

SECTION J ADEQUACY OF HAEMODIALYSIS

 This section's data are available on-line in Tableau format which enables interaction with the data: <http://www.srr.scot.nhs.uk/publications/Dashboards/Census-May-2017.html>.

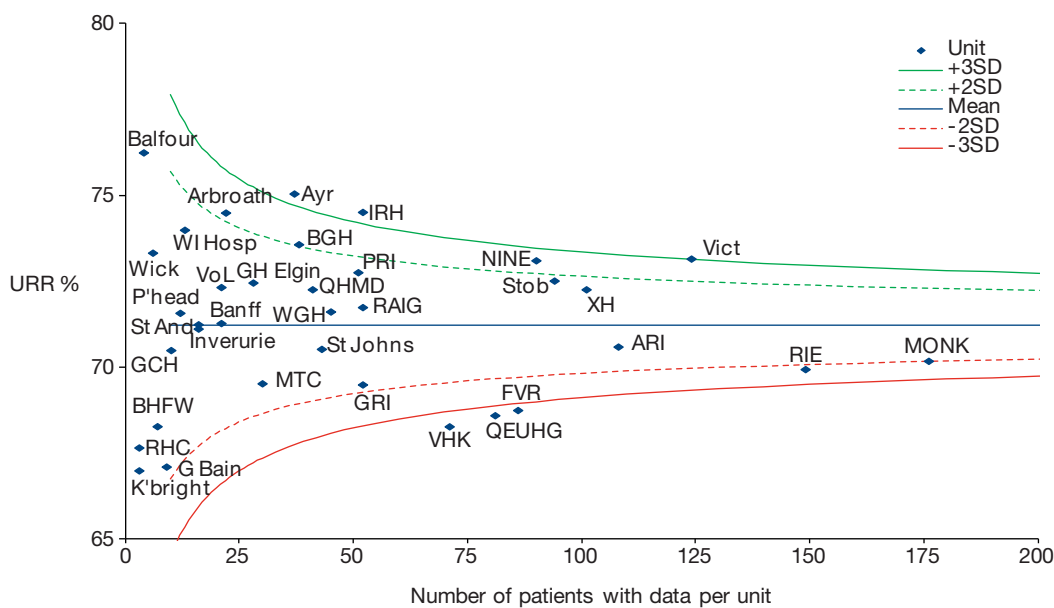
The quality of haemodialysis treatment for ERF can be assessed by measuring the urea reduction ratio (URR). The UKRA guideline for adult patients on three times per week HD is to achieve a URR consistently >65%.

The URR audit was performed in May 2018; all patients in Scotland receiving hospital or home haemodialysis on 01 May 2018 were included in the audit. There were 1848 results from 1950 patients (94.8%).

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 1853 patients with information on dialysis frequency, 1782 continue to have three times per week and 52 patients received a greater frequency (36 hospital HD (1.9% of total on hospital HD) and 16 home HD (34.8% of total on home HD)). 18 patients were receiving twice weekly dialysis and 1 patient was recorded as receiving once per week 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 2018 by dialysis unit



Most units lie within 3 standard deviations of the population mean (71.2%) with the exception of Ayr and IRH which achieved higher than 3SD above the mean and VHK, QEUHG and FVR which fall more than 3SD below the mean.

1774 patients (90.1%) 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.

1480 patients had sufficient data on dialysis modality from the May census to quantify use of haemodiafiltration (HDF) versus standard haemodialysis (HD). Across Scotland 845 (57.1%) were confirmed as receiving HDF whereas 635 (42.9%) were confirmed as receiving HD.

Since 2007 the median URR achieved during each annual census by all units in Scotland has been very steady fluctuating between 72% and 74%.

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

J2 Number of haemodialysis patients, median URR, median stdKt/V and achievement of audit standard by parent renal unit May 2018											
	ARI	XH	DGRI	GLAS	MONK	NINE	RAIG	RHC*	RIE	VHK	Scotland
Number of patients on HD	222	166	53	594	195	181	90	10	298	141	1950
Number of patients with missing data	6	18	5	34	9	14	5	1	6	4	102
% patients with URR >65%**	83	82	79	83	81	88	87	75	82	78	83
Upper quartile**	75	79	74	76	74	79	77	68	75	75	76
Median URR**	72	73	70	72	71	73	73	67	72	72	72
Lower quartile**	68	68	67	68	67	69	68	65	68	66	68
% patients with data for stdKt/V***	96	76	87	91	91	92	91	90	94	93	91
Median stdKt/V***	2.12	2.14	2.06	2.10	2.06	2.14	2.11	1.89	2.08	2.08	2.10
Number of patients with sufficient HDF data	36	155	46	548	190	175	75	6	128	121	1480
HDF - YES	35	153	46	57	89	175	74	0	95	121	845
HDF - NO	1	2	0	491	101	0	1	6	33	0	635

* 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 = 1741).

*** Standardised Kt/V calculation only possible for patients with URR, dialysis frequency, dialysis treatment time and access used (n = 1774).