The aim of this study was to assess different follow-up methods for hemodialysis patients in our hemodialysis center in China” Zhang et al (2018).

Abstract:

Arteriovenous fistula is the preferred option for vascular access in hemodialysis patients. The aim of this study was to assess different follow-up methods for hemodialysis patients in our hemodialysis center in China. A cohort of 124 patients with stage 3 chronic kidney disease was recruited and double-blind randomly assigned into two groups. Patients in Group A received phone calls to schedule their next consultation a week in advance. Patients in Group B scheduled their next appointment at the end of each visit. A total of 116 patients were included in the study and eight dropped out. Twenty-seven patients (46.4%) in Group A and 13 patients (22.4%) in Group B had an AVF prior to hemodialysis (P = 0.006), and 44.8% of patients in Group A and 15.5% of patients in Group B were using AVFs at the initiation of dialysis (P = 0.003).

Sixteen patients (27.6%) in Group A and 24 patients (41.3%) in Group B required central venous catheters due to acute on chronic kidney disease and 13 patients (22.4%) in Group A
and 21 patients (36.2%) in Group B required central venous catheters due to patient-related delays ($P = 0.02$). At the end of the study, seven patients in Group A died and 17 patients in Group B died ($P = 0.027$). The patients who received phone calls to schedule appointments in advance had a higher rate of arteriovenous fistulas prior to dialysis and at hemodialysis initiation had a reduced incidence of acute on chronic kidney disease and patient-related delays, and had an improved prognosis.

Reference:


Thank you to our partners for supporting IVTEAM