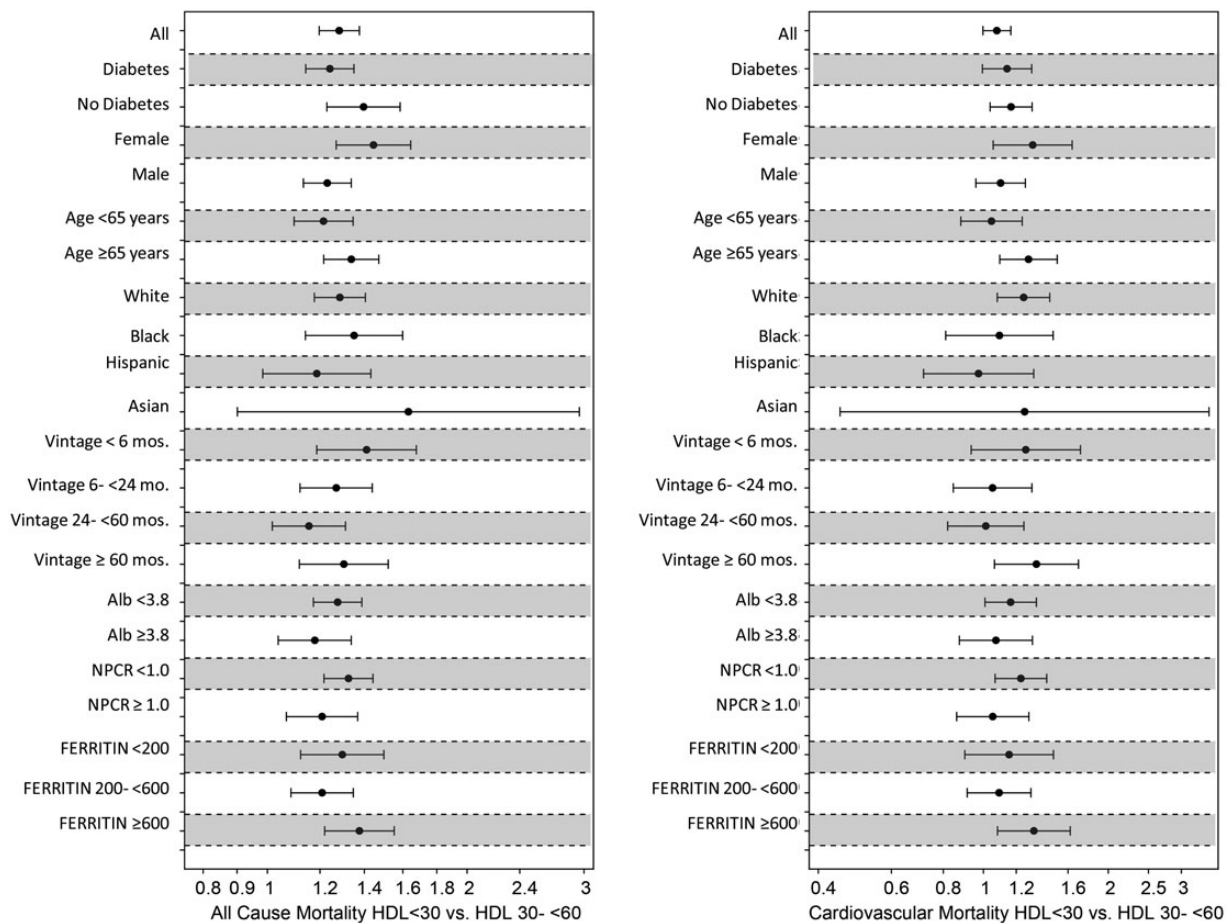


FIGURE 3: Hazard ratio of overall and cardiovascular mortality for two selected dichotomized levels of serum HDL concentrations (left: <30 mg/dL; right: 30–60 mg/dL) in selected subgroups of 33 109 MHD patients who were observed for up to 3 years.

ferritin levels and albumin levels ≥ 3.8 g/dL (Figure 4). All-cause and CV mortality hazard ratio (and 95% confidence interval) was 1.28 (1.20–1.38) and 1.08 (1.01–1.16) for HDL <30 mg/dL and 1.05 (1.00–1.10) and 1.08 (1.00–1.16) for HDL ≥ 60 mg/dL, respectively (reference: HDL 30–<60 mg/dL).

Total cholesterol to HDL ratio and mortality

In contrast to the general population, increasing total cholesterol to HDL ratio was associated with improved CV and overall survival in patients with ESRD on MHD. However, this association also followed a U-shaped trend and increasing total cholesterol to HDL ratio beyond a level of 6 was associated with increasing overall and CV mortality (Figure 5).

DISCUSSION

As expected, low plasma HDL cholesterol concentrations were associated with increased CV and overall mortality and increasing HDL cholesterol levels up to 50 mg/dL were associated with improved survival in patients with ESRD receiving MHD. However, increments in HDL cholesterol concentrations >50 mg/dL were associated with a significant increase in CV and overall mortality. These findings are in contrast to the

associations observed in the general population in whom increasing HDL cholesterol concentrations were associated with decreased CV mortality and improved survival [21–24]. Furthermore, in MHD patients increments in total cholesterol to HDL cholesterol concentration ratios were associated with improved survival contrasting the findings in the general population [36, 37]. This observation further supports the finding that very high plasma HDL cholesterol concentrations are not associated with improved survival and instead may be associated with increased adverse outcomes in patients with ESRD. It should be noted that a low total cholesterol/HDL cholesterol concentration ratio may be due to a low plasma cholesterol concentration as opposed to a high HDL concentration. In such cases increased risk of CV and overall mortality may be due to the high burden of systemic inflammation which results in a significant fall in plasma cholesterol concentration. In the subgroup analyses, these paradoxical associations persisted, although they tended to be stronger in diabetics, men, patients <65 years of age and those with higher ferritin and albumin concentrations.

In a series of earlier studies, we found that compared with the HDL from the healthy controls, the HDL from MHD patients exhibits markedly reduced antioxidant activity [25, 38]. This was associated with and, in part, due to the

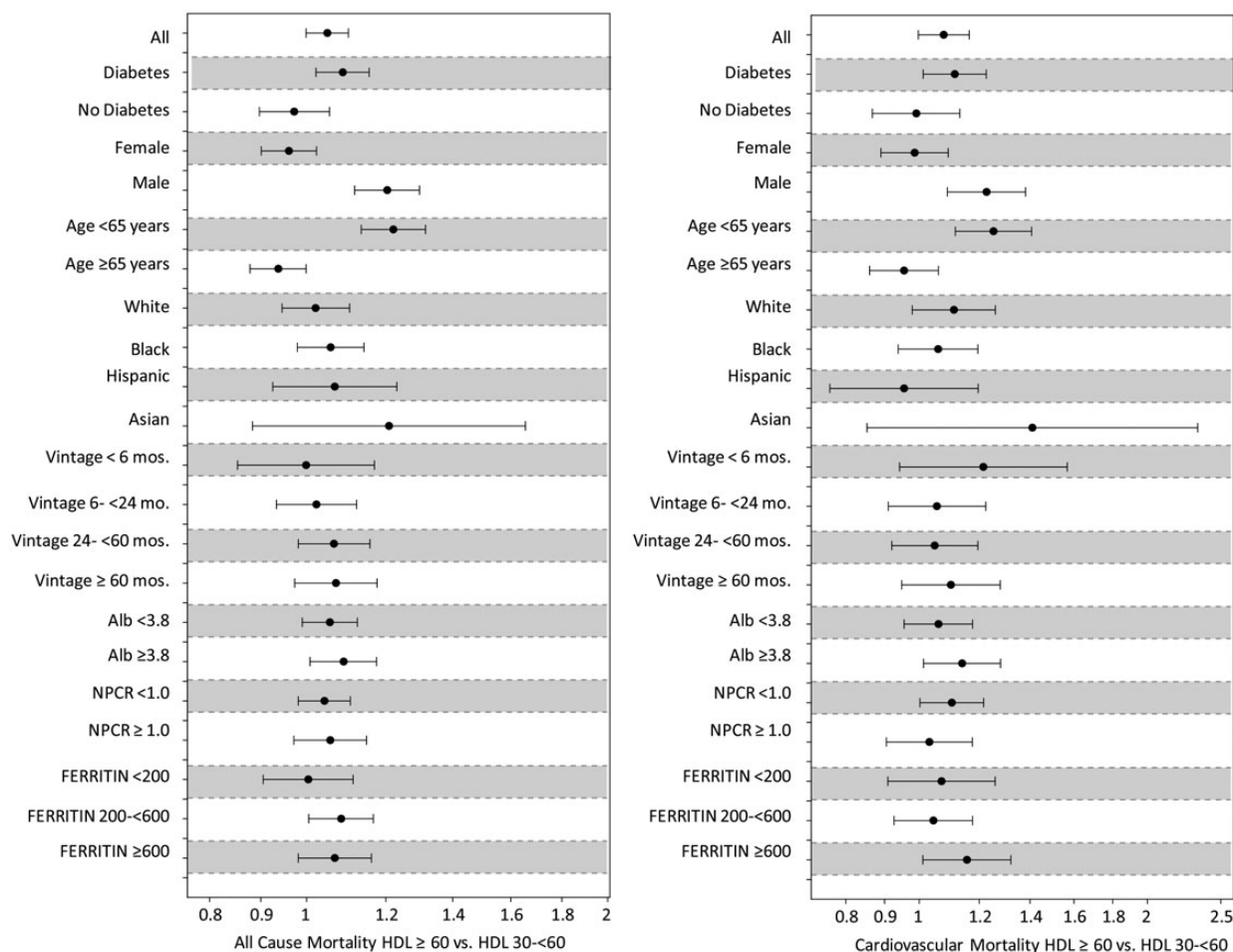


FIGURE 4: Hazard ratio of overall and cardiovascular mortality for two selected dichotomized levels of serum HDL cholesterol concentrations (left: 30–60 mg/dL; right: ≥60 mg/dL) in selected subgroups of 33 109 MHD patients who were observed for up to 3 years.

significant reduction of paraoxonase and glutathione peroxidase activity, the key HDL-associated antioxidant enzymes, which are crucial for its antioxidant–anti-inflammatory functions [25, 38]. The reduction of the antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties of HDL can contribute to the atherogenic diathesis in the ESRD population. However, the association between high HDL cholesterol levels and increased CV and overall mortality in the subpopulation of ESRD patients shown here cannot be solely attributed to the impaired antioxidant and anti-inflammatory activities of HDL. This is because HDL cholesterol levels up to 50 mg/dL were associated with reduced CV and overall mortality in this population. Thus, despite its diminished antioxidant and anti-inflammatory functions, HDL appears to confer some protective action in the majority of ESRD patients. However, in the current study, we also found that the highest HDL cholesterol concentrations were associated with increased overall and CV mortality. This can be explained by a growing body of evidence which indicate that in the presence of oxidative stress and inflammation, HDL is transformed from an antioxidant and anti-inflammatory to a pro-oxidant, pro-inflammatory particle known as acute-phase HDL [39–41]. In fact, Honda *et al.* have recently shown that in a cohort of Japanese MHD patients,

higher HDL cholesterol concentrations were associated with higher levels of oxidized HDL [32]. Furthermore, they found that elevated oxidized-HDL concentrations were associated with increased CV mortality. They concluded that excess oxidative stress may have yielded dysfunctional HDL in patients on MHD, and patients with high HDL cholesterol under these conditions may have enriched oxidized HDL which can then result in increased CV disease and CV mortality [32]. Yamamoto *et al.* also recently noted that HDL of patients with ESRD on MHD had reduced antichemotactic activity and increased macrophage inflammatory cytokine response (tumor necrosis factor alpha, interleukin 6 and interleukin 1 beta), when compared with HDL from healthy controls [42]. This is in agreement with the findings of Weichhart *et al.* who observed that while HDL isolated from healthy individuals inhibited the production of inflammatory cytokines by peripheral monocytes, HDL isolated from the majority of patients with ESRD did not show an anti-inflammatory property and many HDL samples even promoted production of inflammatory cytokines [43]. Therefore, in the setting of inflammation (i.e. patients with ESRD, diabetes and elevated ferritin levels), HDL may not only be dysfunctional but may also have a deleterious

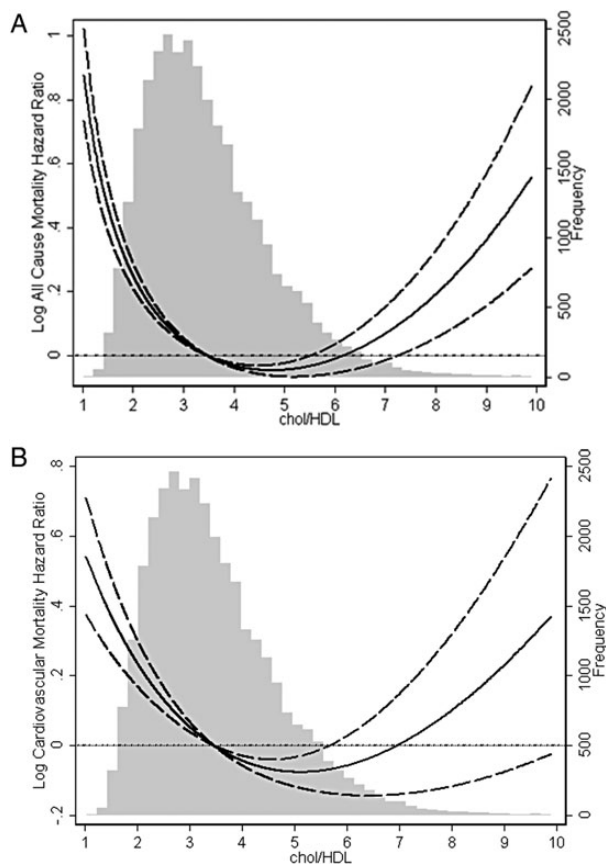


FIGURE 5: Cubic spline models of the Cox proportional regression analyses reflecting case-mix-adjusted overall (A) and cardiovascular (B) mortality predictability (with 95% confidence intervals) according to increasing total cholesterol to HDL cholesterol ratios.

effect by promoting inflammation and adding to the CV disease burden [44].

Another possible mechanism responsible for increased mortality observed with elevated HDL cholesterol levels in our patient population was recently described by Huang *et al.* in an *in vitro* study using early endothelial progenitor cells (EPCs), which served as a prognostic indicator of clinical atherosclerosis. In this study, it was demonstrated that while protective at low concentrations, moderate-to-high concentrations of HDL from healthy subjects paradoxically impaired EPCs and related angiogenesis in the absence of oxidized LDL hence providing *in vitro* mechanistic evidence of potential toxic effects of elevated HDL concentrations under some specific circumstances [45]. In addition, defective unloading of the HDL's cholesterol cargo in the liver which is the final step in RCT may be another possible mechanism which has not been studied to date. Such a defect can lead to a highly atherogenic state despite marked elevation of plasma HDL cholesterol. Another possible mechanism that can explain the association between an elevated serum HDL cholesterol concentration and increased CV mortality is a deficiency of the enzyme cholesteryl ester transfer protein (CETP). CETP deficiency may possibly lead to the development of atherosclerosis despite high HDL cholesterol levels as reported by Nagano

et al. [46]. Also, there are studies which show that serum HDL cholesterol elevation caused by CETP-deficient mutations can be associated with a high prevalence of CV disease [47, 48]. Furthermore, Kimura *et al.* demonstrated that CETP may serve as a protective factor against vascular disease in MHD patients with elevated serum HDL cholesterol levels [49]. Therefore, deficiency or inhibition of the CETP pathway can explain the association of an elevated serum HDL cholesterol concentration with an increase in CV mortality. Overall, the reason for the adverse outcomes seen with elevated HDL cholesterol concentrations in a subgroup of ESRD patients is presently unknown and requires further investigation. However, it is important to note that similar paradoxical associations between elevated HDL cholesterol level and mortality have also been reported in other patient populations such as those with non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction and coronary artery disease [50–52]. Therefore, it is imperative that future studies focus on determining the mechanisms responsible for these observations.

Several limitations of our study should be mentioned. First, the current findings should be qualified given the observational nature of our study design. In addition, a mixed incident/prevalent MHD population was examined in this study. However, we did adjust for dialysis vintage in all case-mix models and also performed separate analysis for incident (vintage ≤ 6 months) dialysis patients as shown in Figures 3 and 4. Another limitation is the potential confounding of therapy with lipid-altering agents which was not examined because home medication data were not available systematically in this national cohort. However, given the results of the 4D, AURORA and SHARP studies [53–55], it is unlikely that the inclusion of such data would have resulted in significantly different associations. It should be mentioned that our studied cohort represented only 20% of the entire national DaVita database and even smaller fractions for HDL subgroup analyses. However, we do not believe confounding by indication was present given that in 2006, the decision to measure serum HDL levels was made uniformly at the clinic level and was not individualized. In addition, we believe the risk of selection bias was not high given that all DaVita dialysis facilities are under uniform administrative care, and all laboratory tests are performed in one single laboratory with optimal quality-assurance monitoring. Furthermore, we performed a sensitivity analysis to compare DaVita patients included and excluded in this study and did not find any major differences (data not shown).

CONCLUSIONS

Serum HDL cholesterol levels were below the normal limits in the majority of ESRD patients, but were markedly elevated in a minority of these patients. Increments in HDL cholesterol concentration up to 50 mg/dL were associated with reduced CV and overall mortality but increments >50 mg/dL were paradoxically associated with increased mortality. The underlying mechanism(s) responsible for the observed elevation of HDL cholesterol and its adverse consequences in the subpopulation of ESRD patients is unknown and awaits investigation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

K.K.-Z. was a medical director of DaVita dialysis clinic in California 2008–2012.

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