# Access to Peritoneal Dialysis: Overcoming Obstacles for Uninsured, Un-encountered Patients

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#### INTRODUCTION

Peritoneal dialysis (PD) is an underused modality in the US despite evidence that outcomes are improving compared to HD.1 A total of 41% of incident ESRD is identified in the hospital with no pre-ESRD nephrology care, with 94% of hospital initiated ESRD resulting in HD catheter placement.<sup>2</sup> Many uninsured and underinsured patients start dialysis this way, and are possibly not offered a PD option. We describe our successful outcomes in an uninsured and often previously un-encountered population after the initiation of PD.

### METHODOLOGY

- We completed a retrospective chart review of all 152 incident PD patients entering the Palomar Medical Group in San Diego from 2/2002 to 5/2009.
- 27.6% (n=42) were uninsured at time of ESRD presentation (Table 1).
- 31.6% (n=48) were first encountered in the hospital.

Table 1. Demographics of pa	tients						
	To	Total		Uninsured		Insured	
	N	%	n	%	n	%	
Total Patients	152		42	27.6	110	72.4	
First Encounter Location							
Hospital	48		31	73.8	17	15.5	
Office, no hospital	58		1	2.4	57	51.8	
Office, but acute start in hospital	35		9	21.4	26	23.6	
Transfer in	13		1	2.4	12	10.9	
Demographics							
Age (mean)	51.3		42.2		54.5		
Sex (% male)	98	62.8	24	58.5	74	64.3	
Ethnicity (% Hispanic)	63	41.4	35	83.3	28	25.5	
Ethnicity (% Caucasian)	62	40.8	5	11.9	57	51.8	
Diabetes (%)	67	43.5	14	34.1	53	46.9	
Creatinine at start (mg/dl)	9.8		12.2		8.8		

## **BACKGROUND**

The Palomar Medical Group, in Southern California, has a large population of uninsured persons, many of whom are undocumented Spanish speaking immigrants. Many of these patients do not qualify for Medicare but often will be granted state funded Emergency-Medicaid, which pays for dialysis and emergencies but not for any non-urgent services. Data exist showing that peritoneal dialysis may be a better initial therapy for a substantial percentage of persons with end stage renal

Little is known about the uninsured ESRD PD population, although better QOL measures.3 improved opportunity for employment and a \$20,000 per annum reduction in cost compared with HD may favor this modality.4 Therefore, efforts have been made to promote peritoneal dialysis to all appropriate patients, including uninsured persons and those first encountered in the hospital.

## INITIATIVE

Our efforts have included the following:

- Modality education provided to patients in the hospital by physicians and acute dialysis nurses
- Dialysis education videos in English and Spanish made available to hospitalized patients
- Cultivation of surgeons able to expeditiously place PD catheters using advanced laparoscopic techniques
- Adoption of a policy that all ESRD have an permanent vascular access (graft or AV fistula), or a PD catheter prior to hospital discharge.
- Rapid follow-up after hospitalization in the PD clinic with the ability to begin PD training immediately after discharge
- Competent, enthusiastic PD nurses and ancillary staff who speak both English and Spanish

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### RESULTS

#### Table 2. Characteristics of patients

	Total	Uninsured		Insured	
	N	n	%	n	%
Total Patients	152	42	27.6	110	72.4
Initial Modality					
Acute Inpatient PD initiation, never HD	5	3	7.1	2	1.8
Outpatient-initiated PD, never HD	51	12	28.6	39	35.5
Acute Inpatient HD, Outpatient PD initiation post admission	8	2	4.8	6	5.5
Acute Inpatient and <3 mo Outpatient HD until PD	44	22	52.4	22	20.
Acute Inpatient HD initiation, PD conversion after >3 months	45	3	7.1	42	38.:
Access at hospital discharge					
PD cath only	35	15	35.7	20	18.
PD cath and HD cath	47	23	54.8	24	21.
HD cath only	4	2	4.8	2	1.8
HD cath and AVF/graft	3	0	0.0	3	2.7
Non urgent start	64	2	4.8	62	56.
Complications at 3 mo					
None	135	38	90.5	97	88.
Catheter problem with revision	5	1	2.4	4	3.6
Catheter leak	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Catheter infection	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hernia	1	1	2.4	0	0.0
Never completed training	6	0	0.0	6	5.5
Status as of May 2009					
Remains on PD at 3 mo	138	40	95.2	98	89.
On PD	67	27	64.3	40	36.
On HD	23	6	14.3	17	15.
Expired	34	4	9.5	30	27.
Transplanted	22	3	7.1	19	17.
Recovered; off dialysis	1	0	0.0	1	0.9
Transferred or lost	9	1	2.4	8	7.3

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#### CONCLUSIONS

- · Uninsured patients on PD were younger, less likely to be diabetic and had initial higher creatinine levels than insured (Table 1).
- 95% of uninsured patients started on dialysis during urgent hospitalization vs. 39% of insured patients (Table 1).
- Of our total urgent start population, 42% were discharged with a PD catheter only.
- At 3 months, retention rates (95%) and complication rates (5%) were similar (Table 2).

#### KEY LEARNINGS

- Uninsured patients can be successfully started on PD even as initial therapy.
- Uninsured patients have complication rates on PD similar to those with insurance.
- Uninsured patients persist on PD at 3 months similar to those with insurance

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