



Anticoagulation in chronic kidney disease patients: The practical aspects

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Abstract:

There is an increasing awareness about the risks of arterial and venous thromboembolism (TE) in hospital patients and the general public which has led to consideration of thrombosis prevention measures in earnest. Early recognition of the symptoms of TE disease has led to timely administration of antiplatelet and anticoagulant drugs, translating to the better outcome in many of these patients. In this respect, patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) represent a special group. They indeed represent a high-risk group for thrombosis

both in the cardiovascular territory and also in the venous circulation. At the same time, abnormalities in the platelet membranes put them at risk of bleeding which is significantly more than other patients with chronic diseases. Anticoagulation may be ideal to prevent the former, but the co-existing bleeding risk and also that the commonly used drugs for inhibiting coagulation are eliminated by renal pathways pose additional problems. In this review, we try to explain the complex thrombotic-hemorrhagic state of chronic kidney disease patients, and practical considerations for the management of anticoagulation in them with a focus on novel anticoagulant drugs.

Biography:

Sameh Mohamed Abouzeid is the Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine and Nephrology, Theodor Bilharz Research Institute (TBRI). He is the Director of Nephrology unit Al shorouk hospital, Consultant Nephrologist and Head of Nephrology Departments at Mahmoud Hospitals Group.