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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ref | Time | doi | PMID | Relation | Variable |  | Gender | Calcification | Complications | CKD stages | sample |
| (1) | 2001 | 10.1159/000046119 |  | associates | Osteopontin | r=0.749 (age- and sex-matched) | x | Aortic calcification index (ACI) |  | 5D (HD) | 71 |
| (2) | 2013 | 10.1186/1471-2369-14-221 | 24119158 | causes | Male sex | All patients: OR 4.218 (1.403-14.207)  eGFR < 30: OR 4.167 (1.050-20.178) | v | Abdominal aortic calcification (AAC) (Kauppila Index) |  | 3-4 | 178 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Lack of a FEP-FGF23 correlation in patients with severe AAC (KI > 5) suggested a role for an impaired phosphaturic response to FGF23 but not to PTH in AAC. Logistic and zero-inflated analysis confirmed the independent association of age, CKD stage, male gender and CP with AAC, and also identified a threshold FEP/FGF23 ratio of 1/3.9, below which the chances for a patient of presenting severe AAC increased by 3-fold. |  |  |  |  |  |
| (3) | 2017 | 10.1186/s12882-017-0480-2 | 28253835 | complications | AAC score | OR 1.19 (1.07–1.30) | v | AAC | Coronary artery disease | 5D | 90 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Male gender | Univariate: 2.59 (1.00–6.68)  Multivariate: 2.73 (0.95–7.82) |  |  |  |  |  |
| (4) | 2012 | 10.1371/journal.pone.0039241 | 22723973 | complications | Male gender | β = -0.34 (-13.45– -4.48) | v | AAC | Left ventricular mass index | 3 | 120 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Mean femoral Z-score | β = -0.23 (-4.75– -0.85) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | associates | Male gender | +24% compared to no calcification |  |  |  |  |  |
| (5) | 2009 | 10.1111/j.1525-1594.2009.00814.x | 19681840 | causes | Male gender | HR 0.87 (0.56–0.91, p=0.87) | v | Coronary artery calcification score (CACS) |  | 5D (HD) | 102 |
|  |  |  |  |  | HD vintage | HR 0.85 (0.58–0.95)  Independent of other influencing factors, HD vintage and serum PTH levels were significant determinants of low bone mass and T-scores in all anatomical sites whereas fetuin-A was an independent predictor in proximal radius, femoral neck, and trochanter |  | CACS |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Serum PTH | Standard regression coefficient -0.21– -0.33 |  | Bone mineral densities (BMD) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Fetuin-A | Standard regression coefficient -0.29– -0.41 |  | BMD |  |  |  |
| (6) | 2021 | 10.1186/s12882-021-02251-y | 33541279 | complications | Male gender | β = 31.0 | v |  | Maximal ergometry workload (WMAX) | 4-5 | 174 |
|  |  |  |  |  | AAC score | β = -1.44 |  | AAC | WMAX% < 50% |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | AAC and TnT showed fair predictive power for WMAX% less than 50% of the expected value with AUCs of 0.70 and 0.75, respectively. |  |  |  |  |  |
| (7) | 2013 | 10.1186/1471-2369-14-122 | 23758931 | causes | Gender | β = -0.163 | v | Common carotid intima-media thickness (ccIMT) |  | 5D (HD) | 81 |
| (8) | 2014 | 10.1159/000360230 | 24847332 | complications | Male gender | HR 2.354 (1.371 – 4.042) | v | AAC | Cardiovascular mortality | 5D (HD) | 712 |
|  |  |  |  |  | AAC Grade 3 | HR 2.497 (1.237 – 5.043) |  |  | Cardiovascular mortality |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | HR 1.604 (1.058 – 2.431) |  |  | All-cause mortality |  |  |
| (9) | 2017 | 10.1159/000360230 | 27988970 | causes | Male gender | total iliac: 1.00 (0.25-1.75) vs. 0.50 (0.13-1.13) | v | Iliac vascular calcification grade |  | 5T | 205 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Male gender | external iliac: 1.00 (0.00-1.50) vs. 0.00 (0.00-0.50) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Male gender | left common iliac: 1.00 (0.50-2.00) vs. 1.00 (0.00-1.88) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | \*Not adjusted for age |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Older than 55 yrs | 1.25 (0.50-2.00) vs. 0.50 (0.00-1.16) |  | Total iliac calcification (without distal aortic segment) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Median total calcification score was 3 (2.2-3) in the patients declined for renal  transplantation, with similar results in the different regions of the iliac arteries. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 30411726 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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