Study of the role of urotensin II as a predictor for hepatorenal syndrome

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Background: Hepatorenal syndrome (HRS type 1, 2) is one of the serious complications of chronic liver disease with high mortality.

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the diagnostic role of urotensin II in patients with chronic liver diseases (both ascitic and non-ascitic patients). Forty patients were selected, Group (1) 20 patients with ascites (9 males and 11 females). Group (2) 20 patients without ascites (8 males and 12 females) and with their age and sex matched.

Results: For ALT, T.B, DB, serum urea and platelet count, there was a statistically significant decrease between the 2 groups (p<0.05). The ultrasound findings of the kidneys were of statistically significant difference between the two groups as regard nephropathy (8 patients in ascitic group [1] while one patient in non-ascitic group [2]) (p value <0.05). There was a statistically significant correlation between Urotensin II and blood urea level in group 2. The cut-off value of Urotensin II was of sensitivity 66.7%, specificity 64.5%, PPV 35.3% and NPP 86.96% with Accuracy 59% and p value <0.42 of no statistically significant difference.

Conclusion: Urotensin II was of statistically significant positive correlation with blood urea level in patients without ascites that means the relevant clinical importance to use urotensin II in the early stages of liver disease that is of crucial prognostic important for follow up.

Biography
Reda M El Badawy has completed her MD at Banha University, Faculty Medicine. She is working at King Saud University and King Khaled University, Saudi Arabia. She has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals.

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