The utility and limitation of inferior vena cava diameter as a dry weight marker

Eriko Shibata1, Kojiro Nagai1, Sayo Ueda1, Hiroyuki Ono1, Kenji Nishimura1, Taizo Inagaki1, Masanori Minato1, Fumi Kishi1, Masanori Tamaki1, Taichi Murakami1, Seiji Kishi1, Hideharu Abe1, Narushi Yokota2, Jun Minakuchi2, and Yoshi Doi1

1Department of Nephrology, Institute of Biomedical Sciences, Tokushima University Graduate School, Japan, and 2Department of Kidney Disease (Dialysis & Transplantation), Kaushima Hospital, Tokushima, Japan

Abstract: Background: IVC diameter on expiration (IVCdexp) is measured by echocardiography routinely. It is used to estimate volume status and designated as a definitive marker for determining dry weight (DW) in patients undergoing hemodialysis (HD). Methods: A cross-sectional study. Outpatients (n = 107), and inpatients (n = 35) undergoing HD were enrolled. IVCdexp was measured on non-dialysis days in outpatients and dialysis days before and after the dialysis session in inpatients. In outpatients, the relationship of IVCdexp with echocardiography findings and clinical characteristics was analyzed. IVCdexp was compared with the other DW markers as a predictive factor for intradialytic hypotension. In inpatients, IVCdexp was analyzed by dividing inpatients with or without fluid in extravascular space. Results: IVCdexp ranged from 5.4 to 16.9 mm in outpatients who had optimal DW. IVCdexp could reflect on volume status, but not predictive for intradialytic hypotension and not suggestive of fluid in extravascular space. Conclusions: IVCdexp was a rough marker to estimate volume status and only useful in suggesting apparent hypervolemia or hypovolemia. We should know that the IVCdexp value is affected by a lot of factors and not a definite marker for estimating practical DW. J. Med. Invest. 66: 172-177, February 2019

Keywords: Inferior vena cava diameter, Dry weight, Hemodialysis, Intradialytic hypotension, Echocardiography

INTRODUCTION

Dry weight (DW) is defined as the lowest tolerated postdialysis weight achieved via gradual change in postdialysis weight at which there are minimal signs or symptoms of hypervolemia or hypovolemia. The assessment of DW depends on a combination of subjective and objective measurements such as cardiothoracic ratio, intradialytic blood pressure and clinical symptoms such as dizziness and edema (1). However, DW in complicated patients such as ones after receiving invasive surgery is often difficult to determine. hANP and BNP are useful markers in patients with normal cardiac function without arrhythmia. Bioelectrical impedance analysis is also promising to estimate volume status. But the cost for these tests makes it difficult to measure them repeatedly (2). In contrast to them, inferior vena cava diameter (IVCd) is a non-invasive marker of intravascular volume status that is related to central venous pressure and circulating blood volume (3, 4). However, it is affected by right side cardiac function and tricuspid insufficiency (5, 6). Anlo et al. proposed using the criteria of IVCd to determine DW in anuric hemodialysis (HD) patients: standard IVCd on expiration (IVCdexp) of pre- and post-HD are 14.9 ± 0.4 and 8.2 ± 0.3 mm, in nonoliguric HD patients: standard IVCdexp of pre- and post-HD are 14.2 ± 1.0 and 11.9 ± 0.9 mm (7-9). On the other hand, in the Japanese subjects who had hypertension, diabetes mellitus or dyslipidemia without obvious heart disease, IVCdexp was 11 ± 4 mm, ranged from 4 to 23 mm (10). In western countries, the reference value of IVCdexp in healthy subjects was reported as around 10 to 20 mm (11, 12). However, because of the generality of IVCd measurement, inexperienced doctors sometimes believe the IVCd value definitive enough to determine DW.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to know the utility and limitation of IVCdexp in patients undergoing HD. In outpatients undergoing HD, we measured and compared IVCdexp with other DW markers to know whether IVCdexp is useful to avoid intradialytic hypotension. In inpatients undergoing HD, we measured pre- and post-HD IVCdexp to know whether IVCdexp can be a marker for determining practical DW to reduce fluid in extravascular space.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Ethics statement

All clinical investigations were conducted according to the principles expressed in the Declaration of Helsinki. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committees of Tokushima University Hospital and Kawashima Hospital.

Study design and subjects

This study is a cross-sectional study. One hundred and thirteen patients underwent dialysis therapy at Naruto Kawashima Clinic in September 2017. All of them were outpatients. Of these, patients (i) who had continuous arrhythmia, (ii) who had acute illness, or significant infection were initially excluded. Finally, 107 patients were included in the outpatient analysis. Fifty-five patients underwent HD and the others underwent online hemodiafiltration three times a week.

At Tokushima University Hospital, 35 inpatients who did not suffer from continuous arrhythmia were analyzed from June 2016 to June 2017. Fifteen patients were hospitalized to initiate hemodialysis (hereafter, initiation HD inpatients). The others were
hospitalized because of managing acute illness and/or having an operation (hereafter, maintenance HD inpatients). Besides, 20 patients still had fluid in extravascular space such as edema and/or pleural effusion. All of them underwent HD three times a week.

In most patients, high-flux membranes with a surface area of 1.4 to 2.2 m², were used according to clinical conditions. The ultrafiltrate dialysate flow was fixed at 500 mL/min. The blood flow rate was between 220 and 280 mL/min and the length of each HD or HDF session was between 3.5 and 5 hours.

DW was basically assessed by intradialytic blood pressure, symptoms related to hypotension, physical examination such as edema detection and cardiothoracic ratio (CTR). Antihypertensive drugs were already reduced or removed if possible, especially in outpatients and maintenance HD inpatients.

Blood pressure was measured i) at the beginning ii) at least once an hour during the dialysis session, iii) and just after the dialysis session by oscillometric method. Intradialytic hypotension was defined as systolic blood pressure decline ≥ 20 mmHg or minimum systolic blood pressure < 110 mmHg, because we had only 7 patients who had a minimum systolic blood pressure < 100 mmHg at both dialysis sessions before and after echocardiography in outpatients (13).

Demographic and clinical characteristics were collected when IVCdexp was measured. Blood samples for biochemical data were obtained from arteriovenous shunt just before starting the first dialysis session of the week. Serum calcium concentration was adjusted for serum albumin according to the equation: corrected Ca=measured Ca+(4.0 -serum albumin in g/dL) (14).

IVCdexp measurements by echocardiography in outpatients

IVCdexp was measured by echocardiography on non-dialysis days in outpatients (IVCdexp of non-HD). The method was described elsewhere (15). Briefly, IVCdexp was measured in the subcostal view with the patient in the supine position at 1.0 to 2.0 cm from the junction with the right atrium, using the long-axis view. For accuracy, this measurement was made perpendicular to the IVC long axis. Intradialytic blood pressure was recorded during the dialysis sessions before and after echocardiography.

IVCdexp measurements in inpatients

IVCdexp was measured just before and after the dialysis session around the time of hospital discharge (IVCdexp of pre-HD and post-HD). Intradialytic blood pressure was recorded on the day IVCdexp was measured.

Statistical analysis

All values are expressed as mean ± SD. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for Windows version 13.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Baseline characteristics between outpatients and inpatients were compared using student’s t-test or Welch’s t-test, if data were normally distributed. Non-normal data were analyzed by Mann-Whitney’s U test. F-test was used for comparing the factors of total deviation. Prevalence data were analyzed by means of chi-square or Fisher’s exact probability test. Correlation was analyzed by Pearson’s correlation or Spearman’s rank correlation. Significance was defined by P less than 0.05.

RESULTS

Demographic and clinical characteristics

Basic characteristics of enrolled patients were shown in Tables 1 and 2. Compared with inpatients, a higher percentage of outpatients took antihyperuricemic drugs and fewer took angiotensin II receptor blockers and warfarin. HD duration was longer in outpatients. Weight gain was larger, the levels of hemoglobin, albumin, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine, sodium, and potassium were higher and the ferritin level was lower in outpatients, suggesting outpatients had better nutritional status and less inflammation.

Among inpatients, 15 were hospitalized to initiate HD. The others usually underwent HD elsewhere and were temporally hospitalized because of receiving surgery or invasive treatment. Significantly more initiation HD inpatients showed hypertension. They had lower levels of hemoglobin, creatinine and corrected calcium and higher levels of intact PTH and IVCdexp than maintenance HD inpatients, suggesting they were still on the way to finding an optimal dialysis prescription (Table 3). Besides, 20 inpatients still had fluid in extravascular space. The inpatients with fluid were older. Weight gain was larger, albumin level was lower and ferritin level was higher, indicating they had worse nutritional and inflammatory status than those without fluid (Table 4).

Diameter of inferior vena cava in outpatients and inpatients undergoing HD

Figure 1 shows non-HD IVCdexp in outpatients and pre-HD IVCdexp in inpatients. The IVCdexp values were not significantly different between outpatients and inpatients (mean ± SD, 10.6 ± 2.6 mm and 11.5 ± 3.9 mm, respectively), even if around half of the inpatients still had hypertension or fluid in extravascular space and IVCdexp was measured just before starting dialysis in inpatients, while measured in non-dialysis days in outpatients. The IVCdexp values were also not different between outpatients and maintenance HD inpatients. Initiation HD inpatients had wider IVCdexp than outpatients or maintenance HD inpatients. A higher percentage of initiation HD patients manifested hypertension (Table 3), suggesting they had not reached optimal DW. Of note, not only 13.1% of outpatients, but also 28.6% of inpatients who had worse nutritional

| Table 1. Primary disease, comorbidity and drug profile of the patients enrolled. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Primary disease                 | Outpatients (107)               |
|                                 | Inpatients (35)                 |
|=================================|---------------------------------|
| CI/GN                           | 33/13                           |
| DM                              | 19/9                            |
| Nephroclerosis                  | 12/6                            |
| Pregnancy                      | 6/1                             |
| Pyelonephritis                  | 2/2                             |
| Calcium                        | 2/1                             |
| unknown                        | 29/5                            |
| Comorbidity                     | MD (%)                          |
|                                 | 38 (35.3%)                      |
|                                 | 12 (34.3%)                      |
| HT (%)                          | 55 (51.4%)                      |
|                                 | 24 (68.6%)                      |
| Drug                            | ARB (%)**                       |
|                                 | 17 (15.9%)                      |
|                                 | 12 (34.3%)                      |
| ACE-I (%)                       | 0 (0.0%)                        |
|                                 | 2 (5.7%)                        |
| Ca antagonist (%)               | 40 (37.4%)                      |
|                                 | 17 (48.6%)                      |
| α-blocker (%)                   | 14 (13.3%)                      |
|                                 | 5 (14.3%)                       |
| α-blocker (%)                   | 1 (0.9%)                        |
|                                 | 0 (0.0%)                        |
| Vasopressor (%)                 | 1 (0.9%)                        |
|                                 | 2 (5.7%)                        |
| Anti-DM (%)                     | 28 (25.4%)                      |
|                                 | 10 (28.6%)                      |
| Statin (%)                      | 22 (20.4%)                      |
|                                 | 12 (34.3%)                      |
| Anti-UA (%)*                    | 60 (56.1%)                      |
|                                 | 4 (11.4%)                       |
| Anti-Pi (%)                     | 47 (43.3%)                      |
|                                 | 12 (34.3%)                      |
| Warfarin (%)*                   | 4 (3.7%)                        |
|                                 | 8 (22.9%)                       |

status than outpatients (Table 2) showed ≤ 8 mm of non-HD or pre-HD IVCdexp, which was reported as standard IVCdexp of post-HD by Ando et al. (7-9).

### Table 2. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the patients enrolled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Outpatients</th>
<th>Inpatients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients (n)</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>66.3 ± 11.1</td>
<td>63.6 ± 10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (%)</td>
<td>39 (36.4%)</td>
<td>16 (18.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body surface area (m²)</td>
<td>1.59 ± 0.18</td>
<td>1.54 ± 0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemodialysis duration (year)*</td>
<td>10.50 ± 8.16</td>
<td>5.31 ± 10.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight gain (%DW)**</td>
<td>4.2 ± 1.3, 4.1 ± 1.4</td>
<td>3.2 ± 1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White blood cell (10³/µL)</td>
<td>6.08 ± 1.85</td>
<td>6.48 ± 2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin (g/dL)*</td>
<td>11.1 ± 1.2</td>
<td>9.7 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet (10³/µL)**</td>
<td>18.1 ± 5.4</td>
<td>21.8 ± 10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST (U/L)</td>
<td>13.3 ± 6.0</td>
<td>19.4 ± 10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT (U/L)</td>
<td>12.1 ± 5.4</td>
<td>12.9 ± 11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDH (U/L)*</td>
<td>194 ± 44</td>
<td>254 ± 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total protein (g/dL)*</td>
<td>6.18 ± 0.48</td>
<td>5.92 ± 0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin (g/dL)*</td>
<td>3.45 ± 0.33</td>
<td>2.95 ± 0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood urea nitrogen (mg/dL)*</td>
<td>59.4 ± 13.8</td>
<td>46.5 ± 19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatinine (mg/dL)*</td>
<td>10.7 ± 2.7</td>
<td>7.0 ± 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uric acid (mg/dL)*</td>
<td>6.17 ± 1.26</td>
<td>5.99 ± 1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (mEq/L)**</td>
<td>140.4 ± 2.8</td>
<td>139.3 ± 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (mEq/L)*</td>
<td>4.80 ± 0.77</td>
<td>4.17 ± 0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (mEq/L)**</td>
<td>102.6 ± 3.7</td>
<td>104.1 ± 3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrected calcium (mg/dL)</td>
<td>9.26 ± 0.62</td>
<td>9.39 ± 0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate (mg/dL)</td>
<td>5.14 ± 1.04</td>
<td>4.82 ± 1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (µg/dL)</td>
<td>60.6 ± 29.0</td>
<td>58.2 ± 31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIBC (µg/dL)*</td>
<td>201.4 ± 48.7</td>
<td>174.9 ± 57.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferritin (ng/mL)</td>
<td>77.7 ± 7.8</td>
<td>253.6 ± 433.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intact PTH (ng/mL)</td>
<td>134.4 ± 97.0</td>
<td>168.8 ± 169.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DW**: dry weight. **UIBC** : unsaturated iron binding capacity. **PTH** : parathyroid hormone. *: p < 0.01. **: p < 0.05. The values of weight gain in outpatients were those at the dialysis session before and after echocardiography, respectively.

### Table 3. Characteristics of inpatients undergoing the initiation of HD or maintenance HD.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Initiation HD</th>
<th>Maintenance HD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients (n)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM as a primary disease (%)</td>
<td>2 (13.3%)</td>
<td>7 (55.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comorbidity DM (%), HT (%)**</td>
<td>4 (26.7%), 13 (86.7%)</td>
<td>8 (40.0%), 11 (55.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>65.1 ± 8.7</td>
<td>62.5 ± 12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (%)</td>
<td>9 (60.0%)</td>
<td>7 (55.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body surface area (m²)</td>
<td>1.53 ± 0.17</td>
<td>1.55 ± 0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemodialysis duration (year)*</td>
<td>0.04 ± 0.02</td>
<td>9.26 ± 12.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight gain (%DW)**</td>
<td>2.7 ± 1.6</td>
<td>3.7 ± 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP at the beginning (mmHg)</td>
<td>144.4 ± 17.7</td>
<td>135.2 ± 33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum intradialytic SBP (mmHg)</td>
<td>121.9 ± 14.7</td>
<td>113.8 ± 16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVCdexp, pre−*,post−HD** (mm)</td>
<td>13.5 ± 3.8, 11.1 ± 4.2</td>
<td>10.1 ± 3.4, 8.3 ± 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White blood cell (10³/µL)</td>
<td>6.14 ± 1.67</td>
<td>6.74 ± 3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin (g/dL)*</td>
<td>9.1 ± 1.2</td>
<td>10.2 ± 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet (10³/µL)**</td>
<td>19.1 ± 6.2</td>
<td>23.9 ± 12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST (U/L)</td>
<td>20.5 ± 8.8</td>
<td>18.6 ± 11.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALT (U/L)</td>
<td>14.3 ± 8.3</td>
<td>11.8 ± 14.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDH (U/L)</td>
<td>273 ± 65</td>
<td>240 ± 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total protein (g/dL)*</td>
<td>5.77 ± 0.54</td>
<td>6.04 ± 0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin (g/dL)</td>
<td>2.95 ± 0.44</td>
<td>2.95 ± 0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood urea nitrogen (mg/dL)</td>
<td>50.5 ± 21.6</td>
<td>43.4 ± 18.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatinine (mg/dL)**</td>
<td>6.1 ± 1.6</td>
<td>7.7 ± 2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uric acid (mg/dL)</td>
<td>6.07 ± 1.91</td>
<td>5.94 ± 1.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (mEq/L)</td>
<td>139.5 ± 3.0</td>
<td>139.1 ± 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (mEq/L)</td>
<td>4.09 ± 0.63</td>
<td>4.22 ± 0.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (mEq/L)</td>
<td>105.5 ± 3.8</td>
<td>103.1 ± 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrected calcium (mg/dL)*</td>
<td>8.98 ± 0.36</td>
<td>9.70 ± 0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate (mg/dL)</td>
<td>4.52 ± 0.88</td>
<td>5.05 ± 1.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (µg/dL)</td>
<td>58.9 ± 22.0</td>
<td>57.6 ± 38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIBC (µg/dL)</td>
<td>183.9 ± 61.0</td>
<td>167.5 ± 55.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferritin (ng/mL)</td>
<td>225.4 ± 185.4</td>
<td>275.3 ± 561.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intact PTH (pg/mL)</td>
<td>278.5 ± 190.3</td>
<td>72.9 ± 53.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DM**: diabetes mellitus. **HT**: hypertension. **DW**: dry weight. **SBP**: systolic blood pressure. **IVCdexp**: inferior vena cava diameter on expiration. **HD**: hemodialysis. **UIBC**: unsaturated iron binding capacity. **PTH**: parathyroid hormone. *: p < 0.01. **: p < 0.05.

### Diameter of inferior vena cava in inpatients undergoing HD with or without fluid in extravascular space

Inpatients were divided into those with fluid in extravascular space such as edema and/or pleural effusion and those without fluid. IVCdexp of pre-HD and post-HD in inpatients with fluid was larger than those in inpatients without fluid, but not significantly (pre-HD: 12.3 ± 4.1 mm and 10.5 ± 3.4 mm, respectively; post-HD: 10.3 ± 4.6 mm and 8.5 ± 2.9 mm, respectively.). Among inpatients with fluid, initiation HD patients had wider IVCdexp of pre-HD than maintenance HD inpatients significantly. Thirty percent of inpatients with fluid had ≥ 8 mm of pre-HD IVCdexp, even if we had to remove the fluid in extravascular space (Figure 2).

### DISCUSSION

In this study, we investigated the utility and limitation of IVCdexp. IVCdexp was related to volume status, but not related to intradialytic minimum blood pressure or predictive for intradialytic hypotension. IVCdexp was not significantly different between stable
Table 4. Characteristics of inpatients without or with fluid in extravascular space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Without fluid</th>
<th>With fluid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patients (n)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DM as a primary disease (%)</td>
<td>4 (26.7%)</td>
<td>5 (25.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comorbidity DM (%), HT (%)</td>
<td>6 (40.0%), 11 (73.3%)</td>
<td>6 (30.0%), 13 (65.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)*</td>
<td>58.6 ± 6.6</td>
<td>67.3 ± 11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female (%)</td>
<td>8 (53.3%)</td>
<td>8 (40.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body surface area (m²)</td>
<td>1.56 ± 0.16</td>
<td>1.52 ± 0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemodialysis duration (year)</td>
<td>8.96 ± 14.11</td>
<td>2.57 ± 4.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight gain (%DW)**</td>
<td>2.6 ± 1.5</td>
<td>3.7 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBP at the beginning (mmHg)</td>
<td>441.1 ± 21.9</td>
<td>335.4 ± 32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum intradialytic SBP (mmHg)</td>
<td>119.3 ± 13.2</td>
<td>115.7 ± 17.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IVCdexp, pre−,post−HD (mm)</td>
<td>10.5 ± 3.4, 8.5 ± 2.9</td>
<td>12.3 ± 4.1, 10.3 ± 4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White blood cell (10³/µL)</td>
<td>5.84 ± 1.64</td>
<td>6.96 ± 3.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemoglobin (g/dL)</td>
<td>9.9 ± 1.3</td>
<td>9.7 ± 1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platelet (10³/µL)</td>
<td>23.4 ± 9.5</td>
<td>20.6 ± 10.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOT (U/L)</td>
<td>19.5 ± 12.4</td>
<td>19.3 ± 9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPT (U/L)</td>
<td>13.2 ± 15.7</td>
<td>12.7 ± 8.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDH (U/L)</td>
<td>236 ± 42</td>
<td>268 ± 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total protein (g/dL)</td>
<td>6.10 ± 0.61</td>
<td>5.79 ± 0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumin (g/dL)*</td>
<td>3.29 ± 0.25</td>
<td>2.70 ± 0.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood urea nitrogen (mg/dL)</td>
<td>44.3 ± 11.0</td>
<td>48.1 ± 24.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creatinine (mg/dL)</td>
<td>7.6 ± 2.1</td>
<td>8.6 ± 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uric acid (mg/dL)</td>
<td>5.89 ± 1.99</td>
<td>6.08 ± 1.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium (mEq/L)</td>
<td>140.1 ± 2.3</td>
<td>138.7 ± 3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium (mEq/L)</td>
<td>4.27 ± 0.54</td>
<td>4.09 ± 0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride (mEq/L)</td>
<td>103.9 ± 3.9</td>
<td>104.2 ± 4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corrected calcium (mg/dL)</td>
<td>9.48 ± 0.84</td>
<td>9.33 ± 0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate (mg/dL)</td>
<td>5.19 ± 1.75</td>
<td>4.53 ± 1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron (µg/dL)</td>
<td>61.1 ± 27.0</td>
<td>55.9 ± 34.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIBC (µg/dL)*</td>
<td>208.2 ± 36.0</td>
<td>150.4 ± 46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferritin (ng/mL)*</td>
<td>116.3 ± 93.8</td>
<td>349.6 ± 544.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intact PTH (pg/mL)</td>
<td>209.1 ± 220.9</td>
<td>137.5 ± 113.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


* : p < 0.01, ** : p < 0.05.

The inferior vena cava on expiration (IVCdexp) values were not significantly different between outpatients on non-dialysis days and inpatients before starting dialysis session. The IVCdexp values were not also different between outpatients and maintenance hemodialysis (HD) inpatients. Initiation HD inpatients had wider IVCdexp than outpatients or maintenance HD inpatients significantly. Circle: outpatients. Triangle with circle: initiation HD patients. Triangle: maintenance HD patients.

Figure 1. Inferior vena cava on expiration in outpatients and inpatients.

The inferior vena cava diameter on expiration (IVCdexp) values were not significantly different between outpatients on non-dialysis days and inpatients before starting dialysis session. The IVCdexp values were not also different between outpatients and maintenance hemodialysis (HD) inpatients. Initiation HD inpatients had wider IVCdexp than outpatients or maintenance HD inpatients significantly. Circle: outpatients. Triangle with circle: initiation HD patients. Triangle: maintenance HD patients.
inspiratory collapse of IVCd. Collapsing index which is calculated
by the formula: \( \frac{(IVCd \text{ on expiration} - IVCd \text{ on inspiration})}{100} \) was reported as a useful DW marker than IVCd on expiration only (21). ASEE recommends that the American Society of Echocardiography and the European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging for IVCdexp and collapsing index to estimate right atrial pressure was shown previously (15). IVCdexp < 21 mm that collapses > 50% with a sniff suggests normal right atrial pressure of 15 mmHg (range, 10 to 20 mmHg) (22). The measurement of three-dimensional areas measured from cross-sectional images of the IVC may also be promising to monitor volume status (23, 24). Therefore, IVCd is a rough method to estimate volume status and we should not rely on a single method to determine DW in patients undergoing HD (30).

A weakness of this study is its relatively small sample size, especially in inpatients. In addition, the timing of IVCd measurement was different between outpatients and inpatients. In summary, in this study, we demonstrated that IVCdexp could reflect on volume status, but was not a definitive marker for determining DW. The IVCd values can be suggestive to avoid apparent hypervolemia/hypovolemia, but we have to consider the patient’s condition to interpret the IVCd results.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We thank Susumu Nishio (Tokushima University Hospital) for technical advice.

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**Table 5.** Relationship of dry weight markers with echocardiography findings, clinical characteristics and minimum systolic blood pressure in outpatients.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IVCd</th>
<th>CTR</th>
<th>LVDd</th>
<th>LAD</th>
<th>IVST</th>
<th>PWT</th>
<th>BSA</th>
<th>minipr</th>
<th>minipost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IVCd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTR</td>
<td>0.254</td>
<td>0.230</td>
<td>0.355</td>
<td>0.130</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>0.427</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAD</td>
<td>0.184</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>0.355</td>
<td>0.130</td>
<td>0.187</td>
<td>0.427</td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6.** The values of dry weight markers in outpatients with or without intradialytic hypotension.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDH</th>
<th>mSBP&lt; 110 (29)</th>
<th>mSBP&gt;110 (78)</th>
<th>IDH&lt;20 (55)</th>
<th>IDH=20 (52)</th>
<th>IDH&gt;20 (52)</th>
<th>IDH&gt;30 (80)</th>
<th>IDH&lt;30 (27)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IVCd</td>
<td>1.01 ± 0.20</td>
<td>1.08 ± 0.27</td>
<td>1.09 ± 0.24</td>
<td>1.03 ± 0.27</td>
<td>1.08 ± 0.24</td>
<td>1.01 ± 0.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTR</td>
<td>49.4 ± 5.4</td>
<td>50.1 ± 5.4</td>
<td>49.8 ± 6.0</td>
<td>50.0 ± 4.4</td>
<td>49.7 ± 5.5</td>
<td>50.3 ± 4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LVDd</td>
<td>4.56 ± 0.45</td>
<td>4.76 ± 0.44**</td>
<td>4.73 ± 0.43</td>
<td>4.68 ± 0.47</td>
<td>4.72 ± 0.44</td>
<td>4.65 ± 0.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAD</td>
<td>3.79 ± 0.57</td>
<td>3.90 ± 0.50</td>
<td>3.84 ± 0.54</td>
<td>3.90 ± 0.50</td>
<td>3.85 ± 0.54</td>
<td>3.93 ± 0.47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mSBP: minimum intradialytic systolic blood pressure.
IDH<20: intradialytic hypotension less than 20 mmHg.
IVCdexp: inferior vena cava diameter on expiration. CTR: cardiothoracic ratio. LVDd: left ventricular end-diastolic diameter. LAD: left atrial diameter. **: p < 0.05.
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