

Review

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Posted Date: 31 December 2024

doi: [10.20944/preprints202412.1188.v2](https://doi.org/10.20944/preprints202412.1188.v2)

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Review

Risk Factors and Potential Treatments for Fatigue in Patients with Advanced CKD: A Narrative Review

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Abstract: Despite the high burden of fatigue in patients with advanced chronic kidney disease (CKD) stage 4-5 including dialysis, little is known about risk factors and treatments for fatigue. This paper provides an overview of measurement, associated risk factors and approaches to alleviate fatigue. Up to now, the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) is the most widely used tool to measure fatigue. Socio-demographic factors, including older age, female, white ethnicity, less education, unemployment and less social support, are risk factors for fatigue. More severe fatigue is related to anemia, protein energy wasting, inflammation, lactic acidosis, comorbidities (including diabetes, cardiovascular disease and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), depression, anxiety, sleep disorders and uremic symptoms such as restless legs syndrome and pruritus. Dialysis treatment, dialysis-related low blood pressure and low dialysis adequacy, contribute to fatigue. Medication, such as β -blockers, antidepressant medication and medication for sleep disorders, are associated with fatigue, either as a result of the underlying condition or side effects. Currently, the principal treatments encompass pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions. The utilization of erythropoiesis-stimulating agent (ESA) for anemia may alleviate fatigue. Physical exercise has been proved to be a promising therapeutic approach. Other potential treatments, such as L-carnitine, sodium bicarbonate, antidepressive medication (such as bupropion), psychological interventions and cold dialysis, require more research. To conclude, further research is needed to better understand the risk factors and underlying mechanism of fatigue, as well as to explore potential treatments for patients with advanced CKD.

Keywords: fatigue; risk factors; treatment; chronic kidney disease; dialysis; symptom burden; patient-reported outcomes

1. Introduction

People with advanced chronic kidney disease (CKD) stage 4-5 including dialysis (D) experience multiple symptoms due to both the disease and its treatment. These symptoms, including but not limited to fatigue, such as sleep disorders, anxiety, pruritus and nausea, are described as 'symptom burden', which not only have adverse effects on health-related quality of life (HRQOL) amongst patients with CKD stage 4-5D, but also have great impact on their clinical outcomes [1-5]. Of the myriad of symptoms experienced by patients with advanced CKD, fatigue is one of the most prevalent and debilitating symptoms [6,7].

Fatigue is a complex, multidimensional symptom, comprising both physical and psychological aspects. Fatigue is generally described as 'extreme and persistent tiredness, weakness or exhaustion physically, psychologically or both' [8,9]. Fatigue is a subjective symptom, encompassing both decreased performance on motor and cognitive tests and perceived fatigue, as assessed by patient-reported measures [10]. Fatigue awareness may originate in the insula. When the body experiences a state of weakness, internal signals from tissues of the body are transmitted to the insula, triggering the sensation of fatigue. Furthermore, fatigue reflects a decline in the capacity for self-motivated

behavior, hindering work tasks and exercise routines. It may also involve a diminished response of the ventral striatum to rewards, as well as damage to fronto-striatal circuits caused by inflammation [11].

The prevalence of fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D varies from 42% to as high as 97% depending on assessment tools and treatment regimen [2,8,12–16], while the equivalent figure in the general population is only 5%-7% [17]. A large cohort study in the Netherlands found that a higher proportion of participants with compared to without CKD had chronic fatigue (22% versus 10%), of whom 31% versus 15% had severe fatigue [18]. With the progress of CKD, the prevalence of fatigue increases [19–21]. Unfortunately, the burden of fatigue even persists in 40%-59% of the kidney transplant recipients, with an average estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) of about 45 mL/min/1.73m² [22–24]. Fatigue causes patients to reduce their daily activities and is associated with higher unemployment [25–27]. Moreover, fatigue is associated with adverse outcomes such as mortality, hospitalization and dialysis initiation [28–31].

However, despite the high burden of fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D, little is known regarding the risk factors for fatigue [32]. Accordingly, the purpose of this narrative review is to present and summarize risk factors affecting the prevalence, severity and progress of fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5 and dialysis separately. By determining which factors affect fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D, effective intervention can be developed, which will improve their health-related quality of life (HRQOL) and reduce adverse outcomes.

2. Measurement of Fatigue

Reliable measurement of fatigue is a key step for establishing prevalence, identifying risk factors, enabling a clear determination of intervention efficacy and improving outcomes in patients with CKD stage 4-5D. However, due to the different definitions of fatigue, there is no consensus on the best tool to measure this multifaceted symptom. Ju *et al.* [33] found that 45 different tools were applied in 140 studies among CKD and hemodialysis (HD) patients. Most studies used a Likert scale to calculate the burden of fatigue. Notable, not all measures were developed specifically for fatigue, as some also evaluate broader outcomes, such as HRQOL and CKD-related symptoms.

The 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) is the most widely used tool to measure generic HRQOL, including fatigue, which shows excellent internal consistency, structural and discriminant validity, especially in dialysis patients [33]. It is designed to assess eight domains of HRQOL, with the vitality scale being one of its components that comprises four items to evaluate fatigue. Therefore, it is easily comprehensible and can be completed rapidly. The limitation of SF-36 vitality scale is that it may not show other negative aspects of fatigue such as weakness, loss of concentration and a less motivated state [6]. The shortened SF-12, covers the same domains as the SF-36. Due to the smaller number of items (the entire scale 12 *vs* 36, the vitality scale 1 *vs* 4), the SF-12 is generally easier to complete than SF-36. Nonetheless, it may sacrifice some details and depth [34].

The Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOL-SF), designed for assessing the HRQOL in patients with CKD [35], provides precise insights but is impractical due to its length [33].

The Functional Assessment of Chronic Illness Therapy-Fatigue (FACIT-F) has strong correlations with the Piper Fatigue Scale (PFS), and both scales are reliable to capture different dimensions of fatigue. However, the FACIT-F may not explain daytime fatigue [36], while the original PFS is too long to complete [37].

The 30-item Dialysis Symptom Index (DSI) can measure valid and reliable kidney disease specific symptoms and its burden. Since 2018 the combined SF-12 and DSI have been used in Dutch dialysis care and recently also in CKD stage 4-5 [38,39]. The Standardized Outcomes in Nephrology-Hemodialysis Fatigue (SONG-HD Fatigue) is valid for HD patients, yet it lacks studies in patients with CKD [40]. These tools provide diverse options, each with strengths and limitations, for fatigue assessment in patients with CKD stage 4-5D.

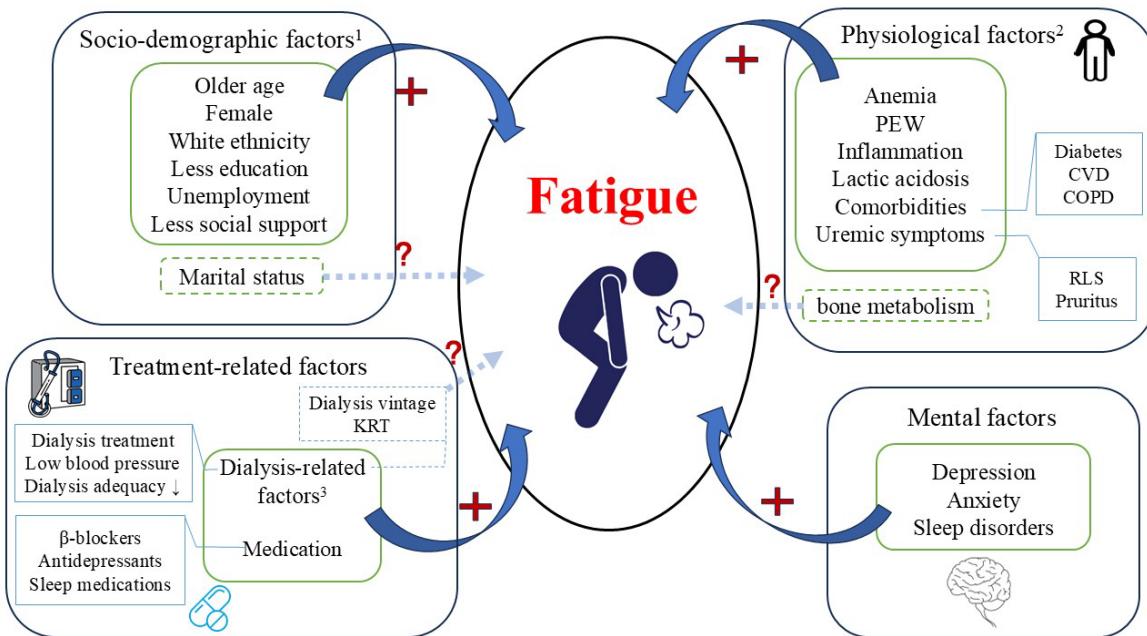


Figure 1. Risk factors for fatigue in patients with advanced CKD. Abbreviations: PEW, protein energy wasting; BP, blood pressure; CVD, cardiovascular disease; COPD, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; RLS, restless legs syndrome; KRT, kidney replacement therapy. Risk factors related with fatigue can be categorized as socio-demographic factors, physiological factors, mental factors and treatment-related factors. ¹Socio-demographic factors: the relation between marital status and fatigue was vague. ²Physiological factors-bone metabolism: evidence regarding the relation between hyperparathyroidism and fatigue is weak. A positive relation between elevated levels of 25(OH) vitamin D and fatigue was observed exclusively among patients >65 years. ³Dialysis-related factors: limited evidence to support the relation between types of KRT and fatigue; the relation between dialysis vintage and fatigue is conflicting.

3. Risk Factors

3.1. Socio-Demographic Factors

3.1.1. Age

A large number of studies showed that higher age was associated with higher prevalence and severity of fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D and kidney transplant recipients [15,24,41–51] (Figure 1). Nonetheless, a study involving 266 patients with CKD with a mean (SD) age of 64±12 years, 56% of whom had CKD stage 4-5, demonstrated that higher age was not associated with fatigue on any fatigue scale [28]. Similarly, contradictory results were found in dialysis patients. Among 123 hemodialysis patients, Zakariya *et al.* [52] reported a U-shaped relation between age and fatigue, showing that those between 31–40 of age group were less likely to experience fatigue compared with those younger than 30 or older than 40 years.

3.1.2. Sex

Multiple studies showed that fatigue was more frequent present in women than in men [41,44,50,52–54]. A possible explanation is that men are more likely to deny physical weakness or adopt strategies that may affect the prevalence and severity of fatigue [55,56]. In addition, women seem to be more sensitive to symptoms compared with men [1]. Nevertheless, some studies found no relation between fatigue and sex [51,57–60].

3.1.3. Ethnicity

In 148 patients with CKD stage 4-5, Gregg *et al.* [28] found no association between fatigue and different ethnicities (white, black or other). However, in dialysis patients and kidney transplant recipients, those with a white ethnicity compared with black or Asian/Pacific Islander patients, experience more severe fatigue [4,24,45,57,58,61,62]. This relation may be influenced by cultural factors, differences in healthcare experiences and social support [57,63]. For example, a study found that black patients scored higher than nonblack patients in terms of social support and spiritual beliefs, which may result in patients reporting fewer symptoms [64].

3.1.4. Education

There is evidence that less education is related with higher level of fatigue in HD patients [46–49,52,65], which might be attributed to lower health literacy with insufficient self-management [66,67]. Those who received higher level of education may understand their condition better and are more compliant to therapy [68]. Patients with low level of education may find it difficult to retrieve relevant health information [69], experience difficulty in enhancing symptom management and recognizing the importance of alleviating fatigue [70].

3.1.5. Employment

A study found that employed compared with unemployed patients with CKD stage 4-5 had an about 50% lower risk to suffer from fatigue [28]. The inverse relation between fatigue and employed status was similar in dialysis patients [15,44,49,65,71,72]. Unemployed patients, compared to those who are employed, may be more focused on their disease due to the absence of work-related distraction. Although studies have identified unemployment as a risk factor for fatigue, it is also plausible that fatigue, in turn, may negatively affect one's willingness to working [15].

3.1.6. Marital Status

Findings related to marital status were inconsistent in dialysis patients. Some studies showed that single compared with married patients had the lowest levels of fatigue in both HD and peritoneal dialysis (PD) [49,51]. Another study conducted in HD patients showed that divorced or widowed patients suffered more from fatigue than married or single patients [48]. However, marital status did not show any protective effect among HD patients in other studies conducted in Asia [60,71]. One possible explanation is that, in Asian compared to American culture, it is more common for family members to take care for each other, even after a divorce [73].

3.1.7. Social Support

A high level of social support is another key factor linked to reduced fatigue in HD patients and kidney transplant recipients [9], although most studies were small, involving fewer than 100 patients. Social support may be a modifiable psychosocial factor that is important for survival [74]. Akin *et al.* [49] found that as levels of loneliness and fatigue increased, the self-care abilities of HD patients declined.

3.2. Physiological Factors

3.2.1. Anemia

Studies conducted in patients with CKD stage 4-5 suggested that anemia was related with higher levels of fatigue [28,75]. Also, a positive relation between fatigue and anemia was found in several studies including both HD and PD patients [4,50,75]. In contrast, some studies did not find any relation between hemoglobin (Hb) level and fatigue in dialysis patients [44,47,51,59]. Deficiency of iron may be a confounding factor. Motonishi *et al.* [76] reported that iron deficiency was identified as a risk factor regarding severity of fatigue even in the absence of anemia.

Anemia is a risk factor for fatigue due to decreased arterial oxygen carrying capacity and impaired total body oxygen delivery [77]. The 2012 Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) guideline about anemia provided recommendations on the hemoglobin targets in patients with CKD stage 4-5D. It advised that Hb concentration should not exceed 11.5 g/dL, while it also pointed that patients may have improvements in HRQOL at Hb concentration ranges from 11.5-13.0 g/dL [78]. According to Guedes *et al.* [79], achieved Hb higher or equal than 13g/dL compared to lower than 13g/dL on follow-up demonstrated a relatively larger reduction in fatigue (effect sizes: 0.21 [95% CI: 0.08–0.35] vs 0.09 [95% CI: 0.02–0.16]). Nevertheless, most of the evidence is poor [78,80]. Among patients with CKD stage 4, a study revealed that a target Hb of 13.5 g/dL was associated with increased risk of CVD, progression to renal replacement therapy (RRT) and hospitalization for RRT [81]. Interestingly, a previous study reported that the optimal target hemoglobin level in kidney transplant recipients may be up to 12.5-13.0 g/dL, which is higher than recommended in CKD [82], as cardiovascular mortality and morbidity may increase when this critical value is exceeded [83].

3.2.2. Protein Energy Wasting (PEW)

PEW is a state of metabolic and nutritional disorder that is intricately linked to malnutrition and inflammation [84] (Figure 2). PEW is commonly prevalent in patients with advanced CKD, particularly those undergoing dialysis. Importantly, patients with PEW are prone to fatigue, as it may lead to muscle mass loss, as well as a decline in protein and energy stores [84,85].

Body mass index (BMI) may be an indicator of PEW status. Maruyama *et al.* [15] found that among 194 hemodialysis patients with a mean BMI of 23 ± 4 kg/m², higher BMI was associated with less fatigue. Nevertheless, BMI is not an ideal indicator of muscle mass, since it cannot distinguish lean mass from fat mass, or characterize body fat distribution [86]. Thus, several studies reported a conflicting result that severity of fatigue and impairment of physical function were positively related with higher BMI among HD and PD patients with a mean BMI of 27 ± 7 kg/m², as well as kidney transplant recipients with a mean BMI of 27 ± 5 kg/m² [57,58,87]. Moreover, the relation between BMI and outcomes may be influenced by age, since BMI cannot fully reflect the increase in fat mass and decrease in muscle mass that occur with age. Hoogeveen *et al.* [88] found that obesity in younger patients with CKD stage 4-5 (<65 years) and being underweight in older patients (≥ 65 years) were risk factors for adverse outcomes, compared with those with a normal BMI (20–24 kg/m²).

It is worth noting that malnutrition is both a contributing factor to PEW and a consequence of PEW. Inadequate intake of protein and energy can lead to PEW, while PEW can lead to further depletion of protein stores, decreased appetite and food intake, exacerbating malnutrition [84] (Figure 2). A study found that reduced lean tissue index, as an indicator of muscle mass loss and a reflection of malnutrition, was a risk factor for fatigue in kidney transplant recipients [24]. Furthermore, hypoalbuminemia may be the result of inadequate protein intake, which may contribute to malnutrition and skeletal muscle loss resulting in fatigue. There are a number of studies in patients with CKD stage 4-5D showing an inverse relation between albumin and fatigue [12,41,42,45,46]. Debnath *et al.* [47] showed an inverse relation between fatigue severity and normalized protein catabolic rate (nPCR) among HD patients, but not with serum albumin.

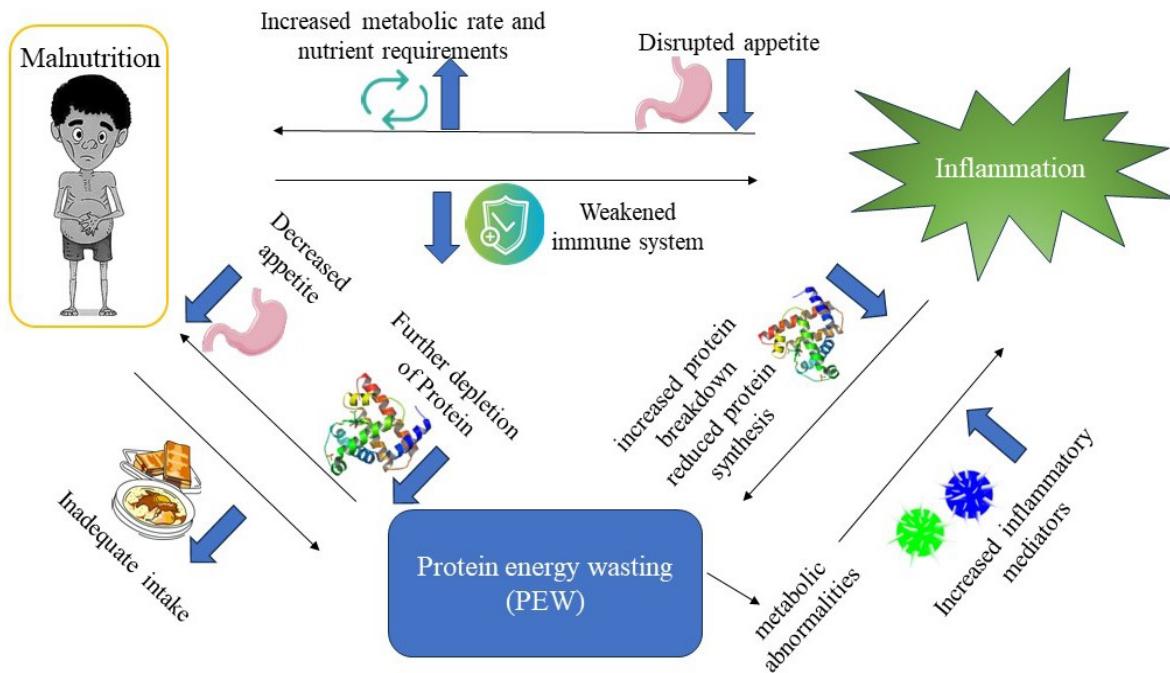


Figure 2. Interplay of PEW, malnutrition, and inflammation.

3.2.3. Inflammation

Inflammatory biomarkers, such as increased levels of CRP and IL-6, as well as decreased levels of albumin, are associated with more severe fatigue in patients with advanced CKD. Previous studies including patients with CKD stage 4-5D and kidney transplant recipients demonstrated that fatigue was positively related with a higher CRP level [24,57,58,89]. IL-6 is also positively related to fatigue in studies conducted in HD and PD patients [58,90]. As a mediator of inflammatory processes, trimethylamine N-oxide (TMAO) has been found to be positively associated with fatigue in 795 patients with CKD stage 4-5 [53]. Inflammatory cytokines may contribute to fatigue either directly through the central nervous system or indirectly through sleep disturbances and psychological disorders [91]. Gregg *et al.* [89] found that fatigue in 103 patients with CKD stage 4-5 was correlated with higher levels of high-sensitivity CRP, but not with IL-6, albumin, or prealbumin. In contrast, Wang *et al.* [90] reported that fatigue in HD patients was associated with higher levels of IL-6 and lower levels of albumin, but not with CRP. This inconsistency may stem from differences in the study populations, with the former including nondialysis patients and the latter involving HD patients.

3.2.4. Bone Metabolism

Most studies found that calcium, phosphorus and parathyroid hormone (PTH) were not related to fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D [28,45,58,92]. However, one study showed that hyperparathyroidism was weakly associated with fatigue in 511 HD patients, but the effect was very small [72]. Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD) can result in different degrees of high-turnover or low-turnover bone diseases, leading to joint and muscle pain which may increase fatigue [93].

Furthermore, Pang *et al.* [94] reported that higher levels of serum 25(OH) vitamin D was negatively associated with fatigue in HD patients ≥ 65 years but not in those < 65 years. This finding may be explained by lower levels of Klotho with higher age. The α -Klotho protein is the receptor for Fibroblast Growth Factor-23 (FGF23), regulating phosphate homeostasis. With age, reduced expression of the Klotho gene leads to hyperphosphatemia, consequently leading to a deficiency in calcitriol (1,25-hydroxyvitamin D), along with increased inflammation. Ultimately, this progression may lead to vascular calcification, muscle loss, and fatigue [95]. In elderly, the interplay between

Klotho and calcium-phosphate metabolism may magnify the role of 25(OH) vitamin D in relation to fatigue, compared to younger patients.

3.2.5. Lactic Acidosis

A study found that higher levels of lactic acid were associated with increased fatigue in HD patients [96]. The decline in kidney function, along with the presence of comorbidities such as cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and complications like renal anemia, can lead to tissue hypoxia, which in turn promotes lactate production. [77,97]. The accumulation of lactic acid and the resulting decrease in cellular pH are thought to contribute to muscle fatigue [98].

3.2.6. Comorbidities

Diabetes

Previous studies showed that diabetes is related to the presence of fatigue in both patients with CKD stage 4-5 and hemodialysis patients [28,45]. Furthermore, Biniaz *et al.* [60] found that HD patients with diabetic kidney disease had higher fatigue scores compared with patients with other causes of kidney failure. Diabetes-related fatigue can be attributed to physiological factors, including hypo- or hyperglycemia; psychological factors, such as diabetes-related emotional distress; and lifestyle factors, such as sedentary lifestyle and obesity [99].

Cardiovascular Disease (CVD)

CVD affects the vast majority of patients with CKD stage 4-5D. Jhamb *et al.* [12] reported that the presence of CVD was independently associated with increased fatigue in patients with CKD, half of whom had CKD stage 5D. Patients with CVD may suffer from hypoxemia, sleep disorders and inflammation, resulting in fatigue [100].

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

The prevalence of CKD in patients with COPD ranges from 7% to 53% [101]. In kidney transplant recipients, the prevalence of COPD is higher than that in healthy controls: 25% *vs* 10% [102]. Furthermore, a study found that obstructive lung disease more than doubles the risk of severe fatigue in kidney transplant recipients [102]. Peters *et al.* [103] found that the proportion of patients with severe fatigue doubled during a 4-year follow-up, even if the degree of obstructive lung disease remained stable. Therefore, other physical or psychological factors, play also a causal role in the prevalence of fatigue [104]. Finally, the relation between the increasing number of comorbidities and higher levels of fatigue has been widely investigated among patients with CKD stage 4-5 and HD patients [25,28,45,48,49,57,71,96].

3.2.7. Uremic Symptoms

Several studies have highlighted the adverse impact of complications of CKD on fatigue in dialysis patients. Unruh *et al.* [105] found that severe restless legs syndrome was related not only with sleep disturbances, but also with reduced physical functioning and well-being among 669 HD patients and 225 PD patients. The Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS) reported that among 9,964 HD patients, those with extreme pruritus had 5.2 times higher odds of experiencing fatigue compared to patients without pruritus [106]. This is likely due to the increased susceptibility of pruritus patients to develop sleep disorders, which may contribute to lower HRQOL [107]. Additionally, a study by Zuo *et al.* [72] identified cramping, headache, chest tightness, whole-body pain and decreased appetite as risk factors for fatigue in HD patients.

3.3. Mental Factors

3.3.1. Depression and Anxiety

Numerous studies conducted in HD patients, PD patients and kidney transplant recipients have demonstrated a strong association between depression and increased fatigue [9,12,24,44,47,52,108–111]. Fatigue and depression share similar manifestations, as depression often presents as lethargy, weakness and tiredness [9]. Some studies have also reported a positive association between fatigue and anxiety in HD patients [52,108]. Additionally, being anxious about changes in body appearance after undergoing dialysis [48] and physical damage [62] have been positively correlated with fatigue.

Depression and anxiety are closely linked, and mental factors play a crucial role in fatigue. Although Letchmi *et al.* [59] found no association between depression, anxiety and fatigue, this may be due to the small sample size (103 patients) and Asian cultural factor, as individuals in Asian cultures may feel ashamed to admit mental health issues [112].

3.3.2. Sleep Disorders

Sleep disorders, such as insomnia and obstructive sleep apnea, are among the most common symptoms (49%-80%) in patients with CKD stage 4-5, particularly those on dialysis [113,114]. Previous studies showed a strong association between sleep disorders and fatigue in both patients with CKD stage 4-5D and kidney transplant recipients [12,24,45,46,48,52,71,115], as sleep disturbances can lead to daytime sleepiness and poor concentration. A study by Jhamb *et al.* [12] found that poor self-reported sleep quality was related to excessive daytime sleepiness and fatigue. Additionally, studies found that sleep deprivation elevates levels of inflammatory cytokines, such as IL-6, TNF and IL-1, which amplify inflammatory pathways and impair leukocyte function. This disruption of immune homeostasis may contribute to heightened fatigue [6,116].

3.4. Treatment-Related Factors

3.4.1. Dialysis

An important factor that cannot be ignored is the negative impact which dialysis treatment itself may have on fatigue. Post-dialysis fatigue (PDF) is a common and incapacitating symptom in hemodialysis patients [42,43,96,117]. Debnath *et al.* [47] and Maruyama *et al.* [15] found that patients were more fatigued on dialysis days than on non-dialysis days, that cannot be explained by other factors. Complications such as low blood pressure and excessively rapid ultrafiltration rate during dialysis that were associated with unstable hemodynamic changes may contribute to fatigue on dialysis days [96,117].

Low blood pressure related to dialysis, such as post-dialysis low mean arterial pressure (MAP), post-dialysis low diastolic blood pressure, and intradialytic hypotension (IDH) are risk factors for post-dialysis fatigue [117]. Low MAP after hemodialysis leads to hypoperfusion of vital organs and prolongs recovery time of the brain and heart, which contributes to fatigue in HD patients [111]. A study found that increased extracellular water (ECW) after hemodialysis was associated with higher levels of fatigue, possibly due to IDH that hinders fluid removal, which then leads to longer recovery time after hemodialysis [111].

Regarding dialysis adequacy, previous studies found that higher dialysis adequacy (as measured by Kt/V or urea reduction ratio (URR)) was positively related with daily activity and negatively related with fatigue [42,44]. However, other studies failed to find such a relation [50,92]. Residual kidney function (RKF) may also have a beneficial effect regarding fatigue, but this information is unfortunately frequently not available in clinical studies.

Regarding types of kidney replacement therapy (KRT), a few studies found that patients undergoing PD experienced the highest levels of fatigue and the lowest levels of activity compared to patients receiving HD and kidney transplant recipients [41], while the majority of the studies did not show a relation between types of KRT and fatigue [15,58,118,119]. Patients with better RKF may

prefer PD over HD, meanwhile, PD is considered to preserve RKF better than HD [120]. Better RKF is associated with a better HRQOL including lower levels of fatigue in dialysis patients [121]. Many studies regrettably disregarded the influence of RKF, potentially compromising the assessment of disparities between dialysis modalities.

The hemodialysis (HEMO) study showed that among patients with an average dialysis vintage of 4 years, those with a longer dialysis vintage experienced lower level of fatigue (Adjusted odds ratio 0.97, $P = 0.02$). It should be noted that the study participants may represent a self-selected cohort of patients who are comparatively healthier than those who did not survive long enough to be enrolled in the study [45]. However, another study revealed that severity of fatigue did not reduce linearly with an increase in dialysis vintage. [62]. Although fatigue may alleviate with the decrease of uremic toxins after starting dialysis, its positive effects may be outweighed by the negative effects of declining RKF with the increase of dialysis vintage.

3.4.2. Medication

Polypharmacy is common in patients with CKD stage 4-5D and associated with adverse outcomes [122]. Up to now, only a small number of studies have explored the relation between medication and fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D. Among 148 patients with CKD stage 4-5, Gregg *et al.* [28] reported that the use of β -blockers was associated with increased fatigue measured by the SF-12. It may be attributed to CVD or the side effects of β -blockers [123]. Additionally, β -blockers is positively associated with depression and sleep disorders [124], which may consequently contribute to fatigue.

Gregg *et al.* [28] found that using antidepressant medication compared to those without, was associated with more fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5 and major depressive disorder (MDD). Likewise, in HD patients and PD patients, Jhamb *et al.* [58] found the similar relation. Next to collinearity between depression and fatigue, the modulation of norepinephrine, serotonin, and/or dopamine-receptor activity by antidepressants may lead to sleep disorders and muscle weakness [125].

The association between medication use for sleep disorders and fatigue was reported by Jhamb *et al.* [45]. This could be attributed to sleep disorders as a risk factor for fatigue or side effects of the medication.

4. Potential Treatments

Since the etiology of fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D is unclear, and the risk factors for fatigue are inconsistent and contradictory, currently there is no universally accepted treatment strategies. Multidisciplinary synergistic therapy may be ideal as fatigue is multifactorial and multidimensional. Taken together, treatment of fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D includes pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions.

4.1. Pharmacological Interventions

4.1.1. ESA

A study showed that in both HD and PD patients, the treatment of anemia with ESA can decrease the levels of fatigue [15]. However, a prospective trial for patients with CKD stage 4 failed to find the differences in the degree of fatigue between ESA group and placebo group by using the SF-36 (mean change in the score for energy, 3 ± 10 points *vs* 2 ± 10 points; $P = 0.20$; mean change in the score for physical functioning, 1 ± 9 *vs* 1 ± 9 ; $P = 0.51$) [126].

Although the 2012 KDIGO guideline suggests the general timing for initiating ESA therapy is a Hb 9-10 g/dL in dialysis patients and < 10 g/dL in CKD stage 3-5, it also recommends individualized treatment and Hb targets to achieve better HRQOL, especially to alleviate fatigue symptom [78,79]. Nevertheless, use of ESA may result in higher risk of CVD, progression of CKD and death. Minutolo

et al. [127] found that risk of progression of CKD and death was higher when the dose of ESA was >105 IU/kg/week in 480 patients with CKD stage 4-5. Another study showed that HD patients using high-dose ESA suffered higher risk of death and CVD ($\geq 20,000$ U/week vs $< 20,000$ U/week) [128]. Importantly, age, comorbidities including malignancy, CVD should also be taken into account when deciding to start or not and choosing the appropriate dose of ESA and Hb target.

Among kidney transplant recipients, a previous review reported that ESA treatment of anemia should be initiated as soon as possible, meanwhile the Hb target was higher than that in CKD and may be up to 12.5-13.0 g/dL [82], albeit there is few research on the optimal dose of ESA for this group.

Furthermore, it is noteworthy that oral hypoxia-inducible factors (HIF) stabilizers are now available to manage anemia in people with CKD stage 4-5D, yet the effects of HIF on fatigue is uncertain compared with ESA [129].

4.1.2. L-Carnitine (LC)

LC plays a vital role in the procedure of oxidation of fatty acids, and it is also vital in energy metabolism. However, due to acute removal of carnitine during dialysis and malnutrition, carnitine is deficient, leading to impaired muscle energetics and fatigue in HD patients [130]. LC supplementation has been recommended in dialysis patients for reducing fatigue and muscle weakness, and improving poor physical exercise, as it may mitigate insulin resistance, inflammation, and protein wasting [131,132].

4.1.3. Sodium Bicarbonate

Metabolic acidosis (MA) is a common complication in patients with CKD stage 4-5D [133]. Sodium bicarbonate supplementation is a reasonable approach to tackle this issue. Correction of MA may be able to improve or prevent the supervening muscle wasting and weakness [134]. A study conducted by Abramowitz *et al.* [135] in 20 patients with CKD (mean eGFR is 33 ± 9 ml/min per 1.73 m²), found that sodium bicarbonate supplementation could improve lower extremity muscle strength.

4.1.4. Antidepressant Medication

While antidepressant medication is considered a risk factor for fatigue due to side effects [125], it is important to acknowledge that depression itself is also a risk factor for fatigue. Therefore, seeking antidepressant medication with fewer side effects may alleviate both depression and fatigue. Hedayati *et al.* [136] failed to find improvement in fatigue comparing sertraline, a Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor (SSRI), versus placebo in 103 patients with CKD stage 4-5 and MDD. Another study demonstrated that bupropion, a dual noradrenaline and dopamine reuptake inhibitor, may be superior to SSRI in alleviating sleepiness and fatigue in remitted MDD patients [137]. Nonetheless, the impact of bupropion on fatigue in patients with CKD stage 4-5D and MDD remains uncertain.

4.2. Nonpharmacological Interventions

4.2.1. Physical Activity

Physical activity with appropriate intensity may improve fatigue. Some studies revealed that exercise was positively associated with reduced fatigue severity [57,58,71,72]. During a nine-month hybrid intradialytic exercise program, aerobic and resistance exercise training was found to be a safe and effective approach to improve symptoms of fatigue in 20 HD patients [138]. Another exercise study (N=20) including 2 daily 10-minute home walking sessions on the non-dialysis day demonstrated that active lifestyle could assist HD patients improving fatigue and maintaining better physical function over a 2-year period [139].

Even though exercise programs for patients with CKD stage 4-5D have been introduced for many years, their use is still not widespread. For one thing, the relation between exercise and fatigue

is likely to be bidirectional. Fatigue has been perceived as the exercise barrier and it leads to limited physical activity and exercise [140]. For another, the exercise programs are strenuous for patients with severe comorbidities and should be personalized. Therefore, many kidney units are unwilling to offer exercise therapy in order to avoid occurrence of adverse events [141]. Nevertheless, a recent clinical trial conducted in 693 HD patients, including those with frailty, found that exercise could improve physical function while avoiding adverse events [142].

4.2.2. Psychological Interventions

In addition to antidepressant medication, psychological interventions seem promising in treating depression and fatigue. According to some meta-analyses, cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) may improve quality of life and alleviate fatigue while reducing depressive symptoms for dialysis patients with moderate-certainty evidence [143,144]. Moreover, with the progress of technology, a study found that internet-based self-help CBT (ICBT) is also a plausible approach that was effective in HD patients [145].

Problem solving therapy (PST) may be another effective psychotherapy to alleviate depressive symptoms for depression in HD patients ≥ 60 years [146]. However, Nadort *et al.* [147] reported that Internet-based version of PST (IPST) did not show any improvement in decreasing depressive symptoms compared with usual care in HD patients.

4.2.3. Dialysis

Among patients with advanced CKD, although dialysis itself might be a risk factor for fatigue, the EQUAL study demonstrated that fatigue improved after initiation of dialysis among older patients (mean (SD) age was 76 (6) years) [2]. ECW may be related to fatigue in dialysis patients, hence the improvement in fatigue following dialysis may be attributed to the alleviation of fluid overload [111].

Among HD patients, cold dialysis was found to relieve the symptom of fatigue [148], as cooling the dialysate below 36.5°C possibly improves hemodynamic stability and systolic blood pressure during the therapy. Azar *et al.* [149] found that patients felt more energetic after dialysis with cool dialysate. It should be noted that there are some potential side effects related to long-term use of cooled dialysate, including shivering, cramps, and decreased URR [150].

4.2.4. Aromatherapy

Aromatherapy utilizes concentrated essential oils derived from herbs, flowers, and other botanical sources for therapy [151]. It is applied through inhalation or massage methods to alleviate symptoms, with sessions ranging from 2 to 60 minutes [152]. Several meta-analyses have concluded that both compound and single essential oils, such as lavender and citrus aurantium essential oils, effectively reduce fatigue in hemodialysis patients [152–154]. Aromatic inhalation may induce the release of endorphins, enkephalins, and noradrenaline through the stimulation of the olfactory system and lymphatic system, promoting relaxation. Aromatic massage, on the other hand, may enhance blood circulation, relax muscles, and relieve fatigue by acting on the skin and lymphatic system [155]. However, the mechanism of aromatherapy remains unclear, and there is ongoing debate regarding the optimal type, concentration, administration method, and duration of essential oils for fatigue improvement.

5. Challenges and Future Areas of Study

Fatigue is highly prevalent in patients with advanced CKD. Despite the high burden of fatigue and its negative impact on outcomes, this symptom is frequently under-reported, under-recognized, under-estimated, and consequently under-treated [156]. There are many reasons contributing to the current diagnostic and therapeutic dilemma.

First, considerable uncertainty still exists about the relation between risk factors and fatigue. Since fatigue is multifactorial, and it often interacts with other complications and comorbidities, identifying plausible causal associations is challenging. A further study with more focus on etiology and pathophysiology is therefore suggested.

Second, compared to HD patients, there are relatively few studies on fatigue among patients with CKD stage 4-5 and PD patients. Moreover, there is a paucity of research comparing fatigue before and after initiation of dialysis. Therefore, future studies should be undertaken in these populations in order to provide evidence to support symptom management of fatigue.

Last, there are limitations in fatigue management studies, including the absence of standard measurement of fatigue, small sample size, selection bias and/or limited follow-up. These limitations are not conducive to the evaluation and comparison of various approaches. Consequently, future studies identifying standard measurement of fatigue and developing more targeted interventions are warranted.

6. Conclusions

Fatigue is a commonly reported and important symptom among patients with advanced CKD. However, research on this issue is still in its early stages. Although various scales are available to measuring fatigue, such as SF-36, SF-12, KDQOL-SF, FACIT-F, PFS and DSI, the absence of a clear consensus on the definition of fatigue has led to a lack of a universally accepted tool for assessing this complex symptom. Risk factors for fatigue in patients with advanced CKD are multiple and complex. Socio-demographic factors such as older age, female gender, white ethnicity, lower education levels, unemployment and less social support are associated with increased risk of fatigue. Physiological factors contributing to fatigue include anemia, PEW, inflammation, lactic acidosis, comorbidities (e.g., diabetes, CVD, and COPD), and uremic symptoms (e.g., RLS and pruritus). Mental health risk factors related to fatigue are depression, anxiety and sleep disorders. Treatment-related risk factors for fatigue include dialysis, dialysis-related low blood pressure and insufficient dialysis adequacy, and medications (e.g., β -blockers, antidepressants and medication for sleep disorders). However, some previous findings are inconsistent, and evidence regarding the mechanisms underlying fatigue in the CKD stage 4-5D population remains insufficient.

Currently, pharmacological and nonpharmacological interventions have been used to decrease levels of fatigue. Individualized anemia treatment and physical activity are the most promising approaches. Other pharmacological interventions (e.g., LC, sodium bicarbonate, and antidepressants) and nonpharmacological interventions (e.g., psychological interventions and cool dialysate), are still being studied. Given the severe burden of fatigue and uncertainty about the treatment, future studies are needed to identify the risk factors associated with fatigue, which will be crucial for identifying high-risk patients earlier and developing more effective interventions.

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