Review of: "Echocardiographic Changes in Prevalent Hemodialysis Population Based on Cardiac Symptomatology"

Ivan Marjanović[1]

1 University Clinical Centre of Serbia

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This study offers valuable insights into the often-overlooked area of routine cardiac screening in hemodialysis (HD) patients, emphasizing the importance of echocardiographic evaluation irrespective of symptomatic presentation. One of the study's strengths lies in its prospective design and comprehensive evaluation over 36 months, which enhances the reliability of the findings.

The differentiation between asymptomatic and symptomatic patients using the New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification is particularly noteworthy. By focusing on both groups, the researchers highlighted significant structural and functional cardiac abnormalities even in asymptomatic patients. This finding underscores the necessity of routine cardiac assessments for all HD patients from the outset of treatment.

Furthermore, the study’s detailed analysis of echocardiographic indicators and additional parameters such as miRNA 133, hydration, and nutritional status provides a holistic view of the patients’ cardiac health. The discovery that asymptomatic patients exhibited higher hemoglobin, uric acid, and miRNA 133 concentrations, along with better hydration control and higher lean tissue index, offers new avenues for improving patient management and outcomes.

Overall, this paper makes a compelling case for incorporating routine echocardiographic and cardiac evaluations in the standard care of HD patients, advocating for comprehensive cardiac care strategies that could potentially improve the quality of life and prognosis for this vulnerable population.