

**Vicent Esteve-Simo, Mònica Pou-Potau,
Miquel Fulquet-Nicolas,
Manel Ramírez-de Arellano**

Servicio de Nefrología. Consorci Sanitari de
Terrassa. Barcelona. (Spain).

Correspondence: Vicent Esteve Simo
Servicio de Nefrología. Consorci Sanitari
de Terrassa. Crta. Torrebonica, S/N 08227,
Barcelona. (Spain).
vesteve@cst.cat
vestevesimo@gmail.com

Response to comment on «Metabolic syndrome is associated with cardiovascular events in haemodialysis»

Nefrologia 2014;34(5):676

doi:10.3265/Nefrologia.pre2014.Jun.12620

To the Editor,

We would like to thank Dr. Esteve Simo¹
et al. for their interest in our work² and
comments.

We think it is important that studies like
theirs reinforce interest in metabolic
syndrome in patients on haemodialysis
(HD). Although methodologically
different, since our main objective was to
analyse the effect of metabolic syndrome
and to determine the influence of fat mass
and conicity index on cardiovascular
events in HD and in which a larger
number of patients were included, both
studies show similar results.

Based on matching the results in
both studies and the statistical power
of our data, we agree in stating
that due to the high prevalence of
metabolic syndrome in HD patients,
it is necessary to closely monitor
these patients to prevent short-term

morbidity and that further studies
are needed with longer follow-up to
analyse long-term mortality.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they have
no conflicts of interest related to the
contents of this article.

1. steve V, Salas K, González JC, Pou M, Sán-
chez Hidalgo A, Fulquet M, et al. Nefrologia
2010;30 Suppl 1:poster 47, pág 14.
2. Pérez de José A, Verdalles-Guzmán U, Abad S,
Vega A, Reque J, Panizo N, et al. El síndrome
metabólico se asocia a eventos cardiovasculares
en hemodiálisis. Nefrologia 2014;34(1):69-75.

Ana Pérez de José

Servicio de Nefrología. Hospital General
Universitario Gregorio Marañón. Madrid.

Correspondence: Ana Pérez de José
Servicio de Nefrología. Hospital General
Universitario Gregorio Marañón. Madrid. (Spain).
anamadrid2003@hotmail.com

B) BRIEF PAPERS ON RESEARCH AND CLINICAL EXPERIMENTS

Occult kidney disease determined using glomerular filtration rate equations in Primary Care

Nefrologia 2014;34(5):676-8

doi:10.3265/Nefrologia.pre2014.Jun.12604

To the Editor,

In Spain, around 11% of the adult
population suffers from some degree
of chronic kidney disease¹, a figure
that will progressively grow due to

an ageing population and the increase
in the prevalence of other chronic
diseases such as diabetes mellitus,
high blood pressure, dyslipidaemia
and obesity.

We carried out this study with
the objective of determining the
percentage of patients with occult
kidney disease using the Cockcroft-
Gault (C-G) and/or the 4-variable
MDRD (Modification of Diet in Renal
Disease) equations as an indirect
measurement of renal function,
analysing the potential error made
by exclusively assessing serum
creatinine.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

We performed a cross-sectional
descriptive study with adult patients
older than 18 years of age, whose serum
creatinine had been requested on at least
two occasions in a one-year period in
their health centre, excluding those
whose tests showed high variability
(greater than 0.5mg/dl of creatinine
between the two tests).

RESULTS

A total of 183 patients were included
with a mean age of 59.1±18.2 years,