

Online conductivity monitoring of dialysis adequacy versus Kt/V derived from urea reduction ratio: A prospective study from a Saudi center

Khalid Al Saran¹

Alaa Sabry²

Mamdouh Abdulghafour¹

Ahmed Yehia¹

¹Prince Salman Center for Kidney Disease, Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; ²Mansoura Urology and Nephrology Center, Mansoura University, Mansoura, Egypt

Introduction: Adequate delivered dose of solute removal (as assessed by urea reduction and calculation of Kt/V) is an important determinant of clinical outcome in chronic hemodialysis (HD) patients. This requires both prescription of an adequate dose of HD and regular assessment that the delivered treatments are also adequate. Online conductivity monitoring using sodium flux as a surrogate for urea allows the repeated noninvasive measurement of Kt/V on each HD treatment.

Methods: We prospectively studied 17 (9 males, 8 females) established chronic HD patients over an eight-week period (408 treatments). A pre- and post-dialyzer measurement of the conductivity is performed by two mutually independent temperature-compensated conductivity cells equipped with Fresenius 4008 S[®] dialysis machines. Urea reduction was measured (once a week) by a single pool calculation using immediate post-treatment sampling. No changes were made to any of the dialysis prescriptions over the study period. Values of calculated Kt/V and simultaneously obtained online Kt/V were compared.

Results: There was a statistically significant difference between calculated Kt/V and online Kt/V over the study period. The mean calculated Kt/V was 1.37 ± 0.09 , and mean online Kt/V 1.02 ± 0.15 ($P = 0.000$), calculated Kt/V ≥ 1.2 was achieved in all our patients while online Kt/V ≥ 1.2 was achieved in only 17.64 %. Yet there was moderate correlation between calculated Kt/V and online Kt/V ($r^2 = 0.48$).

Conclusions: Online conductivity monitoring results underestimates dialysis efficiency compared to calculated Kt/V readings. This difference has to be considered when applying Kt/V to clinical practice.

Keywords: Kt/V, hemodialysis, online conductivity monitoring

Introduction

Quantification of the dialysis dose is an essential element in the management of chronic hemodialytic treatment because the adequacy of the dose has a profound effect on patient morbidity and mortality.¹ The most useful and widely applied index to prescribe the dialysis dose (as well as to assess the dose which is actually delivered) is the Kt/V formula.¹ It is now well recognized that an adequate delivery of hemodialysis (HD) dose (as measured by Kt/V derived from urea reduction) is a crucial determinant in clinical outcome of chronic HD patients.² This requires both prescription of an adequate dose of HD and regular assessment that the delivered treatments are also adequate.³

Although a number of papers stress the need to define what Kt/V values are adequate (not least because of the increasing spread of high-efficiency regimens and short treatment times), the greatest problem we are facing currently is to check whether the prescribed dialysis dose has actually been delivered. There is often a difference,

Correspondence: Khalid Al Saran
Prince Salman center for Kidney Disease,
Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Tel +96 65 0526 0952
Fax +96 6 1497 5533
Email khalid_aln@yahoo.co.uk

sometimes large, between the prescribed and delivered dose.⁴ There are many reasons why a discrepancy between calculated and delivered dose of extra-corporeal blood purification might exist. Failure of staff to ensure the pre-determined treatment time is given (usually in the face of variable patient resistance) is a common failing. However, other factors such as suboptimal needle placement, hemodynamic instability and progressive access malfunction all militate against this optimal delivery.⁵

Blood-side Kt/V is currently determined using various kinetic models; the most widely used being the single-pool variable volume urea kinetic model (SPVV-UKM).⁶ Recently, advances in the on-line monitoring of conductivity during HD sessions have made the repeated measurement of Kt/V on all HD treatment sessions a practical proposition.⁷ The measurement of ionic dialysance by the use of a second conductance probe in the dialysate waste and regular set perturbations of inlet dialysate conductivity enables the software to measure the movement of ions across the dialysis membrane. The ions of quantitative importance (largely sodium) have similar transfer characteristics to urea. This allows the depurated volume to be measured at 30 min intervals throughout dialysis, and Kt/V to be recorded. This method has been shown to have an excellent correlation with Kt/V measured by urea reduction in a number of small studies.^{8,9} However other studies reveal that online conductivity monitoring underestimates dialysis efficacy when compared with calculated Kt/V.^{10,11}

The aim of our study was to test the validity of ionic dialysance in determining Kt/V in comparison with the gold standard direct quantification method using the SPVV-UKM in a series of Saudi HD patients.

Subjects and methods

Patients

Demographic criteria

We prospectively studied 17 patients (9 males, 8 females) chronic HD patients over eight weeks (408 treatments). All patients had been on HD for more than six months (mean 23.88 ± 17.47 months).

Dialysis prescription

Twelve patients were on low flux dialyzers (Fresenius® F6HPS and F7HPS; Fresenius AG, Bad Homburg, Germany) while five were on high flux dialyzers (Fresenius® FX60; Fresenius AG). Thirteen patients were dialyzing via arterial venous fistula (AVF) while four were dialyzing via permcath. Mean age was 47.52 years (± 12.88 years), mean blood flow rate was 335 ml/min (range 250–400 mL/min), mean

dialysate flow rate was 624 mL/min (range 500–800 mL/min). No changes were made to any of the dialysis prescriptions over the study period.

Measurement of dialysis adequacy

Kt/V was measured by two techniques. First is by the SPVV-UKM, which can be calculated from the pre- and post-dialysis urea in a single treatment, the time of the session, and the ultrafiltration volume.

Second technique is effective plasma conductivity that is performed by two mutually independent temperature-compensated conductivity cells equipped with Fresenius 4008 S® dialysis machines (Kt/V_{ID}). The Fresenius module changes inlet conductivity every 30 min and records the change in conductivity at a second conductance meter at the dialysate waste. From this change ionic dialysance and plasma conductivity can be calculated automatically. Because conductivity is related to ion concentration it is possible to substitute one for the other in further calculations. Because the transfer characteristics of sodium and urea are similar, the ionic dialysance reflects the clearance of urea. For each patient and each dialytic session, Kt/V_{ID} is calculated automatically by the dialysis monitor. Total body water, which is assumed to be equal to urea distribution volume, was calculated by the dialysis machine using the empirical formula of Watson and colleagues¹² for women and men, respectively.

The 408 treatments that were studied using Kt/V_{ID} were supplemented by weekly collection of pre- and post-dialysis serum samples, to measure urea reduction (136 measurements in total). SPVV Kt/V was calculated using the Daugirdas Second generation logarithmic estimates of single-pool variable volume Kt/V.¹³

Statistical analysis

All data were analyzed using the SPSS for Windows software package (v. 16; SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA). Data are presented as mean and standard deviation. Student's *t*-test was applied as appropriate. Spearman's rank correlation test was used to analyse the correlations between values of Kt/V as measured by online clearance monitoring and those calculated using SPVV-UKM. A *P* value of ≤ 0.05 was considered significant.

Results

Patients' characteristics

Our study included 17 patients (9 males, 8 females); their mean age was (47.52 ± 12.88 years) and the mean dialysis duration was 23.88 ± 17.47 months.

Dialysis prescription

More than 75% of our patients were using AVF and the remaining ~25% were using permicath. The mean blood flow was 335.3 ± 42.5 mL/min. About 70% of patients were on low flux dialyzers. Demographic and dialysis criteria for 17 patients are shown in Table 1.

Comparison between Kt/V obtained by the two methods

Mean Kt/V was 1.38 ± 0.1 as measured by the SPVV-UKM and 1.03 ± 0.16 as measured by ionic dialysance. Calculated Kt/V ≥ 1.2 was achieved in all our patients while online Kt/V ≥ 1.2 was achieved in only three of 17 patients. The difference between these two values did reach statistical significance ($P = 0.000$). There was positive correlation between calculated Kt/V and online Kt/V ($r^2 = 0.48$) as shown in Figure 1.

Correlation analysis

This was performed between all obtained online Kt/V and Kt/V (measured by urea). Two values of online Kt/V were used for correlation: simultaneous Kt/V, taken at the same time when urea measurements were performed, and mean Kt/V representing the mean Kt/V value for both methods. There was considerable variation in both delivered Kt/V_{1D}

Table 1 Demographic criteria for 17 patients included in our study

Variable	P Value
Age (years)	47.52 ± 12.88
Disease duration (months)	23.88 ± 17.47
Male/Female	9/8
Original renal disease (number):	
Diabetes	3
Hypertention	4
Adult polycystic kidney disease	1
Glomerulonephritis	1
Unknown	8

and Kt/V (measured by urea) when compared individually every week as illustrated in Figure 2.

Discussion

Dialysis dose quantification by means of Kt/V is of fundamental importance in prescribing and, above all, in assessing the adequacy of the dialysis actually delivered, which is strictly related to patient morbidity and mortality. The direct quantification of removed urea (the gold standard for determining Kt/V) cannot be used on a routine basis since it requires the total or partial collection of spent dialysate.

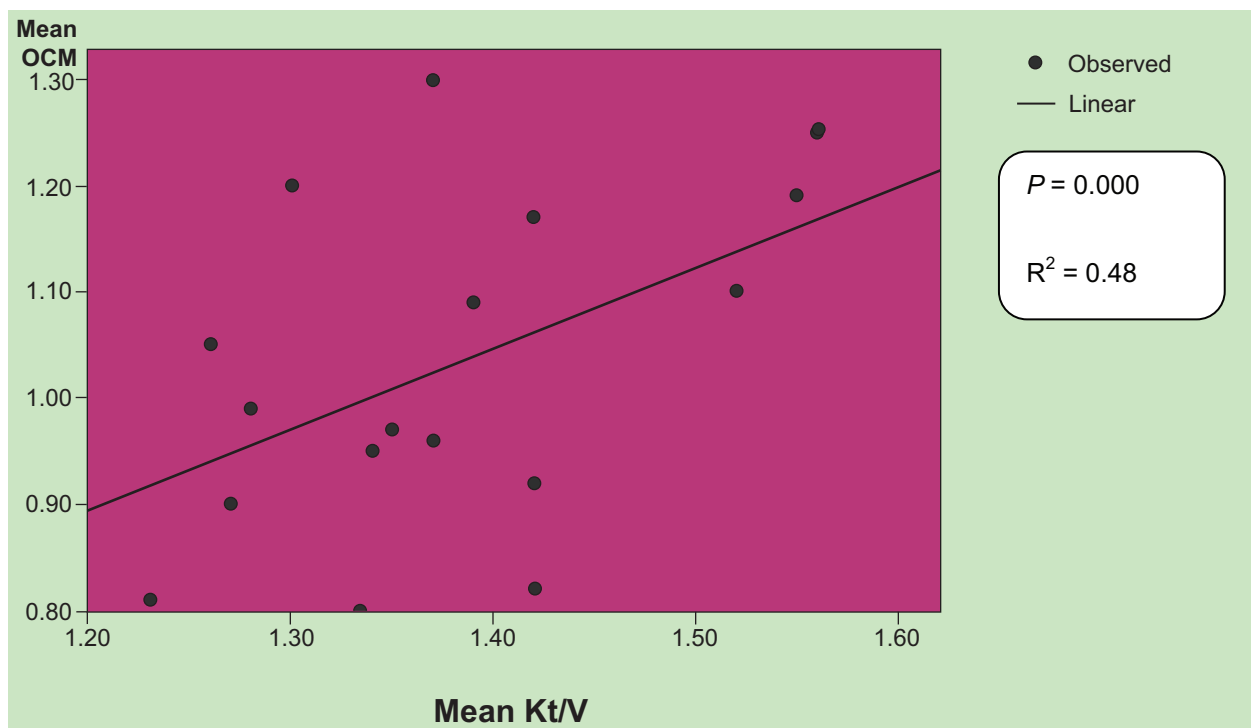


Figure 1 Correlation between Kt/V as measured by urea reduction and by ionic dialysance ($R^2 = 0.48$, $P < 0.000$).

Abbreviation: OCM, online conductivity monitoring.

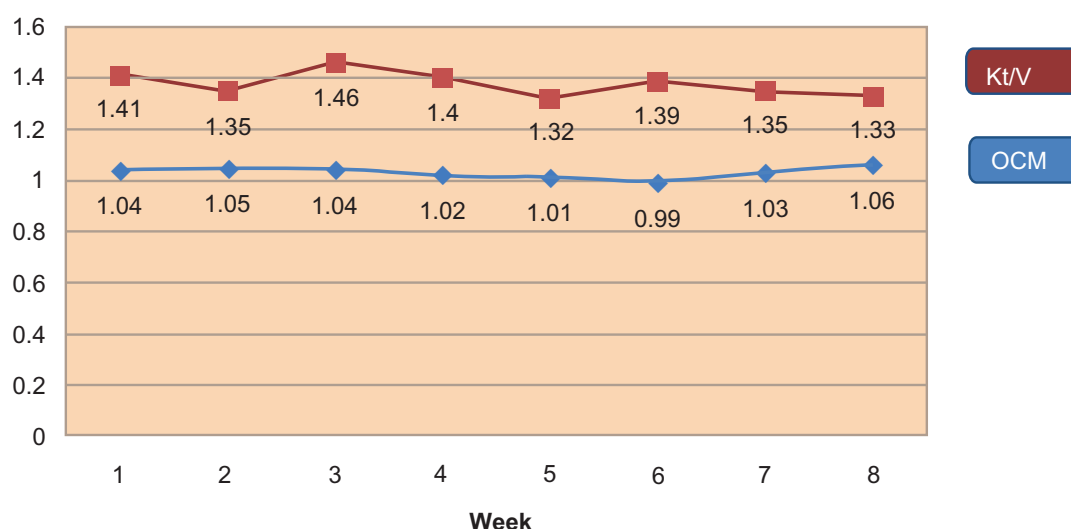


Figure 2 Comparison between OCM and Kt/V over the study period.

Abbreviation: OCM, online conductivity monitoring.

Online urea-sensing devices are too expensive to be a real alternative currently.¹⁴ Furthermore, the urea kinetic models that require blood sampling are also unsuitable for routine application. It is therefore not surprising that great interest should be shown in a method which can allow Kt/V to be determined at each session without the need for any blood or dialysate samples and at no additional cost.¹⁴

The ability to assess Kt/V on each treatment also gives some insight into the significant variability of delivered dose that each individual patient receives.¹⁰ In our study, a correlation coefficient between Kt/V obtained online and calculated as SPVV Kt/V with urea measurement in blood probes was about 0.48. This is in agreement with the correlation coefficient ($r^2 = 0.5$) obtained by Grzegorzewska and colleagues.¹¹ Grzegorzewska and colleagues studied 40 patients with 80 sessions for each method. Despite our smaller number of patients, we recorded 408 sessions using the Kt/V_{ID} method and 136 sessions using the urea reduction method in our study.

McIntyre and colleagues' results¹⁰ indicate that a significantly greater correlation coefficient between values of SPVV urea Kt/V and online Kt/V can be obtained when blood sample for urea determination is drawn 30 minutes after the end of the HD session ($r^2 = 0.92$, $P < 0.0001$). But this double-pool measurement of Kt/V is not practical due to difficulty in compliance and inconvenience for many patients.

These points should be considered for any explanation of a moderate correlation between online Kt/V and Kt/V obtained using urea estimations. The whole spent dialysate was not collected in our study. In the studies of Patitclerc and colleagues,¹⁵ the whole spent dialysate was collected

and used for Kt/V measurement and showed a much higher correlation coefficient ($r^2 = 0.94$). Collection of the whole spent dialysate is very inconvenient. For this reason, collection of a representative fraction of spent hemodialysate,¹⁶ continuous sampling of spent dialysate and total dialysate volume measurement,¹⁶ or dialysate sampling at the beginning and at the end of dialysis session¹⁷ were advised. These methods did not find a place in routine clinical practice. According to the European best practice guidelines on HD, online clearance should not substitute for monthly measurements using the reference method (equilibrated Kt/V), but it is an acceptable method for calculating HD on a treatment-by-treatment basis.¹⁸

In conclusion, our study shows that Kt/V obtained using online conductivity monitoring indicates a lower intermittent HD adequacy than those calculated from urea measurements. So they cannot replace each other without proper correction.

Disclosures

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

1. Gotch FA, Sargent JA. A mechanistic analysis of the National Cooperative Dialysis Study (NCDS). *Kidney Int.* 1985;28:526–534.
2. Woods J, Port F, Stannard D, Blagg C, Held P. Comparison of mortality with home hemodialysis and center hemodialysis: a national study. *Kidney Int.* 1996;49:1464–1470.
3. Kloppenburg W, Stegeman C, Hooyschuur M, et al. Assessing dialysis adequacy and dietary intake in the individual hemodialysis patient. *Kidney Int.* 1999;55:1961–1969.
4. Held PJ, Port FK, Garcia J, Gaylin DS, Levin NW, Agodoa L. Hemodialysis prescription and delivery in the US: Results from USRDS case mix study [abstract]. *J Am Soc Nephrol.* 1991;2:238.

5. K-DOQI Clinical Practice Guidelines for Hemodialysis Adequacy. Hemodialysis dose troubleshooting. *Am J Kidney Dis.* 2001;37: 179–194.
6. Sargent JA, Gotch FA. Principles and biophysics of dialysis. In: Dmcker W, Parsons FM, Maher JF, eds. *Replacement of Renal Function by Dialysis*. Boston, MA: Martinus Nijhoff; 1983. p. 53–96.
7. Mercadal L, Petitzler T, Jaudon M, Bene B, Goux N, Jacobs C. Is ionic dialysance a valid parameter for quantification of dialysis efficiency? *Artif Organs.* 1998;22:1005–1009.
8. Lindsay R, Bene B, Goux N, Heidenheim A, Landgren C, Sternby J. Relationship between effective ionic dialysance and in vivo urea clearance during hemodialysis. *Am J Kidney Dis.* 2001;38:565–574.
9. Teruel J, Fernandez Lucas M, Marcen R, et al. [Estimate of dialysis dose using ionic dialysance.] *Nefrologia.* 2001;1:78–83.
10. McIntyre CW, Lambie SH, Taal MW, et al. Assessment of haemodialysis adequacy by ionic dialysance: intra-patient variability of delivered treatment. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 2003;18:559–563.
11. Grzegorzewska AE, Banachowicz W. Evaluation of haemodialysis adequacy using online Kt/V and single-pool variable-volume urea Kt/V. *Int Urol Nephrol.* 2008;40:771–778.
12. Watson PE, Watson ID, Batt RD. Total body water volumes for adult males and females estimated from simple anthropometric measurements. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 1980;33:27–39.
13. Daugirdas J. Second generation logarithmic estimates of singlepool variable volume Kt/V: an analysis of error. *J Am Soc Nephrol.* 1993;4: 1205–1213.
14. Manzoni C, Di Filippo S, Corti M, et al. Ionic dialysance as a method for the on – line monitoring of delivered dialysis without blood sampling. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 1996;11:2023–2030.
15. Petitzler T, Béné B, Jacobs C, Jaudon MC, Goux N. Non-invasive monitoring of effective dialysis dose delivered to the haemodialysis patient. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 1995;10:212–216.
16. Argiles A, Ficheux A, Thomas M, et al. Precise quantification of dialysis using continuous sampling of spent dialysate and total dialysate volume measurement. *Kidney Int.* 1997;52:530–537.
17. Raj DS, Tobe S, Saiphoo C, et al. Quantitating dialysis using two dialysate samples: a simple, practical and accurate approach for evaluating urea kinetics. *Int J Artif Organs.* 1997;20:422–427.
18. European best practice guidelines on haemodialysis. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 2007;22(Suppl 2):ii16–ii21.

International Journal of Nephrology and Renovascular Disease

Dovepress

Publish your work in this journal

The International Journal of Nephrology and Renovascular Disease is an international, peer-reviewed open-access journal focusing on the pathophysiology of the kidney and vascular supply. Epidemiology, screening, diagnosis, and treatment interventions are covered as well as basic science, biochemical and immunological studies. The journal welcomes original

research, clinical studies, reviews & evaluations, expert opinion and commentary, case reports and extended reports. The manuscript management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Submit your manuscript here: <http://www.dovepress.com/international-journal-of-nephrology-and-renovascular-disease-journal>