The Association Between Attaining Prescribed Hemodialysis Target Weight and Patient Outcomes

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Definitions (for this presentation)

- Dry weight: weight at which patient is extracellularly euvolemic
- Target weight: weight ordered as the goal for dialysis treatment
- "Missed target weight": treatments where postdialysis weight 1+ kg above target weight

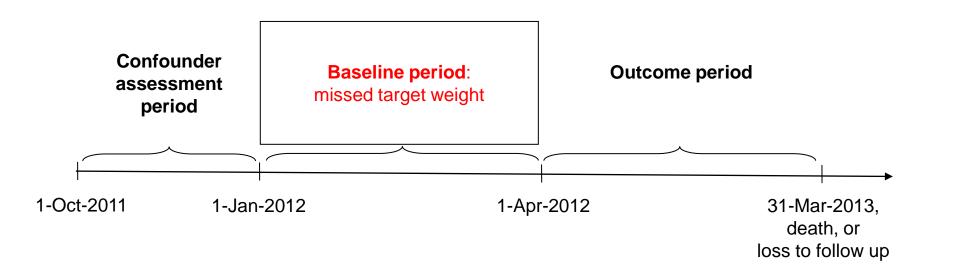
Introduction

- Extracellular euvolemia is an important but elusive therapeutic goal for hemodialysis patients
- Two categories of issues that interfere with attainment:
 - 1. Misspecification of target weight (ie, ≠ dry weight)
 - 2. Failure to achieve target weight
- This study was designed to examine possible implications of #2

Objectives

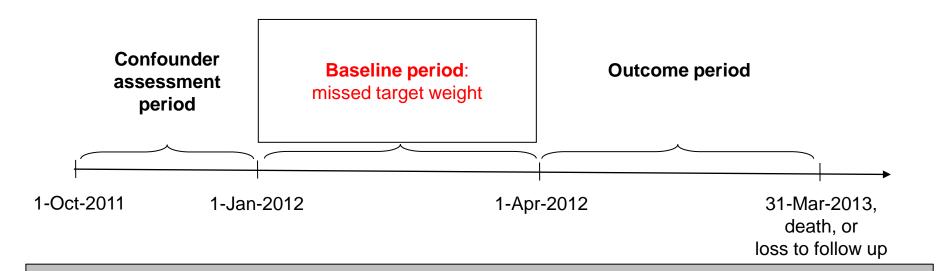
- 1. To estimate at the patient-level the associations of missed target weight with: a) all-cause mortality and b) missed treatment rate
- 2. To explore at the facility-level the association of missed target weight with missed treatment rate

Methods: Patients



 Retrospective analysis of all adult patients who received in-center hemodialysis at a DaVita facility from 1-Jan-2012 until at least 1-Apr-2012.

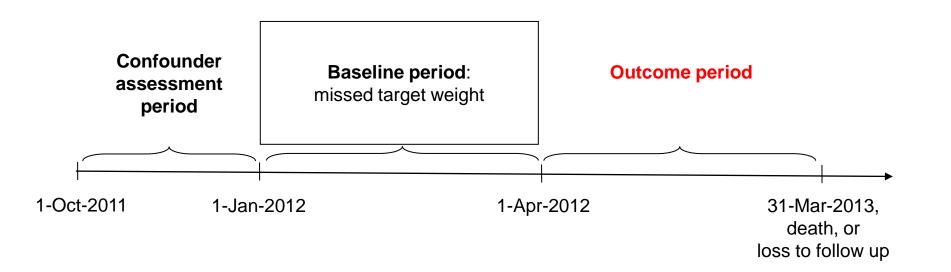
Methods: Exposure



Example: Patient A

- had 36 treatments during baseline period
- •missed target weight in 9 of these
- >25% (=9/36) treatments affected

Methods: Outcomes



- Death (any cause)
- Missed treatment rate: # missed treatments/unit time

Results

% Baseline Treatments with Missed Target Weight	N (% population)		
0%	16,298 (15.3%)		
1-20%	45,142 (42.3%)		
21-40%	21,572 (20.2%)		
>40%	23,658 (22.2%)		
Total	106,670		

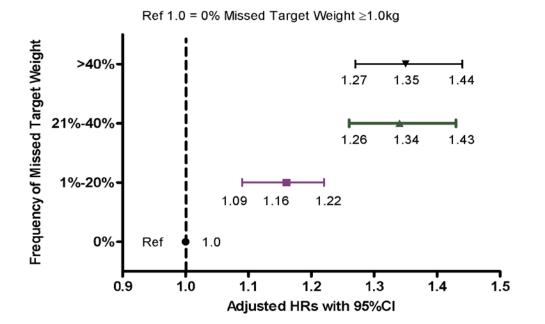
Follow up (overall):

- 93,971 patient-years at-risk
- 12,854 deaths (13.7 deaths/100 patient-years)
- 1,284,943 missed treatments (13.7 missed treatments per patient per year)

Results: Patient-Level Mortality

There was a potent, incremental and independent association between missed target weight and subsequent all-cause mortality.

	Proportion of baseline treatments with missed target weight				
	0%	1-20%	21-40%	>40%	
Crude death rate (Deaths/100 pt-yr)	10.5	12.8	15.6	15.9	

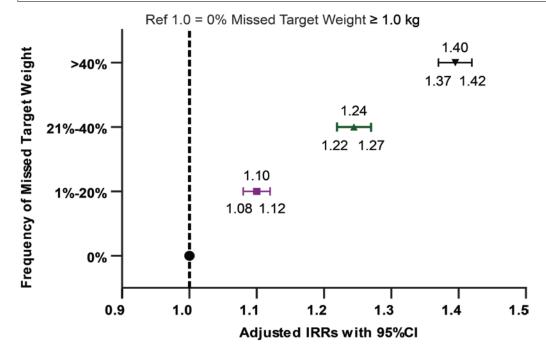


Adjusted for baseline age, sex, race, etiology ESRD, diabetes, heart failure, coronary artery disease, Charlson Comorbidity Index, albumin, Kt/V, phosphorus, hemoglobin, ESA dose, post-dialysis weight, interdialytic weight gain, pre-dialysis systolic BP, hospitalization status for October 2011, hospitalization status November 2011, and hospitalization status December 2011.

Results: Patient-Level Missed Treatments

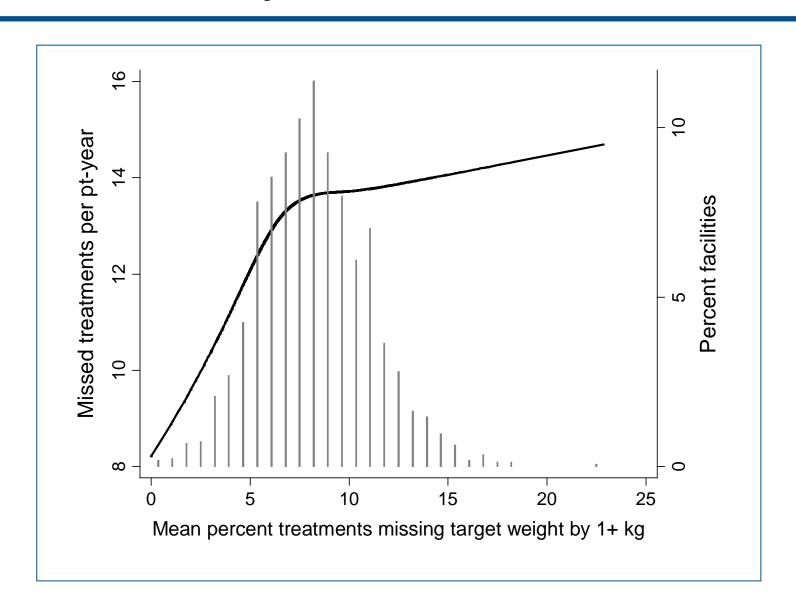
There was a potent, incremental and independent association between missed target weight and subsequent missed treatment rate.

	Proportion of baseline treatments with missed target weight				
	0%	1-20%	21-40%	>40%	
Crude rate (Missed tx/ pt-yr)	10.7	12.2	14.6	17.1	



Adjusted for baseline age, sex, race, etiology ESRD, diabetes, heart failure, coronary artery disease, Charlson Comorbidity Index, albumin, Kt/V, phosphorus, hemoglobin, ESA dose, post-dialysis weight, interdialytic weight gain, pre-dialysis systolic BP, hospitalization status for October 2011, hospitalization status November 2011, and hospitalization status December 2011.

Results: Facility-Level Missed Treatments



Conclusion

 Missed treatment weight is a marker of increased risk of subsequent death and missed treatment rate.

Potential Mechanisms

- 1. Missing target weight causes poor clinical outcomes.
- 2. Misspecification of target weight causes poor clinical outcomes and also predisposes to failure to attain target weight.
- 3. Dialytic factors (eg, rapid ultrafiltration) cause poor clinical outcomes and also predispose to failure to attain target weight.
- 4. High interdialytic weight gain causes poor clinical outcomes and also predisposes to failure to attain target weight.
- 5. Some combination of these.

Clinical Responses

- Specify target weight correctly and update frequently.
- Take steps to minimize interdialytic weight gain.
- Prescribe treatments that enable consistent attainment of target weight.
- Until further data become available, choice and prioritization among these are at the discretion of the treating nephrologist and be tailored to individual patients and circumstances.

Questions and Answers