

SOME FEATURES OF LEFT VENTRICULAR MORPHOLOGY AND FUNCTION IN KIDNEY TRANSPLANTED PATIENTS

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Objective: To survey of some index of left ventricular morphology and function in kidney transplanted patients after 6 months.

Methods: The prospective study has done in 40 kidney transplanted patients (mean age: 39.05 ± 8.6 years with 28 male/ 12 female). The echocardiographic evaluations were done before renal transplantation and 6 months post transplantation with Doppler and tissue Doppler methods. Left ventricular diastolic diameter (LVDD), left ventricular systolic diameter (LVESD), left ventricular mass (LVM), left ventricular mass index (LVMI), Peak early diastolic mitral inflow velocity (E), Peak late diastolic myocardial velocity (A), early diastolic myocardial velocity (Ea), E wave deceleration time (Edt), isovolemic relaxation time (IVRT) and (LV ejection (LVEF) were collected.

Results: After 6 months kidney transplantation, LVDD, LVSD and LVMI index were significantly changed better than those of before kidney transplantation, (LVDD from 48.8 ± 6.09 to 45.6 ± 6.03), (LVSD from 32 ± 5.2 to 28.8 ± 4.38), and (LVMI from 109.5 ± 25.8 to 104.8 ± 27.8), (E/A from 0.78 ± 0.12 to 1.02 ± 0.28), (E/Ea from 9.3 ± 2.9 to 6.4 ± 1.08), (Edt from 132 ± 38 to 148.6 ± 35.4) and (IVRT from 86.2 ± 17.8 to 96 ± 19.5), $p < 0.01$. The LVEF increased significantly from 56.8 ± 5.8 to 68.5 ± 5.8 , $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion: After kidney transplantation for 6 months, left ventricular function changed better than that of before.