

# Role of anuria in the relationship between indoxyl sulfate and anemia in peritoneal dialysis patients

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**Background:** Experimental evidence suggests that indoxyl sulfate (IS) is associated with chronic kidney disease-related anemia. However, clinical studies are limited, and few have explored the potential confounding effect of anuria. This study, thus, evaluated the association between IS and anemia in both non-anuric and anuric peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional and observational study included 165 chronic PD patients aged 19–84 years. Their serum IS levels in total and free forms were measured by ultra performance liquid chromatography. Correlations between serum IS and hemoglobin (Hb) were performed in both non-anuric and anuric groups.

**Results:** Among the study subjects, 90 were non-anuric and 75 were anuric. As a whole, there was no correlation between IS and Hb. Nonetheless, subsequent analysis of the non-anuric patients showed that Hb is negatively correlated with IS levels ( $r_s = -0.405$ ,  $P < 0.001$  for total form and  $r_s = -0.296$ ,  $P = 0.005$  for free form). Factors that significantly affected Hb levels in the stepwise multiple regression analysis include total IS and iron saturation. In contrast for anuric patients, serum ferritin, albumin, iron saturation, use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin II receptor blocker, but not serum IS, were predictors for anemia in the multiple regression model.

**Conclusions:** Serum IS is associated with an increased severity of anemia in non-anuric PD patients and not in anuric ones, indicating anuria could be a confounding factor in such association.

**Keywords:** indoxyl sulfate, anemia, peritoneal dialysis, anuria

## Introduction

Anemia is both highly prevalent in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) and an independent risk factor for morbidity and mortality in end-stage renal disease.<sup>1</sup> Causes of uremic anemia are multifactorial, including erythropoietin deficiency, chronic inflammation, nutritional deficiency, hyperparathyroidism, iron deficiency, blood loss, aluminum intoxication, and vitamin D deficiency.<sup>2,3</sup> The introduction of erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) and maneuvers to correct recognized risk factors have effectively improved anemia. Still, the treatment of uremic anemia remains a challenging task given that high-dose ESA therapy is associated with increased cardiovascular risks.<sup>4–6</sup>

The existence of specific inhibitory uremic retention solutes for erythropoiesis has long been considered. However, increased clearance of water-soluble uremic retention solutes by using high-flux dialysis or on-line hemodiafiltration was unable to correct anemia in a better manner.<sup>7,8</sup> Recently, the role of indoxyl sulfate (IS), a prototype of protein-bound retention solute, in CKD-related anemia has attracted special attention. It has been demonstrated in some in vitro studies that IS could suppress erythroid colony

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formation depending on its concentration<sup>9</sup> and dysregulate oxygen metabolism in tubular cells and desensitize oxygen-sensing mechanism, leading to inadequate erythropoietin production.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, IS was shown to trigger in vitro suicidal erythrocyte death by enhancing extracellular calcium entry.<sup>11</sup> Still, its clinical role in CKD-related anemia remains uncertain. One study in patients with diabetic nephropathy revealed a negative correlation between serum IS levels and hematocrit.<sup>12</sup> Alternatively, using AST-120, an oral absorbent to reduce IS burden in CKD patients, has yielded inconsistent results.<sup>13,14</sup>

It is debatable whether serum IS level could reliably reflect the body burden in CKD patients. Elout et al found a trend of elevation in serum total IS level following the progression of CKD from stages II to V.<sup>15</sup> By contrast, two studies showed only mild to modest increase in serum IS level in peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients without residual renal function when compared with those with residual renal function.<sup>16,17</sup> Viaene et al, however, demonstrated a remarkable increase in incident PD patients in parallel with loss of residual renal function.<sup>18</sup> As anuria might also be linked to the development of inflammation, malnutrition, hyperparathyroidism, and accumulation of diverse uremic retention solutes, we hypothesized that these factors together may interfere with the role of IS in CKD-associated anemia. For this purpose, we conducted a cross-sectional study to assess the connection between serum IS and anemia in chronic PD patients and evaluate the impact of anuria on this association.

## Materials and methods

### Study design

End-stage renal disease patients who were older than 18 years and had undergone regular PD for >3 months were eligible for the study. We excluded patients with the following conditions: systemic lupus erythematosus and other collagen diseases, malignancy, active infection, recent gastrointestinal bleeding, autosomal-dominant polycystic kidney disease, and current treatment with immunosuppressive agents. Participants in this study received annual routine examinations including tests for complete blood count, sequential multiple analysis test, serum transferrin saturation, ferritin, intact parathyroid hormone (iPTH), and high-sensitivity C-reactive protein (hsCRP). Serum hsCRP was quantified by nephelometry (Sekisui, Tokyo, Japan), serum albumin levels by the bromocresol green method (Medipro, Yilan, Taiwan), and iPTH by the chemiluminescence method (Siemens, Tarrytown, NY, USA). Twenty-four-hour urine and effluent

samples were collected to evaluate the renal and peritoneal clearance of creatinine and urea.

ESA was administered according to the guidelines issued by the National Health Insurance, Taiwan. The hematocrit target was between 33% and 36%. The ESA dose was reduced when hematocrit approached the target, and ESA was discontinued once the hematocrit was >36%. The maximal monthly ESA dose was restricted to 20,000 U of recombinant human erythropoietin or the equivalent of 100 µg darbepoetin.

The key variables of interest for this study were hemoglobin (Hb) and IS. In addition, we collected the patients' clinical data such as their age, gender, causes of end-stage renal disease, PD vintage, laboratory tests, and medications, such as ESA, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI), and angiotensin II receptor blocker (ARB) by reviewing their medical records. Patients with a daily urine output of <50 mL were arbitrarily considered anuric.

This clinical study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of Chang Gung Memorial Hospital. Written informed consent was obtained from all participants.

### IS measurements

Measurements of serum IS concentrations were carried out on the Waters Acquity UPLC system (Milford, MA, USA), which included a binary solvent manager, sampler manager, and column compartment. The UPLC assay was performed at 30°C on an Acquity UPLC BEH phenyl column of 2.1×100 mm with a VanGuard phenyl column (2.1×5 mm). IS measurements were performed with the Waters Acquity UPLC photo diode array detector with UV detection at 280 nm. Buffer flow was set at 0.4 mL/min for 5 min using 10 mM NH<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (pH 4.0) (A) and acetonitrile (B) with a gradient from 82.5% A/17.5% B to 55% A/45% B. The sample volume injected was 2 µL. We measured the free concentrations of IS in serum ultrafiltrates obtained using Microcon YM-30 separators (Millipore, Billerica, MA, USA) with a molecular weight cutoff of 30 kDa. The assay detection limit was 0.25 mg/L, and recoveries were in the order of 99.88%.

### Statistical analyses

Descriptive statistics are presented as the mean with standard deviation (SD) or the median with its interquartile range depending on the underlying distribution. Continuous variables were evaluated for the assumed normal distribution using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test. Logarithmic transformation was

applied to the data to approximate the normal distribution. We compared the clinical characteristics and laboratory data between anuric and non-anuric patients with the  $\chi^2$  test or Fisher's exact test for frequencies or proportions. We used the Student's *t*-test for normally distributed continuous variables and the Wilcoxon rank-sum test for comparisons of continuous variables when assumptions for the *t*-test were not met. Pearson's correlation test was used for normally distributed variables; otherwise, Spearman's rank correlation test was applied. Significant determinants identified from the correlation tests were studied in a stepwise multiple regression model. All variables that correlated with the patients' Hb levels with a *P*-value of  $<0.15$  were included in the test model. Variance inflation factor (VIF) calculation was applied to address the issue of collinearity. We performed the analysis with the Statistics Package for Social Science 15.0 software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). A *P*-value of  $<0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

## Results

### Subject characteristics

A total of 179 patients undergoing chronic PD consented to participate in the study. After excluding those who did not fulfill the inclusion criteria, 165 patients (49 men [29.7%] and 116 women [70.3%]) were enrolled into the study.

All the participants were of Chinese origin. Their ages ranged from 19 to 84 years with a mean (SD) of 50.0 (10.8) years. Among them, 151 patients were on continuous ambulatory PD, whereas 14 were on automated PD. The underlying causes of end-stage renal disease were diabetes mellitus in 21 patients (12.7%), chronic glomerulonephritis in 75 (45.5%), hypertension in 15 (9%), obstructive uropathy in 3 (1.8%), gouty nephropathy in 2 (1.2%), tubulointerstitial disease in 2 (1.2%), and unknown in 47 patients (28.5%).

### Comparison between non-anuric and anuric patients

Patients were divided into two groups: non-anuric ( $n=90$ ) and anuric ( $n=75$ ). The demographic data and clinical characteristics of these two groups are shown in Table 1. Compared with non-anuric patients, anuric patients had longer PD vintage and higher levels of serum alkaline phosphatase and hsCRP. Notably, we found no difference in serum total IS between these two groups and a higher free IS level in non-anuric subjects. Thus, the unbound percentage of IS was higher in non-anuric patients than in anuric patients ( $26.3\% \pm 7.5\%$  versus  $16.8\% \pm 6.5\%$ ,  $P<0.001$ ). A significant correlation between serum albumin and total IS was found in anuric

subjects, but not in non-anuric subjects ( $r_s=0.263$ ,  $P=0.023$  and  $r_s=0.190$ ,  $P=0.072$ , respectively).

### Factors influencing anemia in all subjects

There was no relationship between serum IS (both in total and free forms) and Hb levels in total study patients ( $r_s=-0.074$ ,  $P=0.348$  for total IS and  $r_s=0.018$ ,  $P=0.82$  for free IS). The following clinical variables showed significant associations with Hb level: ferritin ( $r_s=-0.253$ ,  $P=0.001$ ), hsCRP ( $r_s=-0.252$ ,  $P=0.001$ ), male gender ( $r_s=0.248$ ,  $P=0.001$ ), transferrin saturation ( $r_s=0.332$ ,  $P<0.001$ ), and use of ACEI and/or ARB ( $r_s=-0.257$ ,  $P=0.001$ ).

### Factors influencing anemia in non-anuric subjects

Associations between Hb levels and other clinical variables are shown in Table 2. There was a moderate correlation between the levels of Hb and total IS ( $r_s=-0.405$ ,  $P<0.001$ ; Figure 1) and weak correlations between the Hb levels and the following factors: normalized renal creatinine clearance, transferrin saturation, free IS, gender, use of ACEI/ARB, and hsCRP. In the stepwise multiple regression model, two factors were included as predictors for Hb level: iron saturation and serum total IS (Table 3). These 90 patients were further divided into three tertiles according to their daily urine volumes. We found a strong correlation between the levels of Hb and total IS in high-volume group ( $n=30$ ;  $r_s=-0.643$ ,  $P<0.001$ ) and a weak correlation in intermediate-volume group ( $n=27$ ;  $r_s=-0.290$ ,  $P=0.14$ ) and low-volume group ( $n=33$ ;  $r_s=-0.198$ ,  $P=0.27$ ).

### Factors influencing anemia in anuric subjects

Using the Spearman's rank correlation test, we found the following clinical variables to be significantly correlated to Hb levels: ACEI/ARB use, serum albumin, serum ferritin, total serum IS, free IS, serum hsCRP, gender, and transferrin saturation (Table 4). In the stepwise multiple regression model, four factors were predictors for Hb level: serum ferritin, albumin, transferrin saturation, and ACEI/ARB use. Serum IS was not included as a predictive factor (Table 5).

## Discussion

As a whole, the results showed no correlation between IS and anemia in PD patients. After categorizing subjects into non-anuria and anuric groups, we found a negative correlation between IS and anemia in the non-anuric group, supporting the inhibitory effect of IS on erythropoiesis. The correlation

**Table 1** Demographic information and clinical characteristics of anuric and non-anuric patients

Variables	Non-anuric patients (n=90)	Anuric patients (n=75)	P-value
Age (years)	51.0 (11.0)	48.7 (10.3)	0.17
Male (%)	23 (25.6)	26 (34.7)	0.20
BSA (m <sup>2</sup> )	1.56 (1.44–1.67)	1.58 (1.47–1.72)	0.27
Causes of renal failure			0.006
Diabetic nephropathy	12	11	
Glomerulonephritis	51	24	
Hypertension	9	6	
Others/unknown	18	34	
PD vintage (months)	35.0 (21.8–53.3)	86.0 (51.0–119.0)	<0.001
PD modality			
CAPD/APD	78/12	73/2	0.02
Hypertension (%)	55 (61.1)	43 (57.3)	0.62
ACEI/ARB use (%)	27 (30)	24 (32)	0.78
Calcitriol use (%)	23 (25.6)	28 (37.3)	0.10
Hematocrit (%)	31.6 (3.7)	31.0 (4.3)	0.37
Hemoglobin (g/dL)	10.3 (1.1)	10.0 (1.7)	0.15
WBC ( $\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	7.1 (5.8–8.4)	7.8 (6.4–9.6)	0.019
Platelet ( $\times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ )	234 (201–312)	256 (201–305)	0.43
Albumin (g/dL)	4.1 (0.3)	4.1 (0.4)	0.33
AST (U/L)	18 (13–23)	16 (14–23)	0.87
ALT (U/L)	17 (13–24)	17 (14–23)	0.47
Alk-pase (U/L)	72 (52–106)	90 (62–128)	0.004
Transferrin saturation (%)	24.6 (19.2–33.7)	26.4 (18.5–32.1)	0.80
Ferritin (ng/mL)	135.5 (63.6–252.5)	186.0 (83.1–411.0)	0.057
iPTH (pg/mL)	140 (62–308)	214 (64–757)	0.073
hsCRP (mg/dL)	2.0 (1.0–5.4)	3.9 (1.5–9.4)	0.007
nPCR (g/kg/day)	1.0 (0.9–1.1)	1.0 (0.8–1.2)	0.35
nCcr K (L/week)	9.7 (3.9–22.2)	0.0 (0.0–0.0)	<0.001
nCcr P (L/week)	46.4 (10.9)	57.8 (10.1)	<0.001
Weekly renal Kt/V	0.2 (0.1–0.5)	0.0 (0.0–0.0)	<0.001
Weekly peritoneal Kt/V	1.9 (0.4)	2.2 (0.3)	0.22
Weekly total Kt/V	2.2 (2.0–2.5)	2.2 (2.0–2.5)	0.64
Serum total IS (mg/L)	40.9 (28.1–50.3)	41.3 (33.8–52.5)	0.52
Serum-free IS (mg/L)	9.5 (7.6–11.9)	7.1 (4.6–8.8)	<0.001
ESA use			
EPO- $\beta$ /darbepoetin- $\alpha$ /none	72/14/4	60/9/6	0.44
ESA dose ( $10^3$ U/month) <sup>a</sup>	20 (14–20)	20 (20–20)	0.37
ESA dose/BW (U/kg/month)	328 (237–393)	329 (241–385)	0.84

**Notes:** Given are the means (standard deviation) or medians with interquartile ranges in parentheses, where appropriate, or number of patients with percentages in parentheses. Fisher's exact test, Student's *t*-test, or Wilcoxon rank-sum test is used, where appropriate. To convert ferritin from ng/mL to pmol/L, we multiplied by 2.247. To convert aluminum from  $\mu\text{g/L}$  to  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , we multiplied by 0.0371. To convert indoxyl sulfate from mg/L to  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , we multiplied by 4.69. <sup>a</sup>ESA dose is calculated as a monthly dose of recombinant human erythropoietin- $\beta$  or its equivalent (1  $\mu\text{g}$  darbepoetin = 200 U recombinant human erythropoietin- $\beta$ ).

**Abbreviations:** ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; Alk-pase, alkaline phosphatase; ALT, alanine aminotransferase; APD, automated peritoneal dialysis; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; AST, aspartate aminotransferase; BSA, body surface area; CAPD, continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis; EPO- $\beta$ , recombinant human erythropoietin- $\beta$ ; ESA, erythropoiesis-stimulating agents; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; iPTH, intact parathyroid hormone; IS, indoxyl sulfate; Kt/V, urea amount cleared from plasma divided by distribution volume; nCcr K, normalized renal creatinine clearance; nCcr P, normalized peritoneal creatinine clearance; nPCR, normalized protein catabolic rate; PD, peritoneal dialysis; WBC, white blood cell.

was, however, absent in the anuric group. When compared with non-anuric subjects, anuric subjects tended to have better protein binding of IS and a higher, though trivial, serum CRP level. Nevertheless, there was no difference in serum total IS levels between these two groups.

IS has long been considered to play an important role in CKD-related anemia. Several *in vitro* studies have clearly

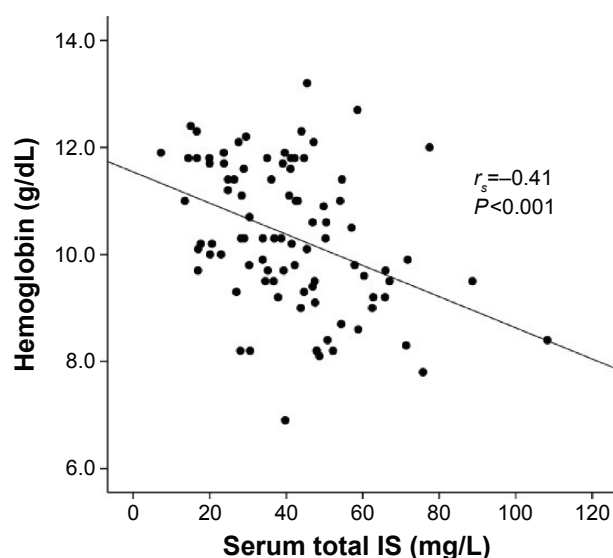
demonstrated the potential inhibitory effect of IS on erythropoiesis. One study has shown a direct dose-dependent suppressive function of IS on erythroid colony formation at concentrations in the range found in uremic patients.<sup>9</sup> In addition, a research in erythropoietin-producing cells revealed a suppressed erythropoietin mRNA expression by IS at concentrations below cytotoxic ranges.<sup>10</sup> Furthermore, IS was

**Table 2** Spearman's rank correlations of baseline clinical characteristics with hemoglobin levels in non-anuric peritoneal dialysis subjects

	Hemoglobin	
	$r_s$ -value	P-value
Age	0.05	0.63
Male gender	0.25	0.020
PD vintage	-0.18	0.095
ACEI/ARB usage	-0.21	0.048
Albumin	0.02	0.83
Alkaline phosphatase	-0.16	0.14
Intact parathyroid hormone	-0.15	0.17
Transferrin saturation	0.38	<0.001
Ferritin	-0.14	0.20
hsCRP	-0.20	0.068
nPCR	0.06	0.59
nCcr P	-0.11	0.29
nCcr K	0.38	<0.001
Total IS	-0.41	<0.001
Free IS	-0.30	0.005

**Abbreviations:** ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; nCcr K, normalized renal creatinine clearance; IS, indoxyl sulfate; nCcr P, normalized peritoneal creatinine clearance; nPCR, normalized protein catabolic rate; PD, peritoneal dialysis.

shown to stimulate suicidal death of red cells (eryptosis) via enhanced transcellular calcium influx.<sup>11</sup> Clinically, in patients with type 2 diabetes whose serum creatinine levels were  $\leq 1.5$  mg/dL, serum IS level was associated with the severity of anemia.<sup>12</sup> Still, studies on the relationship between IS and anemia in the advanced CKD patients are limited. Our results provide an evidence that IS correlates to Hb in non-anuric PD patients, although not in anuric ones. Results from

**Figure 1** Correlation between hemoglobin and serum IS levels in non-anuric peritoneal dialysis patients.

**Abbreviation:** IS, indoxyl sulfate.

**Table 3** Multivariate predictors of hemoglobin in non-anuric subjects undergoing peritoneal dialysis

	B	SE	95% CI of B	$\beta$	P-value
Constant	15.141	0.983	13.186 to 17.095		<0.001
Log iron saturation	2.521	0.718	1.093 to 3.948	0.332	0.001
Log total IS	-2.093	0.617	-3.320 to -0.866	-0.320	0.001

**Notes:**  $R=0.507$ ,  $R^2=0.257$ , adjusted  $R^2=0.24$ . Excluded factors: albumin, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, gender, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin II receptor blocker use, ferritin, residual renal creatinine clearance.

**Abbreviations:**  $\beta$ , standardized regression coefficient; B, unstandardized regression coefficient; CI, confidence interval; IS, indoxyl sulfate; SE, standard error of the estimate.

these clinical investigations suggest that the effect of IS on anemia may exist from early to advanced stages of CKD.

Efforts have been made to reduce the body's IS burden. Daily hemodialysis or addition of absorbents to the dialysate during hemodialysis offers patients a viable option to decrease IS load.<sup>19,20</sup> Oral absorbents, typically activated charcoal and AST-120, have been advocated to reduce gastrointestinal absorption of indole and IS accumulation in the body. Although potentially effective in reducing IS burden, the administration of AST-120 in CKD stages III–V patients yielded inconsistent results in the improvement of anemia. In patients with moderate CKD (serum creatinine 1.3–2.0 mg/dL), no improvement of anemia was found after 2-year administration of AST-120.<sup>13</sup> On the contrary, the use of oral AST-120 in stage V CKD patients was demonstrated to potentiate the effect of ESA.<sup>14</sup> Taking these results together, maximal effort to reduce IS burden in high-risk

**Table 4** Spearman's rank correlations of baseline clinical characteristics with hemoglobin levels in anuric peritoneal dialysis subjects

	Hemoglobin	
	$r_s$ -value	P-value
Age	-0.131	0.261
Male gender	0.273	0.018
PD vintage	-0.18	0.095
ACEI/ARB usage	-0.317	0.006
Albumin	0.326	0.004
Alkaline phosphatase	-0.069	0.558
Intact parathyroid hormone	0.028	0.813
Transferrin saturation	0.272	0.018
Ferritin	-0.370	0.001
hsCRP	-0.264	0.002
nPCR	-0.072	0.541
nCcr P	-0.116	0.323
nCcr K	0.084	0.475
Total IS	0.365	0.001
Free IS	0.286	0.014

**Abbreviations:** ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; hsCRP, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein; IS, indoxyl sulfate; nCcr K, normalized renal creatinine clearance; nCcr P, normalized peritoneal creatinine clearance; nPCR, normalized protein catabolic rate; PD, peritoneal dialysis.



**Table 5** Multivariate predictors of hemoglobin in anuric subjects undergoing peritoneal dialysis

	B	SE	95% CI of B	$\beta$	P-value
Constant	9.216	2.213	4.803 to 13.628		<0.001
Log ferritin	-1.436	0.344	-2.121 to -0.750	-0.463	<0.001
Albumin	1.451	0.438	0.577 to 2.325	0.317	0.001
Log iron saturation	2.608	0.987	0.638 to 4.577	0.286	0.010
ACEI/ARB use	-0.720	0.346	-1.410 to -0.029	-0.204	0.041

**Notes:**  $R=0.604$ ,  $R^2=0.365$ , adjusted  $R^2=0.329$ . Excluded factors: total IS, high-sensitivity C-reactive protein, and gender.

**Abbreviations:**  $\beta$ , standardized regression coefficient; ACEI, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; B, unstandardized regression coefficient; CI, confidence interval; IS, indoxyl sulfate; SE, standard error of the estimate.

patients is demanded to confirm the role of IS in CKD-associated anemia.

Notably, we observed higher protein binding of IS in anuric patients than in non-anuric ones. This finding is consistent with the study of Elout et al that showed a trend of decreasing unbound percentage of IS in CKD subjects with the progression of chronic renal failure.<sup>15</sup> A crude estimation from their data reveals the unbound percentage of IS is 21.3% for stage II, 11.5% for stage III, 8.7% for stage IV, and 6.5% for stage V CKD. However, two previous works in PD patients showed no difference in unbound percentage of IS between PD patients with and without residual kidney function.<sup>16,17</sup> Thus, studies to confirm the difference of protein binding between anuric and non-anuric groups and to investigate the underlying mechanism are required. Nevertheless, derangement in acid-base status seems not to be the cause because one study on high-affinity binding constant for IS has clearly demonstrated no significant influence by pH.<sup>21</sup> As IS may bind to albumin better in anuric patients, causing a positive correlation between IS and Hb levels in simple regression, statistical methods such as VIF are needed to address the problem of collinearity.

In our study, anuric subjects had higher serum level of C-reactive protein, a biomarker for acute inflammation process that is considered to play a vital role in CKD-associated malnutrition and anemia.<sup>22</sup> In addition, our anuric patients tended to have renal hyperparathyroidism, evidenced by the elevation of serum alkaline phosphatase and borderline increase in iPTH. Oversecretion of parathyroid hormone aggravates anemia via suppression of erythroid progenitor cell, shortening of erythrocyte life span, reduction of endogenous erythropoietin synthesis, and bone marrow fibrosis.<sup>23</sup> Furthermore, a variety of uremic retention solutes, such as spermine and furancarboxylic acid, have also been shown to inhibit erythropoiesis.<sup>24,25</sup> It is legitimate to hypothesize that

these inhibitors of erythropoiesis accumulate more in anuric patients than in non-anuric patients. Therefore, the altered protein binding of IS, together with enhanced inflammation, oversecretion of parathyroid hormone, and increased accumulation of other erythropoiesis-inhibiting retention solutes, may partly explain the confounding effect of anuria on the relation between IS and anemia.

There are some limitations to this study. First, as this study is observational and cross-sectional, to deduce a causal relationship from the results is arguable. More longitudinal observations or clinical trials to evaluate the outcome of anemia after reducing serum IS are required to confirm the causality. Second, because the dose of administered ESA in the study was dynamically adjusted to meet governmental guidelines of that time, this modification may yield results not reflective of the true relationship. Third, we found no difference in serum IS levels between non-anuric and anuric patients. As IS arises from the breakdown of tryptophan, nutrient intake may affect its serum levels in CKD patients. Yet, we did not collect patients' dietary data to perform an analysis.

In conclusion, this observational study demonstrated an association between serum IS and the severity of anemia in non-anuric PD patients, but not in anuric subjects, indicating anuria itself may be a confounding factor in relationship between IS and anemia. Further studies are required to elucidate the underlying cause and validate the effect of IS reduction in improving anemia in dialysis patients.

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## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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