P94 Relationship Between Central Pressure and Potassium Urinary Excretion in a Population-Based Study in Salvador, Brazil, Preliminary Results

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Central pressure (CP) has been shown to be more reliable in cardiovascular mortality than peripheral. Previous studies correlate the relationship between CP increase and urinary potassium excretion.

Methods: A population-based cross-sectional study representative of a neighborhood of Salvador-Ba, Brazil, distributed in 12 census tracts according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. The overall sample is randomized in adults from the assigned area from December 2016 to May 2019. Individual and household records are filled out. The CP, measured in the radial artery, obtained through applanation tonometry, using the SphygmoCor® apparatus (XCEL, AtCor Medical, Sydney, Australia, [2] with confidence ≥85%), CP is evaluated directly by the central systolic pressure equipment and central diastolic blood pressures collected, blood and urine of 24 hours of urinary potassium were quantified by the ADVIA 1800® selective ion electrode (SiemensHealthcare Japan/Canada). All participants signed a Free and Informed Consent Form. Frequency and descriptive measures (mean, standard deviation), Spearman’s linear correlation coefficient between CP and K⁺ were stratified by age and sex, using STATA v.12 software for treatment and generation of results, and the level of statistical significance of 5%.

Results: A total of 145 individuals with a predominance of females (70.3%). The CP and excretion of potassium in the female sex was directly proportional, whereas in the male sex the ratio was inversely proportional, but in both groups there wasn’t statistical significance.

Conclusion: The results obtained weren’t adequate for the literature. A larger sample is needed for accuracy in this group.

REFERENCES


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