

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON HOME DIALYSIS

Vivekanand Jha

#KDIGOHomeDialysis

DISCLOSURES

- Employer George Institute for Global Health
- Grants Baxter Healthcare, NephroPlus
- Speaker fees and honoraria AstraZeneca, Baxter Healthcare



THE WORST KEPT SECRET IN NEPHROLOGY

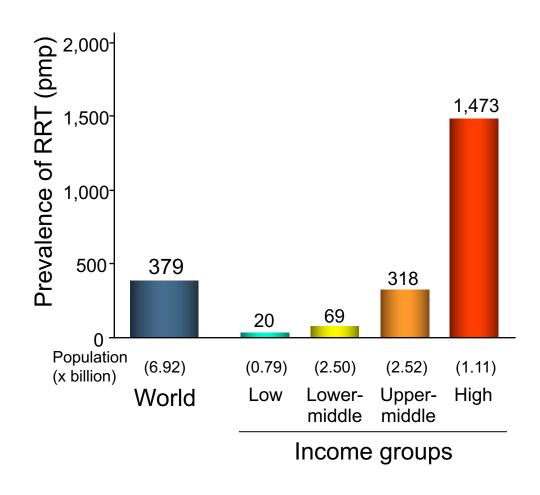


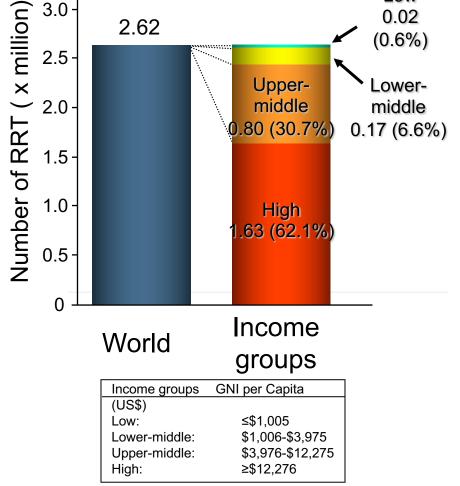




Liyanage et al Lancet 2015

Number of People Getting KRT Worldwide

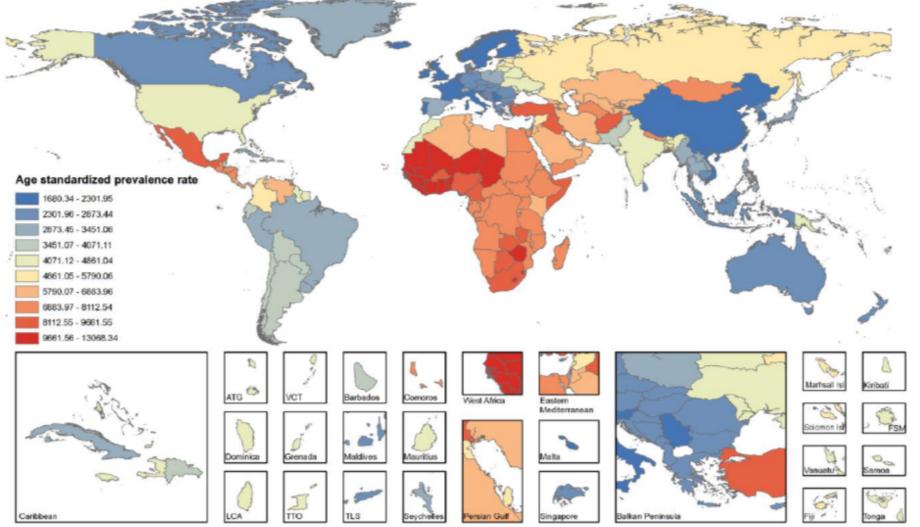




Low

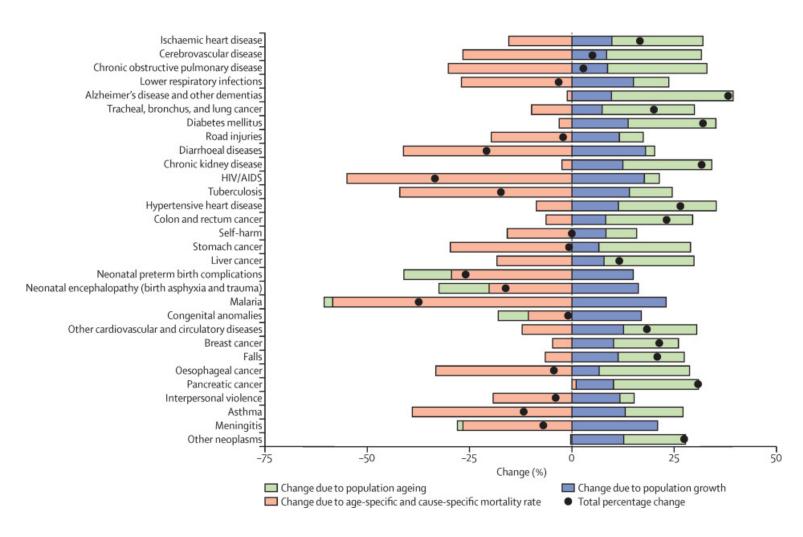


THE MOST DEPRIVED PARTS OF THE WORLD WOULD BE MOST AFFECTED



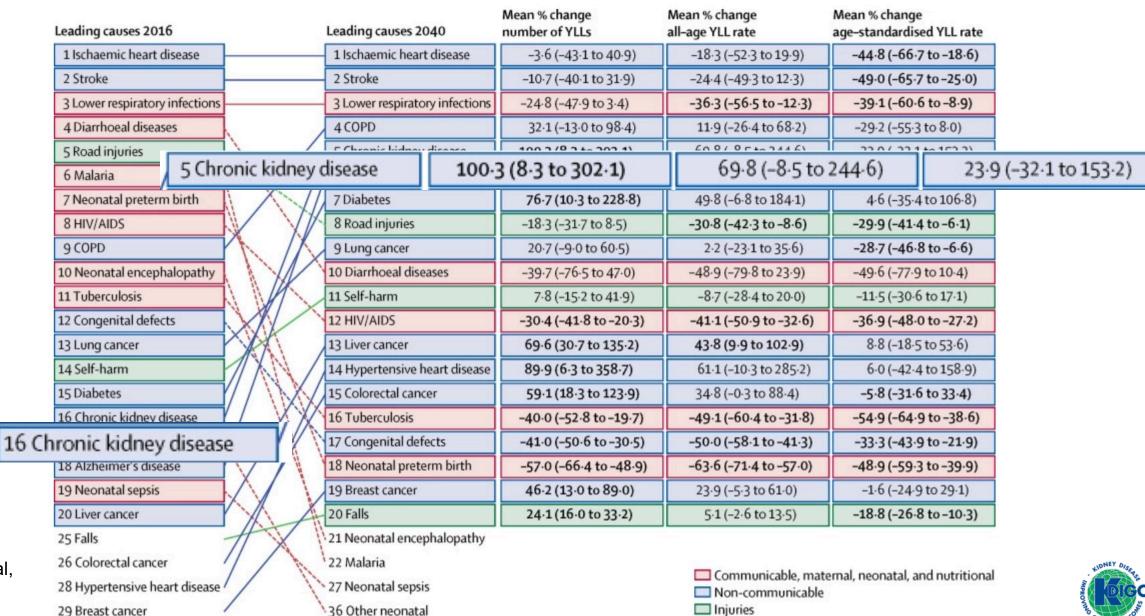


CKD is the Third Fastest Growing COD



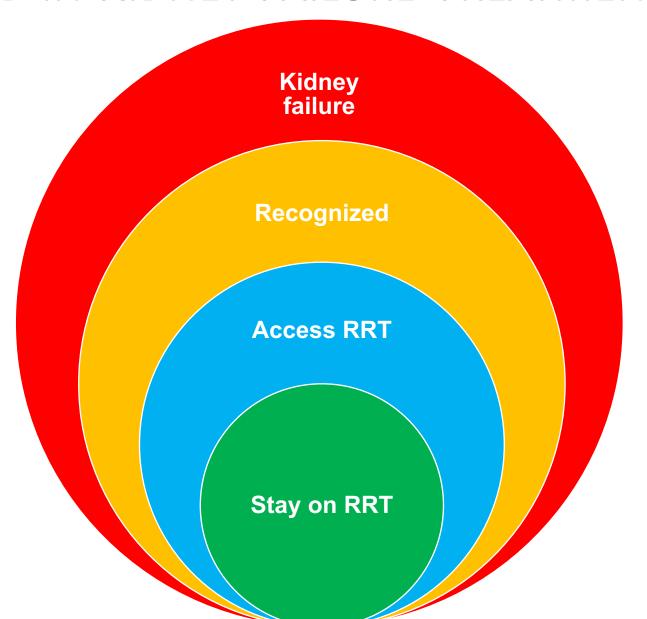


AND WILL BECOME THE 5TH LEADING COD IN 2040



Foreman et al, Lancet 2018: 2052-2090

Unmet Need in Kidney Failure Treatment Worldwide





CONSIDERATIONS WHILE CHOOSING KRT OPTIONS



Cost-effectiveness



Equity



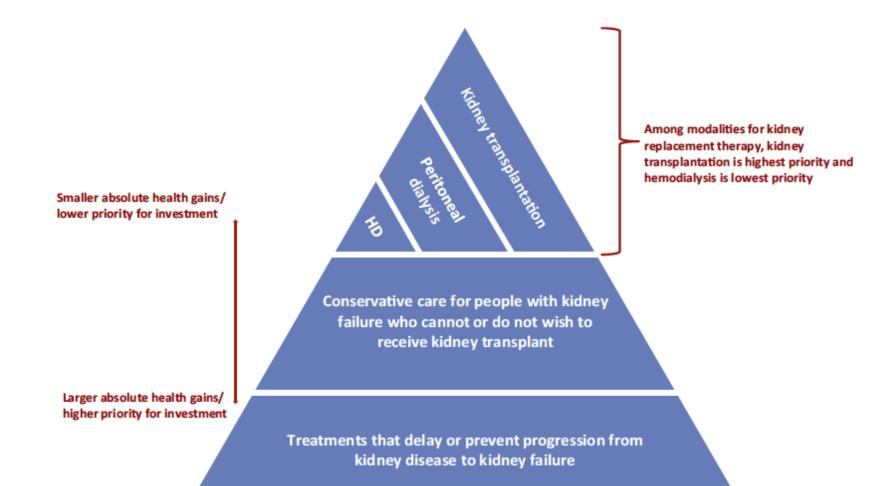
Justice



Values and preferences

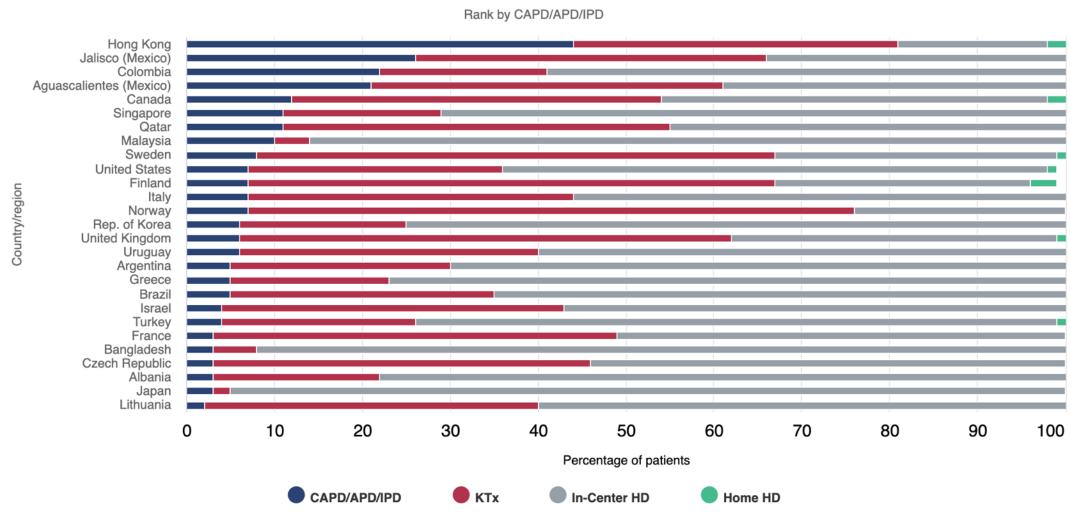


FROM THE HEALTH SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE, PD IS THE PREFERRED DIALYSIS MODALITY



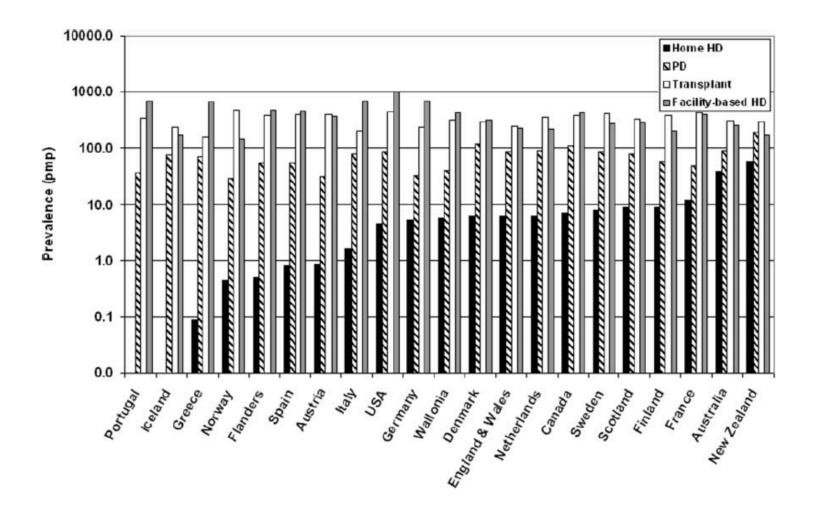


HOME DIALYSIS IS UNDERUTILIZED GLOBALLY



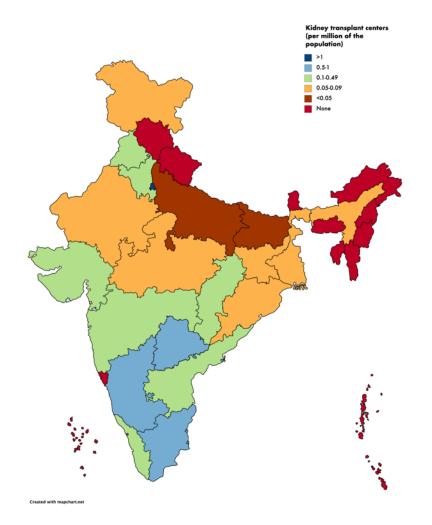


KRT Prevalence in High Income Countries





HOME DIALYSIS HAS THE POTENTIAL TO DEMOCRATIZE ACCESS TO KRT IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH



Almost 60% of patients on dialysis had to travel >50 km to access HD, and nearly a quarter lived >100 km away from the facility









Indonesia | 17,508 islands; 6000 inhabited



Barriers	Potential solutions		
Lack of exposure, visibility, and education regarding home HD	Units adopt formal predialysis education with nonbias information regarding a		
	treatment options		
Preconception that home HD is "too difficult and complex"	Training for clinical staff to increase confidence in home HD		
	Utilization and further development of simpler home HD training machines		
Lack of patient confidence to perform home HD	Peer support from established home HD patients		
Fears of vulnerability and isolation from medical support	Strong clinical recommendation for home HD		
Unexpected problems at early stage of home HD	Increased support when patient transitioning home		
Fear of self-cannulation	Technological support for patient at home		
	Community house models of care		
Caregiver burden	Encouraging home HD independence with enhanced support		
	Paid models of support – family members or support staff		
	Inclusion of family members in education and training		
Increased cost of home HD to patient	Transparent information regarding expected costs		
	Reimbursement for out-of-pocket costs		
	Community houses		
Increased travel expenses	Units provide flexible and individualized training programs (after hours/5 day		
	week/training in home)		
Extended training duration	Exploration of return and training work policy		
Housing problems (storage and water quality)	Developments in technology and home HD machines		
	Independent community houses		
Socioeconomic disadvantage	Reimbursement for out-of-pocket, transport, and setup costs		
	Independent community houses		
	Increased support and peer education for minority and indigenous groups		
	Government policy and incentive programs		



(A Few) Barriers to Home Dialysis



Educate stakeholders (policymakers, doctors, patients)



Get the access in!



Empower and support the patient during the course of treatment



Use right tools for monitoring



Reimbursement issues



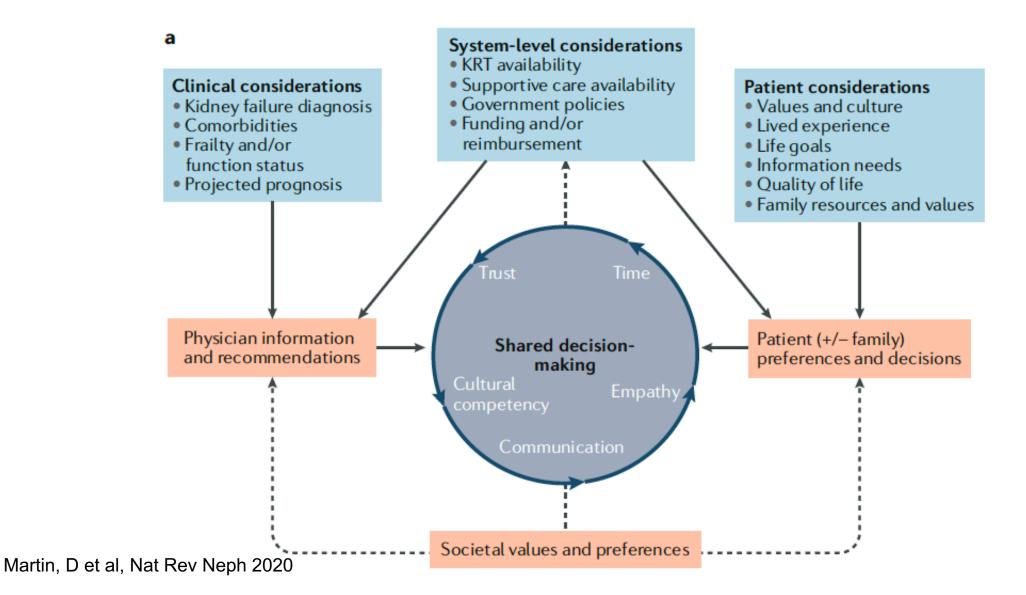
How Should We Think of Dialysis

- Patient selects therapy
 - supported by data/tools
- High quality
 - redefine quality measures
- Flexible
 - listen to patients
- Environmentally responsive
 - use as much as needed
- Innovation driven
 - patients tell us





WE NEED TO MAKE PATIENTS OUR ALLIES...

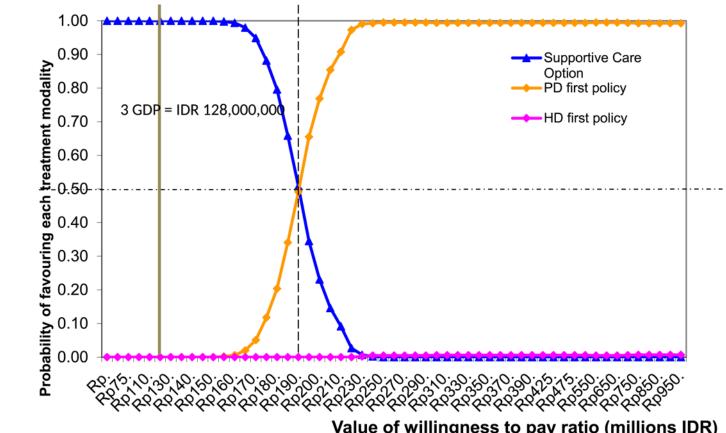




COST EFFECTIVENESS ACCEPTABILITY CURVES

ICER

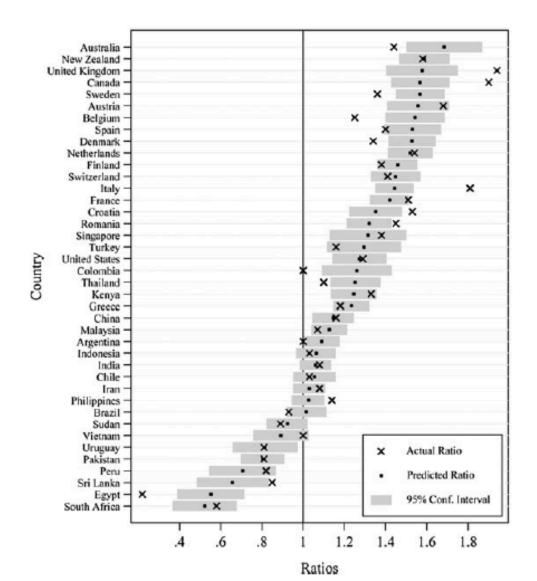
- PD first: 193.2 m **IDR/QALY**
- HD first: 207.4 m **IDR/QALY**



Value of willingness to pay ratio (millions IDR)

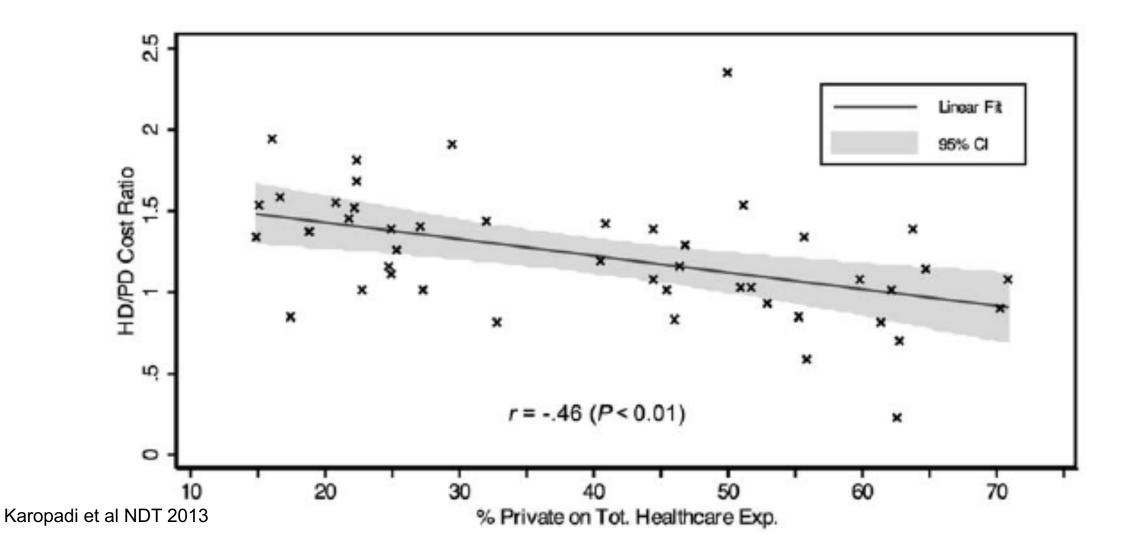


THE COST OF HD AND PD VARIES WORLDWIDE



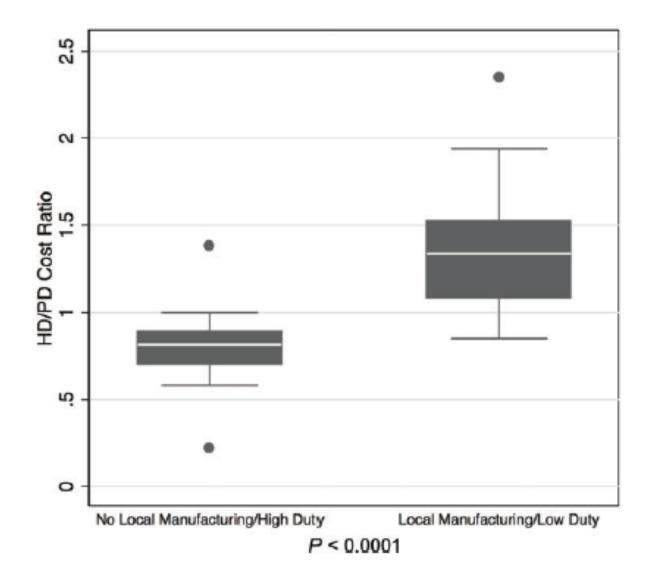


As the Cost of HD Rises, the OOP Expenditure on Dialysis Goes Up





PD Costs are High When Supplies Need to Be Imported and/or are Taxed





How does government reimbursement for dialysis vary around the world?



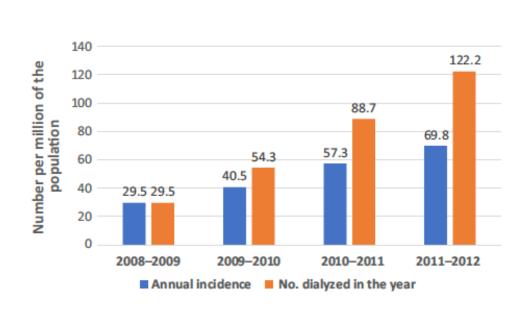
Survey study of 1 nephrologist per country		World Bank Income Group	Low income	Middle income	High income
	90/94 countries responded		(\$)	(\$)(\$)	\$(\$)(\$)
		Govt reimbursement For HD (median)	\$6396	\$13432	\$36254
	2.6 million patients on dialysis	Govt reimbursement For PD (median)	\$6935	\$14271	\$26373
		Sufficient to cover total cost (%)	29	84	88
		Dialysis (% health expenditure)	3.0 ± 2.1	2.7 ± 1.7	1.3 ± 0.8

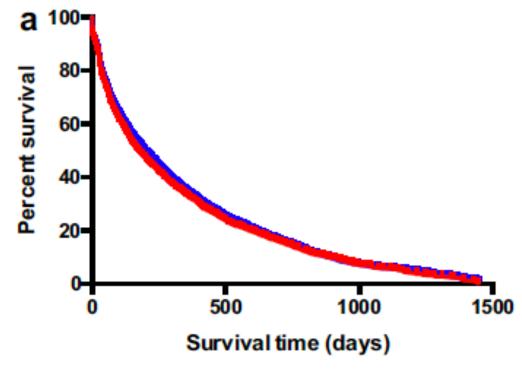
Conclusions In low and middle income countries reimbursement of dialysis is insufficient to treat all patients with ESKD and has a disproportionately high impact on public health expenditure.

Arjan van der Tol, Norbert Lameire, Rachael Morton, Wim Van Biesen, and Raymond Vanholder. An International Analysis of Dialysis Services Reimbursement. CJASN doi: 10.2215/CJN.08150718. Visual Abstract by Michelle Rheault, MD



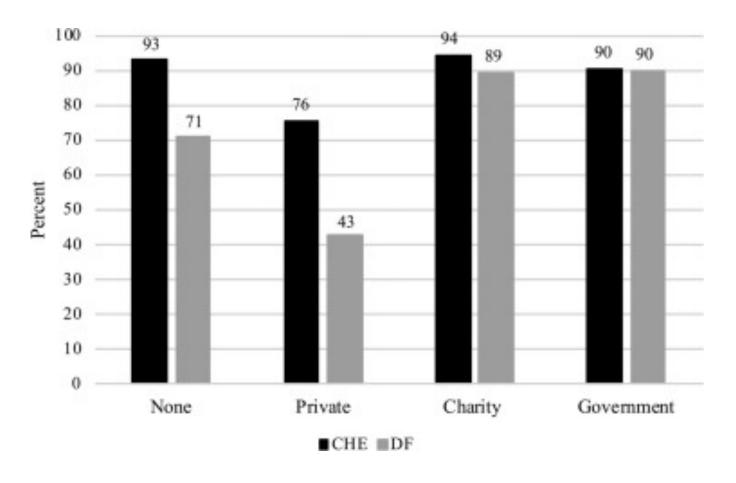
COST CONTROL AT THE 'COST' OF QUALITY COMPROMISES OUTCOMES







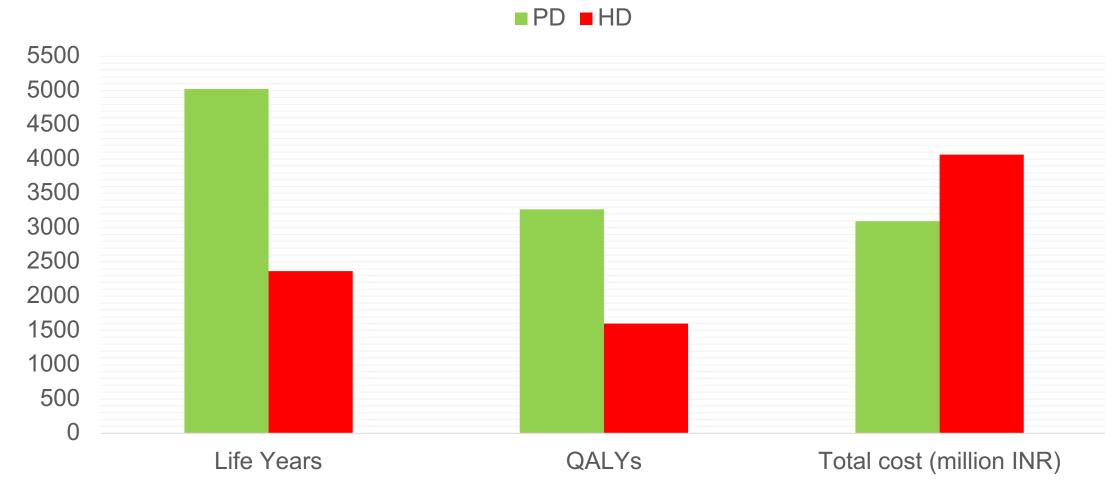
A Majority of Patients Experience Catastrophic Healthcare Expenditure





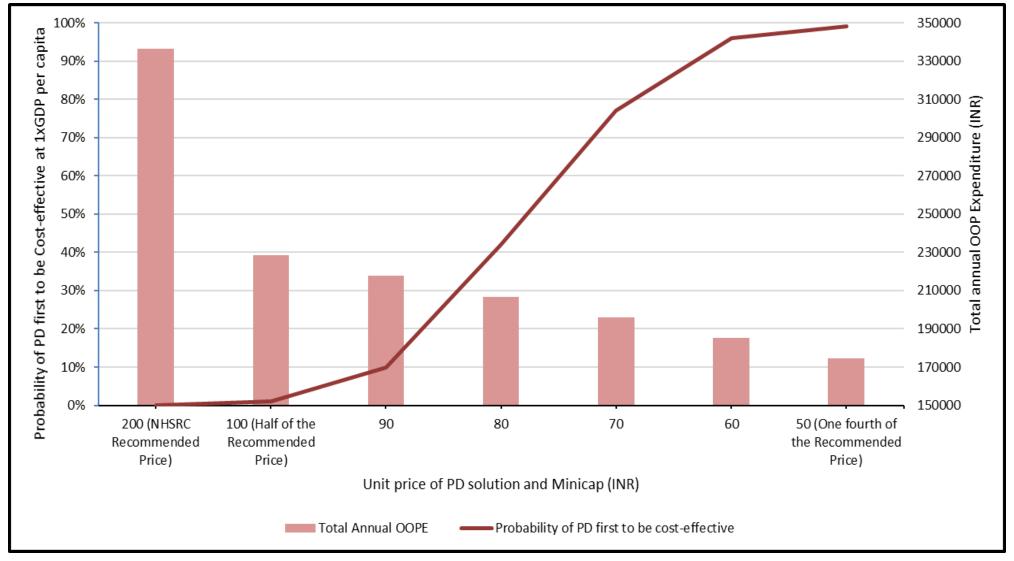


Modeled Health Outcomes and Costs of HD and PD in India





THRESHOLD PRICE ANALYSIS FOR PD CONSUMABLES













FINANCIAL REFORMS

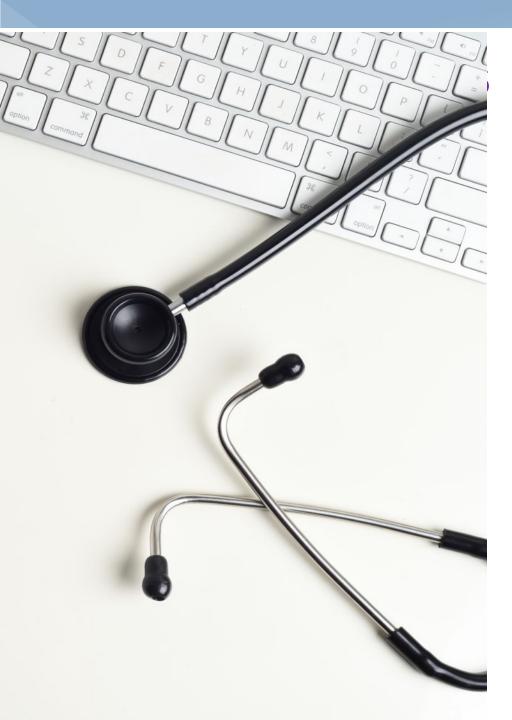


Reforms in the way nephrologists/dialysis centers are reimbursed: Remove perverse incentives in favor of ICHD



Consumable pricing reforms: local manufacturing, removing tariff barriers, strategic purchasing





MEDICAL BARRIERS

- Lack of expertise in PD catheter insertion
- Crashlanders
- Home situation
- Delayed referrals few opportunities for SDM



CATHETER INSERTION PROGRAMS

SAVING YOUNG LIVES (SYL): A PARTNERSHIP TO DELIVER SUSTAINABLE ACUTE PD FOR AKI.

SYL works in low-resource areas to help establish and maintain hospital services for the care of AKI, including facilities for acute PD.

SYL focuses on providing training and educational activities in the community to improve awareness and equip local health practitioners to prevent and identify cases needing hospital care.

SYL is made up of four equal partners, each bringing complementary missions and expertise to the initiative:







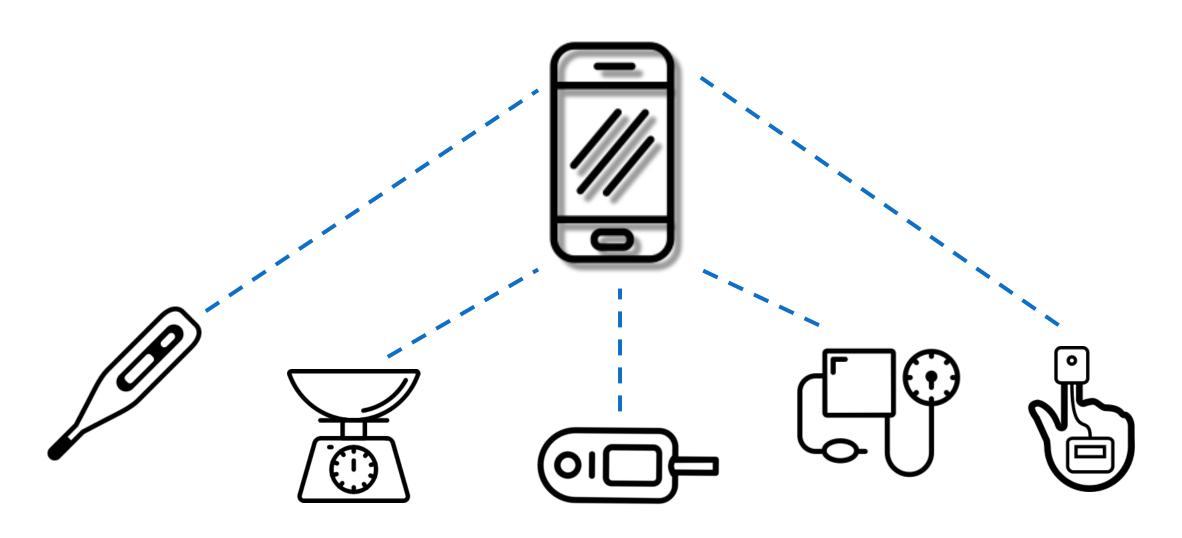


- IPNA (International Pediatric Nephrology Association)
- ISN (International Society of Nephrology)
- ISPD (International Society for Peritoneal Dialysis)
- EuroPD (European Peritoneal Dialysis)

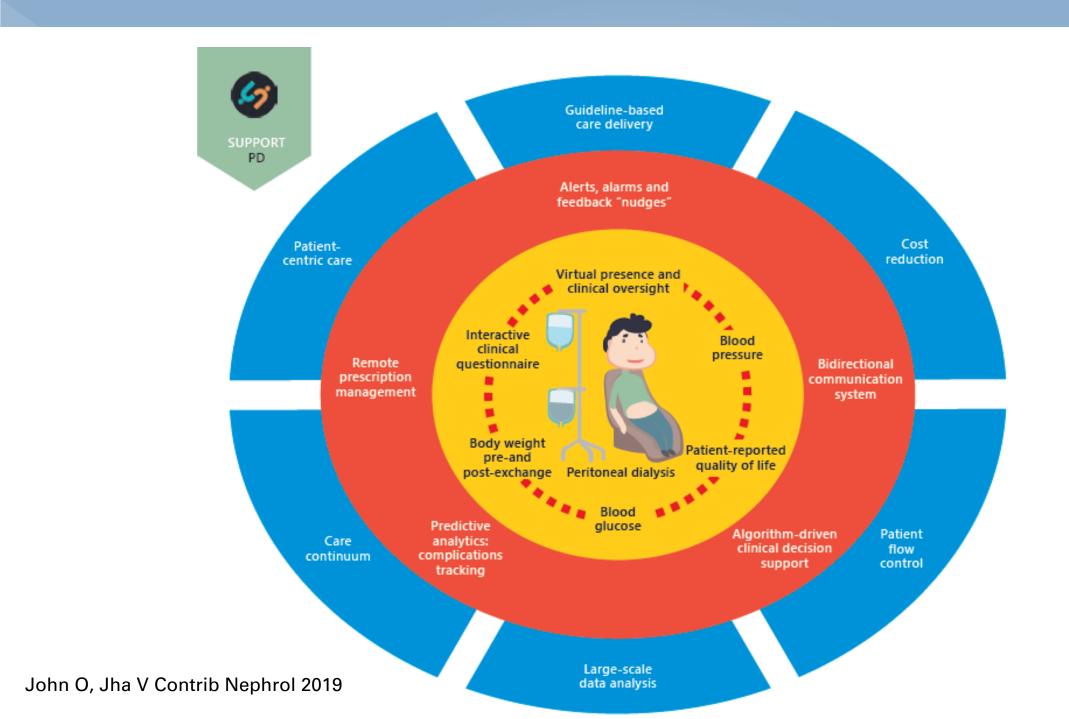




TELEMEDICINE AS AN ENABLER OF HOME DIALYSIS









Remote Automated Peritoneal Dialysis Management in Colombia

Remote Patient Monitoring (RPM)



Cellular Modem Device Connected to APD Cycler Transmits: Number of sessions, therapy time, effective dialysis time, fill volume, drainage volume, ultrafiltration per cycle, blood pressure, and weight.

49 adult patients with end-stage renal disease

- Previous 90-day history of automated peritoneal dialysis (APD)
- Functioning peritoneal catheter
- APD prescription for treatment 7 days/week
- Pre-/post-intervention study design
 - 2 months without RPM
 - 1-month transition
 - 2 months with RPM



Bunch, 2019

Without With RPM RPM



10%

35%

P = 0.0073



Preemptive Consultations

14%

43%

P = 0.0017



Diastolic Blood Pressure

81 mmHg

77 mmHg

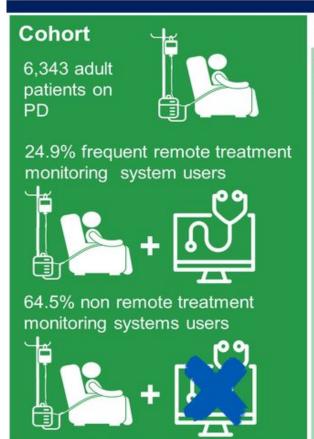
P = 0.0070

CONCLUSION:

Remote patient monitoring has an early impact on APD management by incentivizing therapy adjustments with the goal of optimizing patient care and improving clinical outcomes.



Is the use of a remote treatment monitoring system associated with Kidney360 hospitalization and technique failure rates among those on PD?



Results at 6 months

Incidence rate of hospital admission



24%

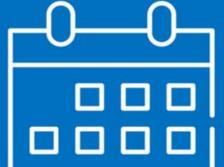
Incidence rate ratio

lower in those using RTM system

0.76

CI 0.67-0.87

Incidence rate of hospital days



35%

Incidence rate ratio

lower in those using RTM system

0.65

CI 0.51-0.85

Incidence of sustained technique failure risk



31%

Incidence rate ratio

lower in those using RTM system

0.69

CI 0.54-0.88

Conclusions Our findings suggest frequent use of a RTM application associates with less hospital admissions, shorter hospital length of stay, and lower technique failure rates. Adoption of RTM applications may have the potential to improve timely identification/intervention of complications.

Sheetal Chaudhuri, Hao Han, Carlos Muchiutti, et al. *Remote Treatment Monitoring on Hospitalization and Technique Failure Rates in Peritoneal Dialysis Patients*. Kidney360 doi: 10.34067/KID.0000302019. Visual Abstract by Pablo Garcia, MD



TELEHEALTH AWARENESS

Heard of telemedicine	11 (37)
Able to define telemedicine in their own words	12 (40)
Correctly identifies an example of telemedicine	12 (40)
Aware of statue law expanding telehealth to	0
home dialysis patients.	
Has a device to perform telehealth	
Computer	15 (50)
Tablet	10 (33)
Smartphone	25 (83)
Access to Internet services	27 (90)



OPPORTUNITIES FOR INNOVATION

- Education
- Training
- Home assessment
- Allied care diet, physical therapy, meds
- Multidisciplinary care
- Checklists
- Visit preparedness













THE SEARCH FOR A SOLUTION — THE AFFORDABLE DIALYSIS PRIZE

- Created by TGI and ISN in 2015
- A search for a new, disruptive, affordable dialysis system which
 - is light, portable and runs on solar power
 - can purify water from any source
 - is just as safe and effective as conventional dialysis
 - costs less than US\$1000 to manufacture
 - and a few dollars a day to run
- A global expert judging panel considered entries from around the world
- ... and unanimously chose a winner



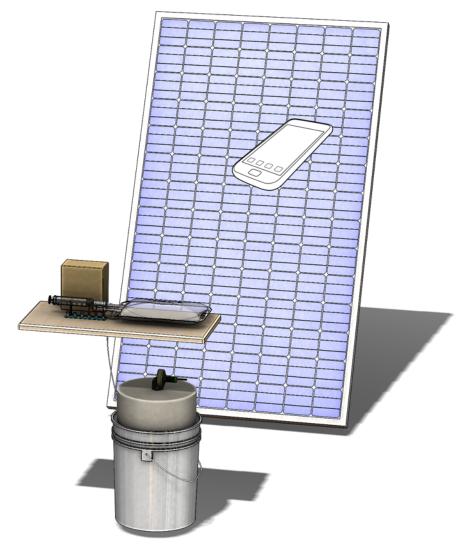






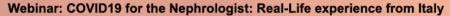


THE AFFORDABLE DIALYSIS PRIZE – US \$100K AWARDED TO VINCENT GARVEY, MARCH 2016

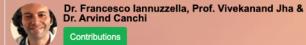


- The winning entry:
 prepares peritoneal dialysis fluid
 at the point of care using solar power
 and water from any source.
- Controlled by a smartphone.
- Cost: around \$500 for kit plus \$5-10 a day.





ISN Academy, & Dr. Arvind Canchi D. 03/20/20; 290431



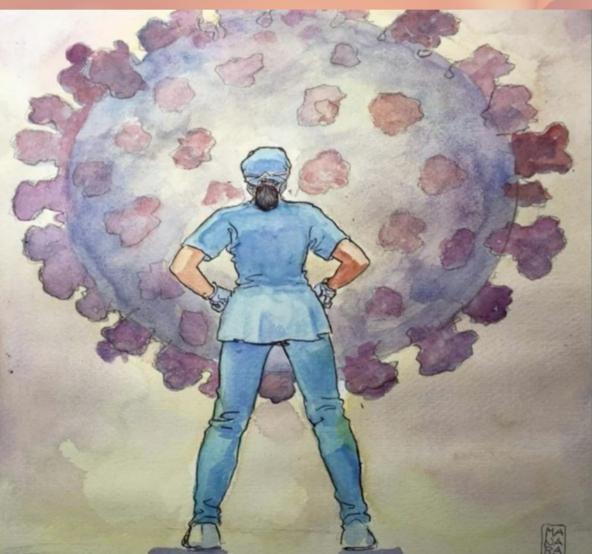








in



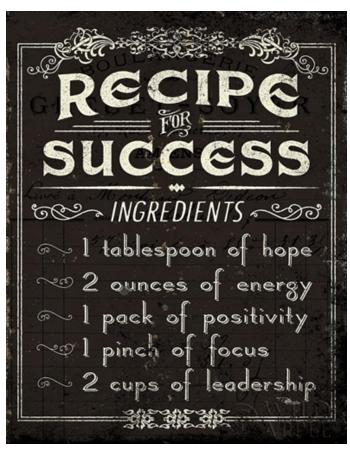
COVID-19 FOR THE NEPHROLOGIST. REAL LIFE EXPERIENCE FROM ITALY.

Francesco Iannuzzella, MD
@ISNeducation, SC di Nefrologia e
Dialisi, IRCCS-AUSL
Arcispedale Santa Maria Nuova,
Reggio Emilia, Italy





CONCLUSIONS: DEVELOPING A RECIPE FOR SUCCESS



- Identify the goal
 - Patient centeredness
 - Consistent with UHC principles
- Map out the knowledge gap
 - Generate robust evidence
 - Shared decision making
- Develop a contexualised solution
 - Resource-sensitive
 - Quality-oriented
 - Participative



