Evaluation of serum phosphorous level and the use of phosphate binders in patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis

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Hyperphosphatemia is an unavoidable consequence of end stage chronic kidney disease and common in haemodialytic patients. Calcium carbonate is one type of phosphate binder which is to be prescribed in patients undergoing hemodialysis, aiming to control levels of calcium and phosphate. These drugs are more effective if taken with meals. This study aimed to evaluate the use of phosphate binders in hemodialysis patients and the serum levels of phosphate by data collection through medical records and through interviews with patients. The data were collected in a way for six months and study made in patients who were at stage 5 chronic kidney disease patients who underwent hemodialysis in the hemodialysis ward. In our research we found that out of 200 patients who were on hemodialysis in the Hospital and Research center in the study period. Of the total patients 120 (60%) were male 68 (34%) were females. On evaluation of patient serum phosphate level assessment, it was found that 40 (20%) were below normal (hypophosphatemia). Patients undergoing hemodialysis who achieved target phosphate levels were 28(14%). As for more than normal levels of phosphate (hyperphosphatemia) were 132 patients (66%). We conclude that there are many events happening such as hyperphosphatemia in hemodialysis patients with the use of phosphate binders monitoring of serum levels of calcium phosphate in patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis should be performed every month. Education and role of clinical staff required to assist compliance and therapeutic efficacy of phosphate binder is necessary.

Biography

Mir Asad Ali Hashmi is a undergraduate student of Deccan School of Pharmacy, pursuing Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD D VI/VII) internship, affiliated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University.

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