In the 98 pts with edOW (Group 1) and in the other 84 (Group 2) we evaluated:

**METHODS:**

- Patients (pts) followed for 36 months.
- Proteinuria (hS-CRP) concentrations and on survival in a cohort of 182 prevalent HD patients with ESRD.
- Aim of the study: to evaluate the effect of edOW on serum C-reactive protein.

**RESULTS:**

- Dialysis overweight (edOW), could be associated to increased chronic inflammation ( hsCRP).
- The correlation was only to some extent is able to predict the content of n-3 PUFA in plasma.
- reported fish intake in patients with ESRD.
- The results indicate that reported fish intake in patients with ESRD.
- The content of n-3 PUFA in plasma phospholipids. The correlation was only association with both cardiovascular and all-cause mortality in HD patients with pre-
- Acylghrelin, desacylghrelin, and obestatin have been identified. Acylghrelin is a potent stimulator of food intake and gastrointestinal motility while desacyl ghrelin exerts opposite effects on food intake and gastrointestinal motility. The effects of obestatin on food intake and gastrointestinal motility have been controversial. Fatty acid-binding protein 4 (FABP4) mainly expressed in adipocytes and macrophages is associated with a reduced risk of SCD and cardiovascular complications in the general population. There is increasing evidence for a role of FABP4 in the pathogenesis of atherosclerosis.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

- edOW and chronic inflammation are directly correlated in HD pts, and both are associated to a greater long-term risk of mortality.