Current Status of the Implication of the Clinical Practice Pattern in Hemodialysis Prescription in Regular Hemodialysis Patients in Kafr Elshikh Governorate (Sector II)

Thesis

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Ву

Rasha Sabry Mohammed Negm

M.B.B.CH. - Alexandria University

Under Supervision of

Prof. Dr. Abdel-Basset Elshaarawy AbdelAzim Elshaarawy

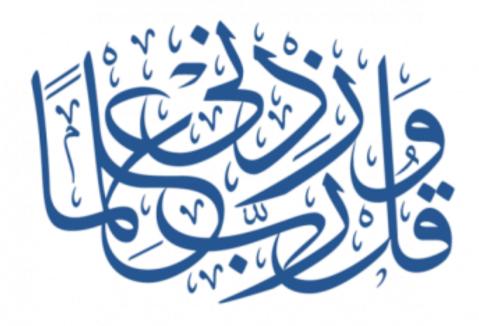
Professor of Internal Medicine and Nephrology Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University

Prof. Dr. Heba Wahid Mohamed ElSaeid

Assistant Professor of Internal Medicine and Nephrology Faculty of Medicine – Ain Shams University

> Faculty of Medicine Ain Shams University 2016

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Aknowlegment

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List of Abbreviations

Abb. Full Term

ACE Angiotensin-converting enzyme

ACT Activated clotting time

ACTs Activated clotting times

AHR Adjusted hazard ratio

APKD Acute polycystic kidney disease

ANZ Australia and New Zealand

AT Antithrombin.

AVF Arterio venous fistula

AVG Arterio venous graft

BFR Blood flow rate

BUN Blood urea nitrogen

CAPD Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis

CKD Chronic kidney disease

CKD-EPI Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration

CKD-MBD Chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder

CLD Chronic liver diseases

CRI Catheter related infection

CVCs Central venous catheters

CVD Cardiovascular disease

CVS Cardiovascular system

List of Abbreviations (cont...)

Abb. Full Term

DM Diabetis Mellites

DOPPS The Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study

ECFV Extracellular fluid volume

eGFR Estimated glomerular filtration rate

EGIPT-CKD Egypt Information, Prevention and Treatment of CKD

EKR Equivalent renal urea clearance

eKt/V Equilibrated Kt/V

EPO Erythropoietin

ePTFE Expanded polytetrafluoroethylene

Eq Equation

ESA Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents

ESAs Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents

ESRD End Stage Renal Disease

EUR Europe

GFR Glomerular filtration rate

HCV Hepatitis C virus

HD Hemodialysis

HEMO study Hemodialysis study

Hgb Hemoglobin

Hgb_{A1C} Glycated hemoglobin

List of Abbreviations (cont...)

Abb. Full Term

HIV Human immunodeficiency virus
HR-QoL Health-related quality of life

HTN Hypertension

ICU Intensive Care Unit

IPD Intermittent peritoneal dialysis

IV Intra venous

K/DIGO Kidney disease improving global outcomes

K/DOQI Kidney disease outcome initiative

KoA Mass transfer area co efficient

KUF Ultrafiltiration co efficient

LMW Low Molecular Weight

MDRD Modification of Diet in Renal Disease

MOH Ministry of Health

MPO Membrane Permeability Outcome

NKF-DOQI National kidney foundation - disease outcome

initiative

PRU Percent reduction in urea

PTH Parathyroid hormone

PTX Parathyroidectomy

QB The blood flow rate to the dialyzer

RDT Renal Denervation Therapy

List of Abbreviations (cont...)

Abb. **Full Term** Recombinant Human Erythropoietin rHuEPO Residual kidney function **RKF** Systemic lupus erythrmatosis SLE Time averaged concentration TAC TT Treatment time Trans membrane pressure **TMP** Transferrin saturation **TSAT** UF Ultrafiltration Urea reduction ratio **URR** US **United States of America** Vitamein D Receptor Activators **VDRAs**

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Introduction

tudies examining the link between research evidence and clinical practice have consistently shown gaps between the evidence and current practice. Some studies in the United States suggest that 30%–40% of patients do not receive evidence-based care, while in 20% of patients care may be not needed or potentially harmful.1 However, relatively little information exists about how to apply evidence in clinical practice, and data on the effect of evidence-based guidelines on knowledge uptake, process of care or patient outcomes is limited (Locatelli et al., 2004).

In recent years, specific clinical guidelines have been developed to optimize the quality of anemia management secondary to chronic kidney diseases(CKD). As a result, the National Kidney Foundation Kidney Disease Outcome Quality Initiative (K\DOQ I) guidelines and the Renal-European Dialysis and Transplantation Association best practice guidelines have been published in USA & Europe. Therefore; clinical practice guidance help individual physician and physicians as group to improve their clinical performance and thus raise standard of patient care towards optimum levels, They may also help to

insure that all institution provide an equally good base line standard of care (*Cameron*, 1999).

Guidelines practiced on anemia and actual practices different with different places and patients are according to treatment. Moreover, in individual countries within countries local circumstances individual units relating to economic conditions; organization of health care delivery or even legal constraints may render the immediate implementation of best practice guidelines difficult impossible. Nevertheless, they provide a goal against which progress can be measured (Locatelli et al., 2004).

Dialvsis and Practice Outcomes Patterns Study (DOPPS) has large observed a variation in anemia different The among countries. main management hemoglobin concentration in hemodialysis patient varied widely across the studied countries ranging between 8g/dl to 11g/dl. The percentage of prevalent hemodialysis patient erythropoietin stimulating 'ESA' receiving agent has increased from 75% to 83%. The percentage of HD patient receiving iron varies greatly among DOPPS countries range from 38% to 89% (Locatelli et al., 2004).

There are challenges in implanting clinical guidelines in medical practice. Overall DOPPS data which show that, despite the availability of practice guidelines for treatment of renal anemia, wider variation in anemia management exists as gap between what is recommended by the guidelines and is accomplished in every day clinical practice. Compliance with clinical guidelines is an important indicator of quality and efficacy of patient care at the same time their adaptation in clinical practice may be initiated by numerous factors including; clinical experts, patient performance, constrains of public health policies, community standard, budgetary limitation and methods of feeding back information concerning current practice (Cameron, 1999).