

Visceral obesity: A new risk factor for stone disease

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Abstract

Introduction: We examined the relationship between stone disease and the amount of visceral adipose tissue measured with unenhanced computed tomography (CT).

Methods: We included 149 patients with complaints of flank pain and kidney stones detected by CT, from August 2012 to April 2013. In addition, as the control group we included 139 healthy individuals, with flank pain within the same time period, with no previous history of urological disease and no current kidney stones identified by CT. Patients were analyzed for age, gender, body mass index, amount of visceral and subcutaneous adipose tissue, and serum level of low-density lipoprotein and triglyceride.

Results: There were no differences between groups in terms of gender and age ($p = 0.27$ and 0.06 , respectively). Respective measurements for the stone and control groups for body mass index were 29.1 and 27.6 kg/m²; for visceral fat measurement 186.0 and 120.2 cm²; and for subcutaneous fat measurements 275.9 and 261.9 cm² ($p = 0.01$; 0.01 and 0.36 , respectively). Using multivariate analysis, the following factors were identified as increasing the risk of kidney stone formation: hyperlipidemia ($p = 0.003$), hypertension ($p = 0.001$), and ratio of visceral fat tissue to subcutaneous fat tissue ($p = 0.01$). Our study has its limitations, including its retrospective nature, its small sample size, possible selection bias, and missing data. The lack of stone composition data is another major limitation of our study.

Conclusion: The ratio of visceral to subcutaneous adipose tissue, in addition to obesity, hyperlipidemia, and hypertension, was identified as an emerging factor in the formation of kidney stones.

Introduction

The prevalence of urolithiasis is more common in western countries and varies between 4% and 20%. Its incidence changes according to age, gender, and geological regions and this diverse distribution can be explained by race, diet, and climatic differences.¹

Hypertension, hyperlipidemia, and metabolic factors, such as obesity, increase the risk of urolithiasis. Obesity is defined as an abnormal increase in body fat and it is assessed by using the body mass index (BMI). Along with an increase in obesity, we have also experienced an increase in the incidence of associated urolithiasis.² Waist circumference or imaging methods can be used to evaluate visceral adipose tissue.³ The risk of obesity-related diseases can increase and metabolic disorders can occur as a result of an abnormal increase in visceral adipose tissue.⁴

There is no data on whether the amount of visceral adipose tissue is a risk factor for urolithiasis. In this study, we evaluated whether the amount of visceral adipose tissue measured by the unenhanced computed tomography is a risk factor for urolithiasis.

Methods

We retrospectively analyzed the electronic data of 847 patients at our outpatient clinic for flank pain between August 2012 and April 2013. A total of 559 patients were excluded due to previous kidney stone operation or diagnosis of congenital urinary tract anomalies, solitary kidney, hyperparathyroidism, hyperthyroidism, chronic renal failure, liver cirrhosis, cystinuria, or missing data. In the end, we included 149 patients with kidney stones detected with unenhanced computed tomography (CT) examinations of the abdomen at 5-mm slices. This group constituted Group 1, and another 139 healthy individuals with flank pain, but with no history of urological diseases and current kidney stones identified by CT were part of Group 2. Ultimately, 288 subjects were included in the study. Formal approvals were obtained from the local ethics committee.

Data regarding age, gender, and BMI were evaluated. BMI was calculated by dividing a patient's weight in kilograms by height in meters squared. Patient BMI was divided in 3 groups: (1) <24.9 kg/m² as normal; (2) 25 to 29.9 kg/m² as overweight; and (3) >30 kg/m² as obese. Metabolic syndrome was defined as concurrence of BMI >30 kg/m²,

diabetes mellitus (DM), hypertension, and hyperlipidemia.

Using CT imaging, we measured visceral adipose tissue, subcutaneous adipose tissue, the ratio of visceral adipose tissue to total amount of adipose tissue and sections taken from waist circumference at the umbilical level. We did this by determining the values between -190 and -30 Hounsfield units as fixed attenuation range as determined by Yoshizumi and Sjöström, and by using Aquarius iNtuition version 4.4.6.100.2862.^{5,6} The intra-abdominal adipose tissue area reserved within abdominal muscles was the visceral abdominal area (VAA), and the adipose tissue area reserved between abdominal muscles and the skin was subcutaneous abdominal area (SAA) (Fig. 1, Fig. 2). The percentage of VAA, indicating visceral obesity grade, was calculated by the following formula: $VAA\% = (VAA/VAA+SAA) \times 100$. Patients were divided into 3 groups according to their VAA value as $<125 \text{ cm}^2$, $125 \text{ to } 180 \text{ cm}^2$, and $>180 \text{ cm}^2$.

Hyperlipidemia was defined as increased serum levels

of any of lipids, namely total cholesterol (TC), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), and triglycerides (TG).

Windows SPSS 19.0 was used in the data analysis. Chi-square and t-tests were used to evaluate the variables. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to evaluate the effective parameters in urolithiasis. A multivariate model included hyperlipidemia, VAA, VAA %, SAA, hypertension, DM, BMI and VAA groups ($<125 \text{ cm}^2$, $125\text{--}180 \text{ cm}^2$, $>180 \text{ cm}^2$). Statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

Results

The average patient age was 50.09 ± 14.39 (range: 21–93) years in the study group, and 49.1 ± 13.04 (range: 19–91) years in the control group ($p = 0.065$) (Table 1).

There were no significant differences in gender distribution between groups ($p = 0.27$), while significant differences

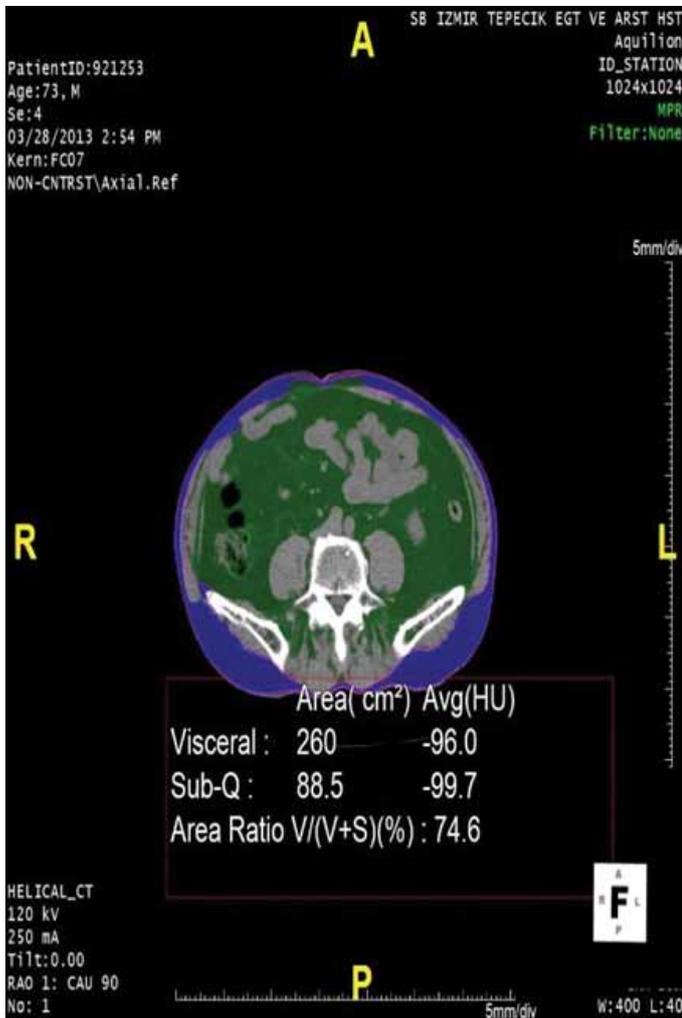


Fig. 1. Patient with wide visceral abdominal area (VAA). Green area: VAA; blue area: SAA.

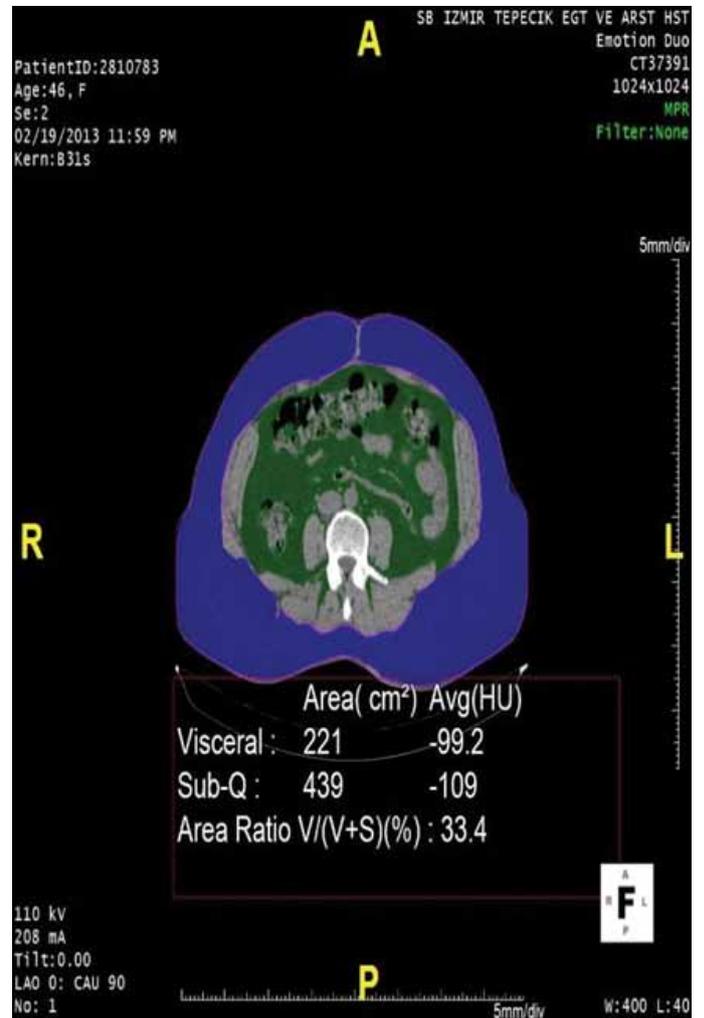


Fig. 2. Patient with wide subcutaneous abdominal area (SAA). Green area: VAA; blue area: SAA.

Table 1. Distribution and comparison of parameters in the study

Parameters	Kidney stone group		Control group		p value
Gender (n)					
Male	76		62		0.27
Female	73		77		
Mean BMI (kg/m ²)	29.1 ± 5.38		27.6 ± 5.15		<0.05
Mean VAA (cm ²)	186.0 ± 72.1		120.2 ± 70.1		<0.05
Mean SAA (cm ²)	275.9 ± 91.6		261.9 ± 87.9		0.36
Mean % VAA	41.2 ± 11.2		35.9 ± 11.7		<0.05
Mean total cholesterol (mg/dL)	216.6 ± 72.3		160.9 ± 51.3		<0.05
Mean HDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	42.5 ± 9.4		50.4 ± 9.6		<0.05
Mean LDL-cholesterol (mg/dL)	131.1 ± 53.1		130.6 ± 28.8		0.65
Mean TG (mg/dL)	222.4 ± 74.1		118.6 ± 39.5		<0.05
BMI (kg/m ²)	n	%	n	%	
<25	31	20.8	69	49.6	<0.05
25–30	47	31.5	31	22.3	<0.05
>30	71	47.7	39	28.1	<0.05
Metabolic syndrome	n	%	n	%	<0.05
	20	13.4	3	2.1	
VAA groups (cm ²)	n	%	n	%	
<125	38	25.5	71	51.0	<0.05
125–180	37	24.8	31	22.3	<0.05
>180	74	49.7	37	26.7	<0.05

BMI: body mass index; VAA: visceral abdominal area; SAA: subcutaneous abdominal area; HDL: high density lipoprotein; LDL: low density lipoprotein; TG: triglyceride.

were found in BMI, VAA, VSA% TC, HDL-C, and TG. In addition, both groups were split into subgroups in terms of BMI and VAA, with significant differences between groups.

The prevalence of hypertension was 47.6% in the kidney stone group, and 10% in the control group ($p < 0.05$). Twenty patients (13.4%) met the criteria of metabolic syndrome from the kidney stone group, and 3 (2.1%) from the control group ($p < 0.05$).

In univariate analysis, we found that urolithiasis, hyperlipidemia, VAA, VAA%, SAA, hypertension, BMI >30 kg/m², VAA >180 cm² were significant risk factors for urolithiasis. In multivariate analysis, however, hyperlipidemia, VAA%, hypertension, VAA >180 cm² were significant factors (Table 2).

Discussion

The prevalence of urolithiasis is 1% to 5% in Asia, 7% in Japan, 5% to 9% in Europe, 12% in Canada, 13% to 15% in the United States, and 20.1% in Saudi Arabia.⁷ The following factors are considered in urolithiasis: age, gender, heredity, body composition, geographic localization, climate, diet, fluid intake, and use of drugs.^{8,9} Although the prevalence of urolithiasis caused by urease-secreting organisms is in black men, overall kidney stone disease is 25% to 30% less common in black men than in white men. Curhan and colleagues have indicated a history of urolithiasis in 25% of patients, and noted that even if environmental and dietary

factors are controlled, the risk of urolithiasis would remain. A significant correlation has been shown between obesity and metabolic syndrome and urolithiasis.^{10,11} In addition, the risk of stone formation with weight gain is higher in women than in men.²

Conflicting results have been reported between kidney stone formation and gender. Urolithiasis has been reported 1.5 to 3 more times in men, and symptomatic urolithiasis

Table 2. Univariate and multivariate analysis results of the parameters regarding kidney stone formation

Parameters	Univariate p value	Multivariate p value
Hyperlipidemia	<0.05	<0.05
VAA	<0.05	0.09
VAA%	<0.05	<0.05
SAA	<0.05	0.675
HT	<0.05	<0.05
DM	0.07	0.067
BMI (kg/m ²)		
<25	0.08	0.97
25–30	0.87	0.11
>30	0.05	0.09
VAA groups (cm ²)		
<125	0.25	0.91
125–180	0.43	0.16
>180	<0.05	<0.05

BMI: body mass index; VAA: visceral abdominal area; SAA: subcutaneous abdominal area; HT: hypertension; DM: diabetes mellitus.

prevalence is 13% in men, and 4% in women.¹ In a study by Cho and colleagues on 712 patients in South Korea, no significant difference was detected between women and men in the incidence of urolithiasis, whereas Daudon and colleagues in 10 617 patients found a higher incidence of urolithiasis in men, in accordance with standard data.^{12,13} In our study, gender was not significant in the incidence of urolithiasis ($p = 0.27$).

The prevalence of obesity is increasing, with more than 1.5 billion overweight and 300 million obese people worldwide in 2005.¹⁴ It is estimated that there will be about 2.25 billion overweight and 700 million obese people in the world in 2015. In various prospective studies, with more than 200 000 study patients, the incidence of urolithiasis correlated with an increase in obesity.^{2,11} In a study conducted in 2010, the risk of kidney stone disease increased with BMI, but with a BMI above BMI 30 kg/m², the risk remained constant.¹⁵ In our study, significant differences were found in univariate analysis regarding BMI, VAA, and VAA%. The incidence of kidney stones has been reported to increase from 20% to 42% as BMI increased.¹⁶ In our study, this rate showed an increase from 31% to 64%. We have found significant differences in BMI between male and female patients in the kidney stone group, and the rate of obese patients was higher in men (77.2%) compared to women (72.6%). Del Vella and colleagues found significantly higher obesity rates in men than in women with urolithiasis.¹⁷ Similar conclusions were found by Daudonet and colleagues.¹⁸ As a result, higher BMI in men means that an increased incidence of kidney stones will also increase in men.

The methods used to evaluate VAA include waist circumference and imaging techniques. Imaging techniques are increasingly being used. Kawasaki and colleagues used ultrasound imaging (USG) and compared it with VAA in CT. Pararenal adipose tissue thickness above 10 mm in USG was equivalent to above 100 cm² on VAA and about 85 cm on waist circumference.^{3,19} VAA especially above 100 cm² has been shown to increase the risk of obesity-related diseases and induce metabolic disorders.^{4,20} VAA over 130 cm² is predictive for cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.²⁰ Zhou and colleagues found a correlation between increased VAA and higher Fuhrman grade in patients with kidney tumour.²¹ The authors compared patients with and without uric acid kidney stones and found significantly higher VAA in the group with uric acid kidney stones, with VAA above 125 cm² in both groups. To our knowledge, there is no study showing higher VAA in people with kidney stones compared to those who do not have kidney stones. We have found significantly higher VAA in patients with kidney stones compared to those who do not.

Hyperlipidemia was detected in more than 30% of patients with kidney stones, and significantly higher lipid levels were detected in this group compared to the patients without kid-

ney stones.^{22,23} Inci and colleagues found significantly higher TC levels in patients with kidney stones compared to those without, and observed an increase in calcium oxalate and uric acid stones.²³ Pathogenesis between hyperlipidemia and kidney stones in rats has been explained by inflammation and damage in renal tubular cells.²⁴ In our study, lipid levels were significantly higher in the kidney stone group.

The prevalence of metabolic syndrome ranges between 8% and 24% in men and between 7% and 43% in women. The average prevalence of metabolic syndrome in women and men are similar; for both sexes, its incidence increases with age.²⁵⁻²⁷ Metabolic syndrome is characterized by increased values of serum glucose and lipids and blood pressure, as well as central obesity. The risk of kidney stone formation increases when 2 or more of these features come together.^{10,28} Jeong and colleagues found that metabolic syndrome and hypertension are independent risk factors in kidney stone disease, but not for the other characteristic parameters of metabolic syndrome.²⁹ In multivariate analysis in our study, hyperlipidemia, hypertension, VAA% and VAA over 180 cm² all contributed to stone formation.

Our study has its limitations, including its retrospective nature, its small sample size, possible selection bias, and missing data. The lack of stone composition data is another major limitation of our study.

Conclusion

The incidence and prevalence of kidney stone disease have been increasing in recent years and definite risk factors have been identified. In our study, we have demonstrated that VAA is a new independent risk factor for urolithiasis. Comprehensive prospective studies are needed to further elucidate the relationship between VAA and urolithiasis.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing financial or personal interests.

This paper has been peer-reviewed.

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