

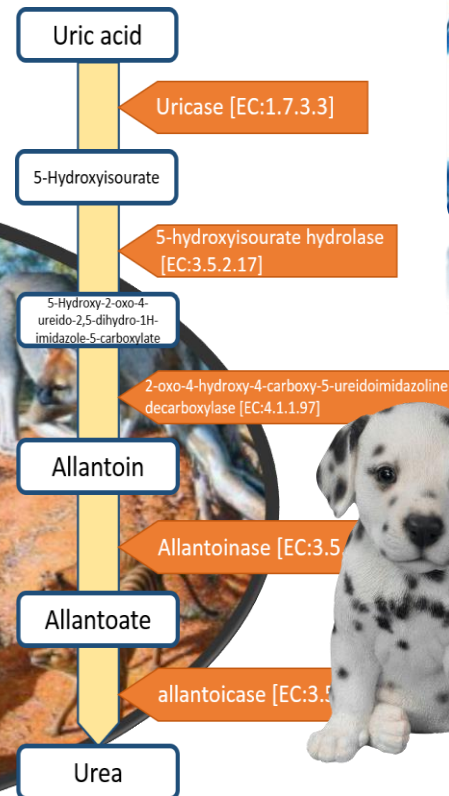
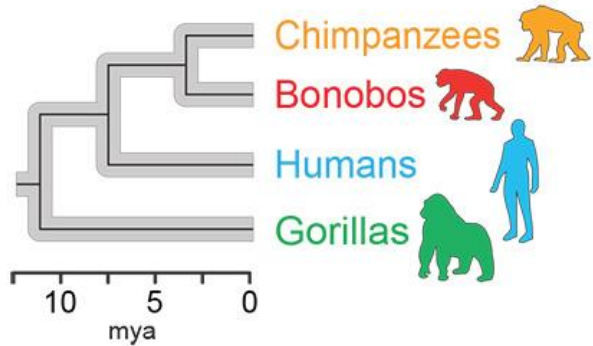
# Een verhoogd urinezuur: wat nu?



# Urinezuur en hypertensie: een bewezen relatie



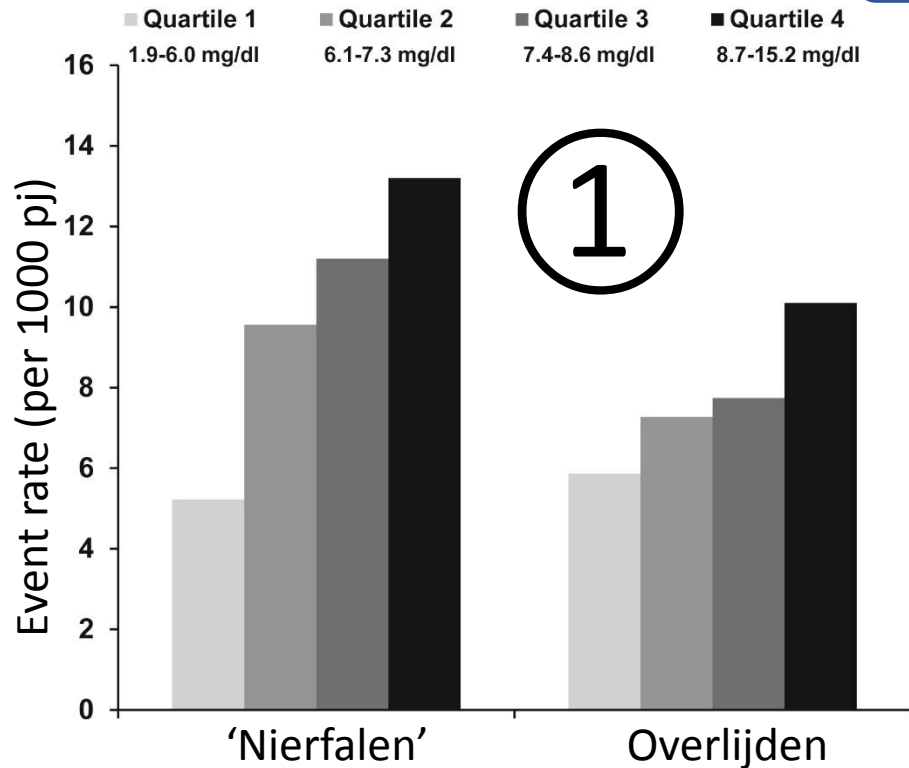
# De geschiedenis van urinezuur



**Evolutionair voordeel?**

# Serum urinezuur: *vaak* prognostische merker

Chronisch nierfalen



# Nierfunctie is de confounder!

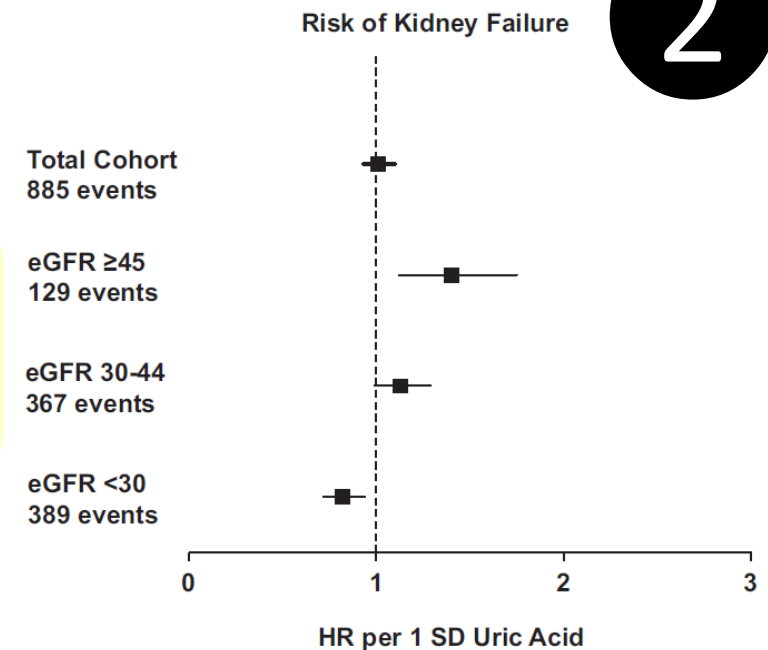
1

## AHR nierfalen

Uric Acid	No. of Events	Events per 1,000 Person-y	HR (95% CI)			
			Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Continuous <sup>a</sup>	885	39.2	1.42 (1.33-1.51)	1.31 (1.23-1.41)	1.24 (1.15-1.34)	1.01 (0.93-1.10)
Categorical						
Q1	118	5.2	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)	1.00 (reference)
Q2	216	9.6	1.83 (1.47-2.26)	1.72 (1.38-2.14)	1.36 (1.08-1.72)	1.05 (0.84-1.33)
Q3	253	11.2	2.28 (1.85-2.81)	2.03 (1.64-2.52)	1.56 (1.24-1.97)	1.03 (0.82-1.30)
Q4	298	13.2	2.81 (2.29-3.45)	2.35 (1.90-2.92)	1.85 (1.46-2.34)	1.07 (0.84-1.37)

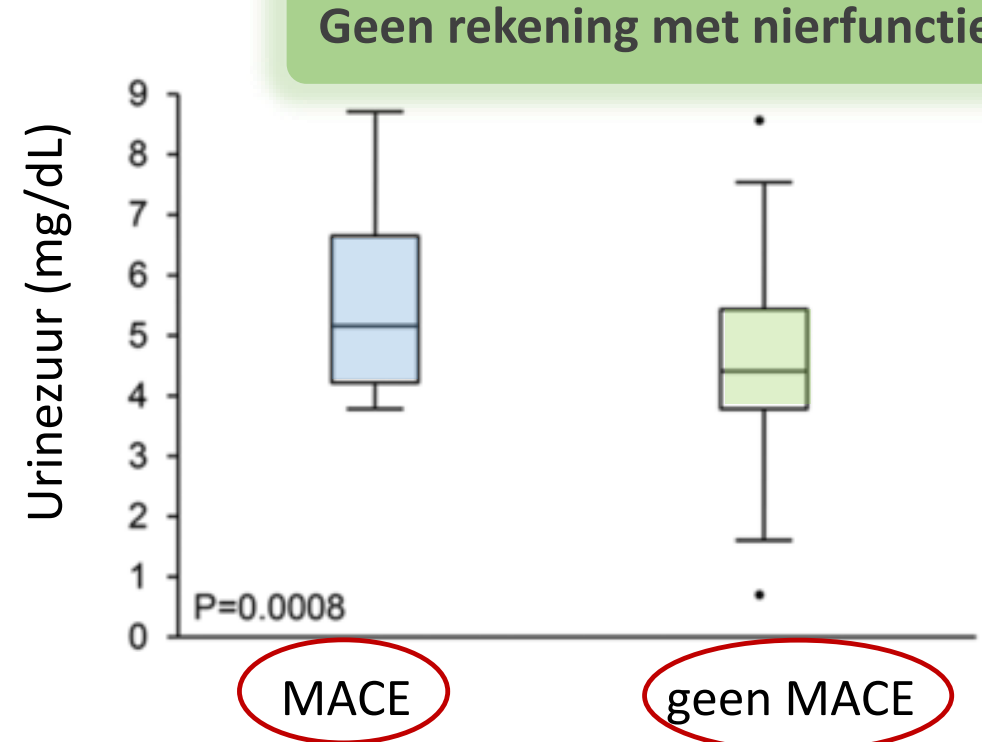
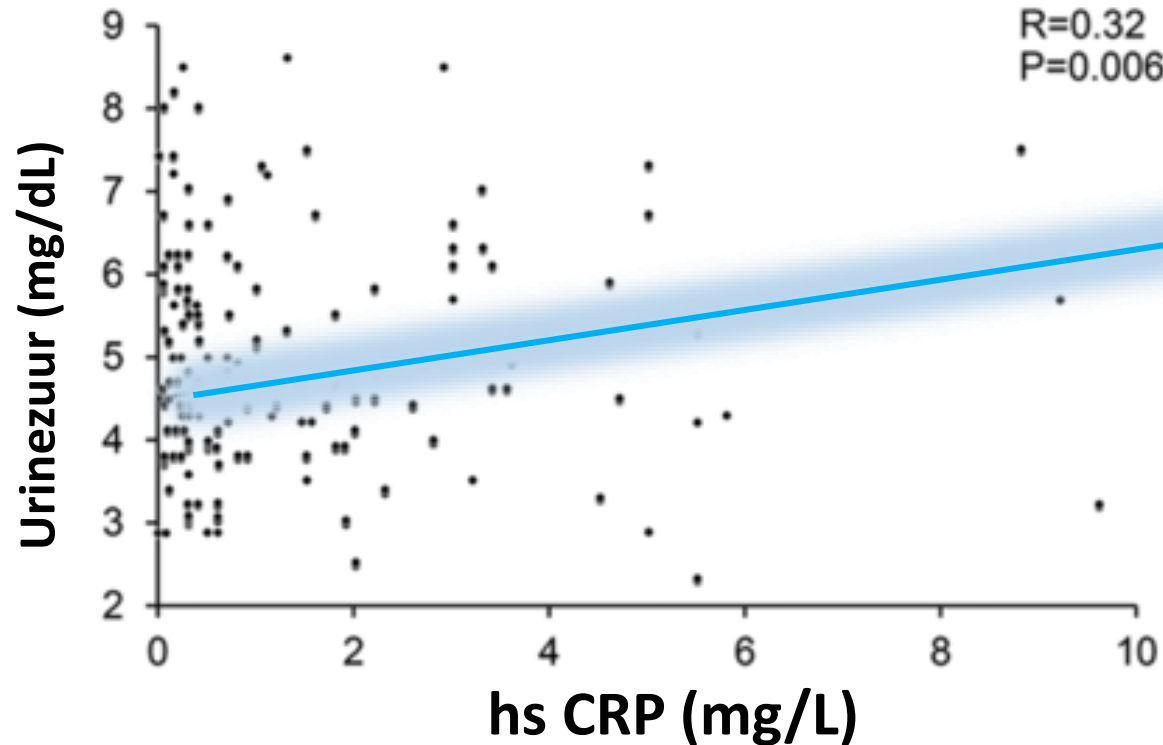
Note: Model 1 is unadjusted; model 2 is stratified by center and adjusts for age, sex, race, systolic blood pressure, diabetes, body mass index, and any cardiovascular disease; model 3 is model 2 plus further adjustment for urate-lowering medicines, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker use, diuretics,  $\beta$ -blockers, statins, antiplatelet drugs, hemoglobin, serum albumin, and log(urinary albumin-creatinine ratio); and model 4 is model 3 plus further adjustment for baseline estimated glomerular filtration rate.

2

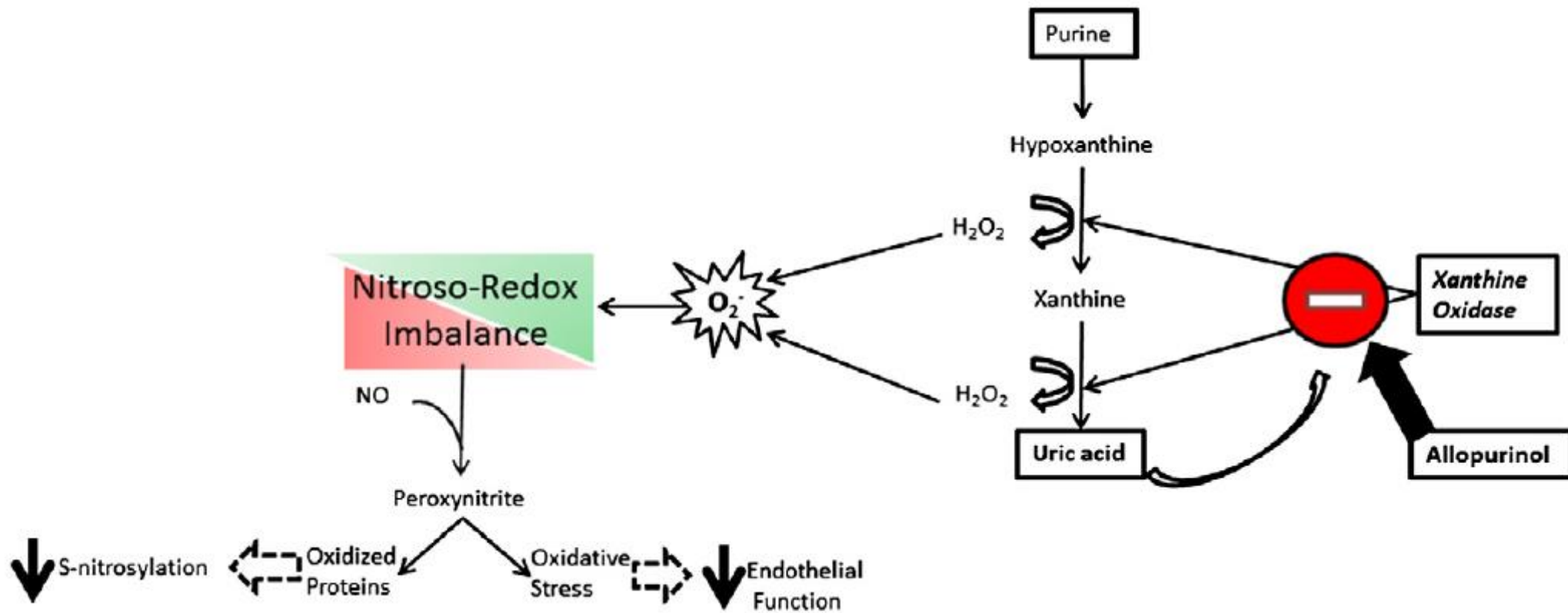


# Serum urinezuur: *vaak* associatie CV lijden

Postmenopausale vrouwen MET coronaire endotheeldysfunctie (precursor atherosclerose)

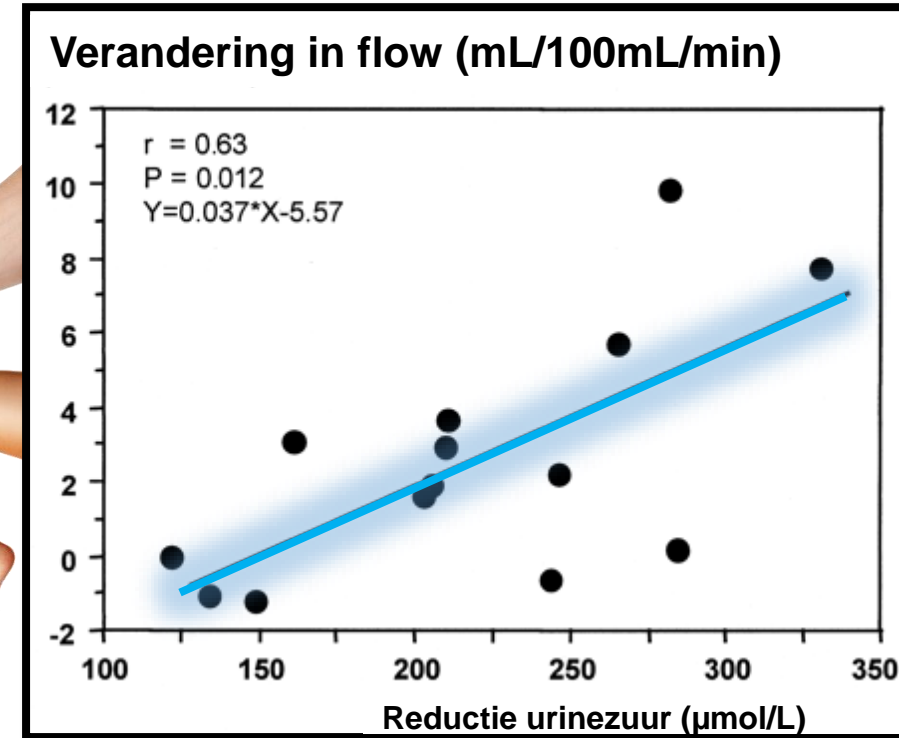
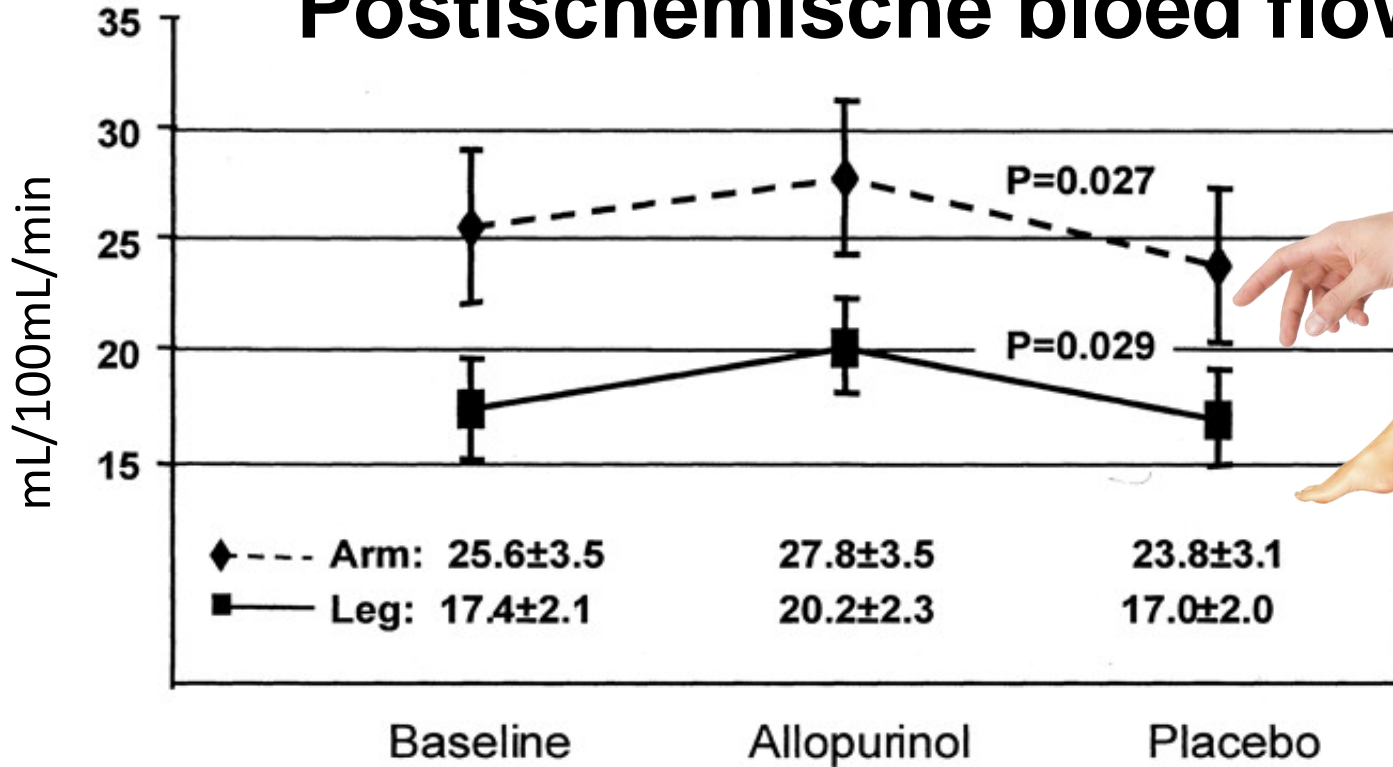


# Allopurinol reduceert oxidatieve stress



# Allopurinol en effecten op surrogaat merkers

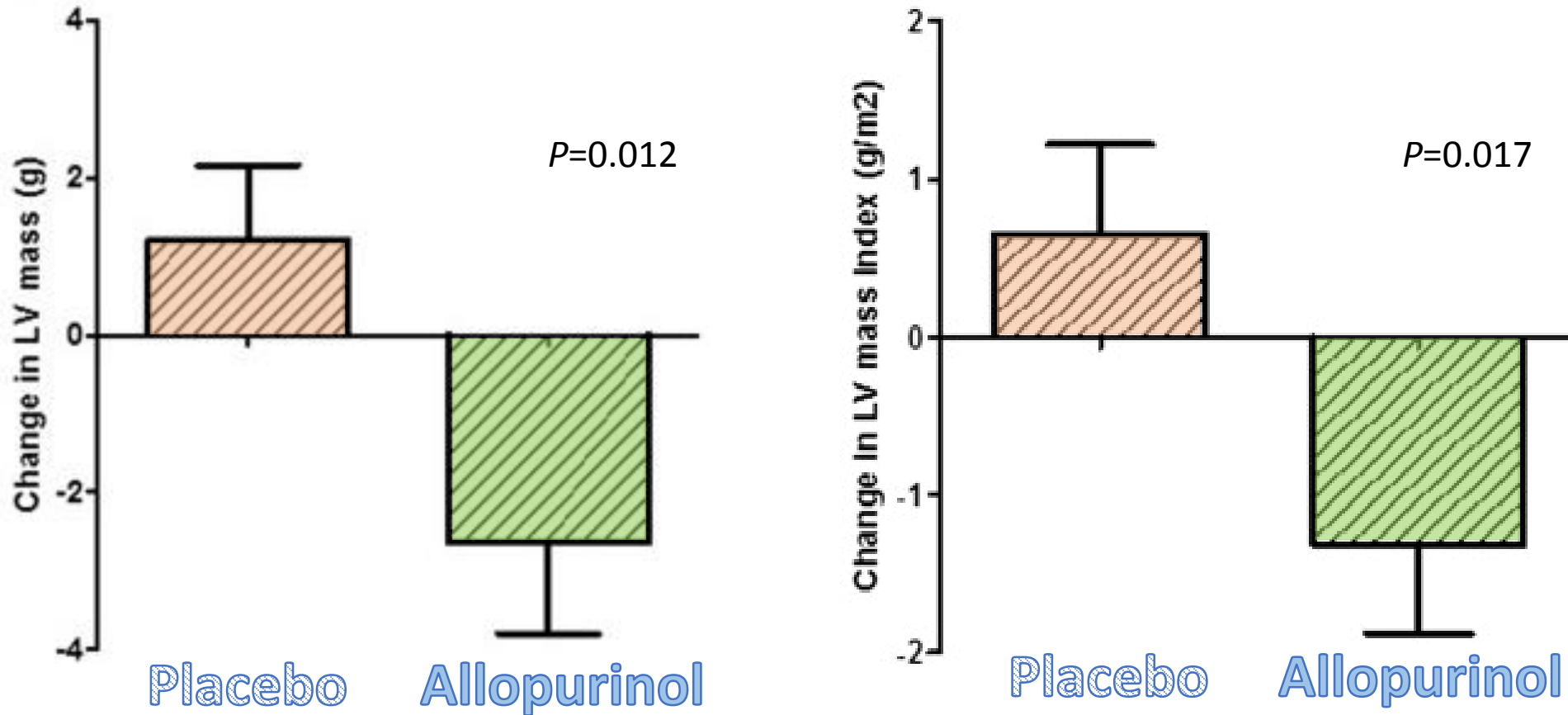
## Postischemische bloed flow



Allopurinol verbetert endotheelfunctie in CHF



# Allopurinol en effecten op surrogaat merkers



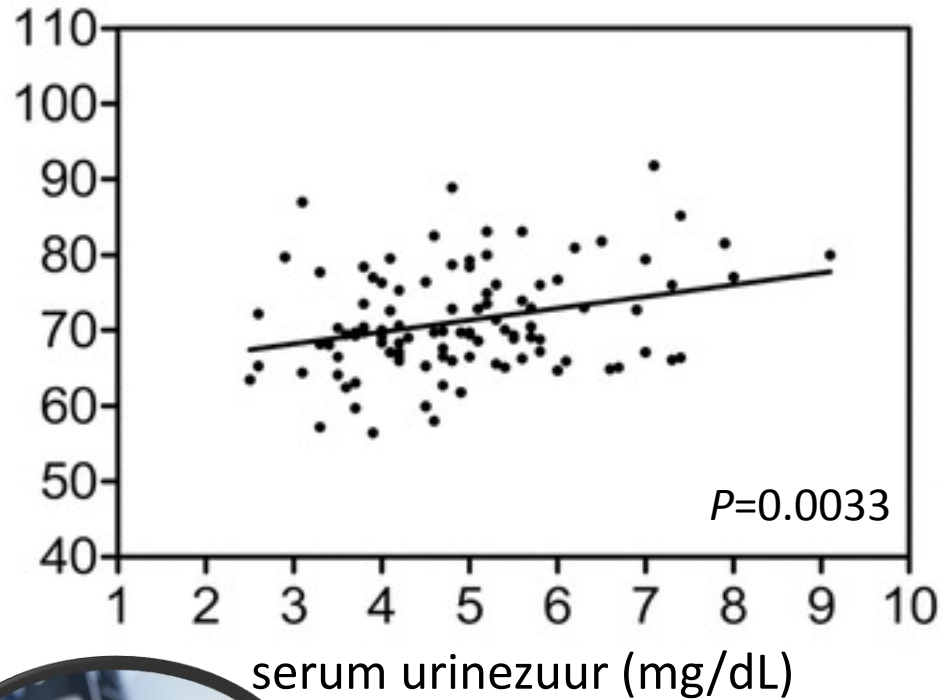
Allopurinol reduceert linker ventrikel hypertrofie in type 2 diabetes



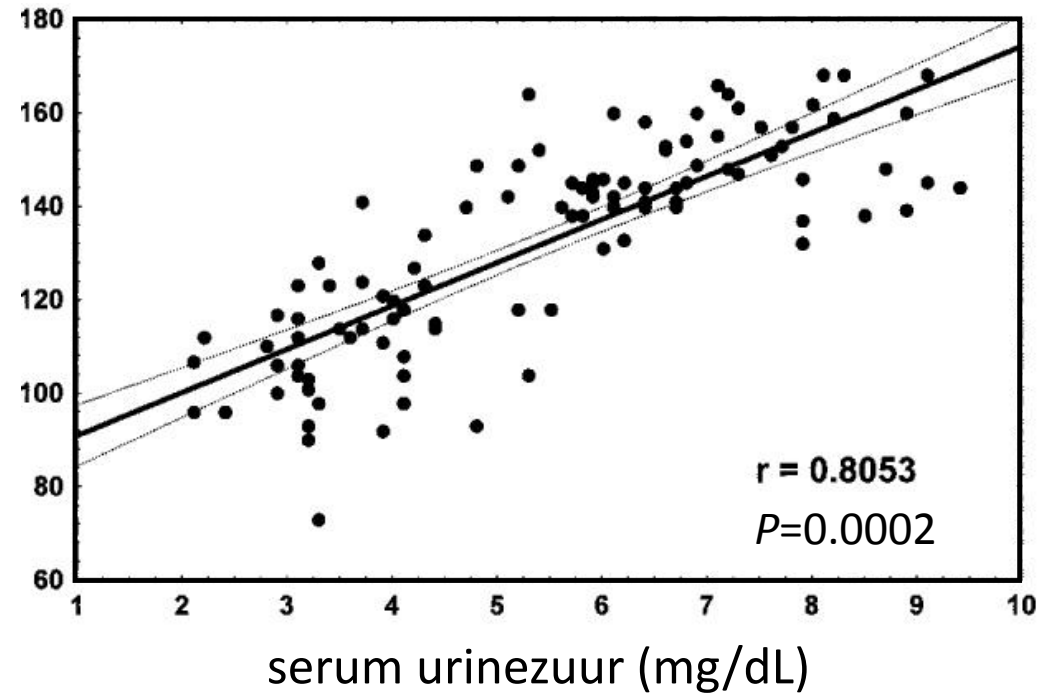
# De relatie tussen urinezuur en hypertensie

# Urinezuur en arteriële hypertensie

24u diastolische bloeddruk (mmHg) (N=104)



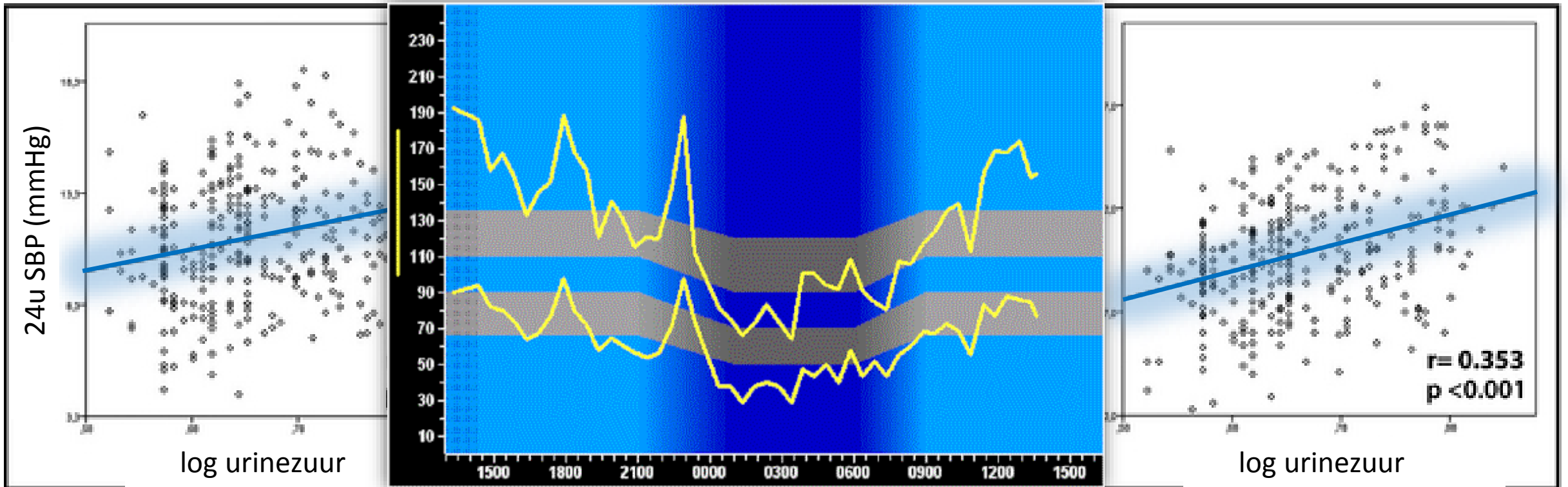
Systolische bloeddruk (mmHg) (N=125)



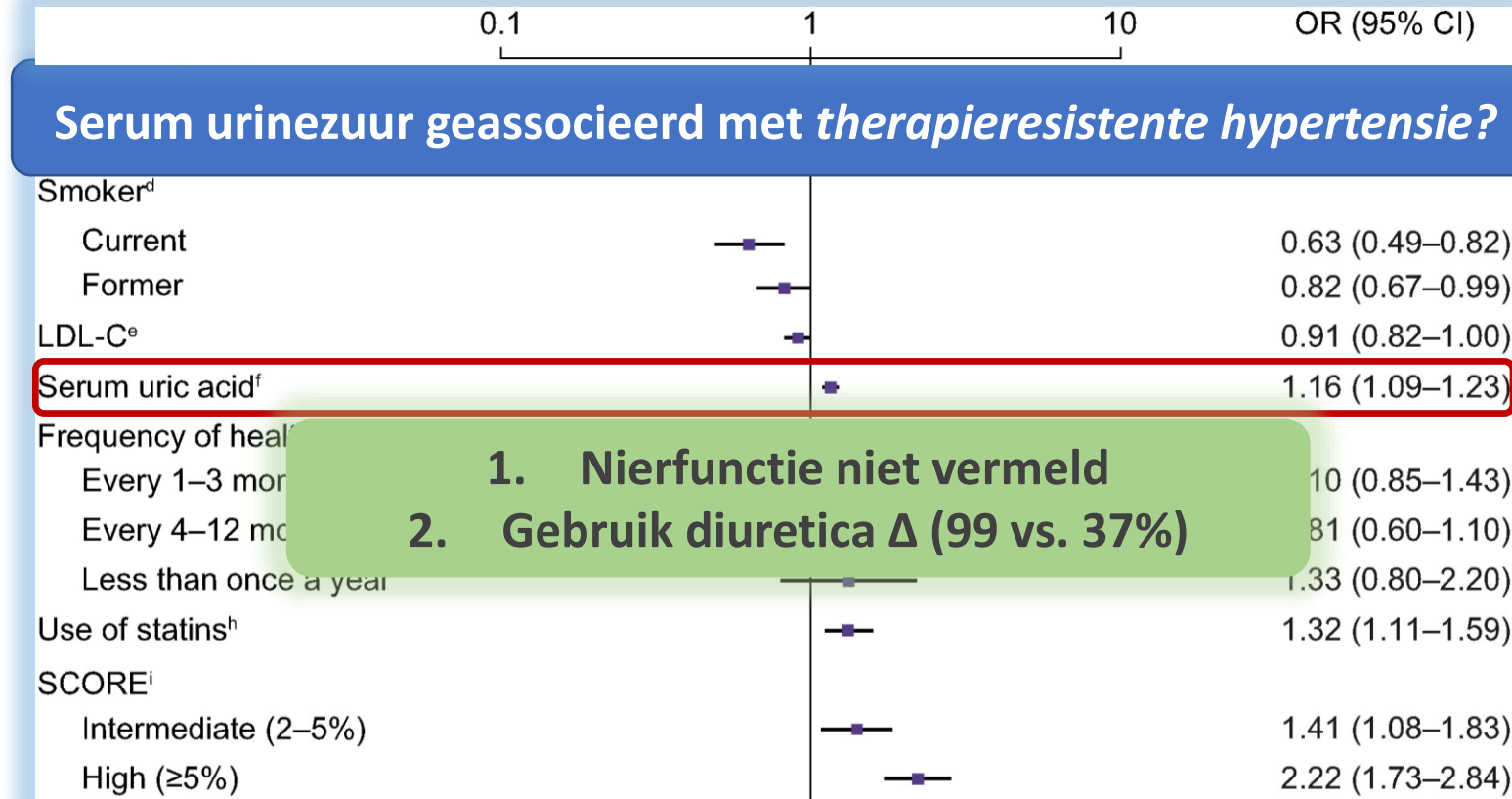
kinderen verwezen voor  
potentiële hypertensie

# Urinezuur en BD variabiliteit

Serum urinezuur is geassocieerd met hoge BD variabiliteit bij hypertensieve patiënten



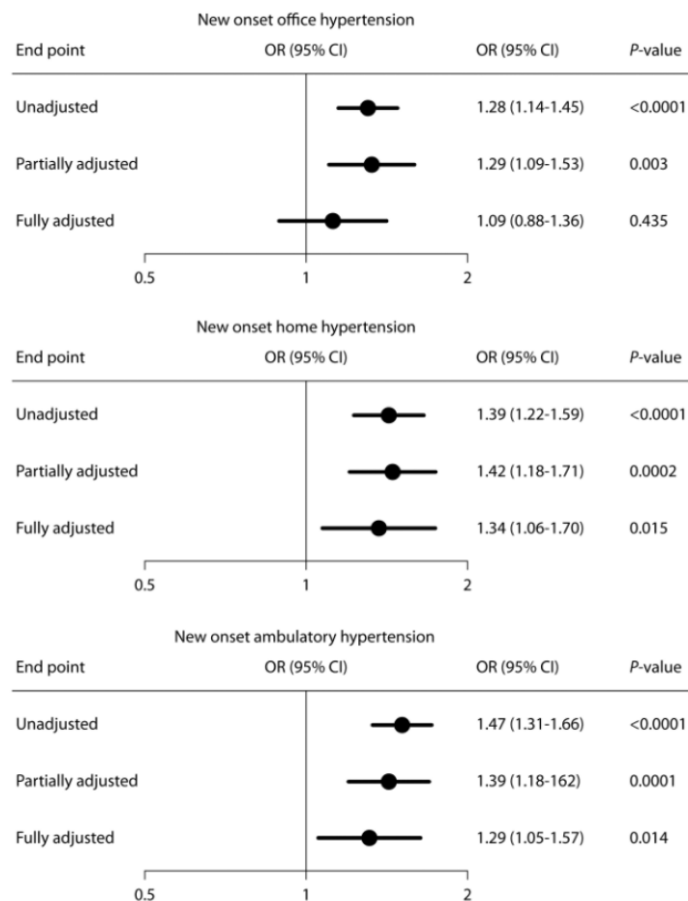
# Therapieresistente hypertensie en serum urinezuur



N=5220; EURIKA studie: 14% therapieresistente hypertensie



# Urinezuur voorspelt *de novo* hypertensie



9% hoger risico *de novo* office hypertensie (NS)

34% hoger risico *de novo* hypertensie thuis ( $P=0.015$ )

29% hoger risico *de novo* hypertensie portometrie ( $P=0.014$ )

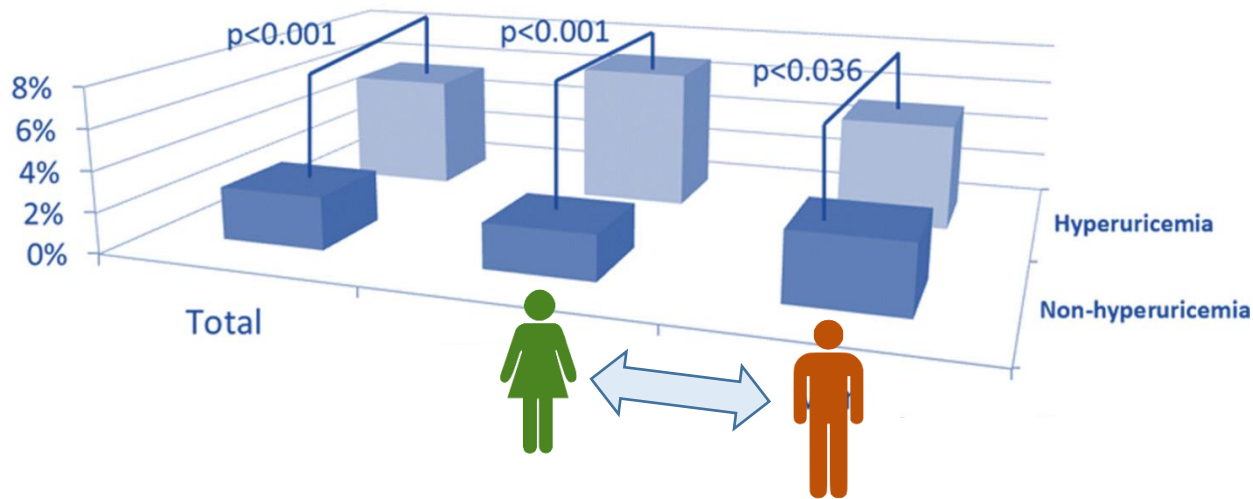
N=2045; herevaluatie na 10j (PAMELA studie)



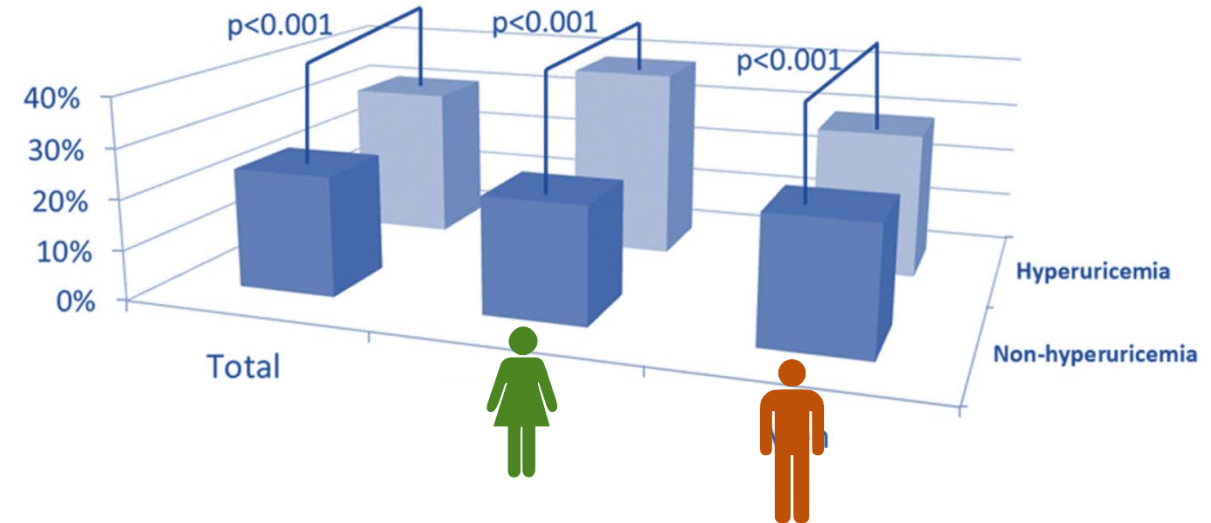
Per toename serum urinezuur 1mg/dL

# Urinezuur voorspelt hypertensie of BD controle

## Incidentie van hypertensie na normotensie



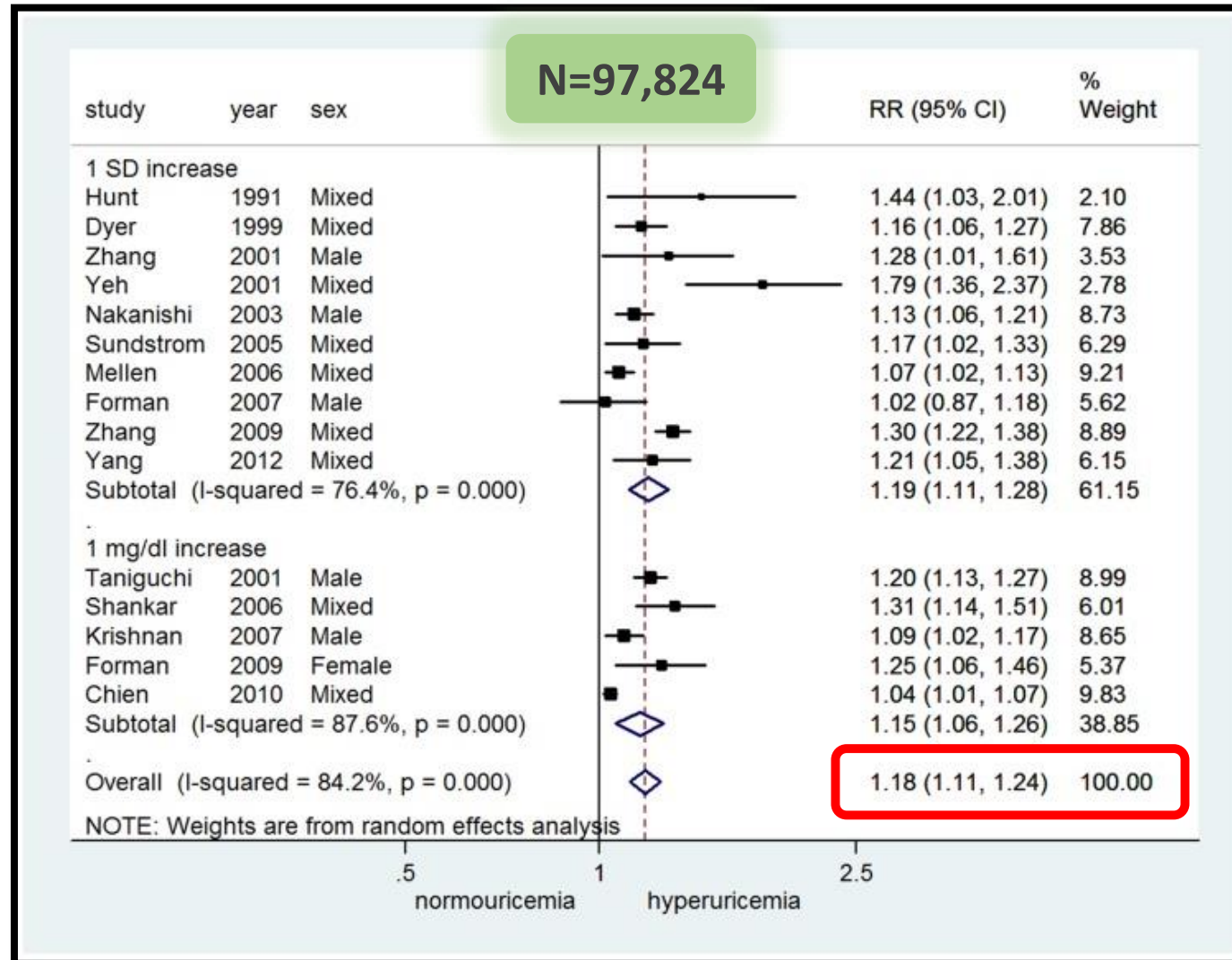
## Incidentie van hypertensie na prehypertensie



N=3584; 5y FU

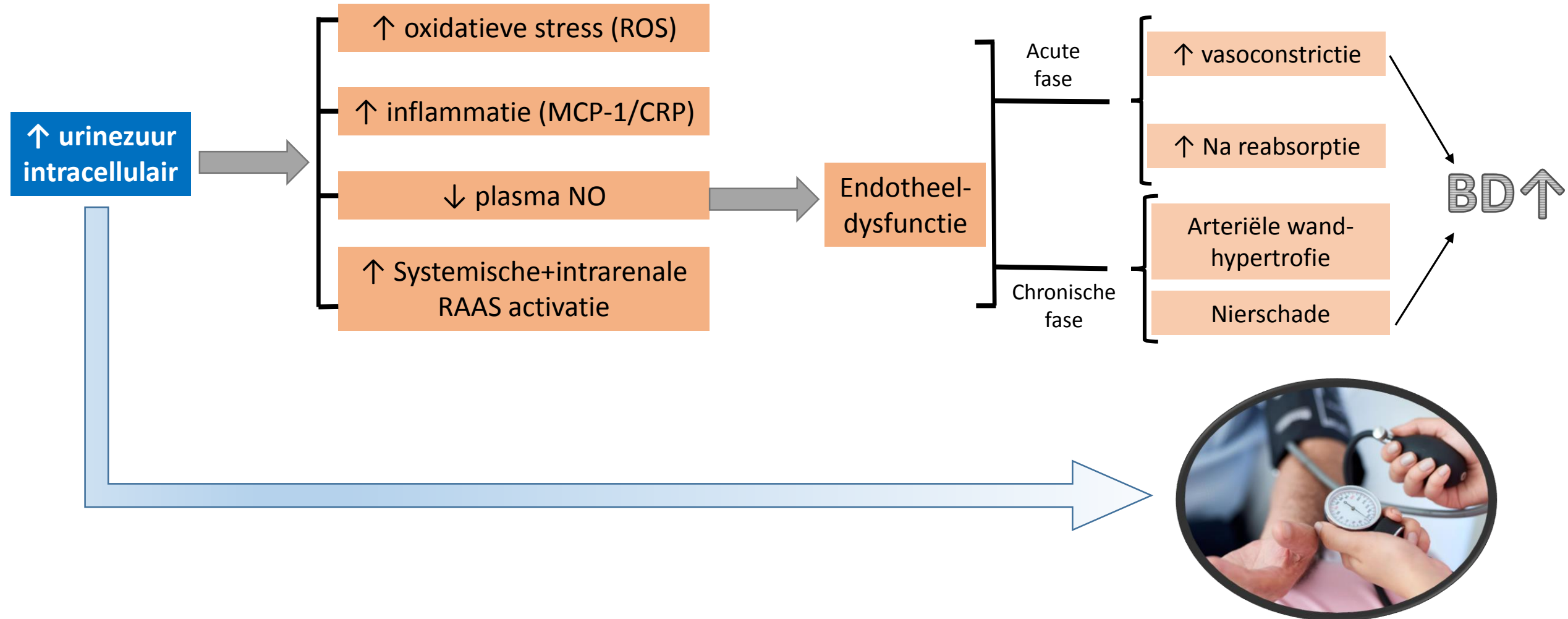


# Serum urinezuur en *de novo* hypertensie

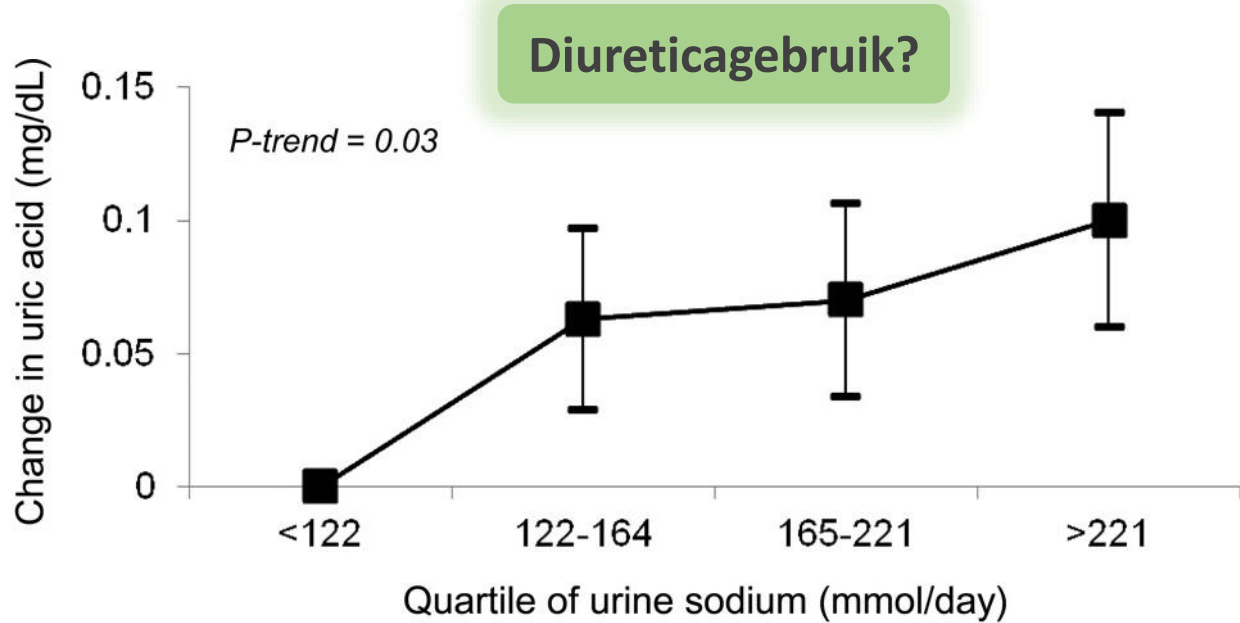




# Urinezuur en de ontwikkeling van hypertensie



# De relatie tussen urinezuur en zoutinname



1

N=5556 (PREVEND studie-normotens)

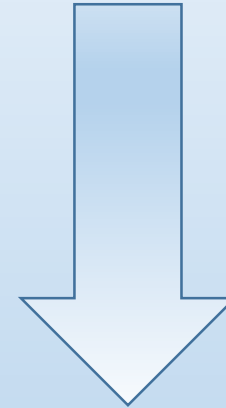
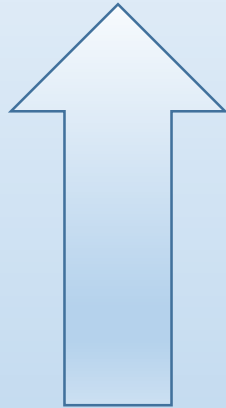


Serum urinezuur is geassocieerd met hogere zoutinname (excretie urine) en vooral geassocieerd met ontwikkeling hypertensie bij hogere zoutinname

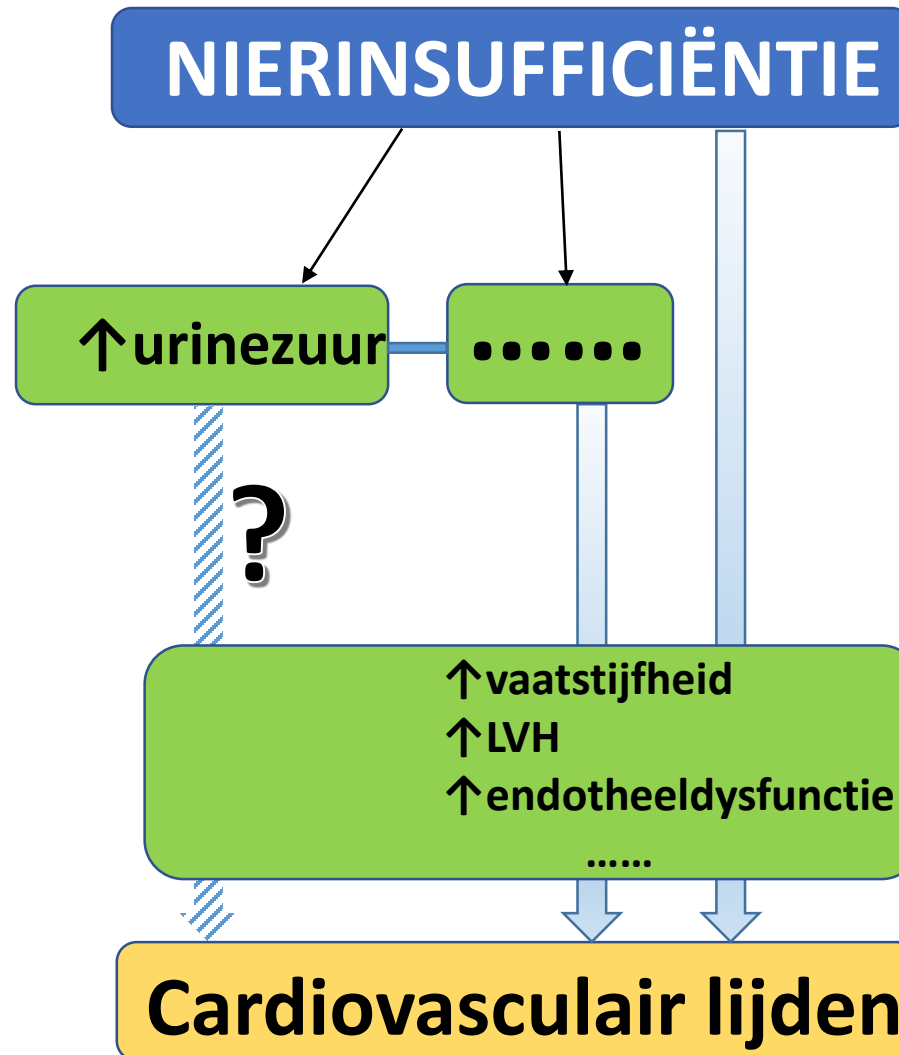
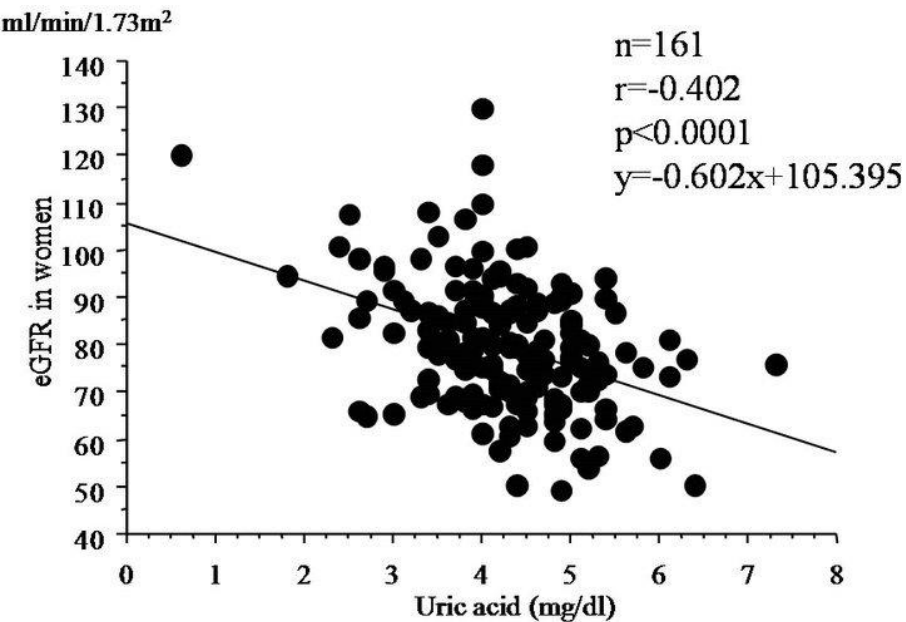
# De invloed van dieet op serum urinezuur

**URINEZUUR**

**CONFOUNDING?**



# Is urinezuur misschien een bystander?



Innocent bystanders





Genetische studies urinezuur: dissonant!

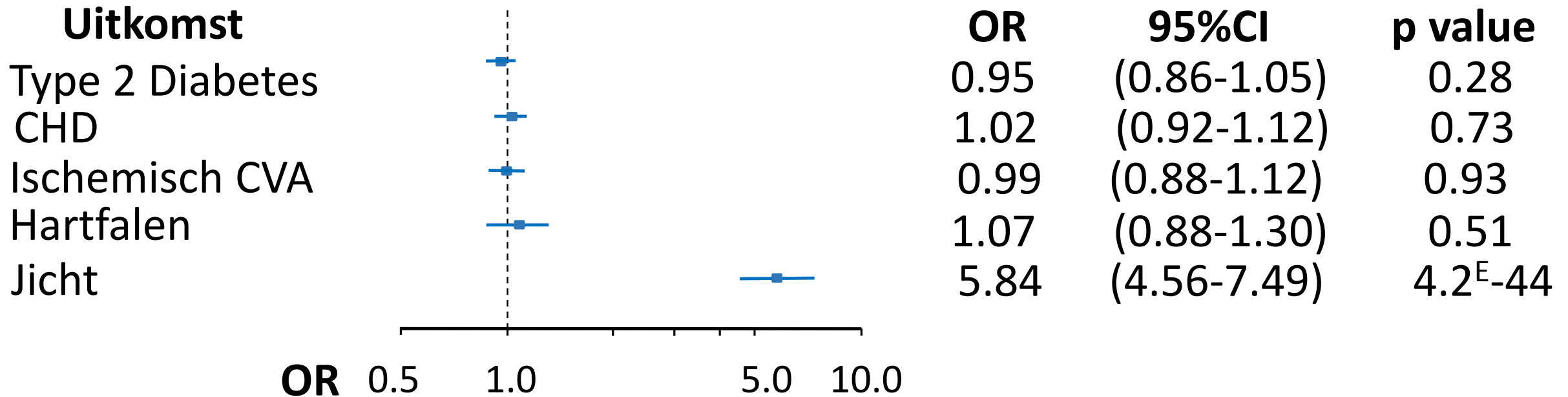
# Multiple Genetic Loci Influence Serum Urate Levels and Their Relationship With Gout and Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors

Qiong Yang, PhD; Anna Köttgen, MD, MPH; Abbas Dehghan, MD, DSc; Albert V. Smith, PhD; Nicole L. Glazer, PhD; Ming-Huei Chen, PhD; Daniel I. Chasman, PhD; Thor Aspelund, PhD; Gudny Eiriksdottir, MSc; Tamara B. Harris, MD; Lenore Launer, PhD; Michael Nalls, PhD; Dena Hernandez, MS; Dan E. Arking, PhD; Eric Boerwinkle, PhD; Megan L. Grove, MS; Man Li, MS; W.H. Linda Kao, PhD, MHS; Michel Chonchol, MD; Talin Haritunians, PhD; Guo Li, MS; Thomas Lumley, PhD; Bruce M. Psaty, MD, PhD; Michael Shlipak, MD, MPH; Shih-Jen Hwang, PhD; Martin G. Larson, ScD; Christopher J. O'Donnell, MD, MPH; Ashish Upadhyay, MD; Cornelia M. van Duijn, PhD; Albert Hofman, MD, PhD; Fernando Rivadeneira, MD, PhD; Bruno Stricker, MB, PhD; Andre G. Uitterlinden, PhD; Guillaume Paré, MD, MSc; Alex N. Parker, PhD; Paul M. Ridker, MD; David S. Siscovick, MD; Vilmundur Gudnason, MD, PhD; Jacqueline C. Witteman, PhD; Caroline S. Fox, MD, MPH; Josef Coresh, MD, PhD

Relatie genetische 'urinezuur score' en jicht overweldigend doch afwezig voor CV risk+outcome

Phenotype§	N/n Events	Age and Sex Adjusted*		Multivariable Adjusted†		Multivariable Adjusted‡			Detectable at 80% Power‡ β, OR
		β, OR	P	β, OR	P	β, OR	95% CI	P	
Serum urate and gout									
Serum urate, μmol/L	28 220	100	...	100	...	99.3	95.0, 103.7	<5E-308	6.3
Gout (OR)	25 982/1033	(2.4)	<0.001	(2.1)	<0.001	(12.4)	8.5, 18.0	3E-39	(1.7)
CVD risk factors									
SBP, mm Hg¶	28 199	3.44	<0.001	1.89	<0.001	-1.01	-2.10, 0.09	0.07	1.57
SBP (not treated), mm Hg#	20 673	2.82	<0.001	1.26	<0.001	-0.83	-1.96, 0.30	0.15	1.61
DBP, mm Hg¶	28 194	1.84	<0.001	1.03	<0.001	-0.15	-0.80, 0.49	0.64	0.92
DBP (not treated), mm Hg#	20 669	1.67	<0.001	0.78	<0.001	-0.34	-1.04, 0.35	0.33	0.99
Fasting glucose, mmol/L	25 877	0.12	<0.001	-0.002	0.80	-0.058	-0.13, 0.02	0.13	0.11
Fasting glucose (diabetes excluded), mmol/L	23 726	0.14	<0.001	0.09	<0.001	-0.0001	-0.036, 0.036	1.00	0.05
Fasting Insulin (no DM)**	19 899	35.84	<0.001	20.22	<0.001	-0.015	...	0.99	...
Log eGFR, mL/min per 1.73m <sup>2</sup>	23 884	-0.08	<0.001	-0.08	<0.001	0.001	-0.01, 0.02	0.91	-0.02
CKD	23 387/3092	(2.31)	<0.001	(2.18)	<0.001	(1.20)	0.96, 1.50	0.12	(1.38)
Incident CHD	23 362/3050	(1.23)	<0.001	(1.09)	<0.001	(1.03)	0.85, 1.25	0.76	(1.32)

# Associaties met 'genetisch verhoogd urinezuur'



OR (95%CI) per SD toename in serum urinezuur volgens 'genetica score'

Relatie genetische 'urinezuur score' en jicht overweldigend doch afwezig voor CV risk+outcome

# Urinezuur verlaging voor tensiecontrole?



**Cochrane  
Library**

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

## Pharmacotherapy for hyperuricemia in hypertensive patients (Review)

Outcomes	Anticipated absolute effects* (95% CI)		Relative effect (95% CI)	No. of participants (studies)	Quality of the evidence (GRADE)
	Risk with placebo	Risk with Uric acid (UA) lowering drug			
24h-Systolic Pressure	Blood -	MD 6.19 lower (12.82 lower to 0.45 higher)	MD -6.2 (-12.8, 0.5)	229 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>12</sup>
24h-Diastolic Pressure	Blood -	MD 3.92 lower (9.19 lower to 1.36 higher)	MD -3.9 (-9.2, 1.4)	229 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>12</sup>
Clinic Systolic Pressure	Blood -	MD 8.43 lower (15.24 lower to 1.62 lower)	MD -8.4 (-15.2, -1.6)	120 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>12</sup>
Clinic Diastolic Pressure	Blood -	MD 6.45 lower (13.6 lower to 0.7 higher)	MD -6.5 (-13.6, 0.7)	120 (2 RCTs)	⊕⊕○○ LOW <sup>12</sup>
Serum uric acid	-	MD 3.09 lower (3.76 lower to 2.43 lower)	MD -3.1 (-3.8, -2.4)	223 (3 RCTs)	⊕⊕⊕⊕ HIGH



# Urinezuur verlaging voor tensiecontrole?

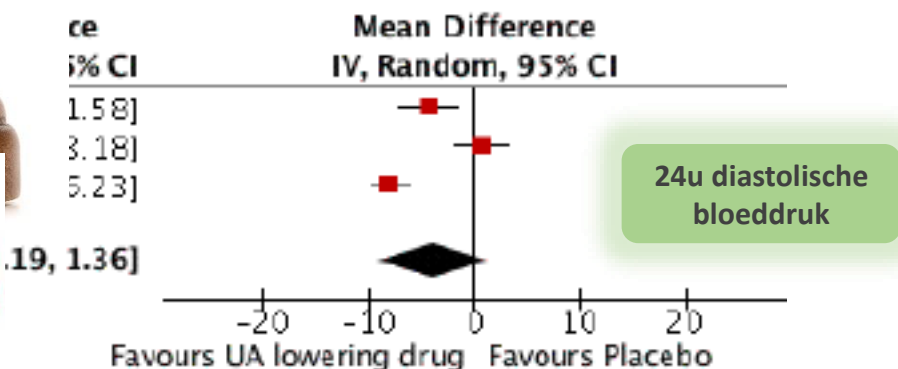
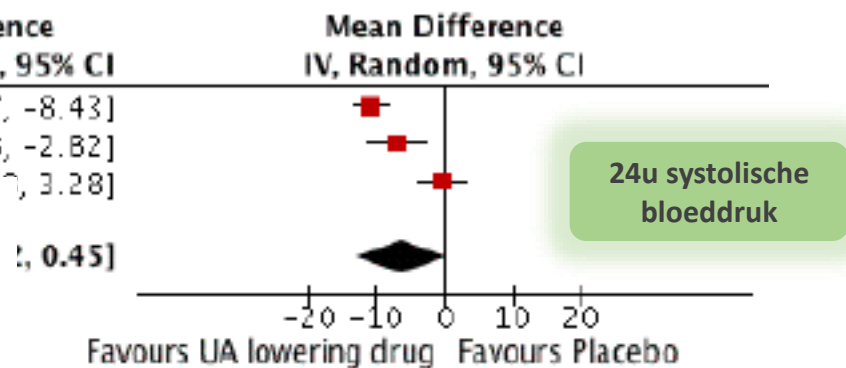
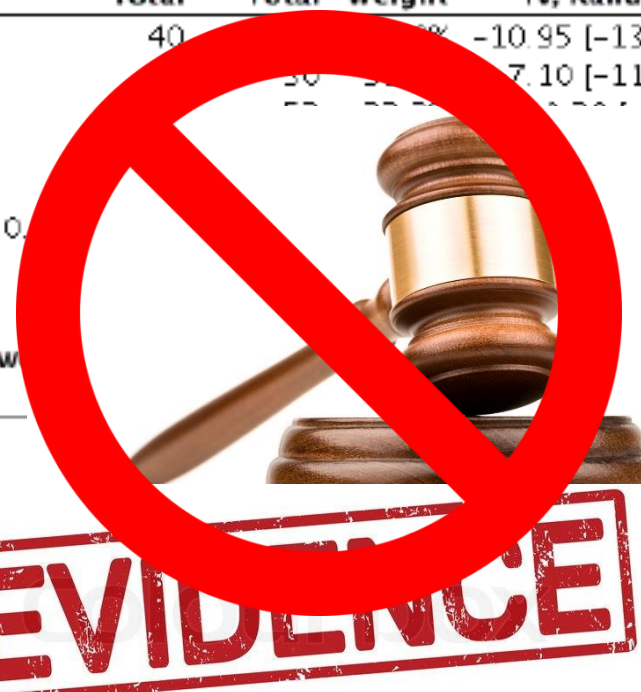
**Pharmacotherapy for hyperuricemia in hypertensive patients (Review)**

Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	UA lowering drug Total	Placebo Total	Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
Soletsky 2012	-10.95	1.2856	40	40	50%	-10.95 [-13.47, -8.43]
Feig 2008	-7.1	2.1833	30	30	33%	-7.1 [-11.38, -2.82]
NCT01496469	-0.3	1.8246	30	30	17%	-0.3 [-3.28, 2.68]
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>						<b>-4.1, 0.45]</b>

Heterogeneity:  $\tau^2 = 31.18$ ;  $\chi^2 = 22.78$ ,  $df = 2$  ( $P < 0.001$ )  
 Test for overall effect:  $Z = 1.83$  ( $P = 0.07$ )

Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	UA low
Feig 2008	-4.3	1.3898	30
NCT01496469	0.7	1.2659	30
Soletsky 2012	-8	0.9052	40
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>			

Heterogeneity:  $\tau^2 = 20.29$ ;  $\chi^2 = 31.48$ ,  $df = 2$  ( $P < 0.001$ )  
 Test for overall effect:  $Z = 1.45$  ( $P = 0.15$ )



# Urinezuur verlaging voor nefroprotectie?



**Cochrane**  
**Library**

Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews

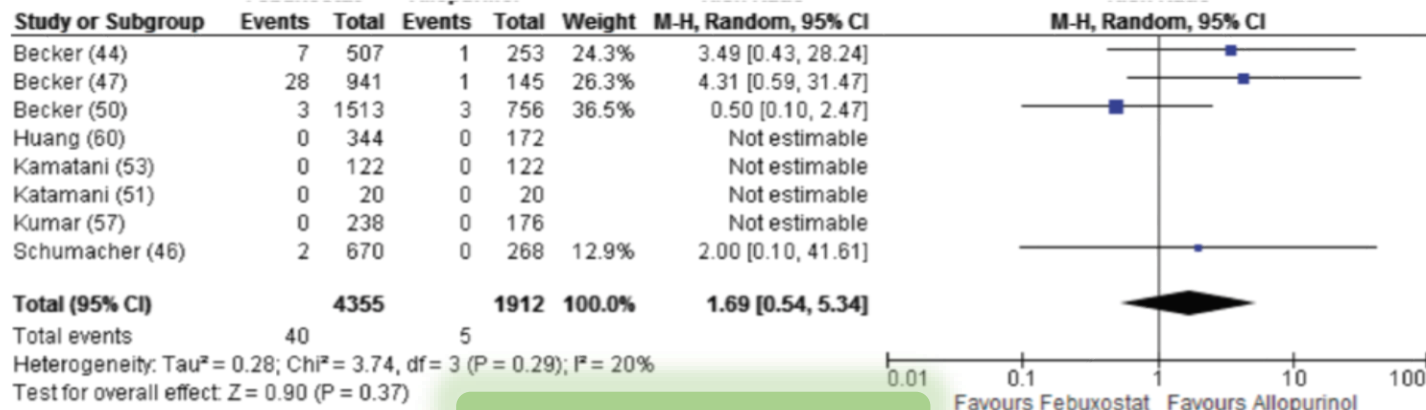
**Uric acid lowering therapies for preventing or delaying the progression of chronic kidney disease (Review)**

There is insufficient evidence to support an effect on blood pressure, proteinuria or other cardiovascular markers by uric acid lowering therapy. It should be noted that the apparent benefits of treatment were not apparent at all time points, introducing the potential for bias.

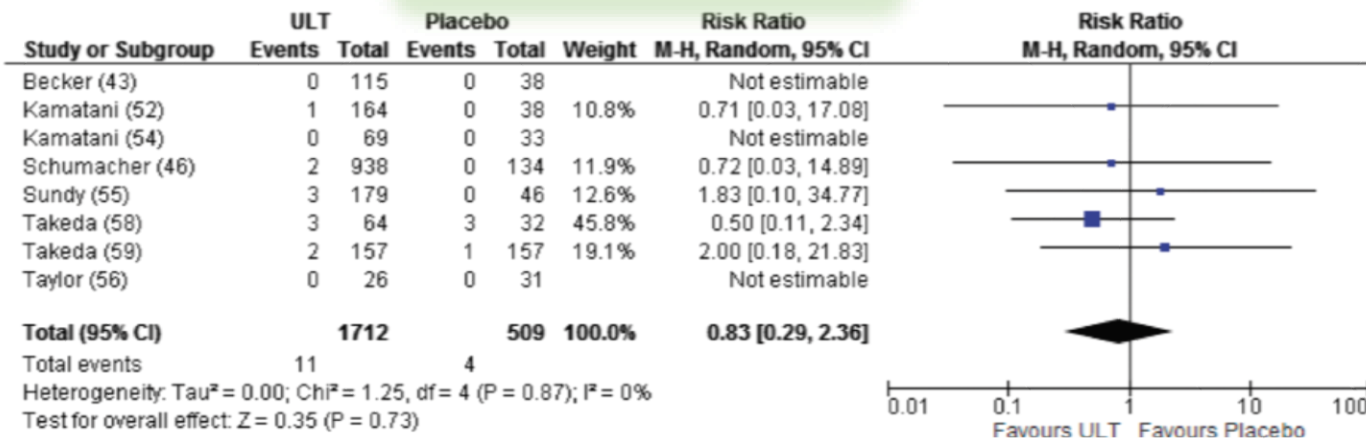
**Nefroprotectie hoogst onzeker in afwachting van RCT van adequate methodologische kwaliteit**

# Urinezuur verlaging voor cardiovasculaire protectie?

## Cardiovasculaire events in RCT

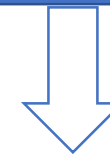


Patiënten met jicht



Geen meerwaarde febuxostat tov. allopurinol

Urinezuurverlaging: geen cardiovasculaire baat




Enkel een 'power' probleem?

CrossMark  
click for updates

## RESEARCH

## Serum uric acid levels and multiple health outcomes: umbrella review of evidence from observational studies, randomised controlled trials, and Mendelian randomisation studies

 OPEN ACCESS

Concordant evidence between observational studies and randomised controlled trials existed for hypertension and chronic kidney disease, but a potential causal role of SUA level for these outcomes has not been verified by current Mendelian randomisation studies and even for these two outcomes not all meta-analyses of randomised controlled trials are concordant among themselves and with observational evidence. Therefore, the available evidence does not support any change in the existing clinical recommendations in relation to hyperuricemia.

**Conclusion** Despite a few hundred systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and Mendelian randomisation studies exploring 136 unique health outcomes, convincing evidence of a clear role of SUA level only exists for gout and nephrolithiasis.



# Urinezuurverlaging voor hypertensie-de conclusie?

Outcomes	Meta-analysis of observational studies	Meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials*	Mendelian randomisation studies
Hypertension†	Class II	Systolic blood pressure: P=0.001, 95% PI included null; diastolic blood pressure: P=0.03, 95% PI included null	Hypertension: n=3060, P=0.56, power=0.05

Outcomes	Population	SUA lowering treatment	No of studies	No of participants	Type of metric	Relative risk (95% CI)	P value	I <sup>2</sup> (95% CI)	P value for Egger's test	P value for excess significance test	95% prediction interval
Systolic blood pressure‡ <sup>93</sup>	Patients with increased SUA or kidney dysfunction	Allopurinol	10	738	MD (mm Hg)	-3.33 (-5.25 to -1.42)	0.001	87 (79 to 91)	0.60	NP	-13.61 to 6.94
Diastolic blood pressure‡ <sup>93</sup>	Patients with increased SUA or kidney dysfunction	Allopurinol	10	738	MD (mm Hg)	-1.29 (-2.48 to -0.10)	0.03	82 (68 to 88)	0.38	NP	-8.22 to 5.65

# Potentiële gevaren (te) liberale urinezuurverlaging?



Alzheimer

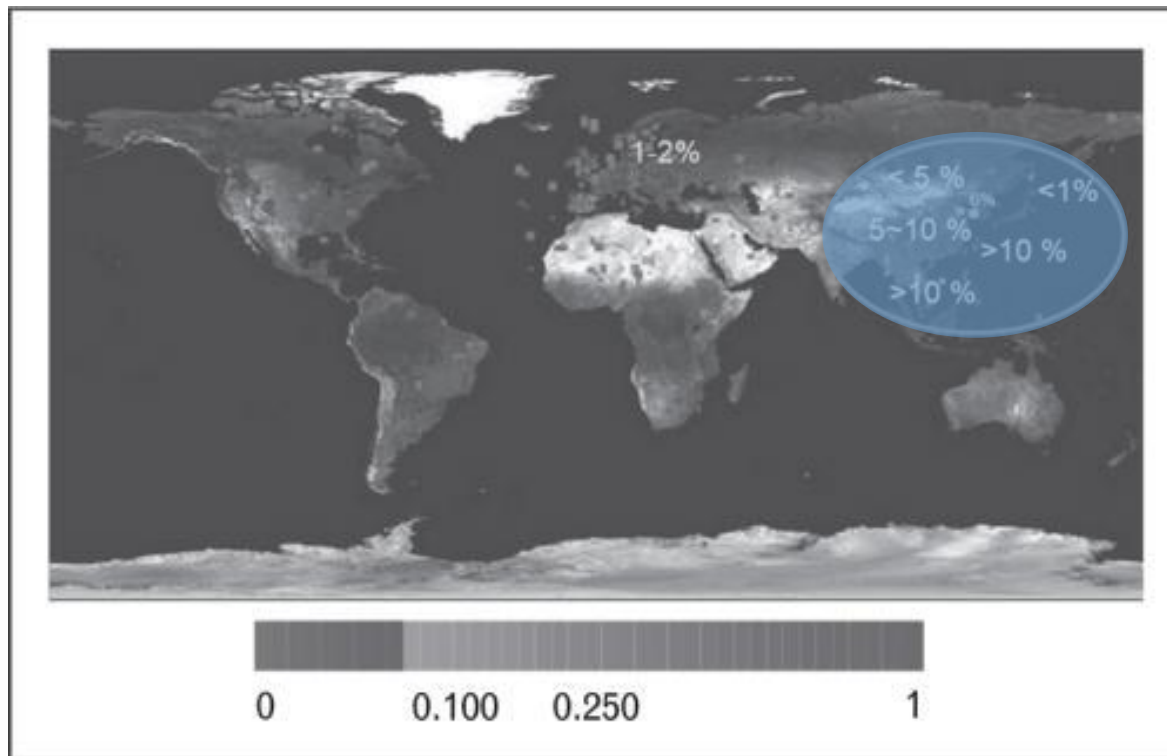
Parkinson

ALS

Bij langdurig gebruik (meerdere jaren) serum urinezuur boven 3mg/dL houden

# Potentiële gevaren (te) liberale urinezuurverlaging?

**Hypersensitiviteit: 0.1-1% (CAVE no. 1 oorzaak TEN/SJS)**



Geografische regio's: HLAB\*5801 testing waar?

Oudere leeftijd

Comorbiditeit (nierfalen)

Asymptomatische hyperuricemie

Vrouwen



# Conclusie urinezuurverlaging hypertensie

- Residuele confounding in observationele data (nierfunctie, diuretica)
- Effect op tensiecontrole hoogstens beperkt (1-3mmHg)
- Effecten op harde eindpunten nog niet bewezen
- Geen meerwaarde potenter febuxostat tov. allopurinol
- Geen evidentie allopurinol voor asymptomatische hyperuricemie (CAVEAT uitzonderingen)
- Hypersensitiviteit 0.5-1% met wisselende ernst: aandachtspunt!