

## SECTION J ADEQUACY OF HAEMODIALYSIS

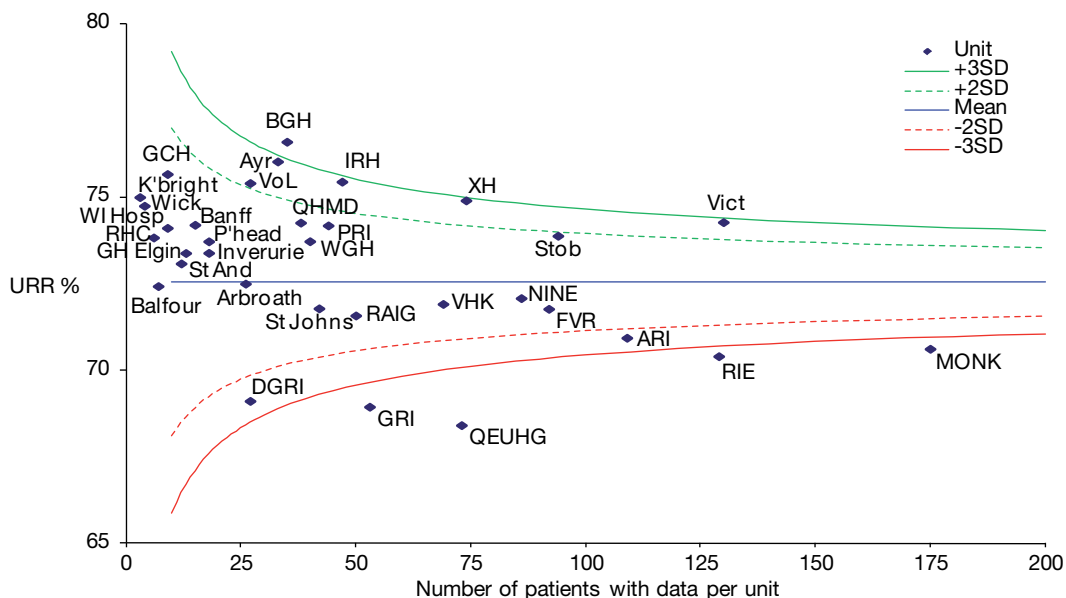
The quality of haemodialysis treatment for ERF can be assessed by measuring the urea reduction ratio (URR). The UKRA guideline for adult patients on three times per week HD is to achieve a URR consistently >65%.

The URR audit was performed in May 2016; all patients in Scotland receiving hospital or home haemodialysis on 01 May 2016 were included in the audit. There were 1768 results from 1878 patients (94.1%).

Although most patients continue to receive haemodialysis three times per week, it is clear that a large proportion of home and a small proportion of hospital haemodialysis patients are receiving more frequent sessions.

Of the 1751 patients with information on dialysis frequency 1680 continue to have three times per week and 59 patients received a greater frequency (39 hospital HD (2.3% of total) and 20 home HD (48.8% of total)). 12 patients were receiving twice weekly dialysis. For those patients not dialysing three times per week, URR may not reflect adequately the quality of dialysis and for these patients standardised Kt/V is preferable. We therefore have limited URR comparison to those receiving three times weekly HD in Figures J1 and J2 and used data from the census to calculate standardised Kt/V for all those with sufficient data.

**J1 Mean achieved URR in Hospital HD patients on thrice weekly treatment in May 2016 by dialysis unit**



All units lie within 3 standard deviations of the population mean (72.5%) with the exception of BGH which achieved higher than 3SD above the mean and GRI, QEUHG, RIE and MONK which fall more than 3SD below the mean.

1659 patients (88.3%) had adequate data to calculate standardised Kt/V (URR, dialysis frequency, dialysis treatment time and access used). More information about this method of calculating Kt/V is available on the SRR website.

<http://www.srr.scot.nhs.uk/Projects/Projects1.html#adequ>

1424 (75.8%) patients had sufficient data on dialysis modality from the May census to quantify use of haemodiafiltration (HDF) versus standard haemodialysis (HD). Across Scotland 830 (58.3%) were confirmed as receiving HDF whereas 594 (41.7%) were confirmed as receiving HD.

<b>J2 Number of haemodialysis patients, median URR, median stdKt/V and achievement of audit standard by parent renal unit May 2016</b>											
	ARI	XH	DGRI	GLAS	MONK	NINE	RAIG	RHC*	RIE	VHK	Scotland
Number of patients on HD	220	128	52	592	193	184	90	9	272	138	<b>1878</b>
Number of patients with missing data	6	16	6	20	4	20	17	0	6	2	<b>110</b>
% patients with URR >65%**	<b>86</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>86</b>
Upper quartile**	76	81	77	77	76	79	78	78	76	77	<b>77</b>
Median URR**	72	76	72	73	72	75	74	76	73	74	<b>73</b>
Lower quartile**	69	71	66	68	67	70	70	69	70	70	<b>69</b>
% patients with data for stdKt/V***	<b>94</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>
Median stdKt/V***	2.12	2.26	2.12	2.14	2.11	2.21	2.18	2.27	2.12	2.15	<b>2.15</b>
Number of patients with sufficient HDF data	<b>23</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1424</b>
HDF - YES	0	121	1	55	110	173	72	0	112	120	<b>830</b>
HDF - NO	23	0	44	501	83	0	0	8	1	0	<b>594</b>

\* Data for RHC. The standards set for adult patients are not applicable to children; data are given for reference purposes only.

\*\* Analysis limited to those with sufficient data and confirmed as receiving thrice-weekly haemodialysis (n = 1680).

\*\*\* Standardised Kt/V calculation only possible for patients with URR, dialysis frequency, dialysis treatment time and access used (n = 1659).