

# Home Hemodialysis Prescriptions

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# Home Dialysis Prescriptions

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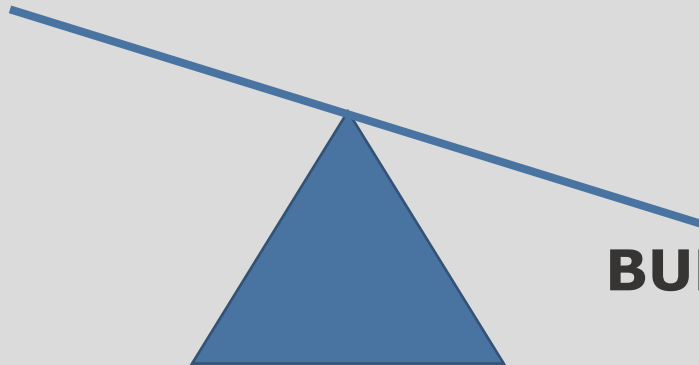
- Solute removal
  - Electrolytes
  - Small solute – urea
  - Middle molecules
- Fluid removal
- Quality of life
  - Maximize benefit and minimize burden of therapy

# Why do patients stay on home dialysis?

## The benefit outweighs the burden!

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**BENEFIT**



**BURDEN**

**Always minimize burden and maximize benefit**

**Burden = everything associated with treatment!**

**Patient – centric: TEAM EFFORT!**

# What is adequate dialysis if achieving a target $Kt/V$ is not a sufficient measurement?

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- Sense of well being (patient reported QOL)
- Functional and cognitive status
- BP and volume control
- Middle molecule clearance
- Nutrition
- Bone and mineral metabolism
- Acid base balance
- Inflammation
- Anemia
- Cardiovascular risks/lipid control
- Small solute clearance

Patients meet their goals  
and not necessarily ours.

# What is $Kt/V$ ?

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- $KT$  = dialysis dose = liters of dialysate that are completely saturated with urea ( $D/P_{\text{urea}} = 1$ )
- $V$  = volume distribution of urea

# What is Kt for an in-center HD patient?

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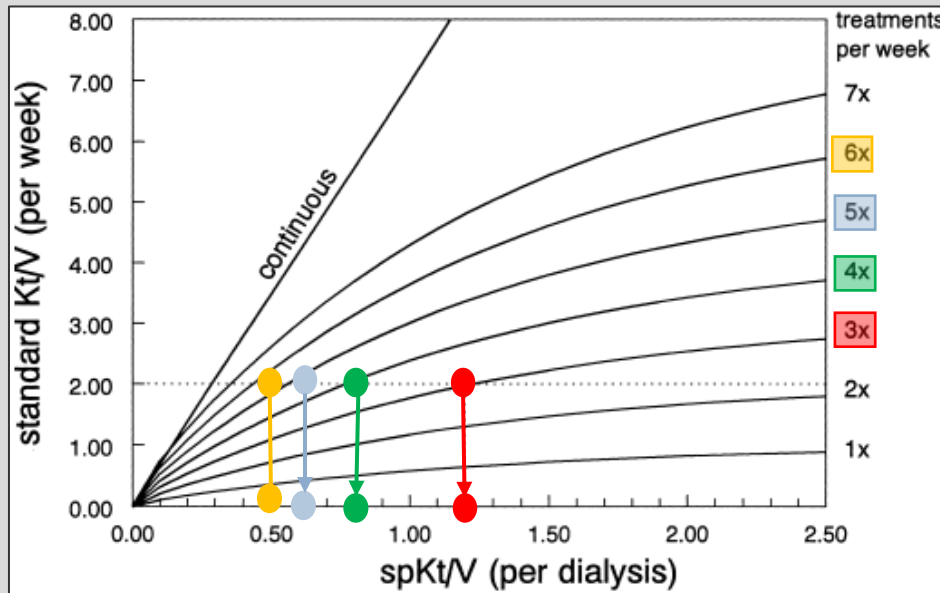
- If  $Kt/V = 1.4$
- Weight = 100 Kg
- TBW = 50L
- $Kt = (1.4)(50) = 70 \text{ L}$
- At  $Q_d$  600 mL/min, for 4 hours (240 min), dialysate volume is ~144 liters
- How saturated with urea is the dialysate?
  - $\sim 70/144 = 0.5$
- When we change  $Kt/V$  for an in-center HD patient by changing  $Q_b$  or  $Q_d$  we are changing the amount of dialysate we use and/or how well saturated it is

# std Kt/V Target is 2.0 (weekly)

Gotch FA. Nephrol Dial Transplant. 1998;13(suppl 6): 10-14.

$stdKt/V$

$$= 168 * [1 - \exp(-eKt/V)]/t/[1 - \exp(-eKt/V)eKt/V + 168/N/t - 1]$$



Target spKt/V to achieve STD Kt/V > 2

	6 days	5 days	4 days
sp Kt/V	0.5	0.6	0.8

# NxStage Therapy System

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**Bags: Sterile Fluid\***



**PureFlow: Batch dialysate production\*\***

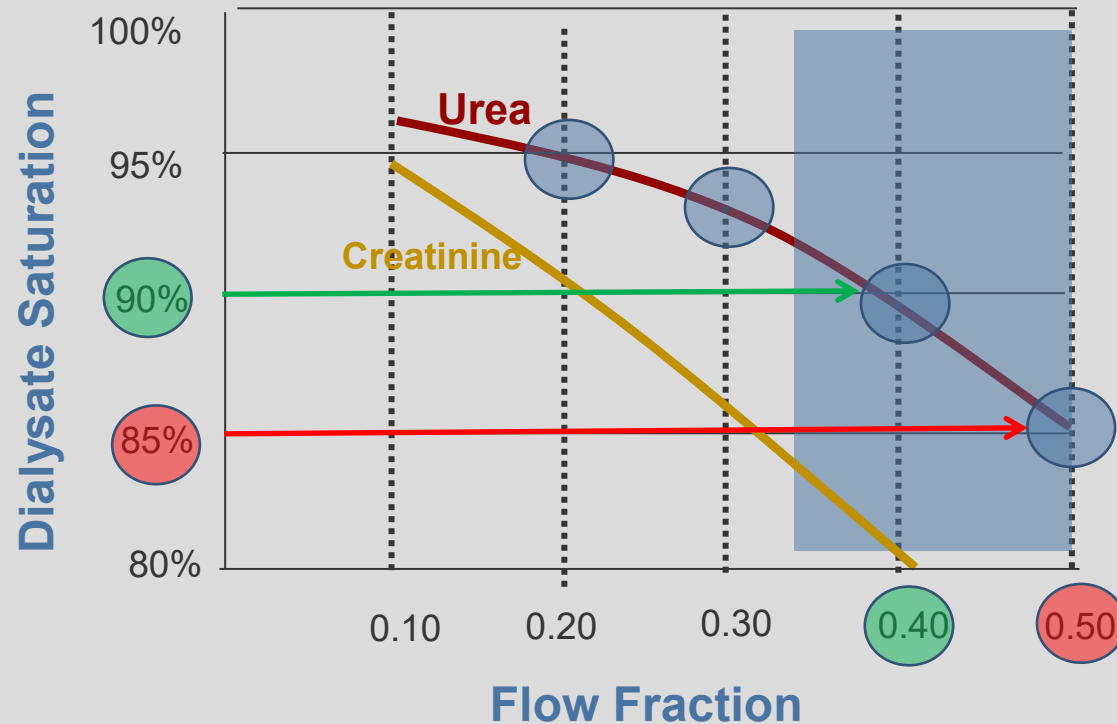


\*Just like PD

\*\*Limited options – like PD



# FF ( $Q_d/Q_b$ ) and dialysate saturation: Leypoldt et al. ASN. 2005



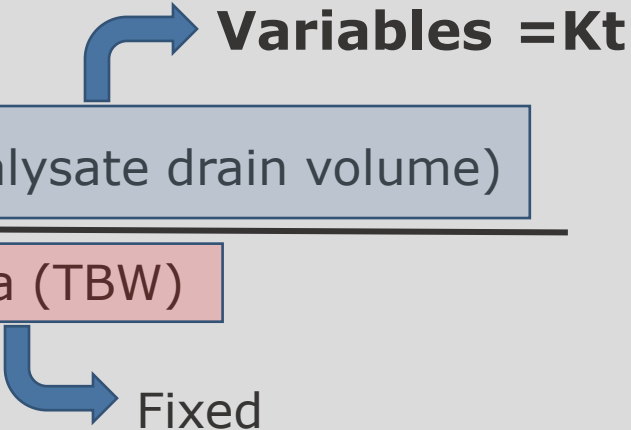
To achieve 85% saturation flow fraction,  $Q_d/Q_b$ , needs to be about 0.5 (50%)

# How could we estimate prescription volume and fluid saturation (FF) to achieve target spKt/V for NxStage?

## Peritoneal Dialysis

$$\text{Kt/V}_{\text{urea}} = \frac{(\text{D/P}_{\text{urea}})(\text{Dialysate drain volume/day})(7 \text{ days})}{V_{\text{D}}\text{Urea (TBW)}} \\ (\text{Per week})$$

spKt/V  
NxStage  
(per tx) = 
$$\frac{(\text{D/P}_{\text{urea}})(\text{Dialysate drain volume})}{V_{\text{D}}\text{Urea (TBW)}}$$



**Variables = Kt**

**Fixed**

**$\text{D/P}_{\text{urea}}$  is percent saturation and is determined by flow fraction**

# NxStage: Time of therapy is a dependent variable

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- We Order:
  - Dialysate Volume
  - UF
  - Blood Flow ( $Q_b$ )
  - Flow Fraction ( $Q_d/Q_b$ )
  - Machine sets dialysate flow rate
    - If blood flow decreases then dialysate flow rate decreases
  - UF is included in the dialysate drain volume. If more UF then longer treatment time

# Flow Fraction:

## Relationship between dialysate volume, UF volume, $Q_b$ and FF ( $Q_d/Q_b$ )

Assume fixed  $Q_b$  unless stated otherwise

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### Treatment time increases with:

Larger dialysate volume (fixed FF)

Greater UF (fixed FF)

Lower FF (fixed volume)

Slower  $Q_b$

### Treatment time decreases with:

Smaller dialysate volume (fixed FF)

Less UF (fixed FF)

Higher FF (fixed volume)

Faster  $Q_b$

# Traditional Technology: Fresenius 2008K@home

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- All modalities
- Online monitoring
- Reliable technology
- Requires electrical/plumbing modifications
- **Requires separate water treatment**
  - Additional RO machine
  - Requires machine disinfection
  - Monthly water and dialysate cultures
- Increase in water/electric bills



# Traditional Technology: Fresenius 2008K@home – SDHD Rx

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- **Clearance**

- Qb 400; Qd 600 (2.5 hr treatment  $spKt/V \sim 0.8$  )

- **Time on therapy**

- 2.5 hours (minimum 12 hours/week)

- **Potassium**

- Adjust accordingly

- **Bicarbonate**

- Adjust accordingly

- **Calcium**

- Adjust accordingly

- **Heparin**

- Bolus 1500-3000 units

# Cases

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# NxStage LDVA Prescriptions

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- For SDHD: Pick a reasonable dialysate volume, according to patient weight, and a reasonable flow fraction. Then measure  $\text{spKt/V}$  (and calculate  $\text{stdKt/V}$ ). If you do not achieve target  $\text{spKt/V}$  change flow fraction or dialysate volume or both and measure  $\text{spKt/V}$  again.
- Example of reasonable initial prescriptions for 5 treatments/week:

## **Dialysate volume**

<b>Small: (&lt;70 kg)</b>	<b>20 liters</b>
<b>Medium: (70-85 kg)</b>	<b>25 liters</b>
<b>Large: (&gt;85 kg)</b>	<b>30 liters</b>

## **Flow fraction**

**About 0.40 or 40% (saturation will be ~90%)**