







### Summary

RAMIPRIL EFFECT ON DAILY BLOOD PRESSURE INDICES AND LEFT VENTRICULAR REMODELING IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC GLOMERULONEPHRITIS

Kraydaschenko O. V., Dolinnaya M. A.

Key words: chronic glomerulonephritis, daily blood pressure rhythm, left ventricular hypertrophy, ramipril.

**Introduction.** Chronic glomerulonephritis (CGN) is the leading cause of end stage renal disease. That is why this arouses keen interest in studying factors of its progression. Arterial hypertension (AH) is one of the main factors contributing to CGN progression. According to the opinion of different authors, indices of daily blood pressure (BP) monitoring are closely correlated with prognosis of the disease compared with clinical BP. The most common change of heart in hypertension is left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH). Independently on BP, presence of LVH is an unfavourable prognostic sign. Stage of myocardial hypertrophy does not always correspond to the level of BP and duration of hypertension. So analysis of the daily blood pressure profile and remodeling of left ventricle (LV) in patients with CGN and saved renal function is of great topicality. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) are the first-line drugs in the treatment of patients with CGN and hypertension. Ramipril is one of ACEi representatives. Efficacy and safety of ramipril applying are confirmed by numerous clinical trials. However, there is sporadic data in the literature on the use of ramipril in patients with CGN with saved renal function.

**Objective.** To estimate the effect of ramipril on the daily blood pressure profile indexes and LV remodeling in CGN patients with saved renal function.

**Materials and methods.** We examined 46 patients with CGN. The average age of the patients (33 men and 13 women) was  $35,6 \pm 10,2$  years with disease duration of 54 (24:150) months. Diagnosis of CGN was made on the basis of clinical, laboratory data and morphological study of renal biopsies. Morphologically: mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis made 88 % of the cases, membranous – 7 %, membranoproliferative – 5 %. AH was observed in 80 % of patients, the duration was equal to 36 (12:72) months. The main manifestation of the disease urinary syndrome with low proteinuria and varying degrees of erythrocyturia detected in 89 % of patients, proteinuria over 1 g / day was in 11 %. Average serum creatinine was  $99 \pm 28$  mmol / l. Glomerular filtration rate, calculated by the Cockcroft-Gault formula, averaged at least 90 ml / min / 1,73 m<sup>2</sup>. Ramipril was assigned to all patients at a dose of 2,5 to 20 mg / day. Analyze of daily blood pressure rhythm and determination of the LV remodeling type were investigated in all patients. Daily BP monitoring was conducted on the monitor CARDIOTENS, (Meditech, Hungary) as a standard procedure of measuring BP in daytime and nighttime with 15 and 30 min. intervals. Mean values of systolic BP, diastolic BP, pulse pressure, degree of nocturnal BP reduction or daily index of systolic and diastolic BP, rate of "pressure load" – time index of systolic and diastolic BP in day and night hours, variability of systolic and diastolic BP during the day and at night were calculated. The LV remodeling type was determined by echocardiography on the ultrasonic scanner ULTIMA PRO-30. All parameters were analyzed before and after 6 months of treatment with ramipril.

**Results.** Normotensive daily blood pressure rhythm and "normal geometry" of LV were diagnosed in CGN patients. It was typical for patients with CGN to have "non-dipper" daily blood pressure rhythm. The therapy with ramipril decreased BP parameters, rates of "pressure load", increased daily index of BP. Ramipril promoted the reduction of the index of LV myocardial mass. Positive influence of ramipril on the blood pressure daily profile indexes and LV remodeling prove its nephro- and cardioprotective effects.

**Conclusions.** Despite the identified normotensive blood pressure profile in patients with CGN and normal renal function, we recommend to conduct early ambulatory blood pressure monitoring for this cohort of patients to determine the types of prognostically adverse rhythms and indices of daily blood pressure. The identified features of daily blood pressure rhythm and LV remodeling in patients with CGN require early nephro-protective therapy with ramipril and should be considered in its monitoring.