

An acute renal failure case who has recovered from severe congestive heart failure by renal angioplasty

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An 82-year-old woman with coronary artery bypass surgery history in her sixties, had felt palpitation and dyspnea from April 2006. She had entered our hospital for atrial fibrillation (Af) and congestive heart failure (CHF) on October 2006. Her condition had become worse, so she needed to be treated with ventilation and dialysis. Although she took those treatments, her condition had not become better. Therefore, atrio-ventricular block with junction ablation and pacemaker implantation were performed to control heart rate. Next, we wondered acute renal failure might be caused by renal artery stenosis, so renal artery stenosis (RAS) was confirmed with angiography. After renal angioplasty, urine volume increased and her CHF improved. Renal dysfunction is one of the aggravation factors of CHF. In the course of CHF therapy, it is sometimes experienced that renal function becomes worse. It may be necessary to make sure presence of RAS in the case of acute renal failure with CHF. We experienced a case with Af and CHF who needed dialysis due to acute renal failure. We wondered if she had RAS because of responses to our treatment and abdominal CT findings. Renal angioplasty improved renal function and CHF.