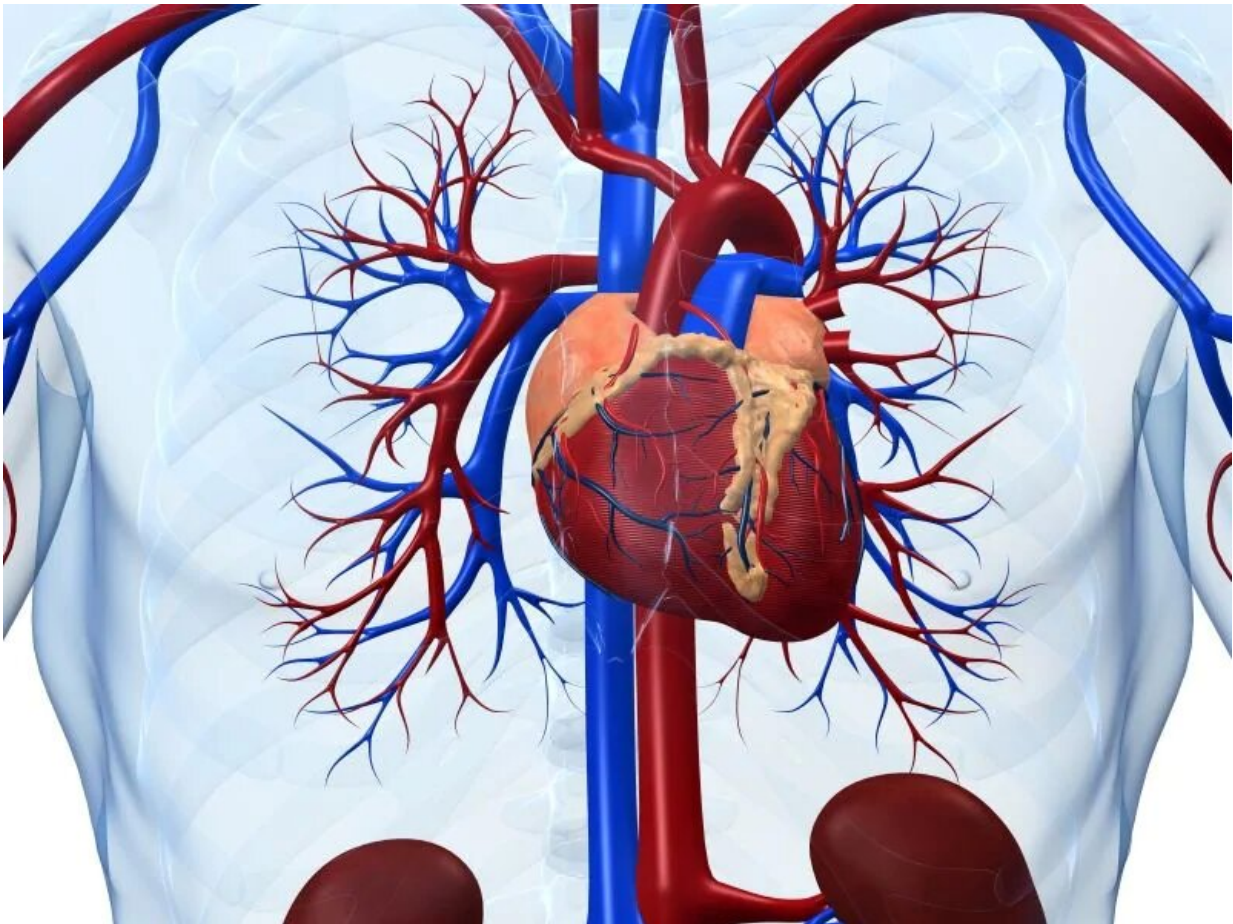


Kidney disease affects revascularization outcomes

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(HealthDay)—The presence of comorbid chronic kidney disease (CKD)

negatively impacts myocardial revascularization outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM), according to a study published in the Feb. 5 issue of the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

Michael E. Farkouh, M.D., from the University of Toronto, and colleagues pooled data from three randomized trials of patients with CKD and T2DM undergoing revascularization (with [coronary artery bypass graft](#) [CABG] or [percutaneous coronary intervention](#) [PCI]) or being treated medically for stable ischemic heart disease. In total, 1,058 (21.4 percent) of the 4,953 patients had CKD.

The researchers found that CKD patients were more likely to be older, be female, and have a history of heart failure. During a median 4.5 years of follow-up, CKD participants were more likely to experience a major adverse cardiovascular or cerebrovascular event (MACCE; adjusted hazard ratio [HR], 1.48). MACCE was predicted by both mild (estimated [glomerular filtration rate](#) [eGFR] 45 to 60 mL/min/1.73 m²) and moderate to severe (eGFR

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