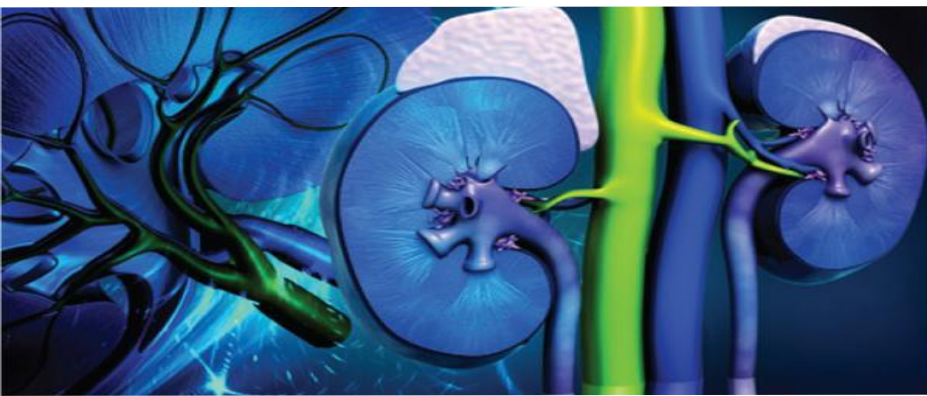




# Hemo-diafiltration

A viable renal replacement therapy modality



Iranian Society of Nephrology  
Tabriz, Iran  
November 20, 2019

Kianoush B. Kashani, MD, MSc, FASN, FCCP

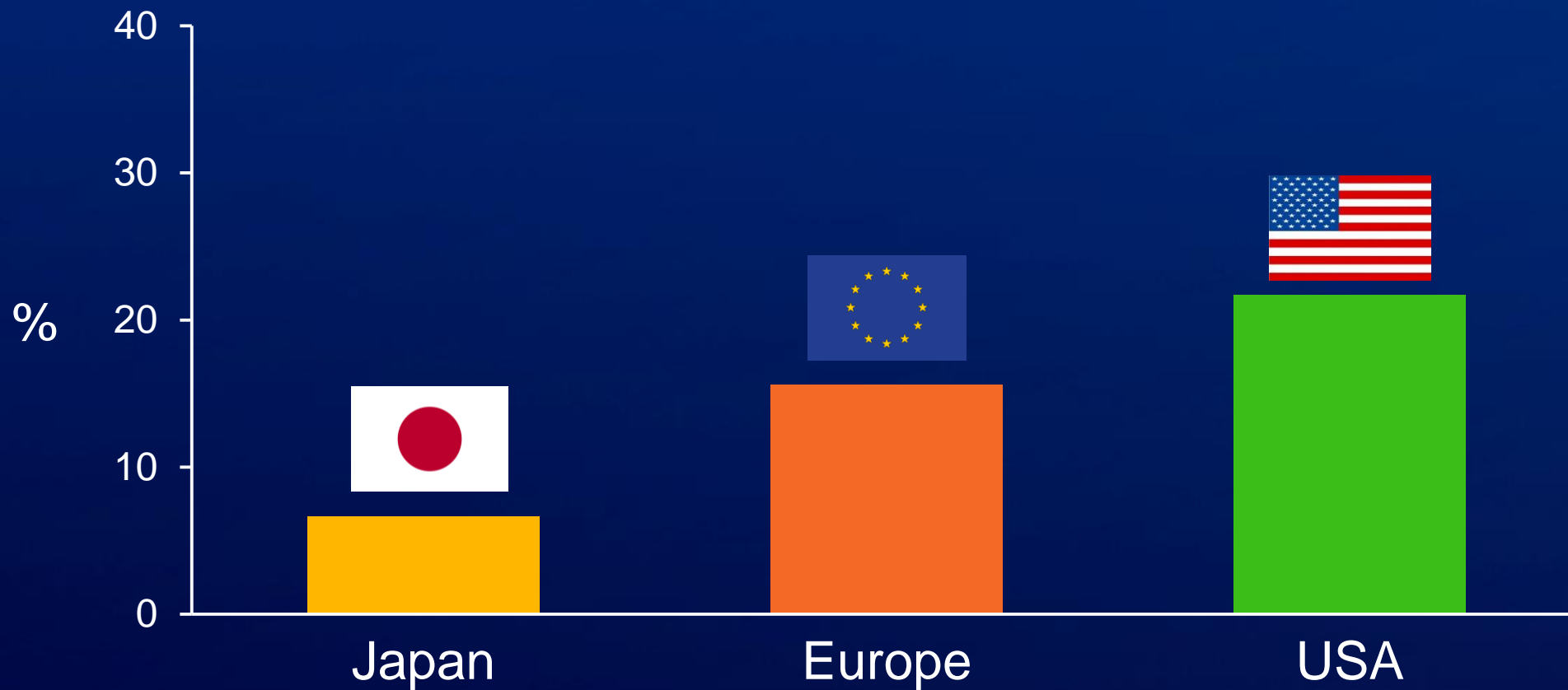
# Disclosures

- I have no conflict of interest with this activity

# Outlines

- Dialysis modalities
  - Technical aspects
- Physiological implications
- Clinical implications
- Final recommendations

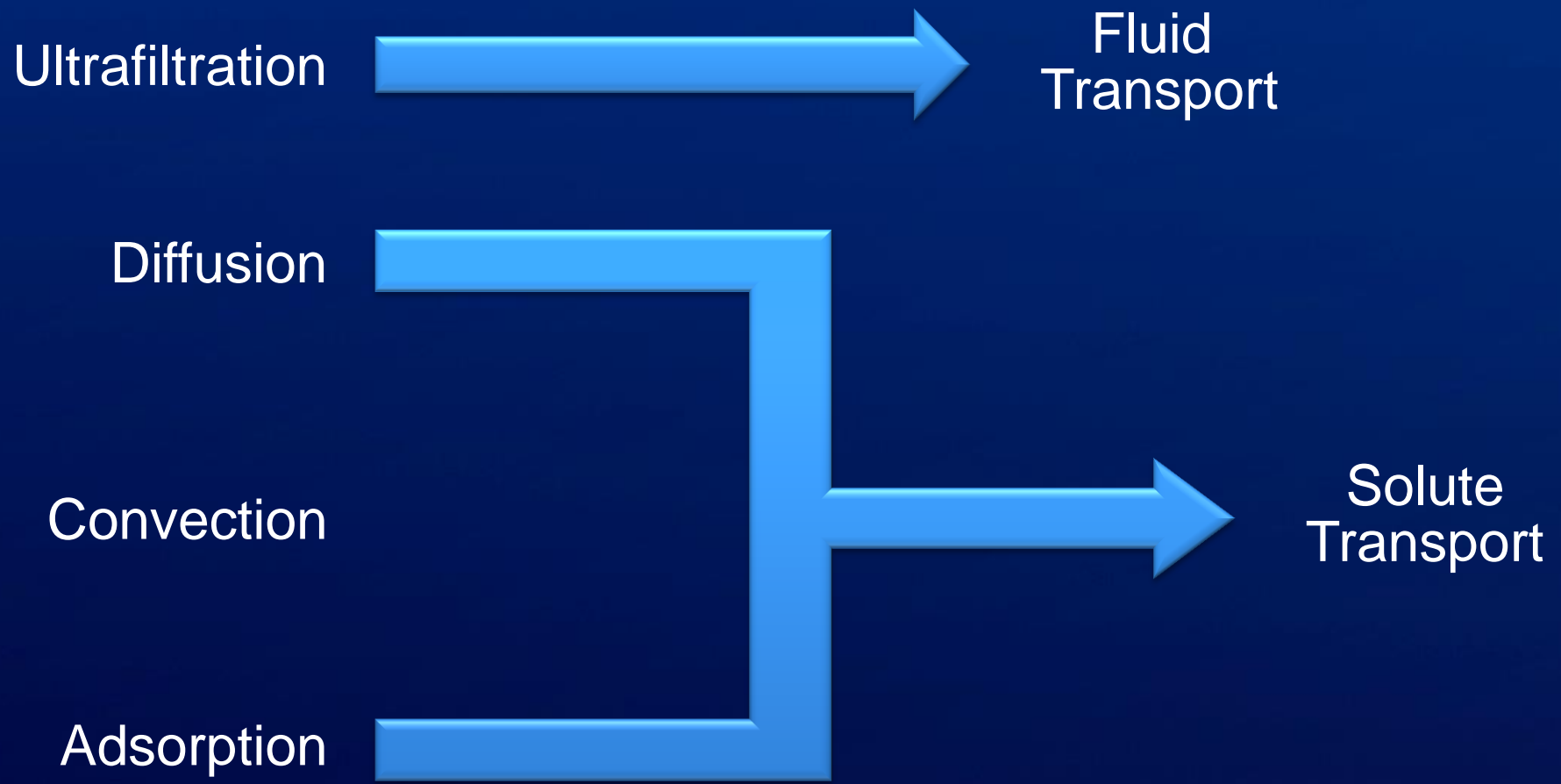
# Annual Crude Mortality ESRD



# Clearance type

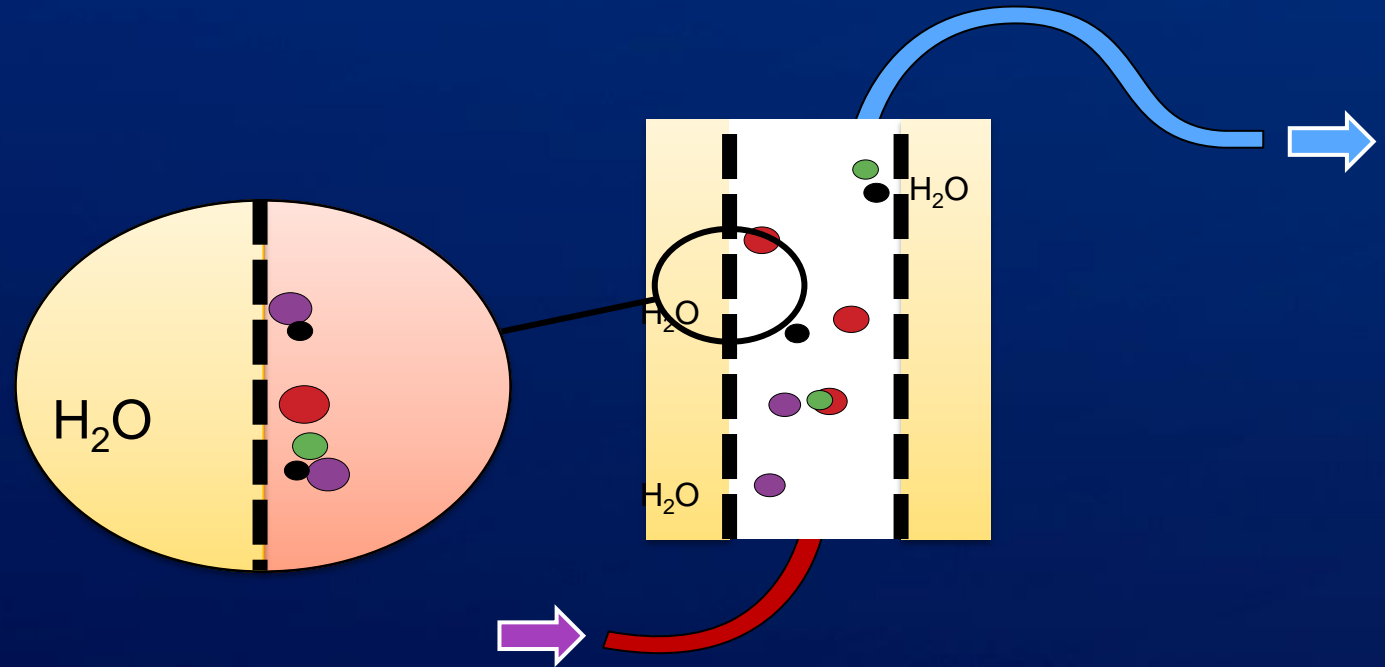
## Modality

# Molecular Transport Mechanisms



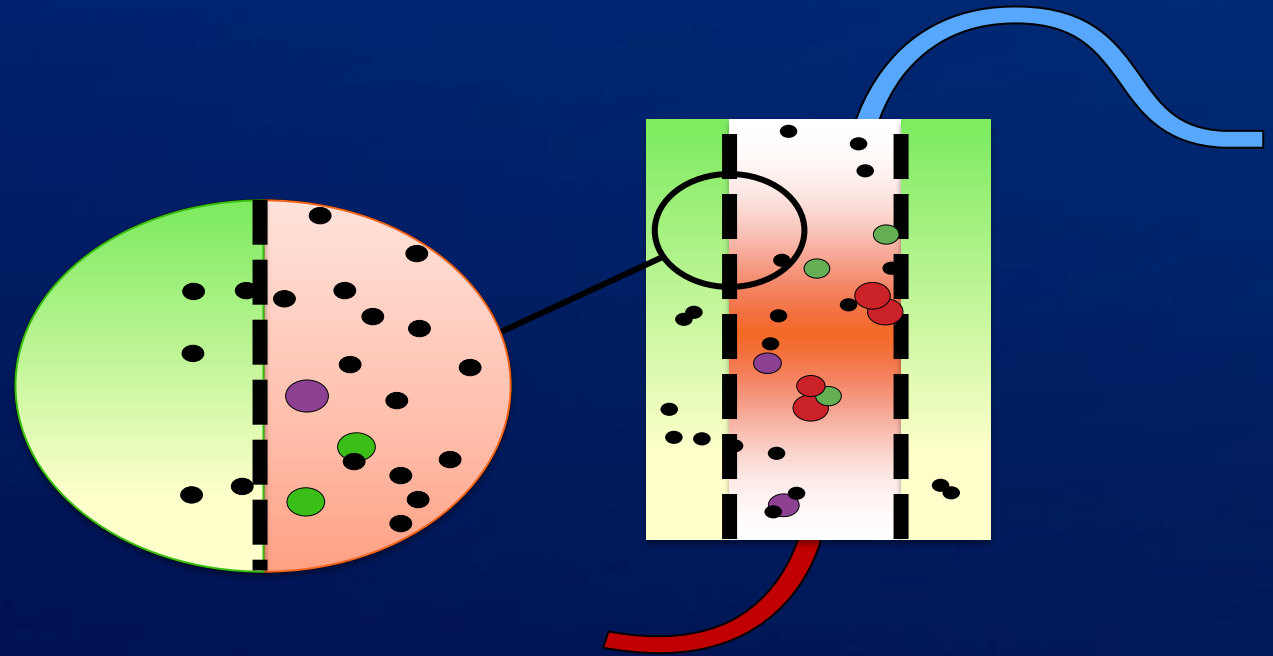
# Ultrafiltration

- Fluid movement  
→ Semipermeable membrane  
→ Pressure gradient
- Any renal replacement modality



# Diffusion

- Dialysate solution
  - semi-permeable membrane
  - concentration gradient

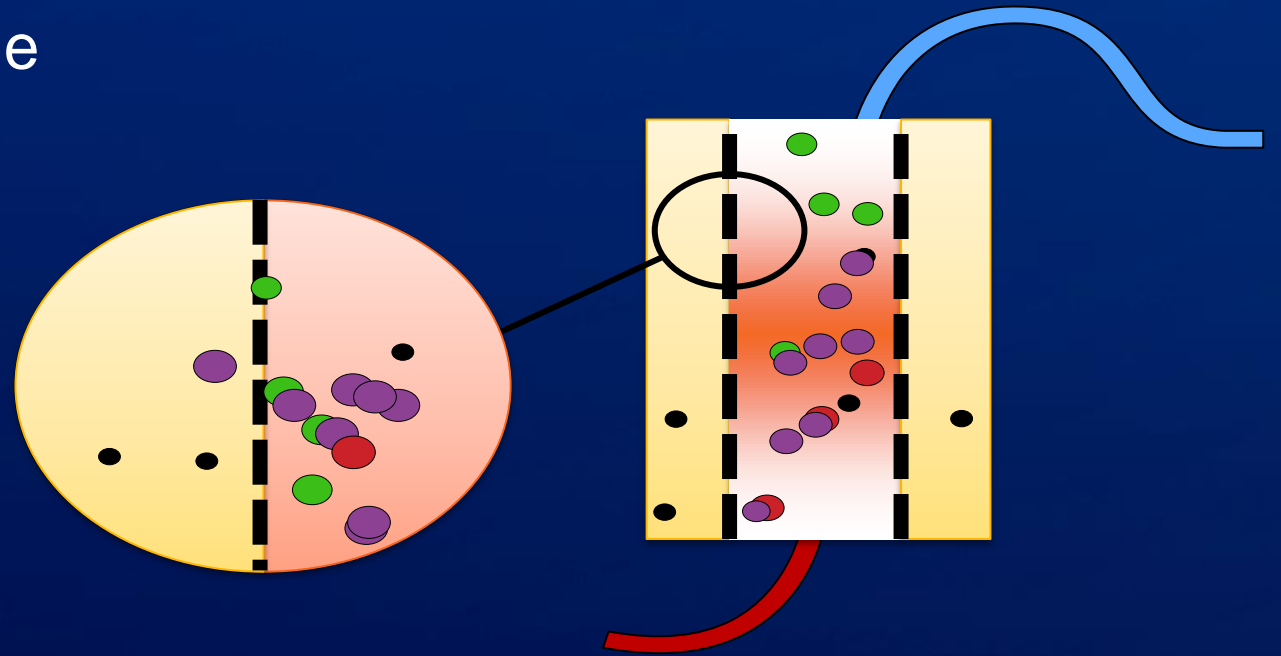


- Counter-current
  - Dialysate-Blood flow



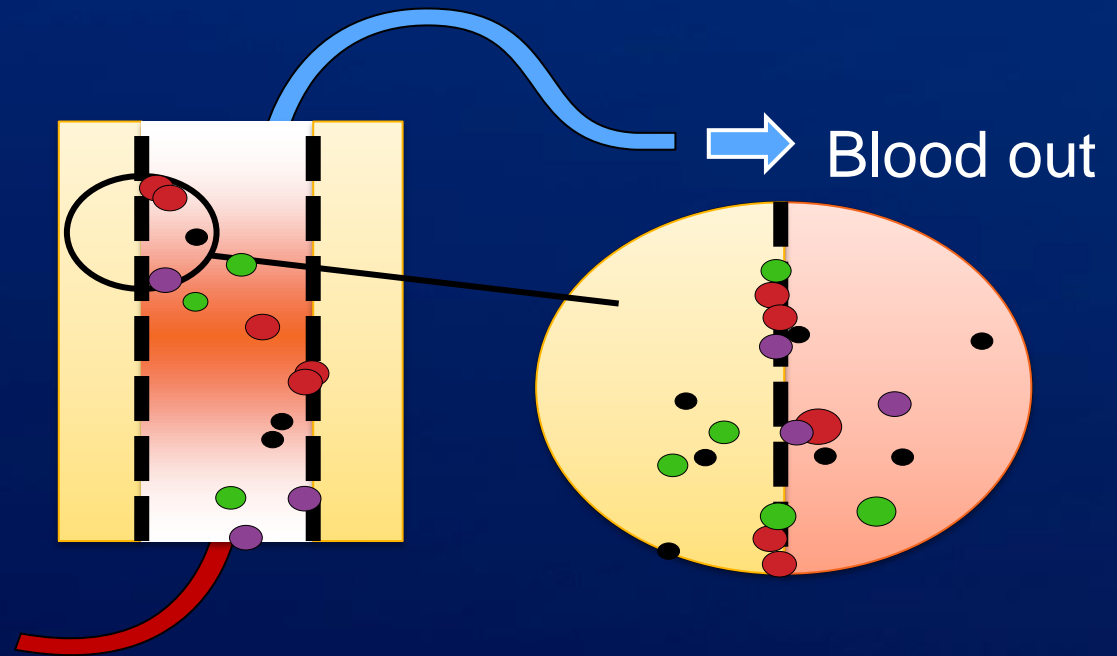
# Convection

- Fluid movement
  - Semipermeable membrane
  - Pressure gradient
  - Solvent Drag
- Clearance
  - Small molecules
  - Medium molecules
  - Large molecules

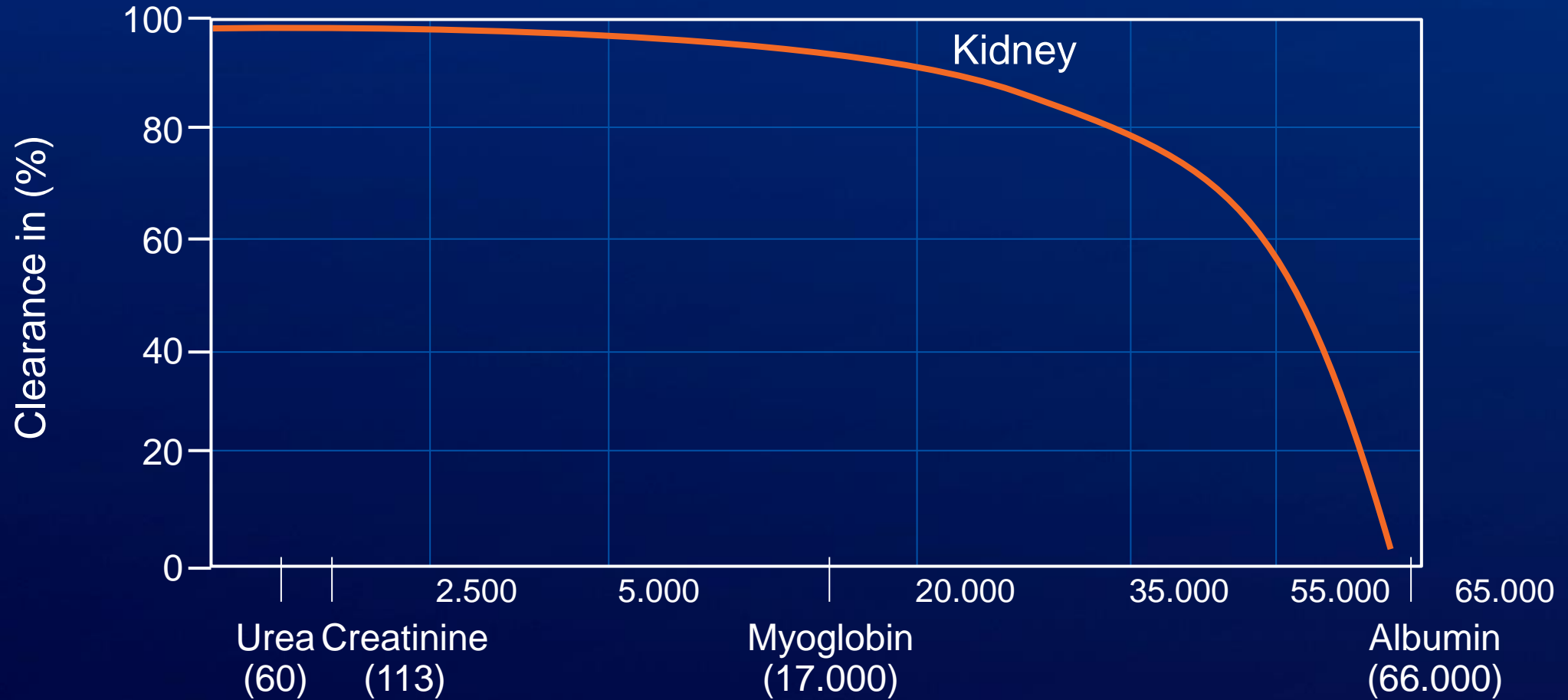


# Adsorption

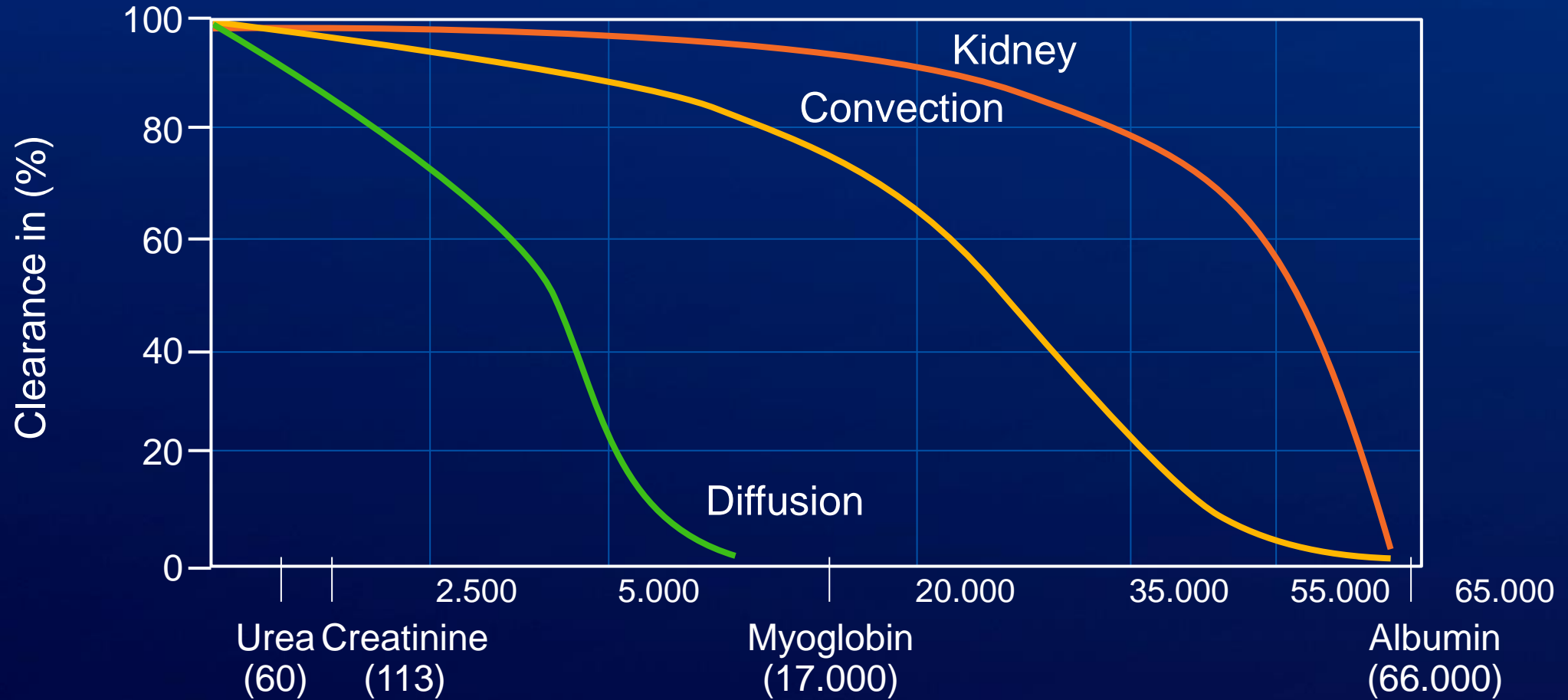
- Adherence to semipermeable membrane
  - Surface
  - Interior



# Diffusion vs. Convection



# Diffusion vs. Convection

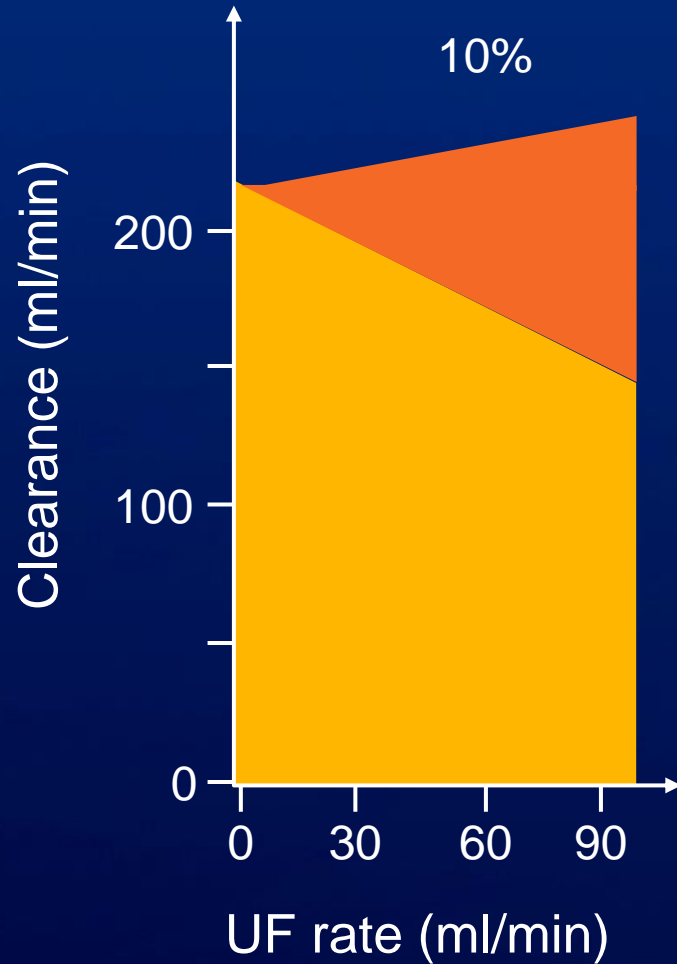


■ Diffusion

■ Convection

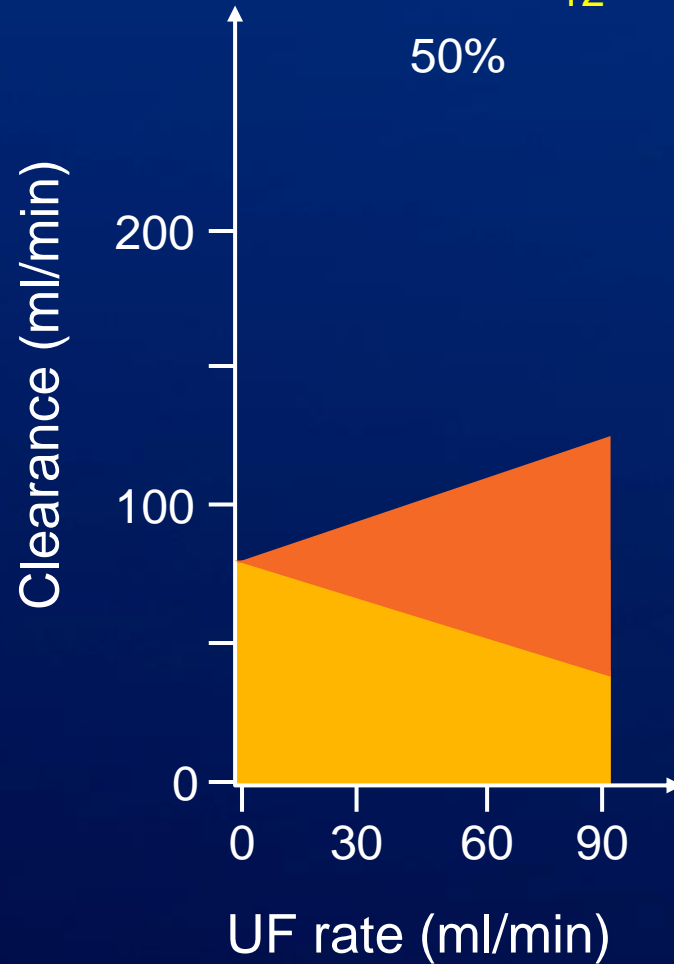
### Urea

10%



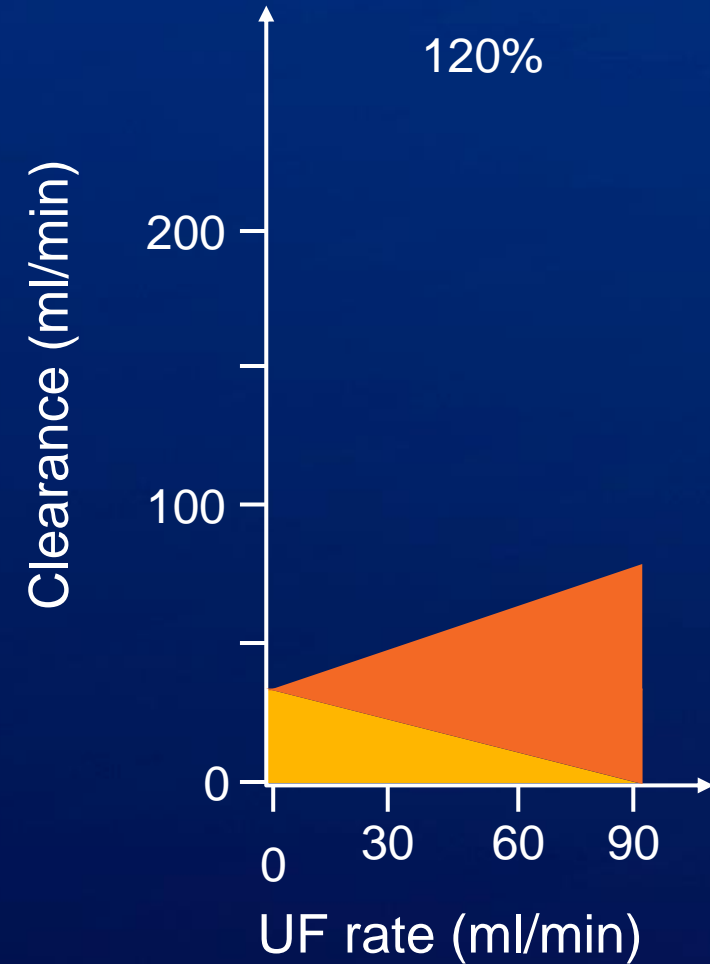
### Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>

50%



### Insulin

120%



Calculated values

Ledebo I, Blankestign PJ: NDT Plus 3:8, 2010

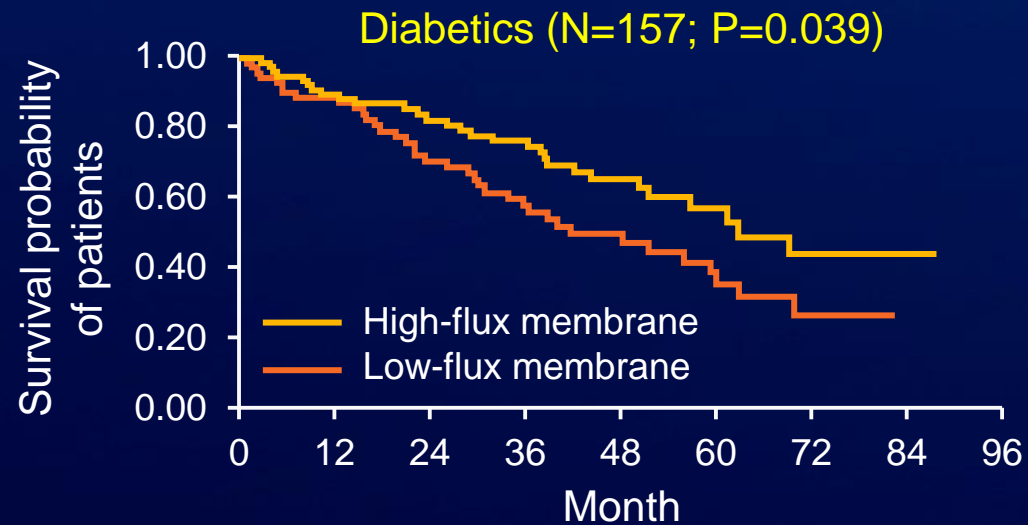
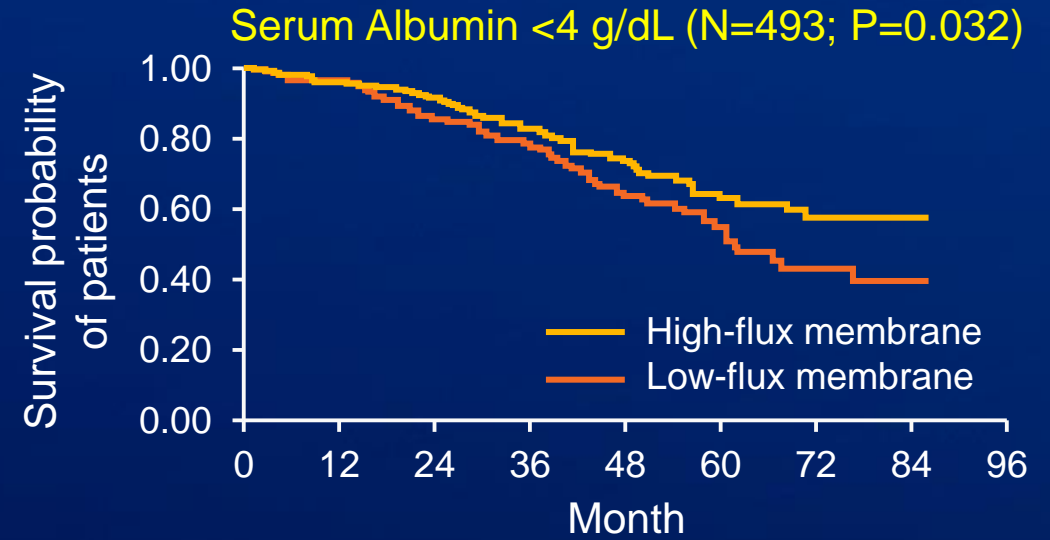
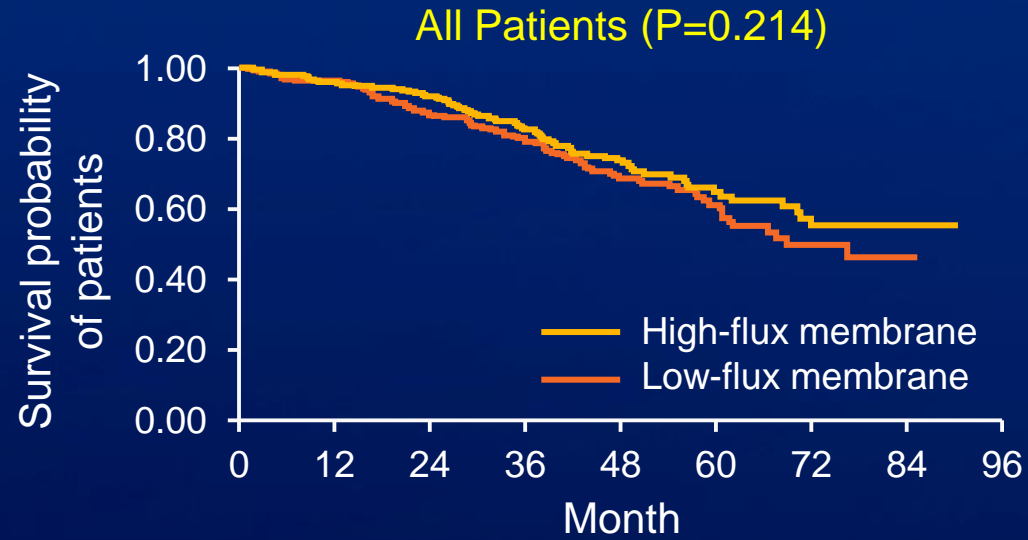
# Why Middle Molecules removal?

- Direct vascular toxicity
- Observational studies:
  - Association with CV / infection-related mortality
- RCTs:
  - Favorable effect of high-flux HD on the risk of death and/or hospitalization due to cardiac causes

Liabeuf S et al *Kidney Int* 2012; 82:1297  
Eknoyan et al *New Eng J Med* 2002; 347:2010

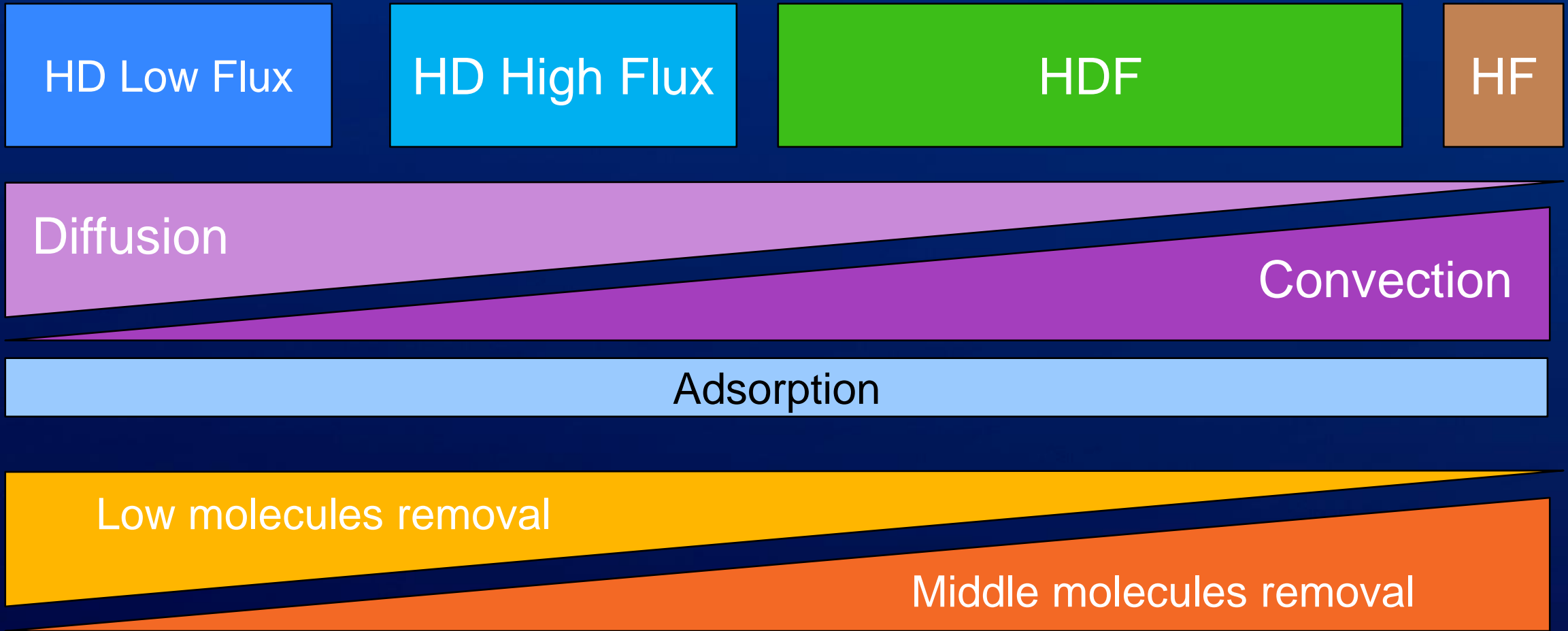
# MPO study

RCT; low vs. high flux HD; N=738



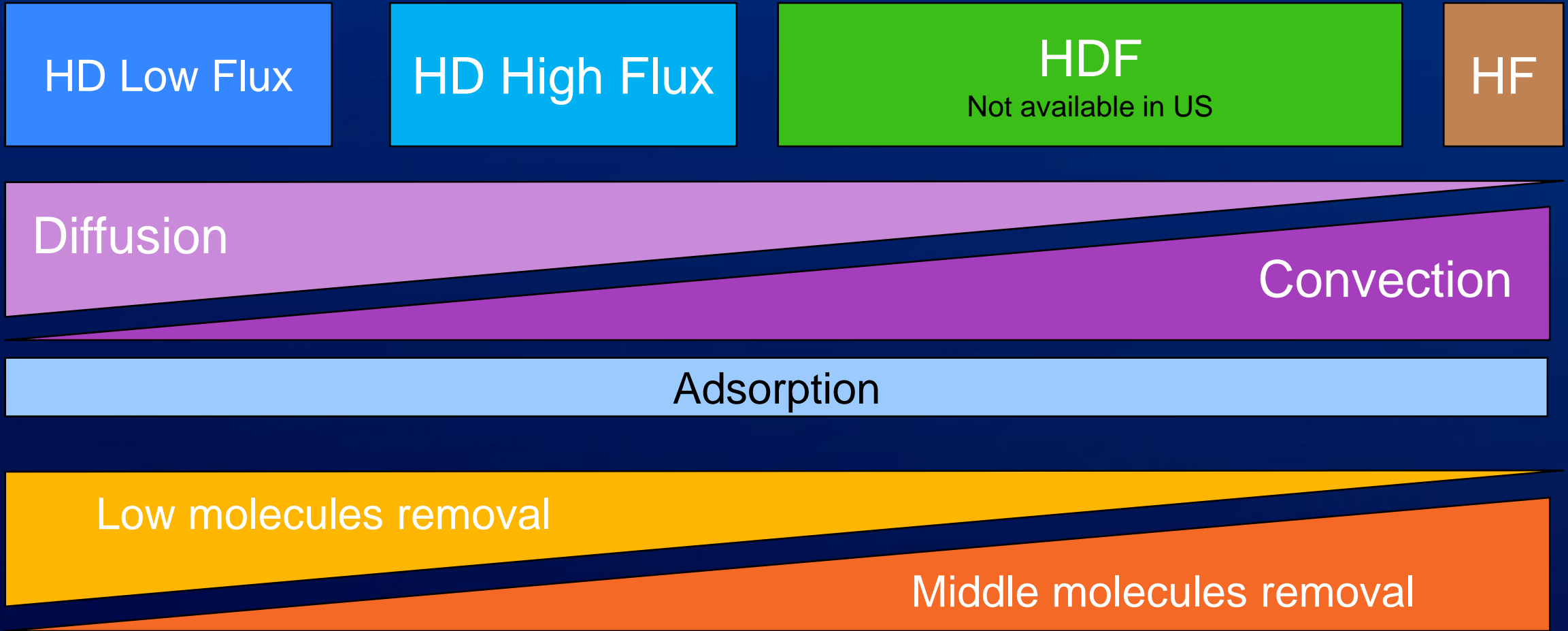
Locatelli F et al: JASN 20:645, 2009

# Modalities and modes of clearance





# Modalities and modes of clearance

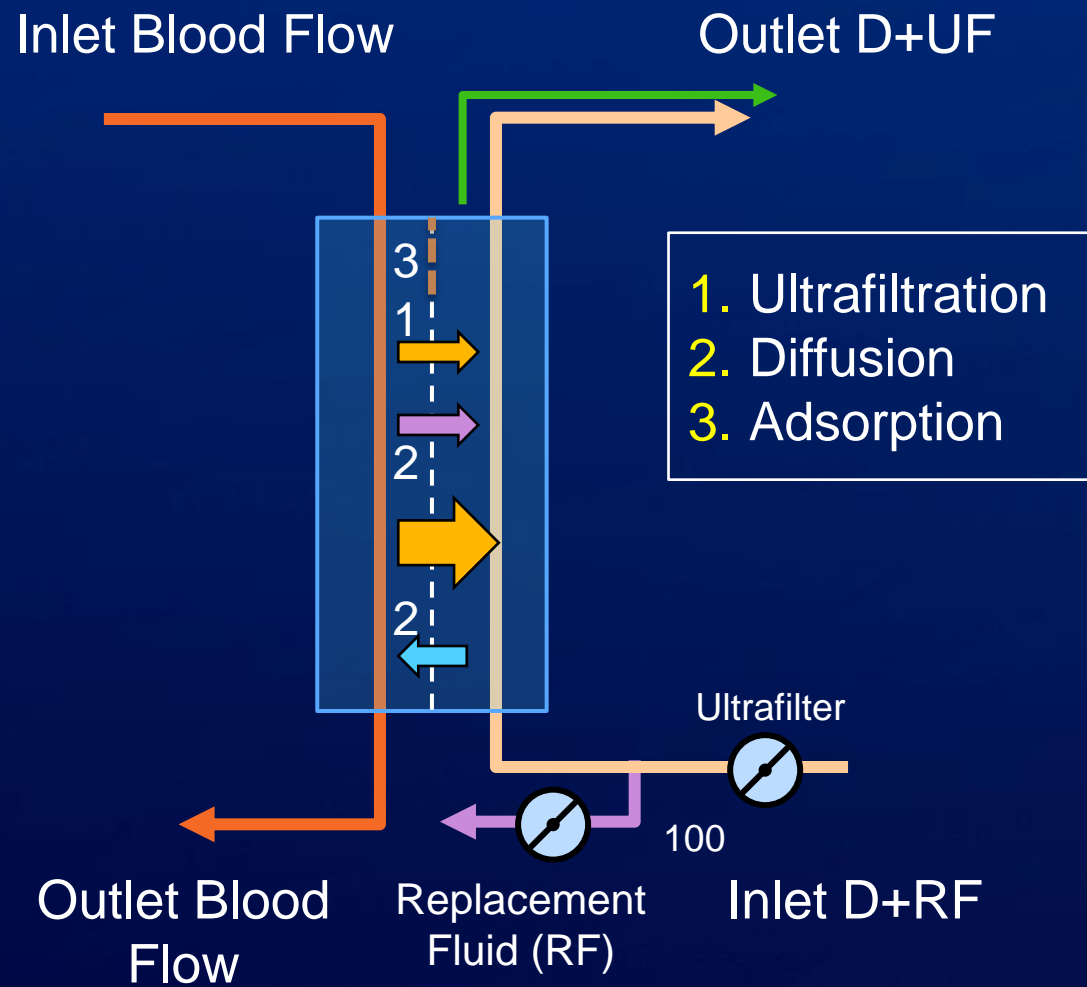


# Prescription

## Hemodiafiltration

# HDF Clearance

Diffusive, Convective and Adsorptive



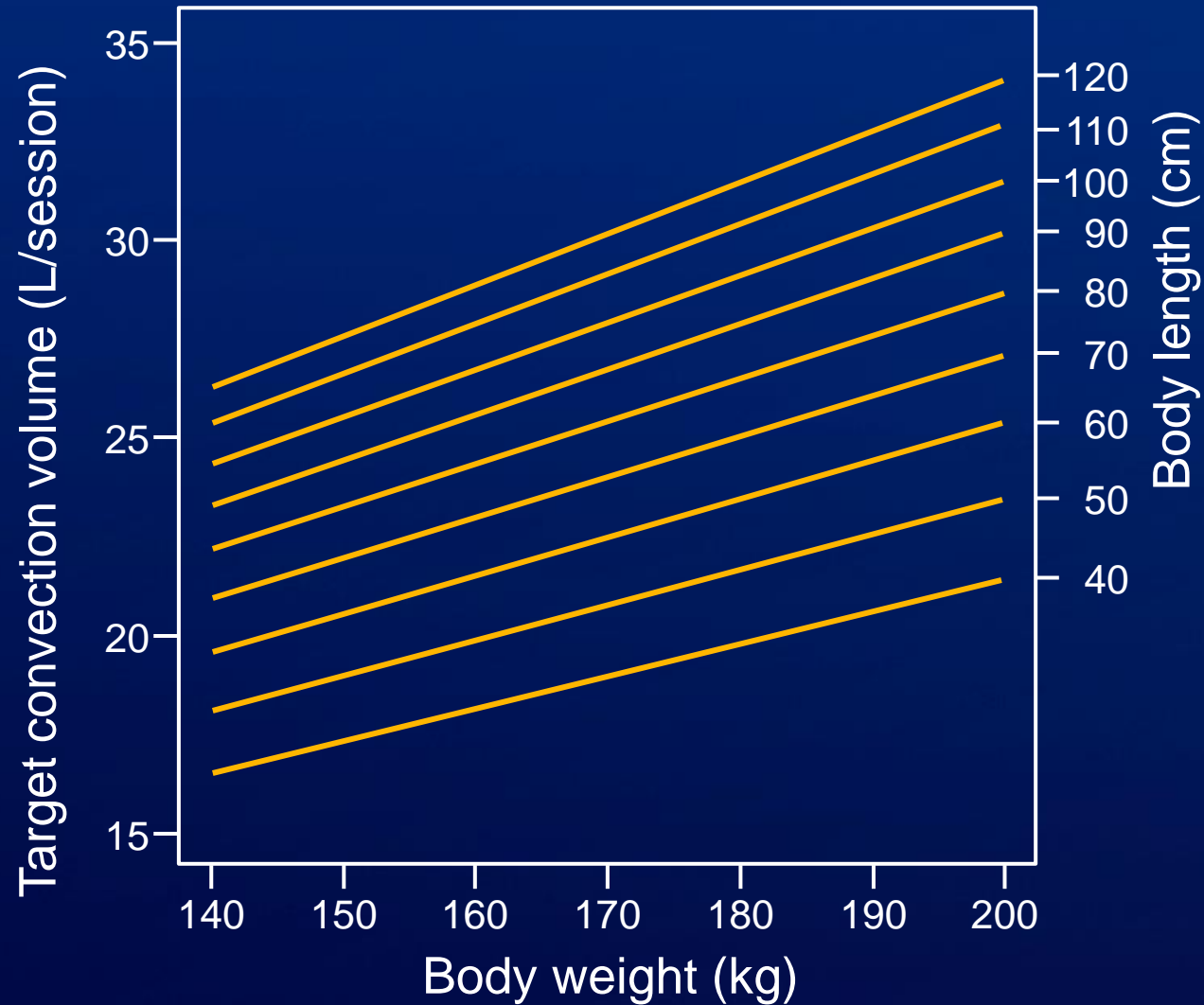
# Prescription

- Treatment Schedule
  - 3 session
  - 4 hours per session (minimum)
    - Longer or more frequent (possible)
- **Ultrapure bicarbonate-based dialysate**
  - Composition adjusted for:
    - Pt need
    - Convection volume

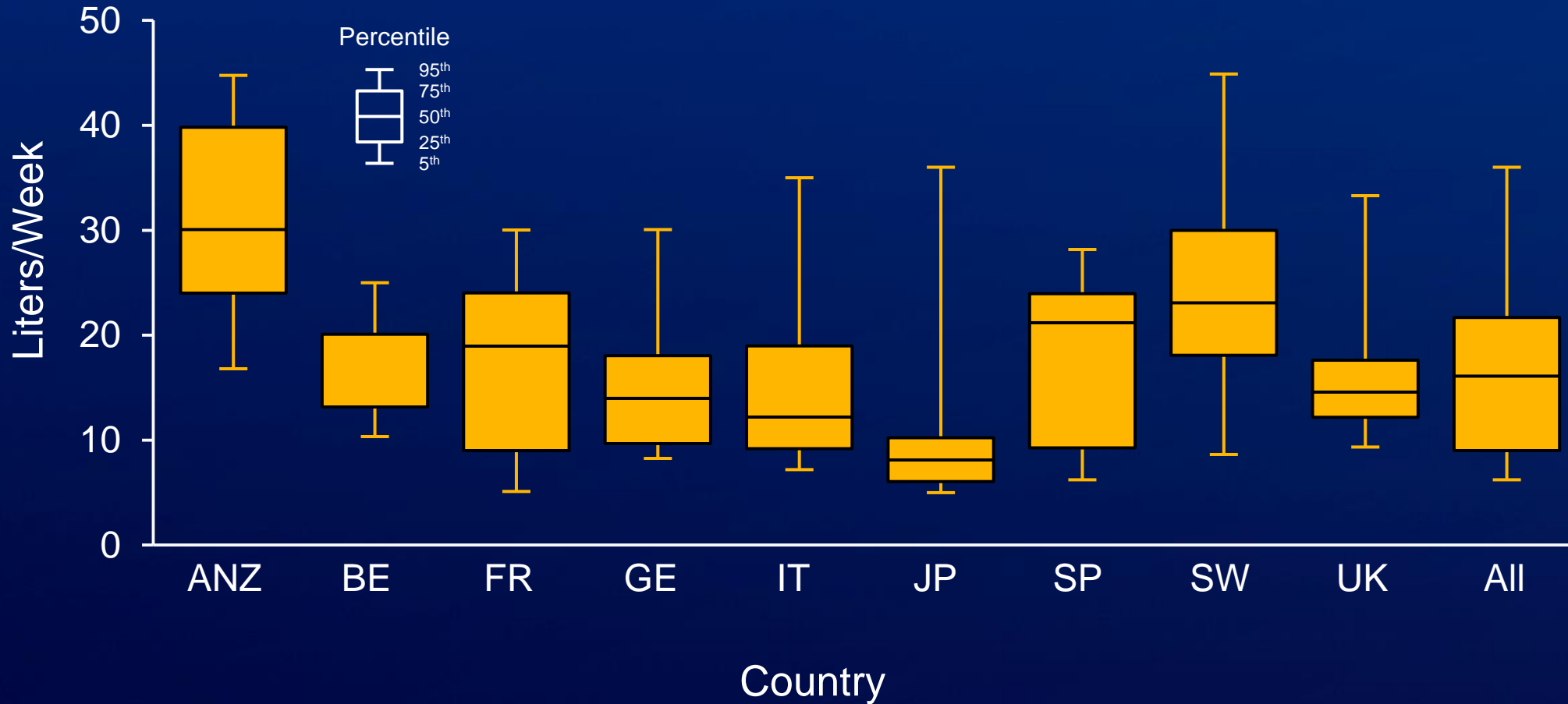
Parameter	Target range
<b>Dialyzer</b>	
Membrane	High flux, 1.6–2.2 m <sup>2</sup>
Fiber internal diameter	>200 micrometer
Ultrafiltration coefficient	>20 ml/h / mm Hg / m <sup>2</sup>
Sieving coefficient	>0.6 for $\beta_2$ -Microglobulin <0.001 for albumin
<b>Vascular access</b>	AVF or AVG → Needles 14–15 g Tunneled CVC
<b>Blood flow rate</b>	350–450 ml/min
<b>Dialysate flow rate</b>	500–700 ml/min
<b>Convection volume</b>	
Post-dilution	23 L per treatment or 26 L/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>
Pre-dilution	46 L per treatment or 52 L/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>
Mid- or mixed dilution	35 L per treatment or 40 L/1.73 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>UF control</b>	Manual: TMP <400 mm Hg; FF <25% Automated: TMP=105-300 mm Hg
<b>Anticoagulation</b>	UFH or LMWH

Canaud et al. cJASN  
13: 1435–1443, 2018

# Target Convection Volume by Body Size

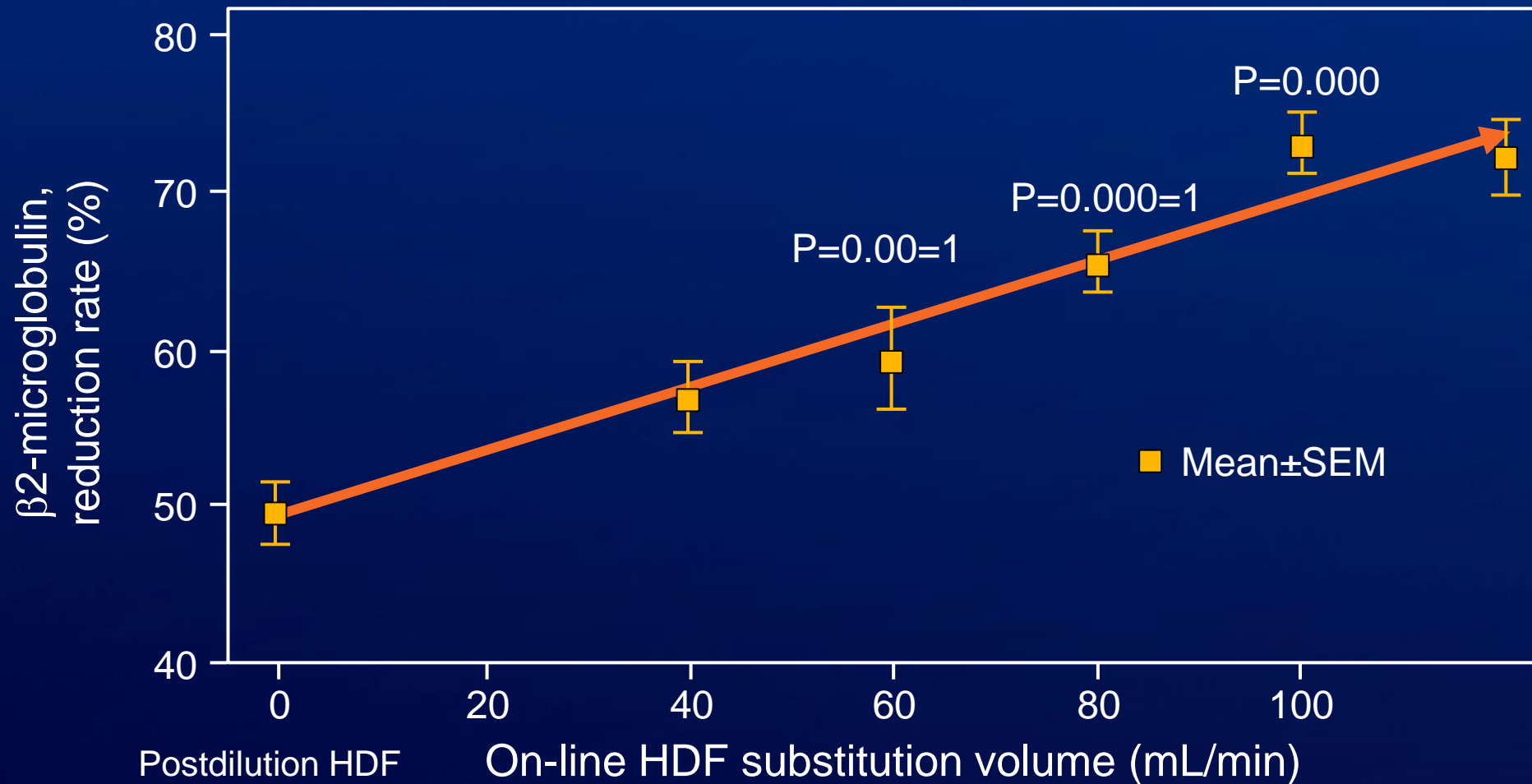


# Convection Volume



# Convective Dose

## Linear Function of Substitution Volume

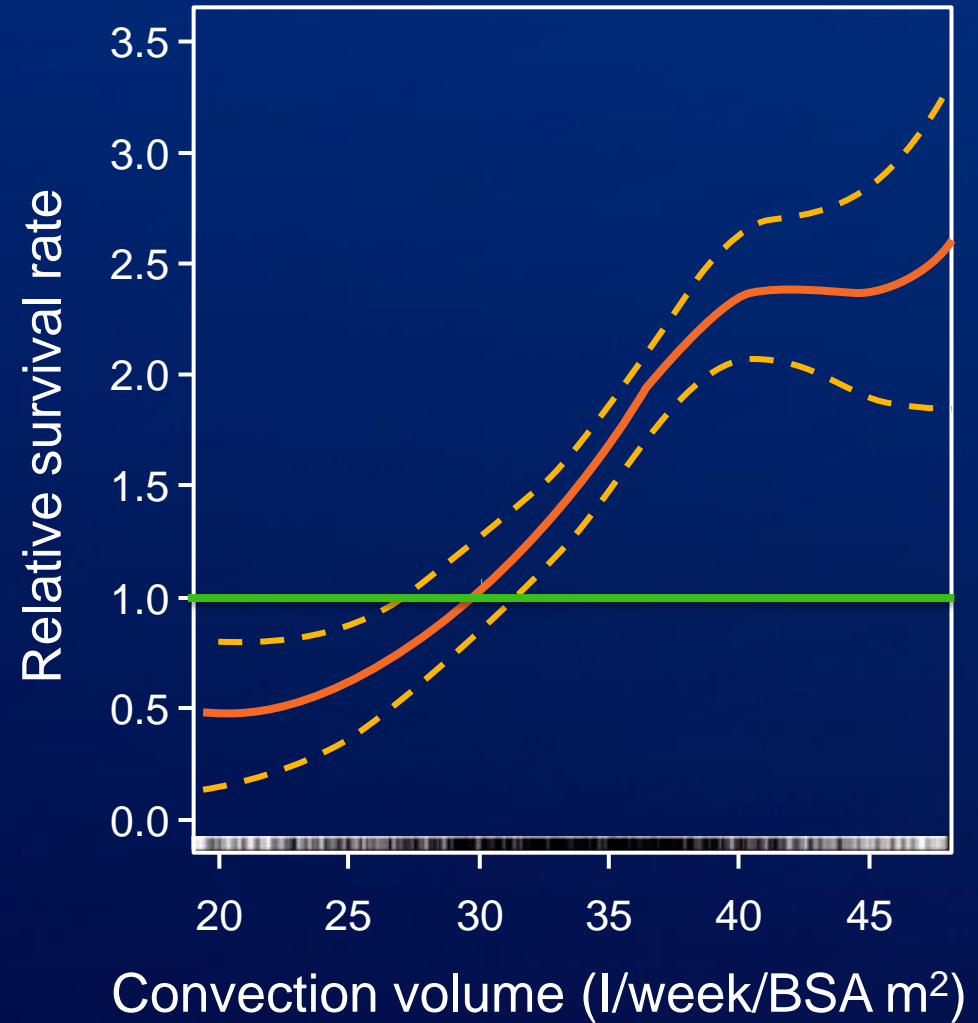
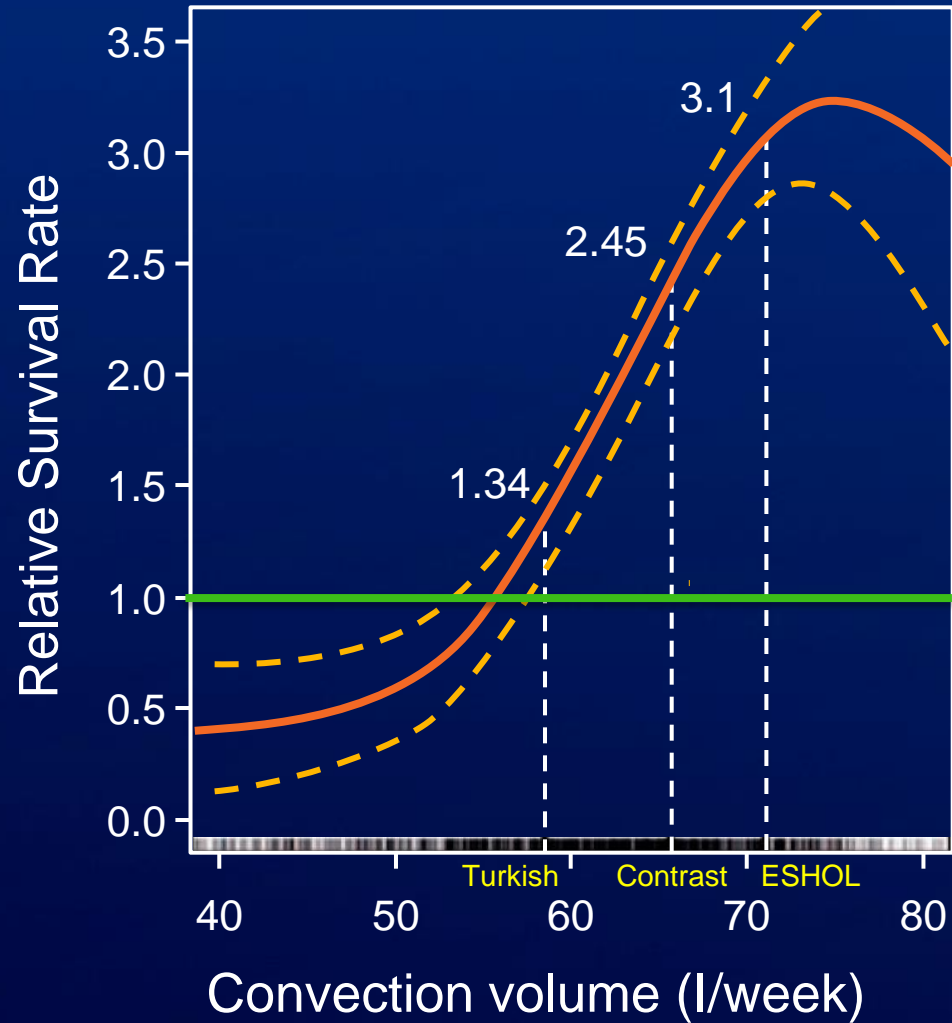


Lornoy W et al: Nephrol Dial Transplant 15:46, 2000



# Convection dose

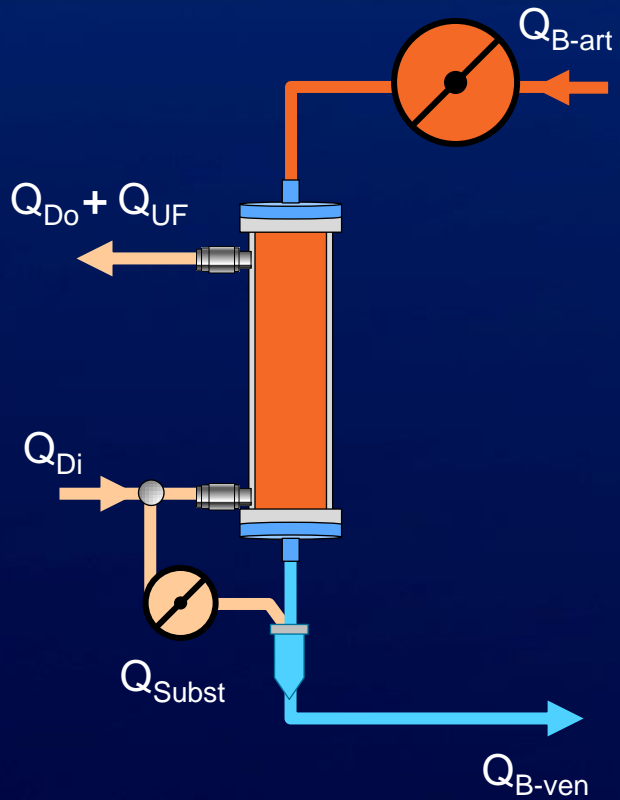
## Survival



Canaud et al. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 13: 1435–1443, 2018

# Dilution methods

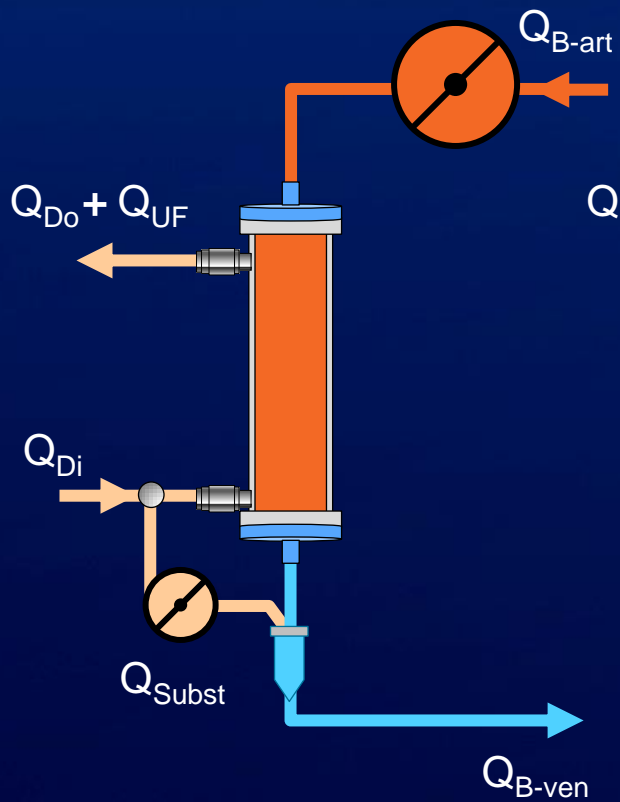
## Post-dilution HDF



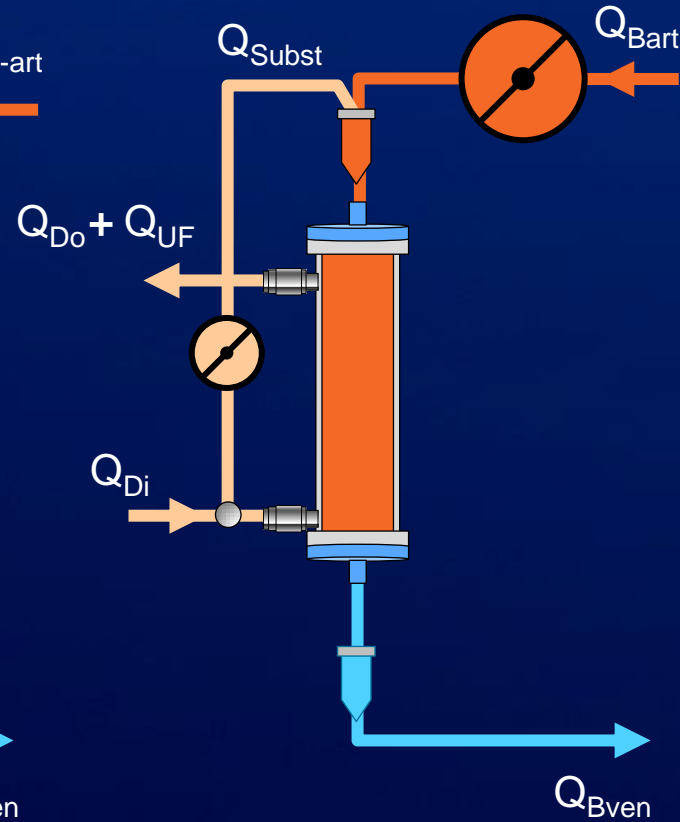
Canaud et al. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 13: 1435–1443, 2018

# Dilution methods

Post-dilution HDF



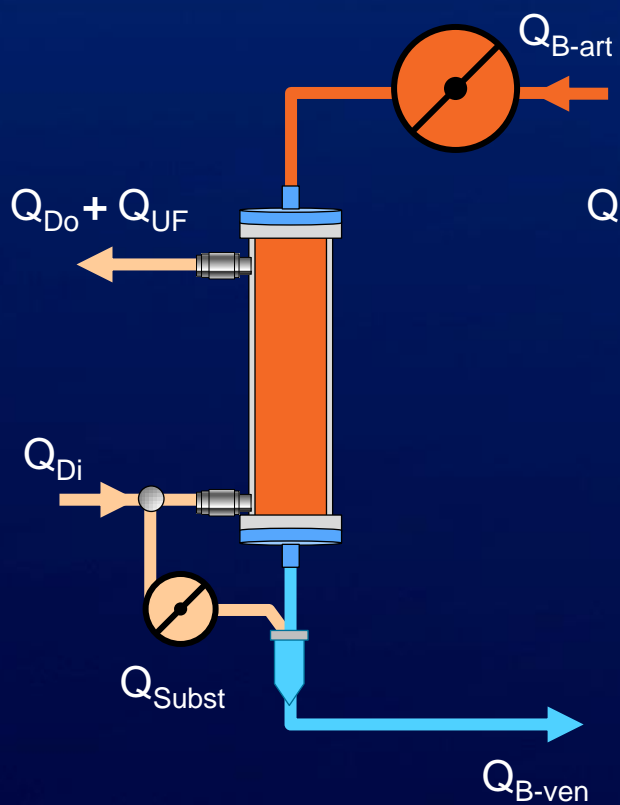
Pre-dilution HDF



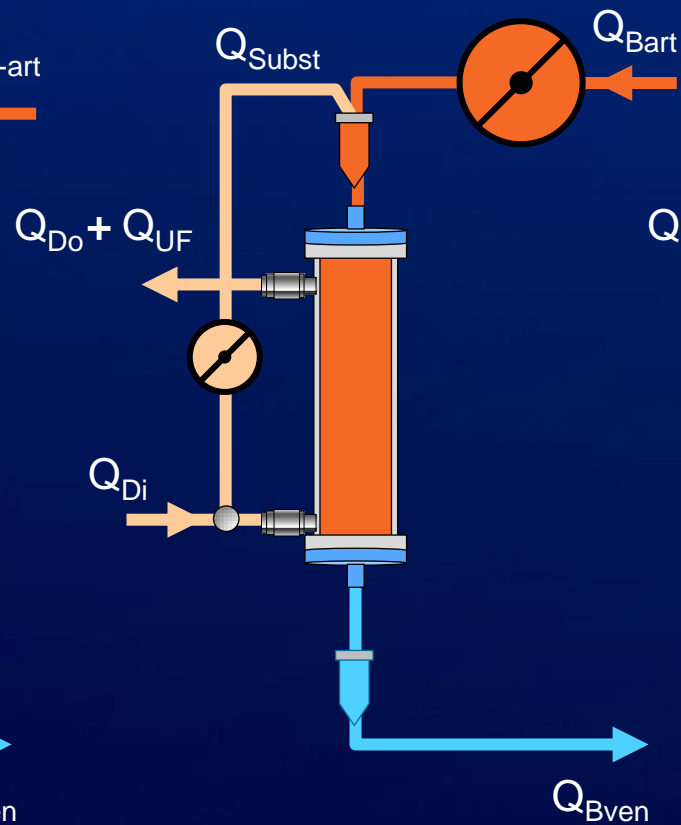
Canaud et al. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 13: 1435–1443, 2018

# Dilution methods

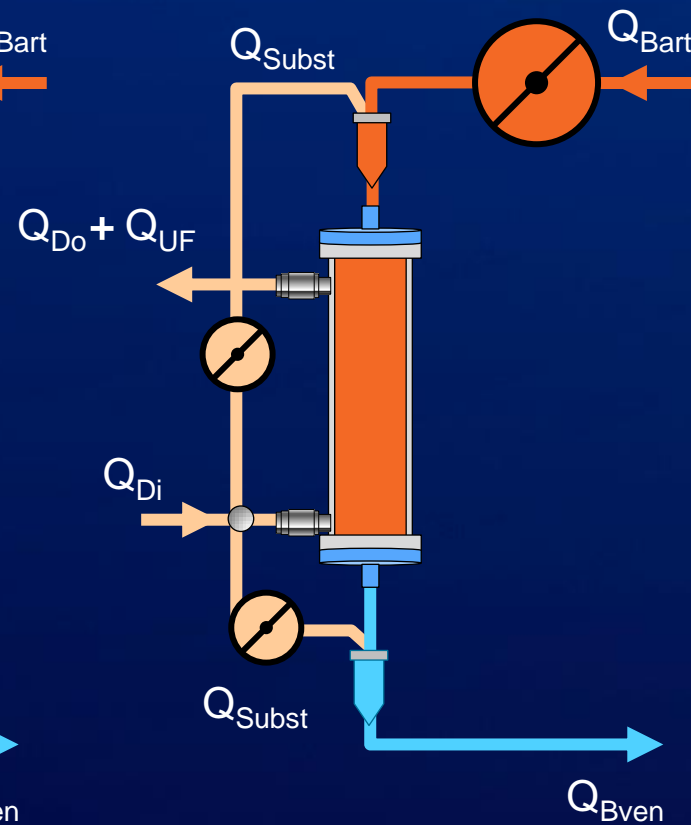
Post-dilution HDF



Pre-dilution HDF



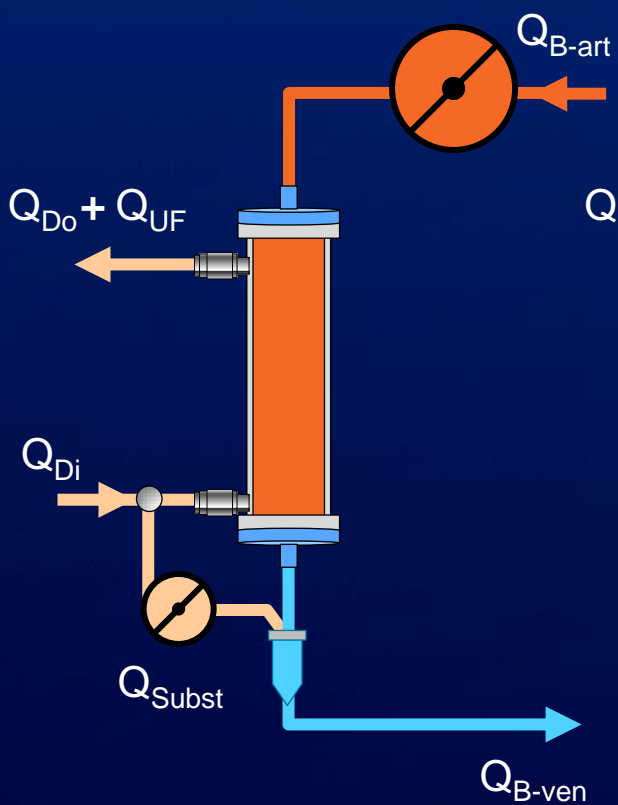
Mixed-dilution HDF



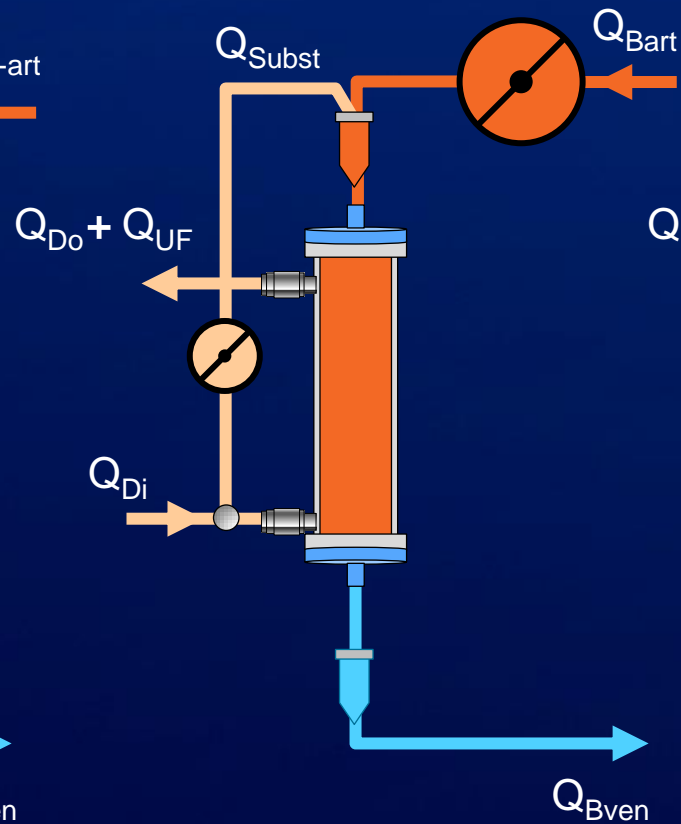
Canaud et al. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 13: 1435–1443, 2018

# Dilution methods

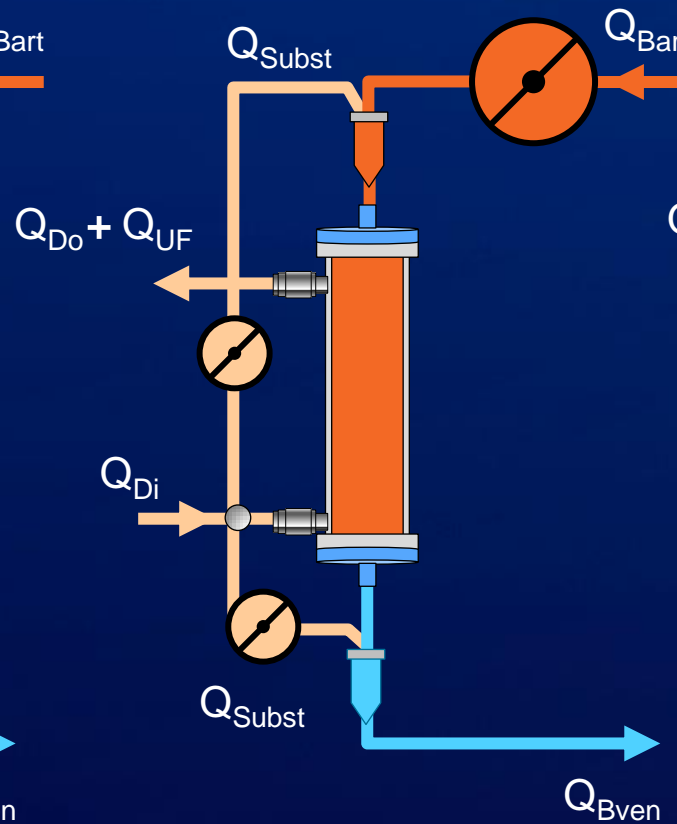
Post-dilution HDF



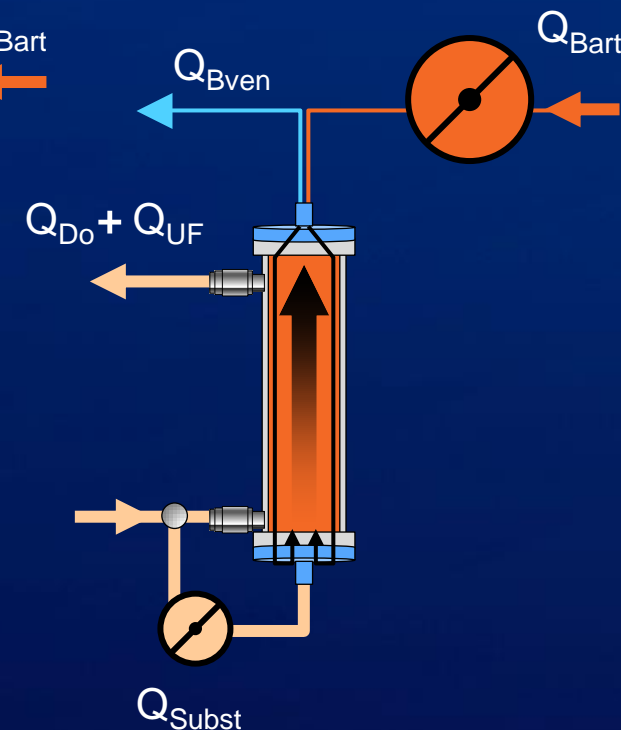
Pre-dilution HDF



Mixed-dilution HDF



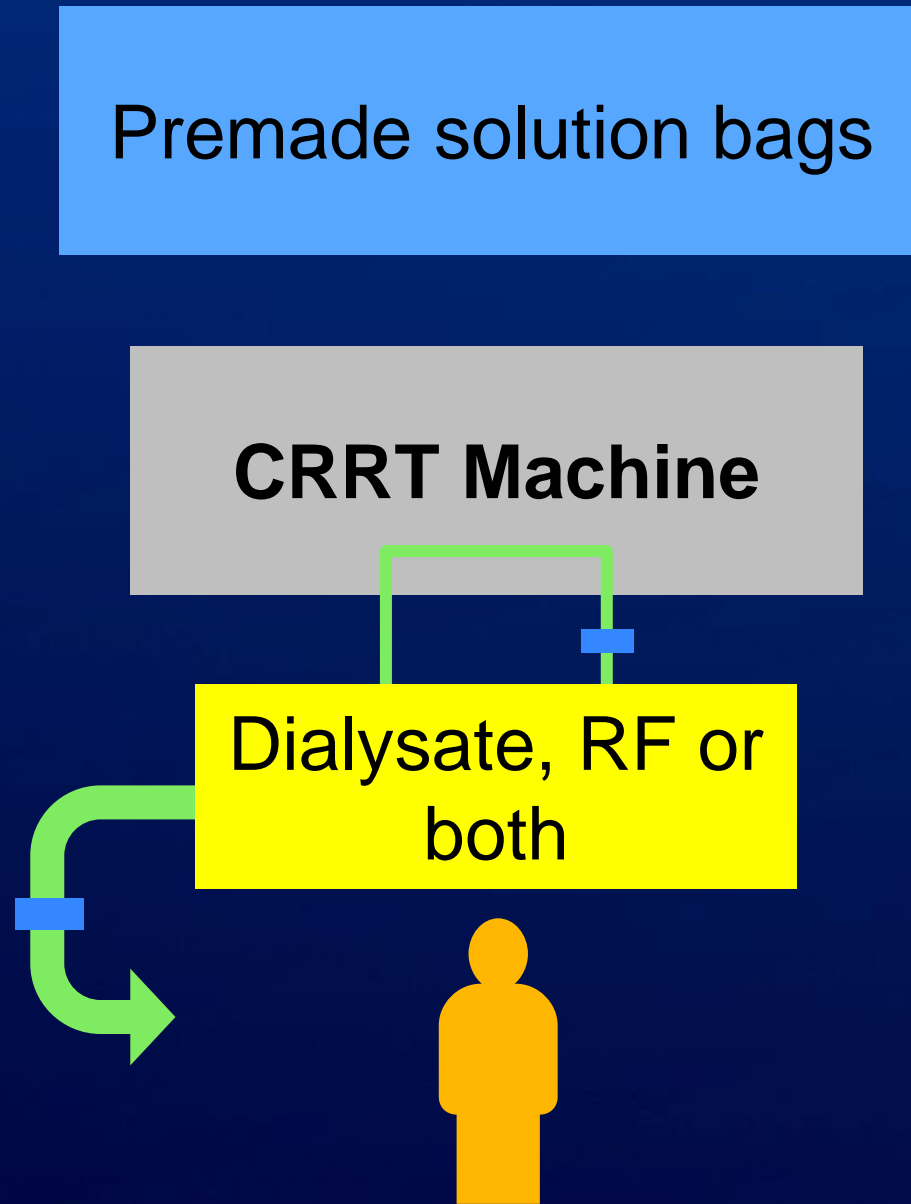
Mid-dilution HDF



Canaud et al. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 13: 1435–1443, 2018

# Replacement fluid preparation

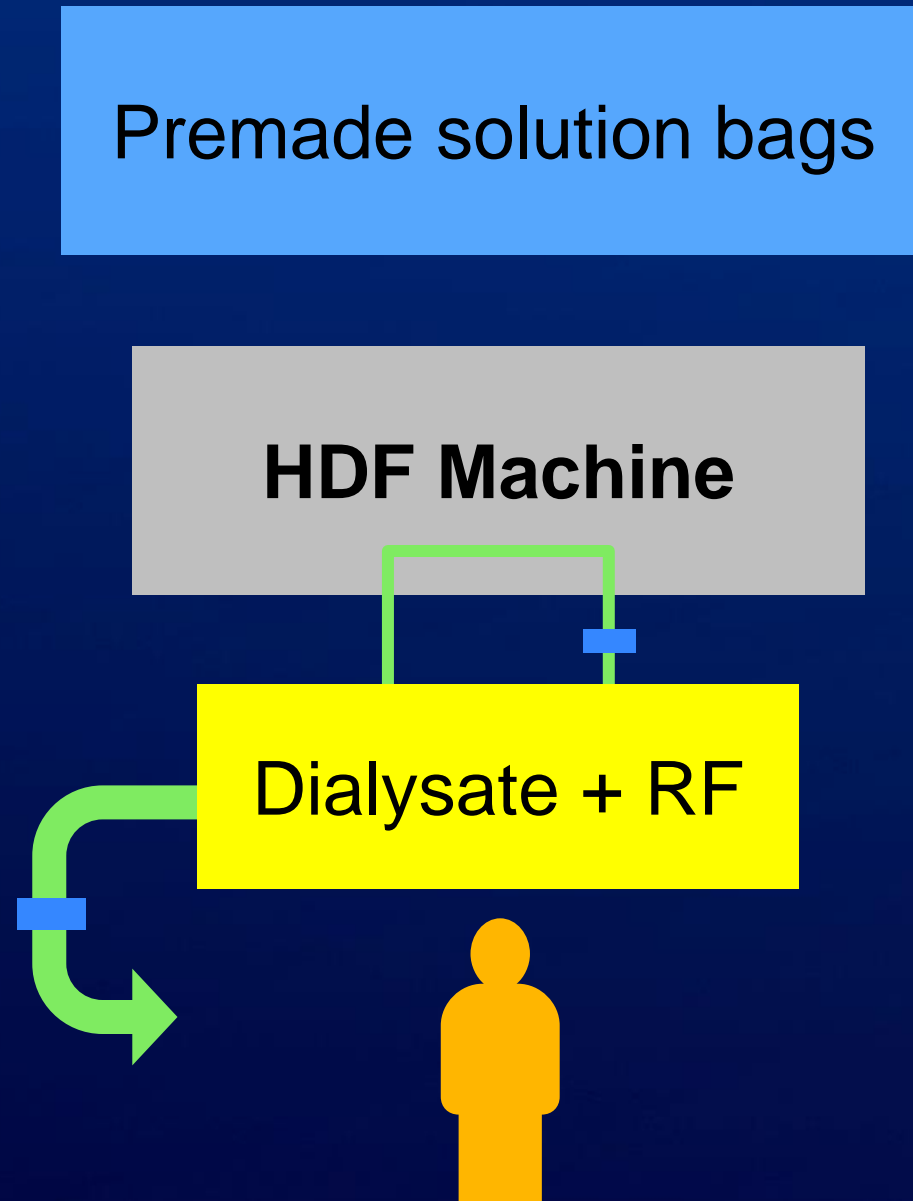
# CRRT



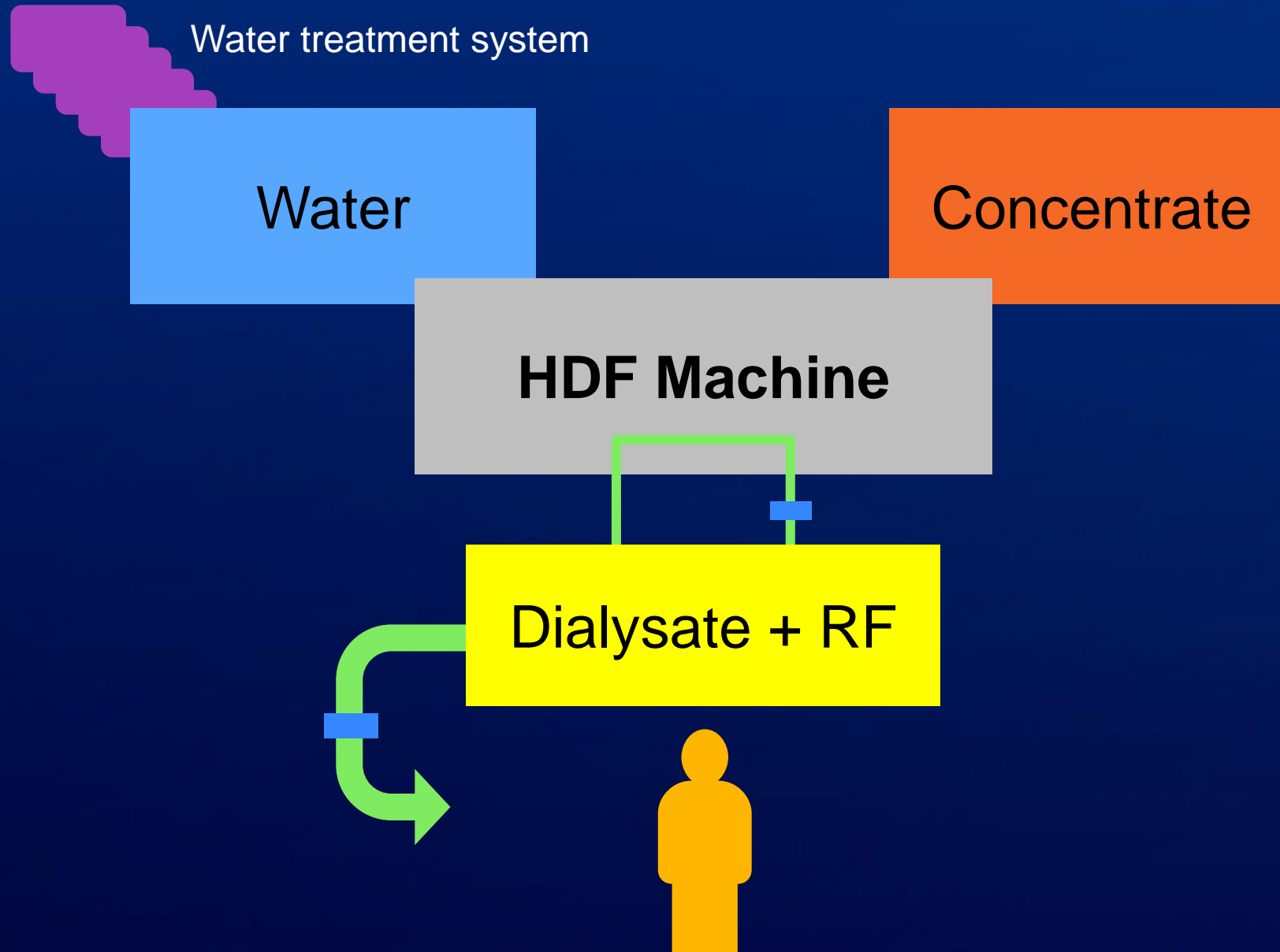
	Plasma <sup>4</sup>	Calcium formulas				Calcium-free formulas				Phosphorus formulas	
		PrismaSATE BGK		PrismaSATE BGK		PrismaSATE BGK		PrismaSATE BGK		Phoxilium	
		4/2.5	0/3.5	2/0	4/0/1.2	PrismaSATE B22GK 4/0	PrismaSATE 2/0	BGK			
Potassium K <sup>+</sup> (mEq/L)	3.5-5.0	4	0	2	4	4	2	4	4		
Calcium Ca <sup>2+</sup> (mEq/L)	2.3-2.6 <sup>+</sup>	2.5	3.5	0	0	0	0	2.5	0		
Magnesium Mg <sup>2+</sup> (mEq/L)	1.4-2.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.5		
Sodium Na <sup>+</sup> (nEq/L)	135-145	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140		
Chloride Cl <sup>-</sup> (mEq/L)	100-108	113	109.5	108	110.2	120.5	108	114.5	122		
Bicarbonate HCO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> (mEq/L)	22-26	32	32	32	32	22	32	32	22		
Lactate (mEq/L)	0.5-2.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0		
Dextrose (mg/dL)	70-110	110	0	110	110	110	0	0	0		
Osmolarity (mOsm/L)	280-296	300	287	292	296	296	286	294	290		
Phosphorus (mg/dL)	2.5	4.5	–	–	–	–	–	3.1	3.1		



# Bag-HDF

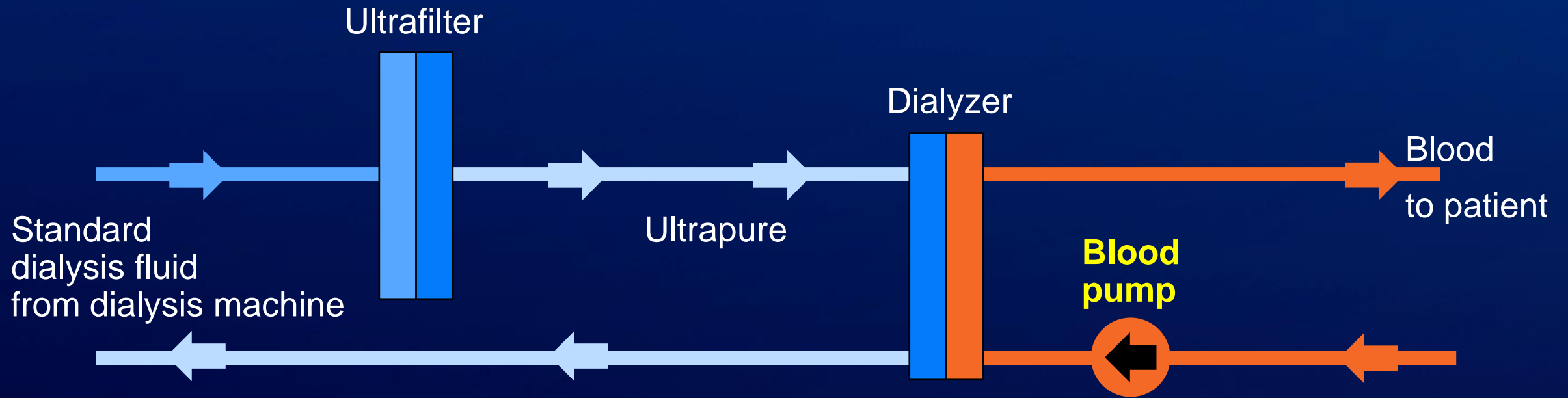


# OL-HDF



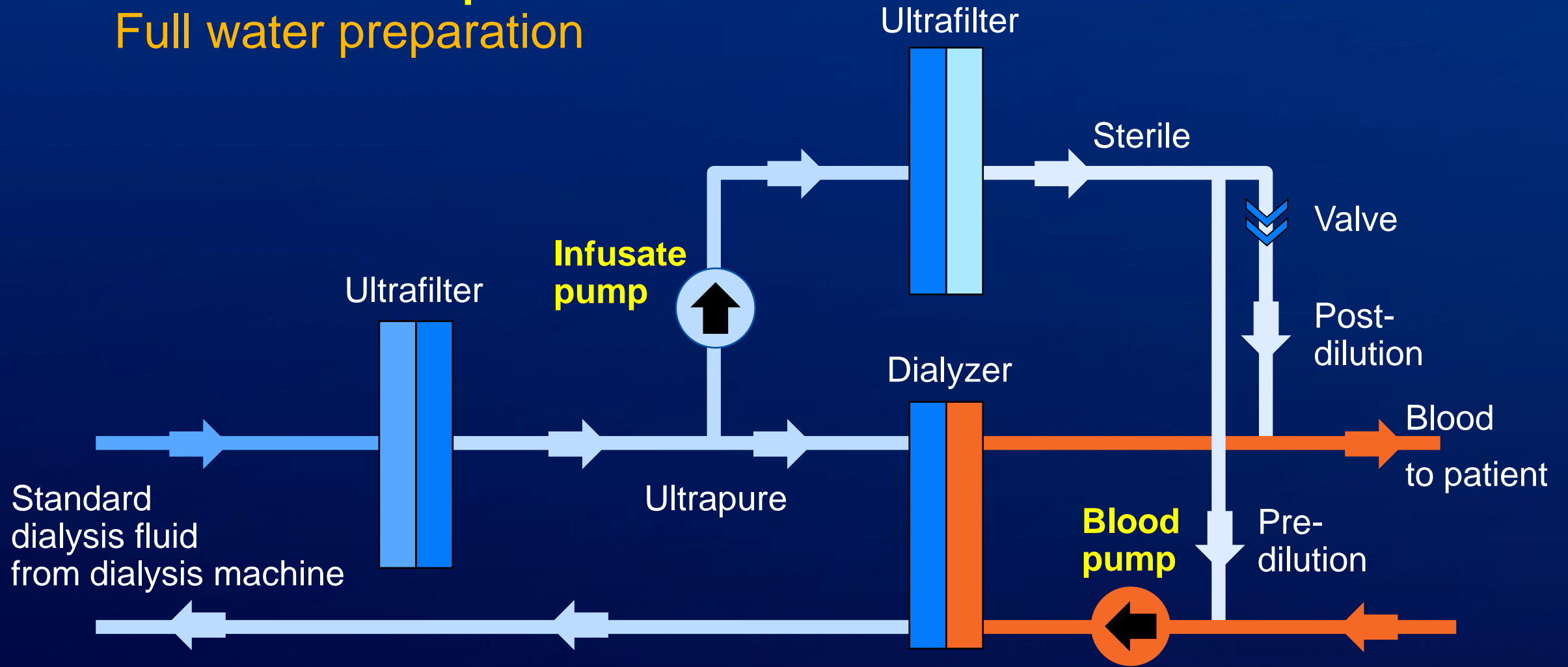
# HDF concept

## Dialysate component



# HDF concept

## Full water preparation

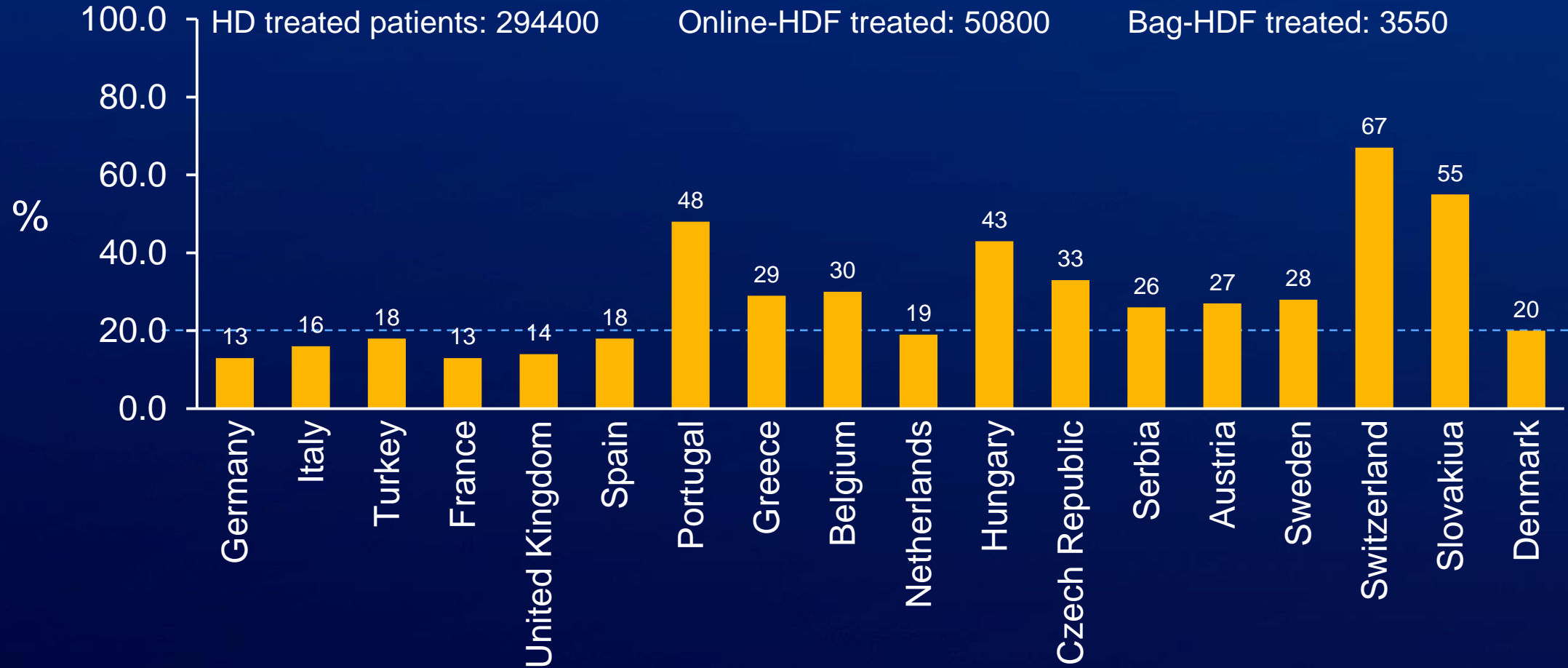


# Epidemiology

# Prevalence of HDF

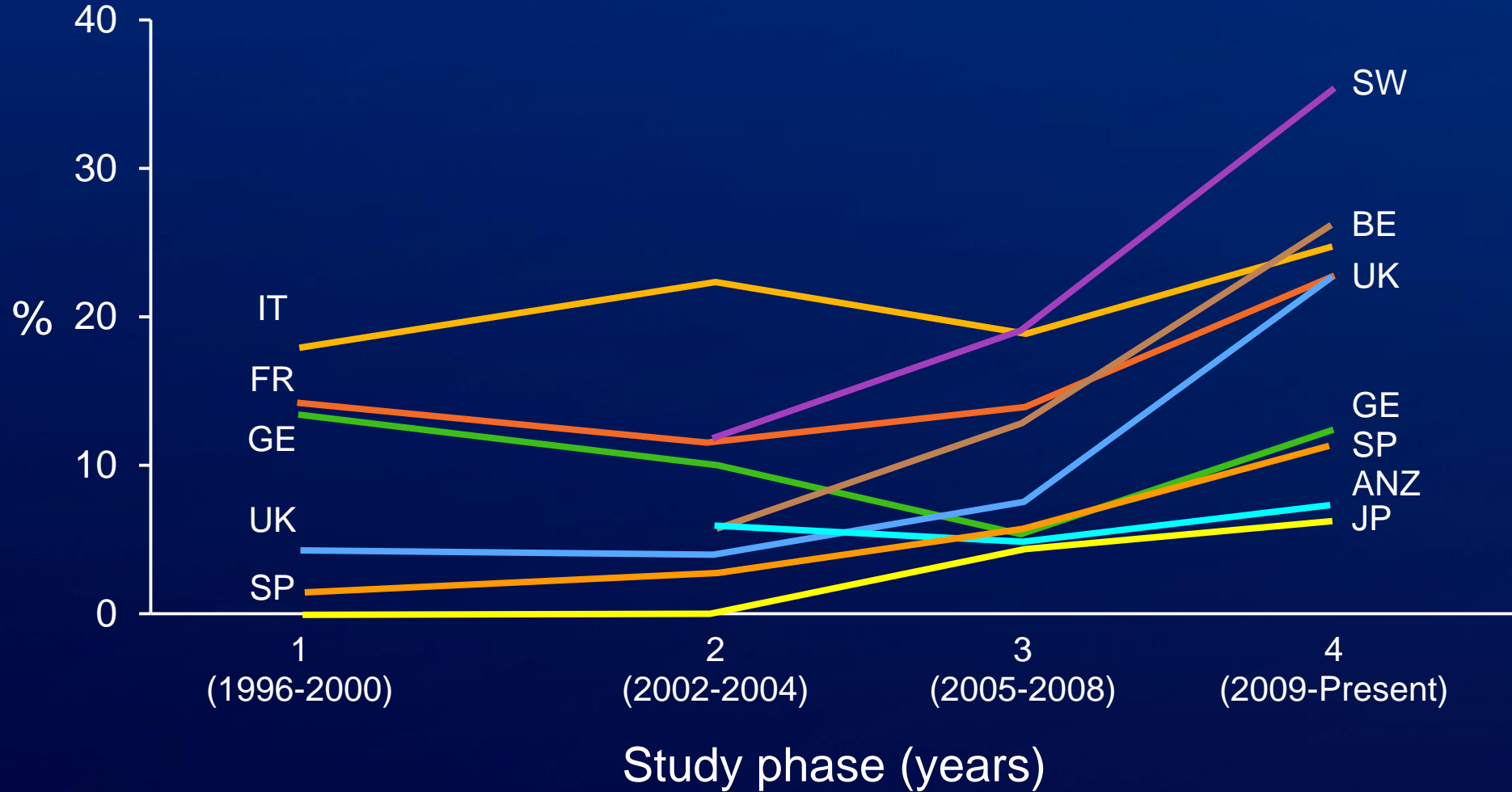
Europe 2010

## Percent of HDF Treated Patients



# Hemodiafiltration Trends by Country

DOPPS (1996-2010)

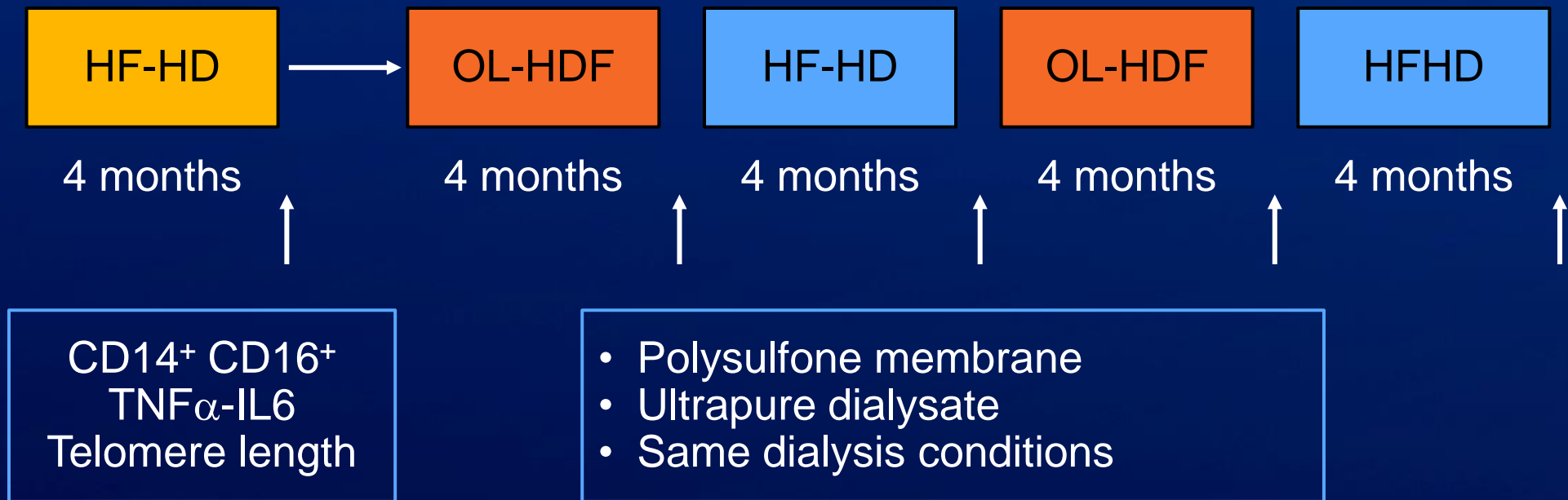


# Physiologic-clinical impact



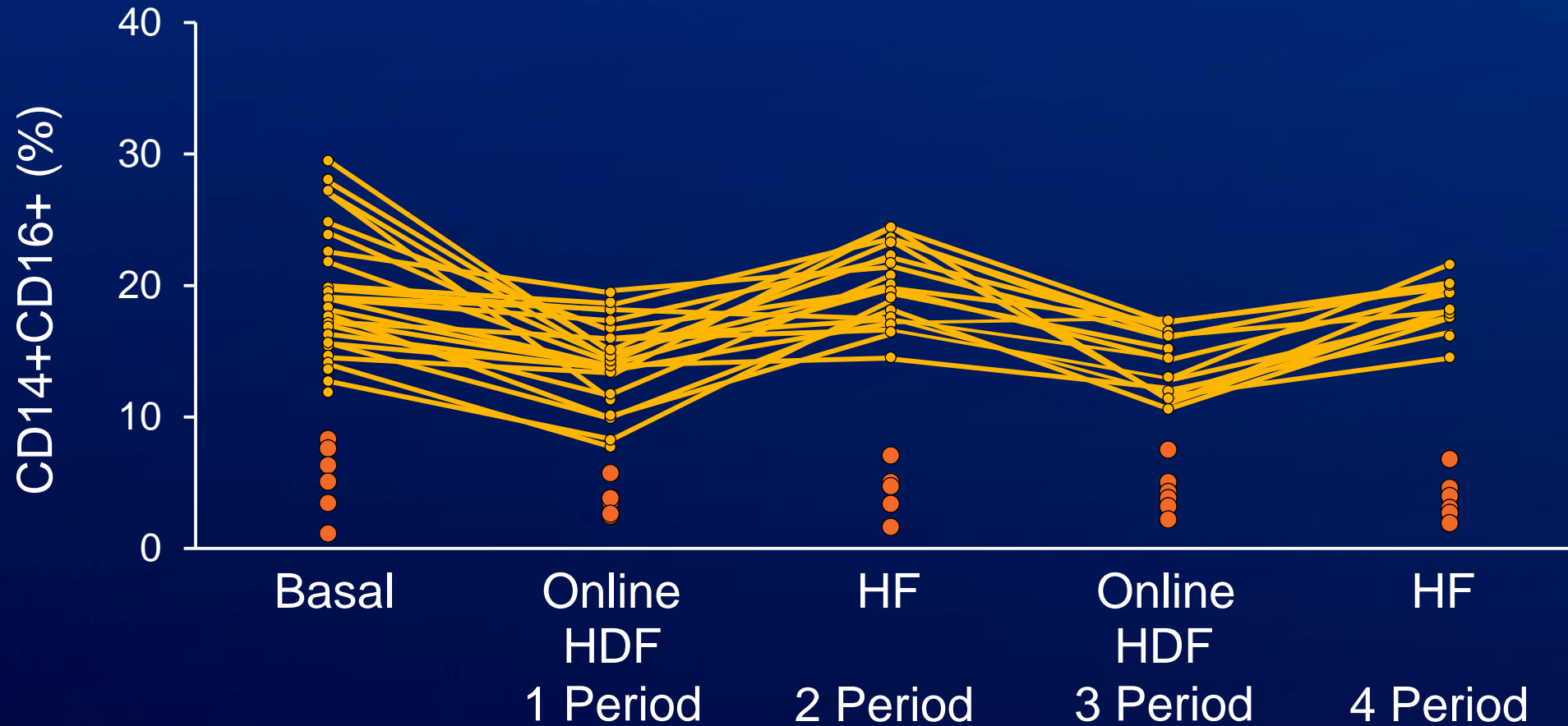
# Cytokines

Cross-over, Randomized Study (N=31; HD Patients)



# Cytokines

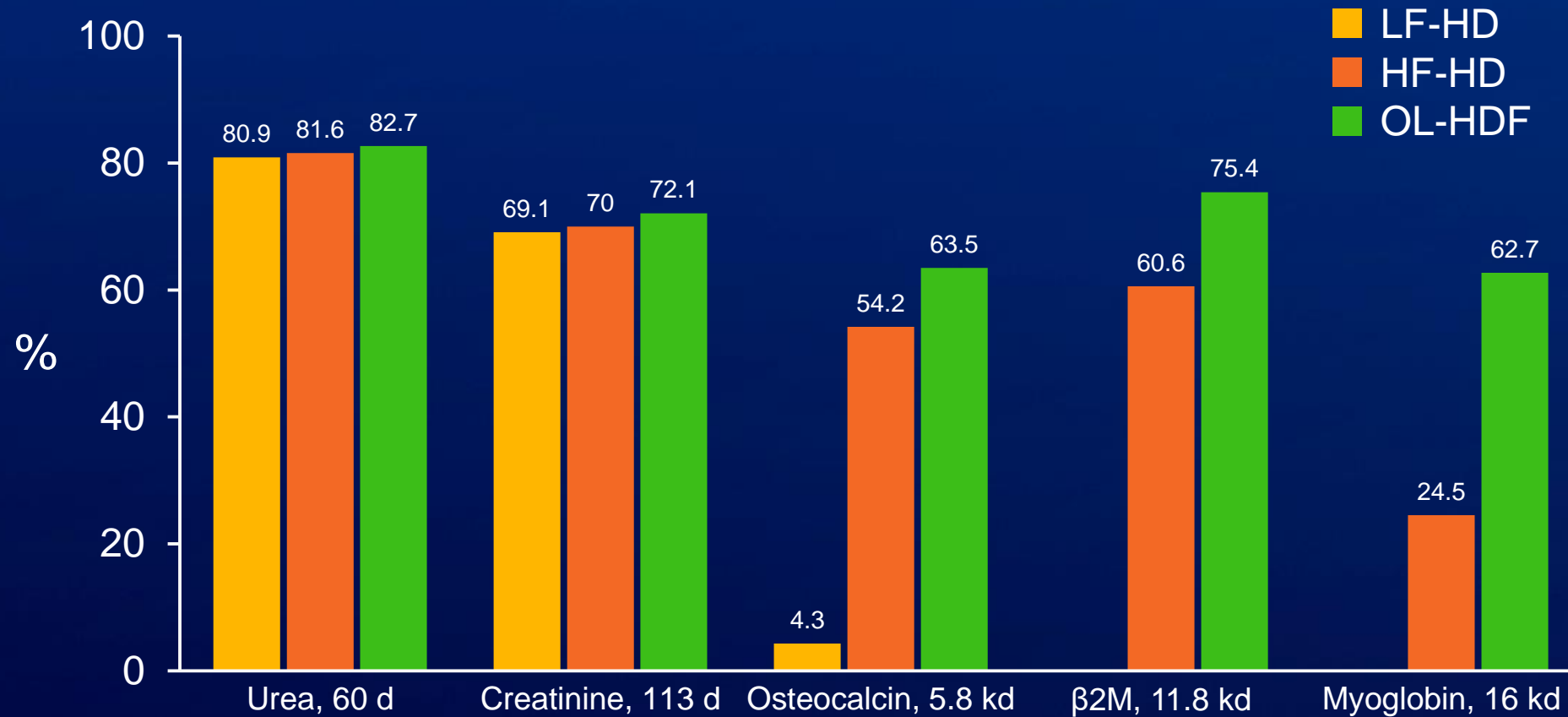
Cross-over, Randomized Study (N=31; HD Patients)



Carracedo J et al: J Am Soc Nephrol 17:2315, 2006

# Reduction Proportion per Session

Prospective observational; N=23



Maduell F et al: Am J Kidney Dis 40:582, 2002

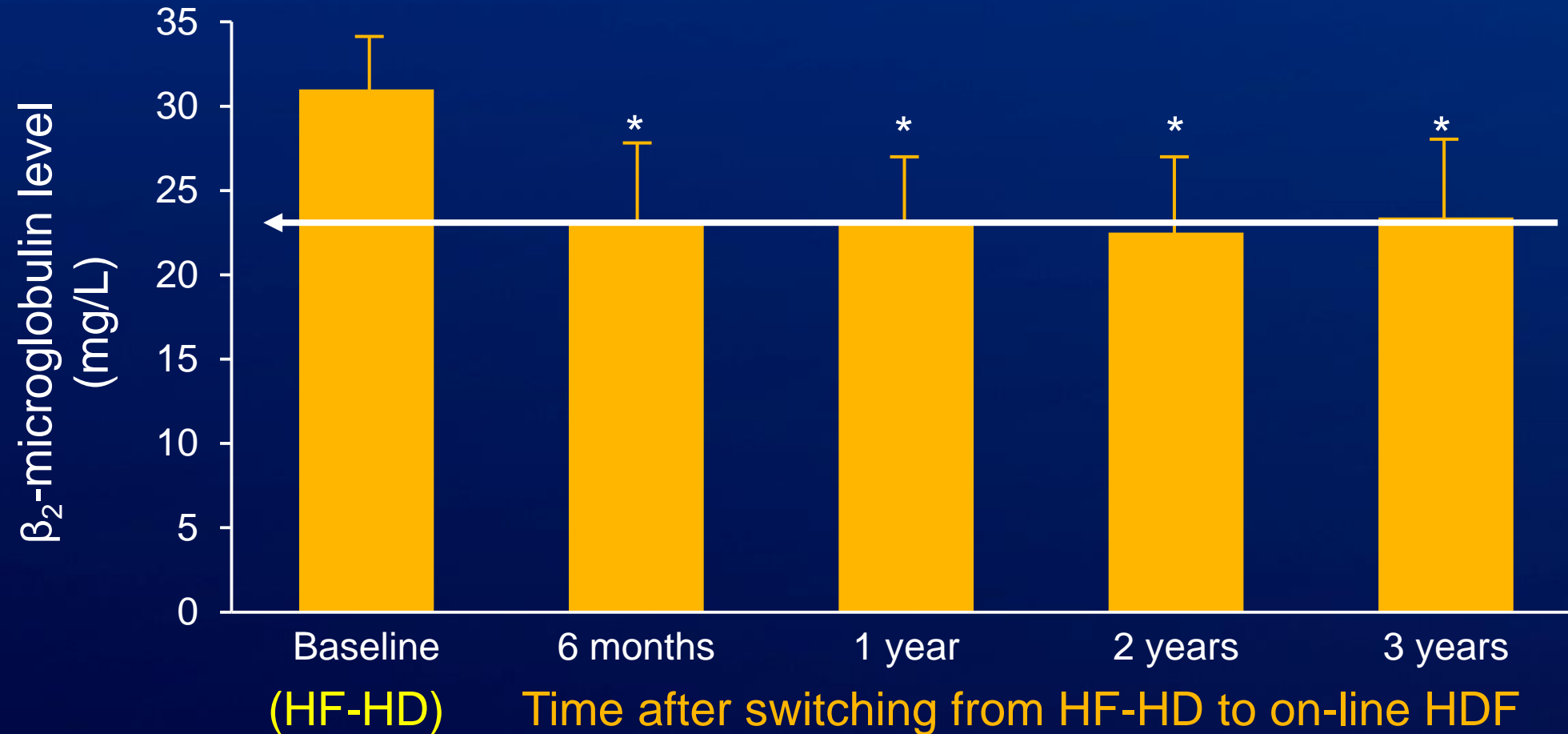
# $\beta_2$ microglobulin

Prospective observational; N=287; 2000-05

	Baseline	6 months	12 months	Period 1	Period 2
				P: baseline vs 6 months	P: 6 months vs 12 months
Study group: n=30 OL-HDF					
eKt/V	1.20±0.08	1.21±0.08	1.34±0.11	NS	<0.0001
→ $\beta_2$ microglobulin (mg/dL)	35.0±9.6	34.9±9.2	24.5±9.0	NS	<0.0001
Controls: n=35 Low Flux HD					
eKt/V	1.22±0.06	1.23±0.07	1.22±0.06	NS	NS
$\beta_2$ microglobulin (mg/dL)	36±12	37±13	37±11	NS	NS

# $\beta_2$ -microglobulin clearance

Prospective observational study in 3 years; N=22



Tiranathanagul K et al: Ther Apher Dial 13:56, 2009

# Intradialytic complications

Prospective observational study in 3 years; N=22

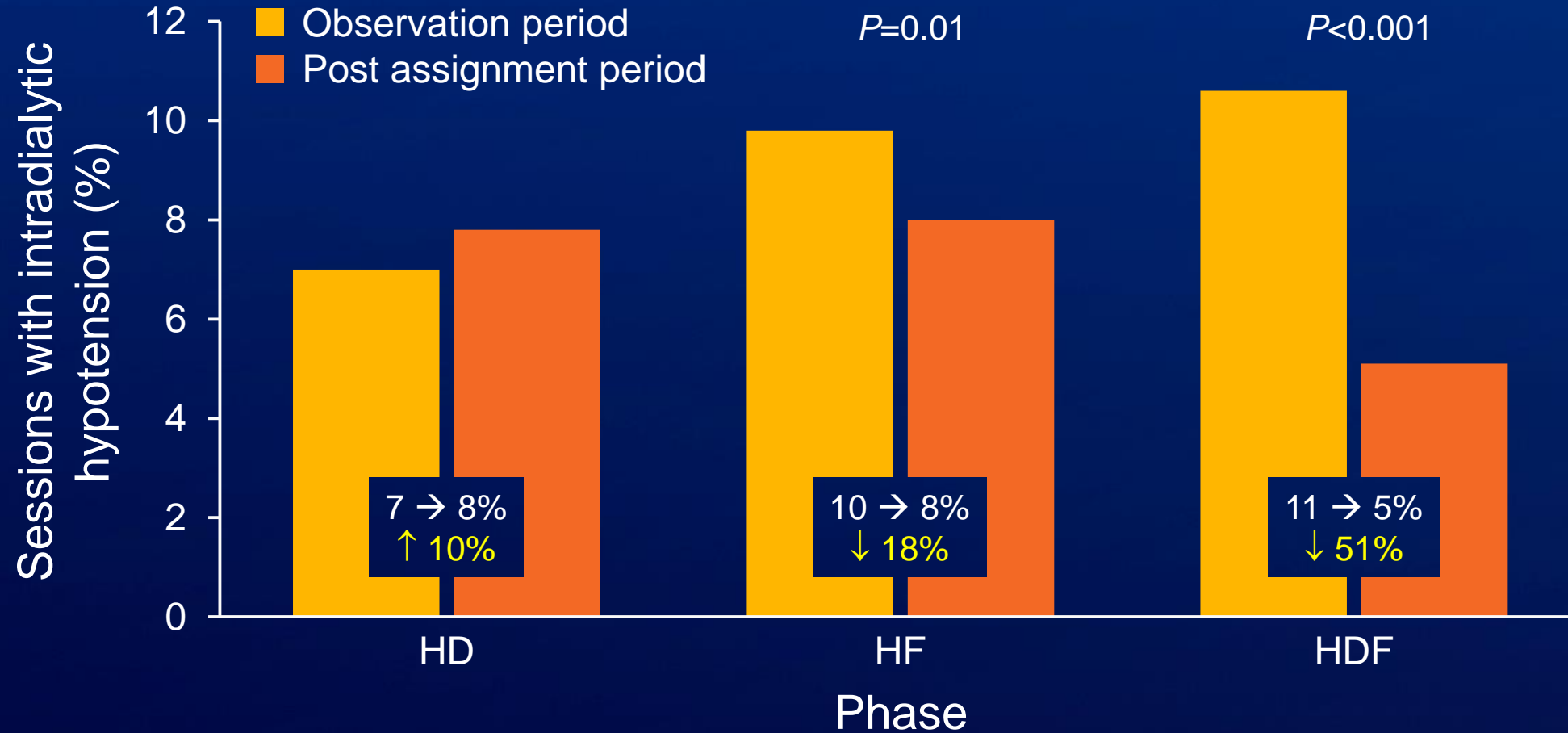
Condition	HFHD (baseline)	On-line HDF			
		6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years
→ Hypotension	20.2±17.1	10.4±17.6	11.8±16.1	10.0±13.8	12.4±16.1
→ Hypertension	2.9±4.7	2.2±7.7	2.4±5.7	0.1±0.4	0.9±2.1
→ Muscle cramp	7.8±9.5	5.3±7.7	2.0±2.1	3.0±3.7	1.9±2.3
→ Headache	1.7±2.6	1.3±3.2	0.4±1.1	0.4±1.1	0.3±0.9

OL-HDF in Southeast Asia: 3 years experience  
22 HD patients HFHD → OL-HDF

Tiranathanagul K et al: Ther Apher Dial 13:56, 2009

# Intradialytic Symptomatic Hypotension (7.5%)

Multicenter open-label, RCT (Italy); 146 Pts; 28,950 RRT sessions  
HD/OL-HF/OL-HDF → 2/1/1



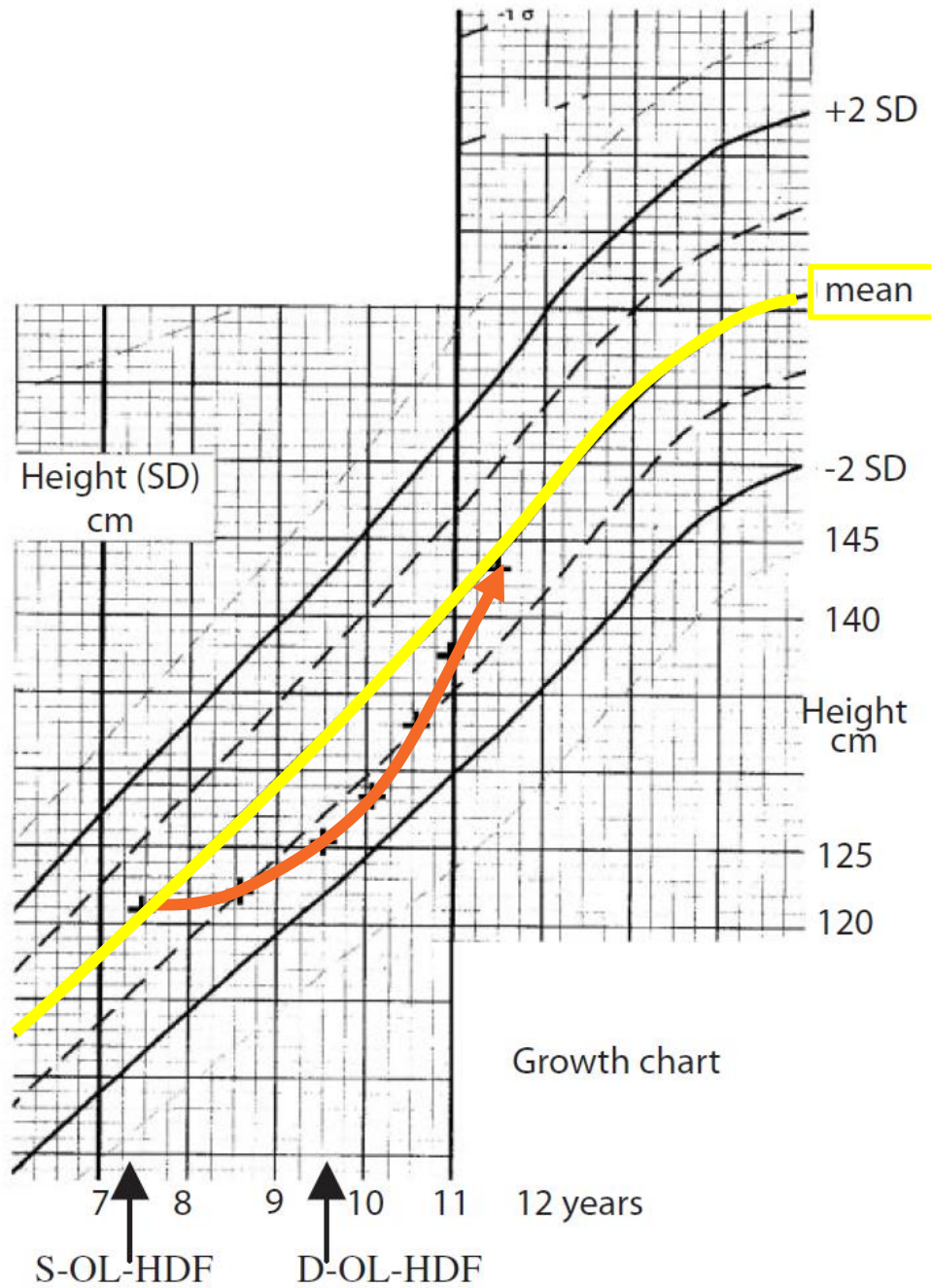
Locatelli F et al: J Am Soc Nephrol 21:1798, 2010

# Pediatrics → Growth

## Role of daily vs. standard HDF

Patient (n=15)	Mean±SD	
Height (SD Score)		
→ Start of Daily OL-HDF	- 1.5±0.3	
→ End of Daily OL-HDF (1)	+0.2±1.1	
Mid-parental target height (2)	- 0.3±0.7	
(1) – (2) (SD Score)	+0.3±0.4	
Growth velocity (centimeters per year)		
The year before daily	3.8±1.1	
→ First year of daily	14.3±3.8	
Mean over daily	5.9±2.2	
<b>BMI</b>	<b>kg/cm<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>%</b>
At start of daily	16.5±2.0	48±24
End of daily	18.0±2.4	65±26





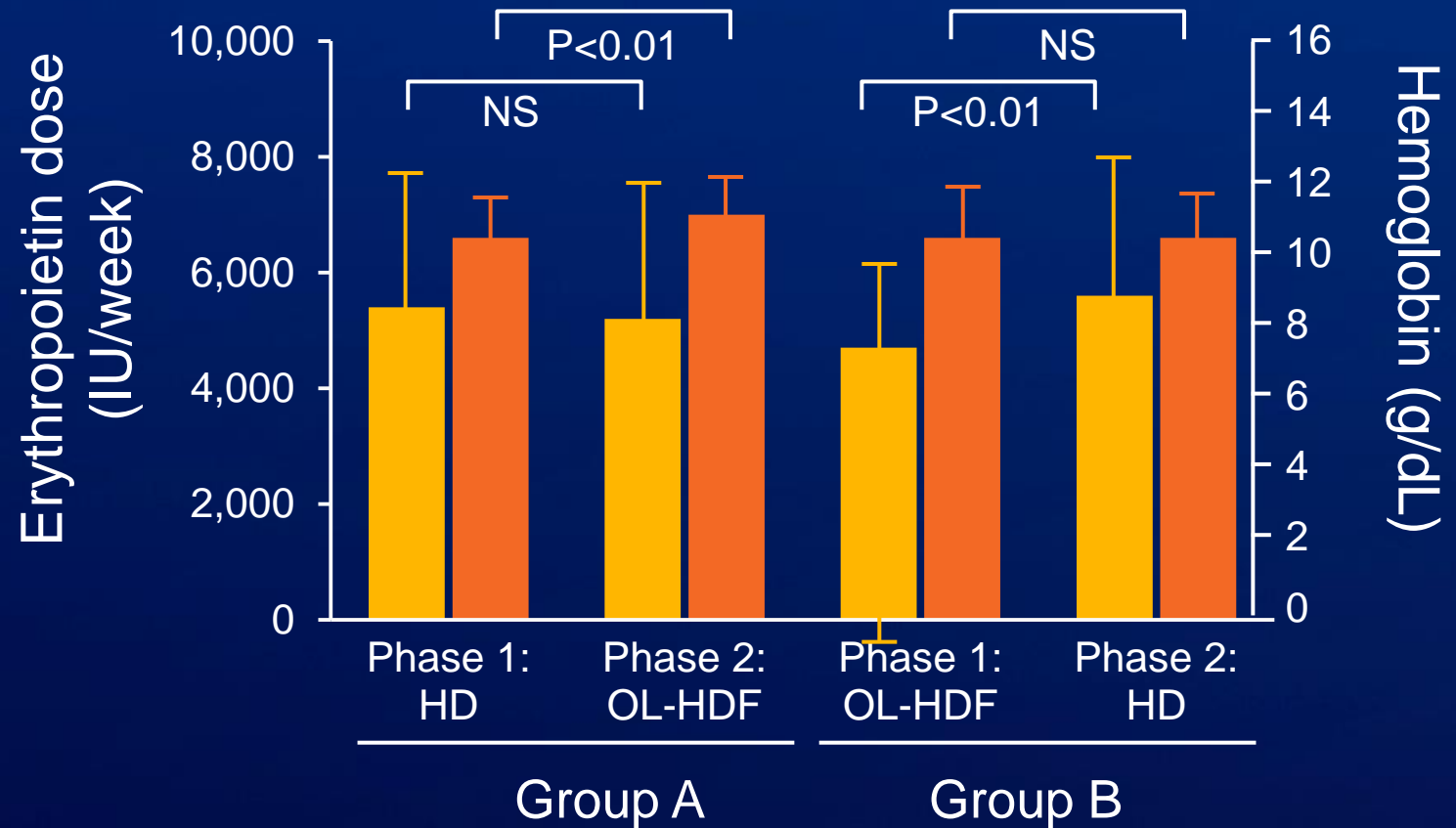
The role of daily vs. standard HDF

Fischbach M. Et al: Nephrol Dial Transplant 19: 2360, 2004

# Anemia and ESA dosage

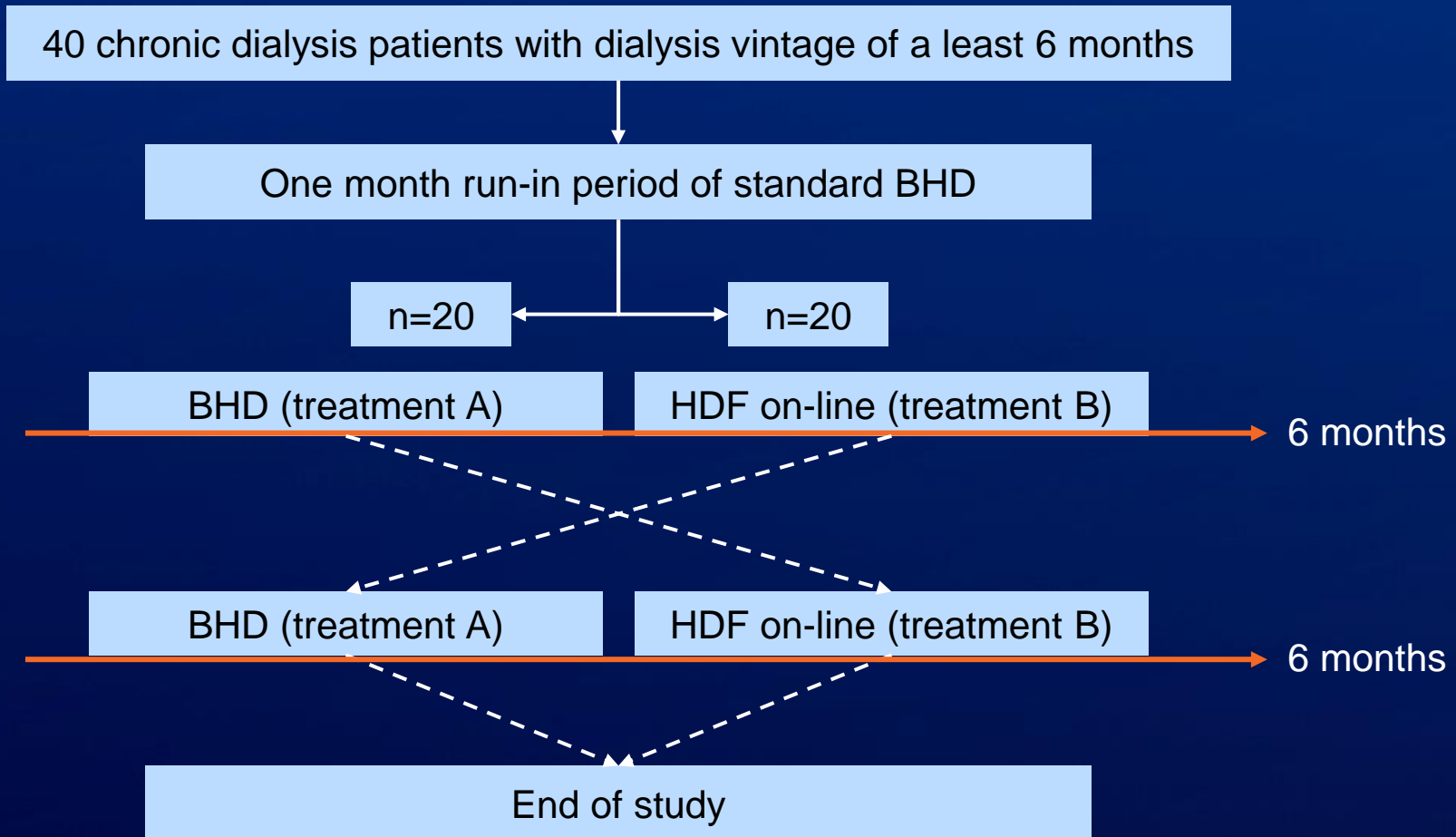
Cross over trial; N=70, HD Patients

■ Erythropoietin dose  
■ Hemoglobin

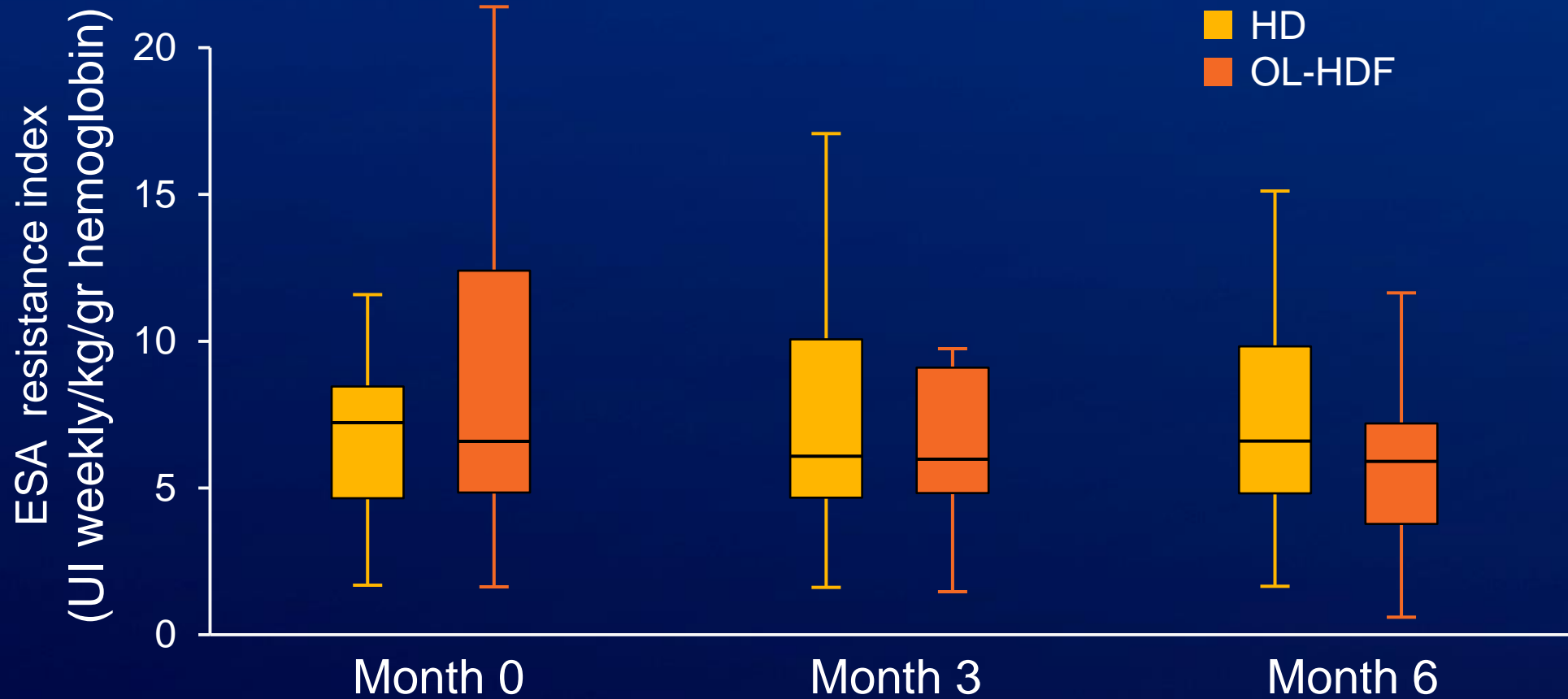


Vaslaki L et al: Blood Purif 24:163, 2006

# REDERT study

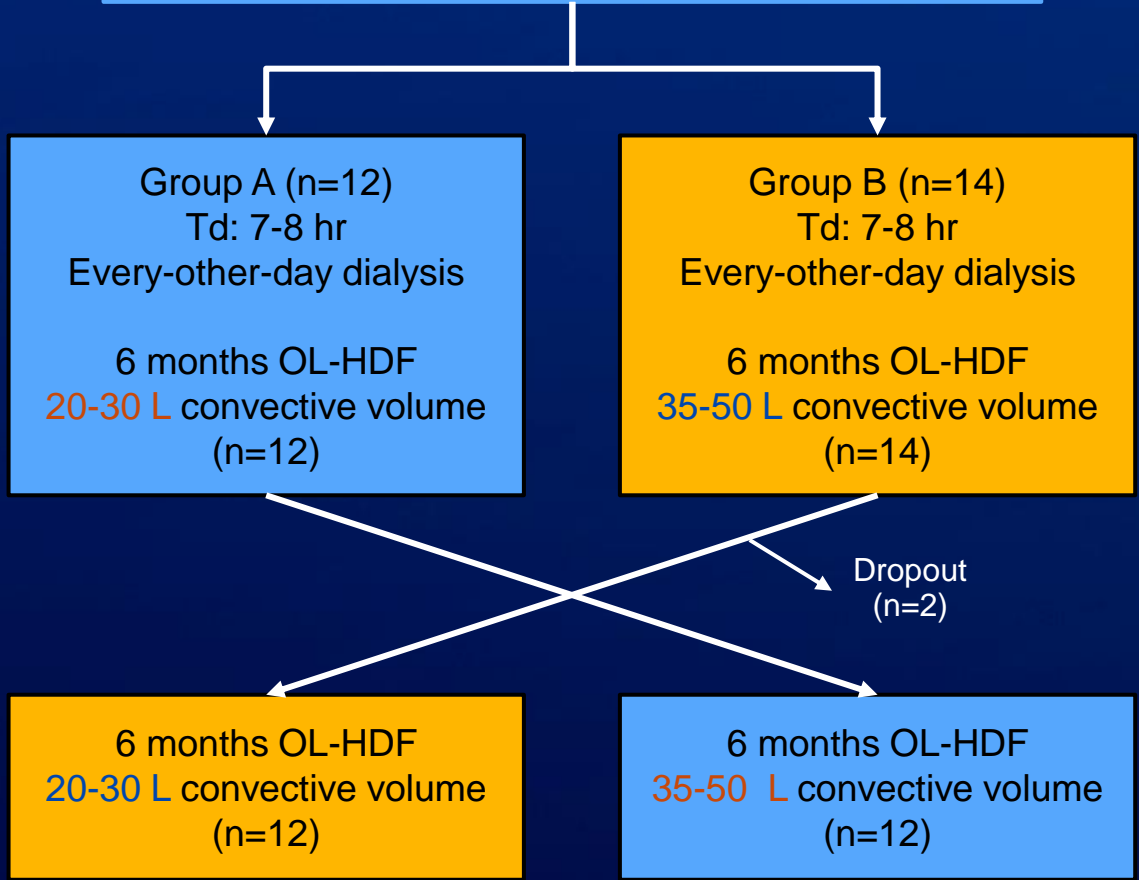


# REDERT study



Panichi et al: Nephrol Dial Transplant 30: 682,

Randomized patients (n=26)  
Td: 4-5 hr  
3 sessions/week  
OL-HDF with 25-30 L convective volume

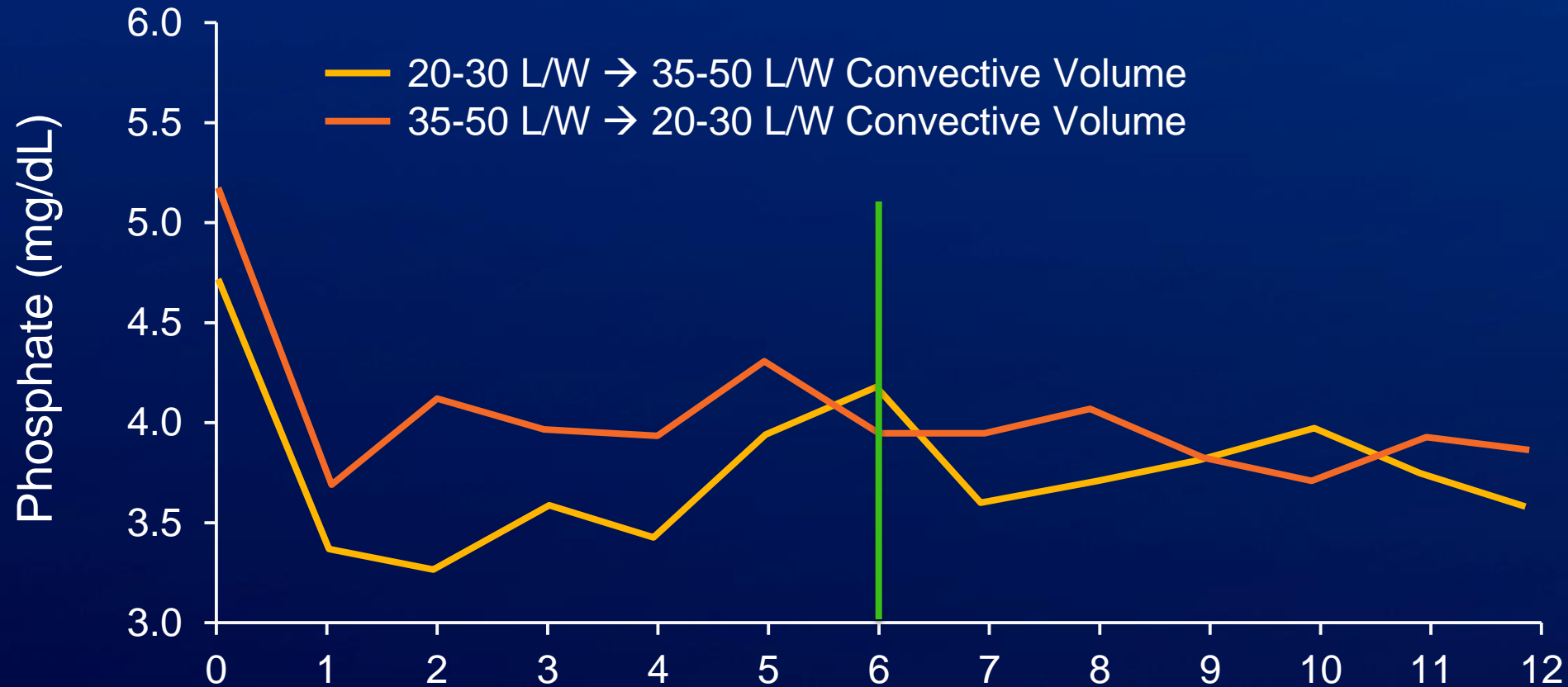


Maduell F et al: 2011; Nephro Dial Transplant 27(4): 1619-1631.

# Phosphate

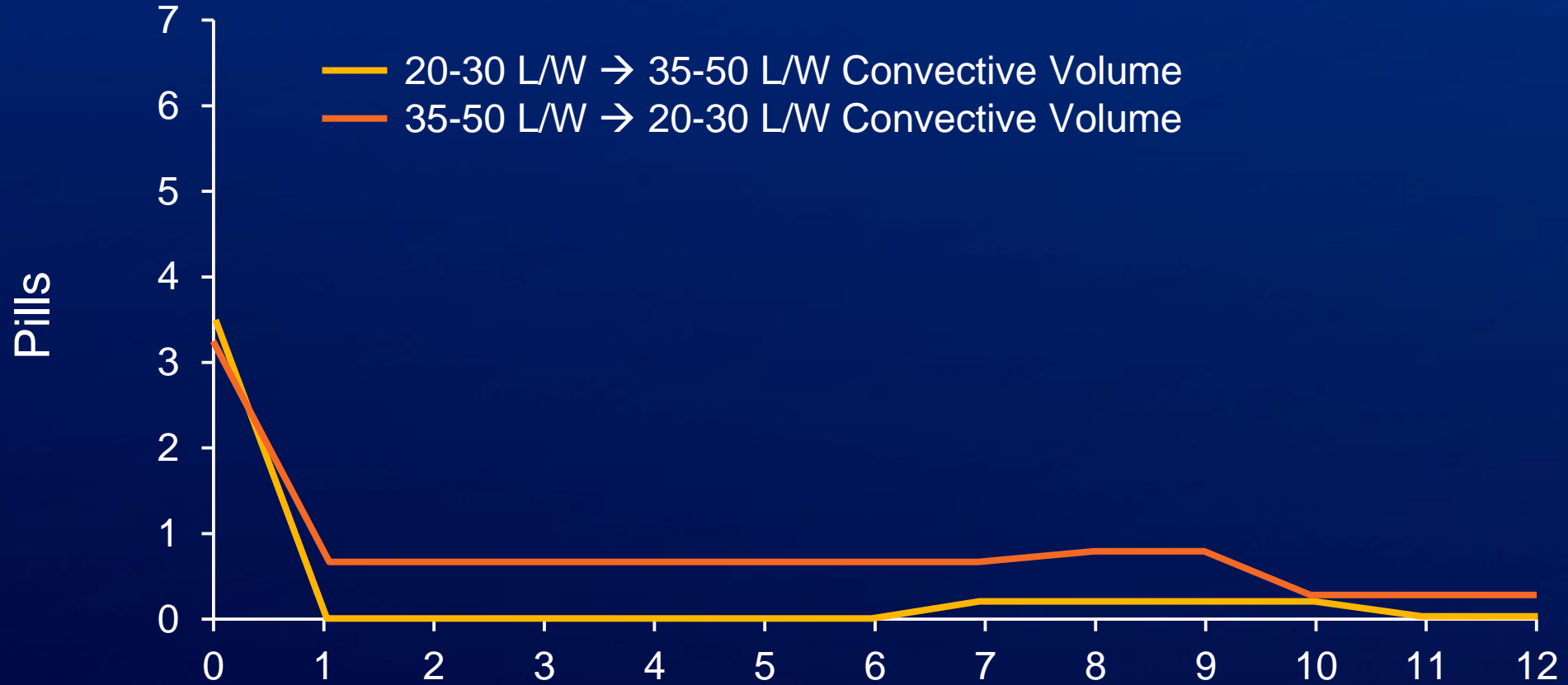
All stable pts

4–5 h thrice-weekly post-dilution OL-HDF → nocturnal every-other-day OL-HDF



Maduell F et al: 2011; Nephro Dial Transplant 27(4): 1619-1631.

# Phosphorus Binders



Maduell F et al: 2011; Nephro Dial Transplant 27(4): 1619-1631.

# European Results from DOPPS

Country	No.	Patients (%)			
		Low-efficiency HDF	High-efficiency HDF	Low-flux HD	High-flux HD
France	460	5.4	8.9	45.9	39.8
Germany	440	11.1	4.8	50.5	33.6
Italy	443	14.7	5.4	74.9	5.0
Spain	383	1.8	0.0	61.4	36.8
UK	439	2.3	2.5	83.4	11.8
All	2165	7.2	4.5	63.1	25.2

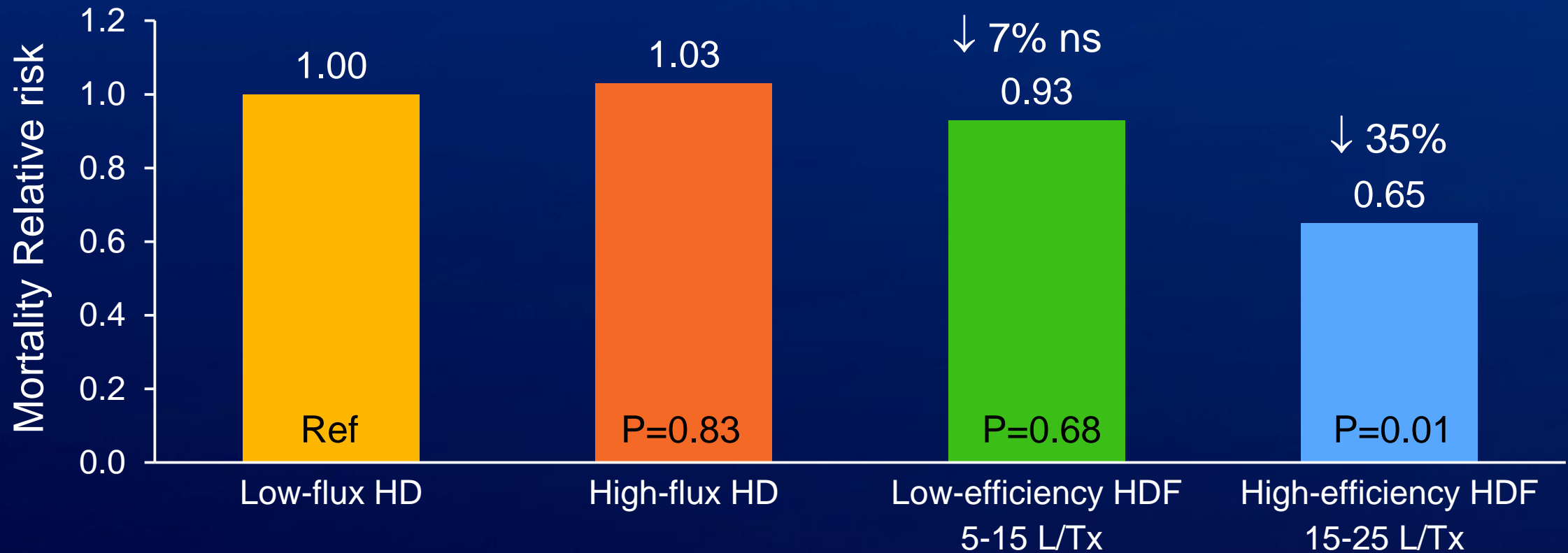
Low-efficiency HDF includes replacements of 5-15 L/session

High-efficiency HDF includes replacement of 15-25 L/session

Canaud B et al: Kidney Int 69:2087, 2006



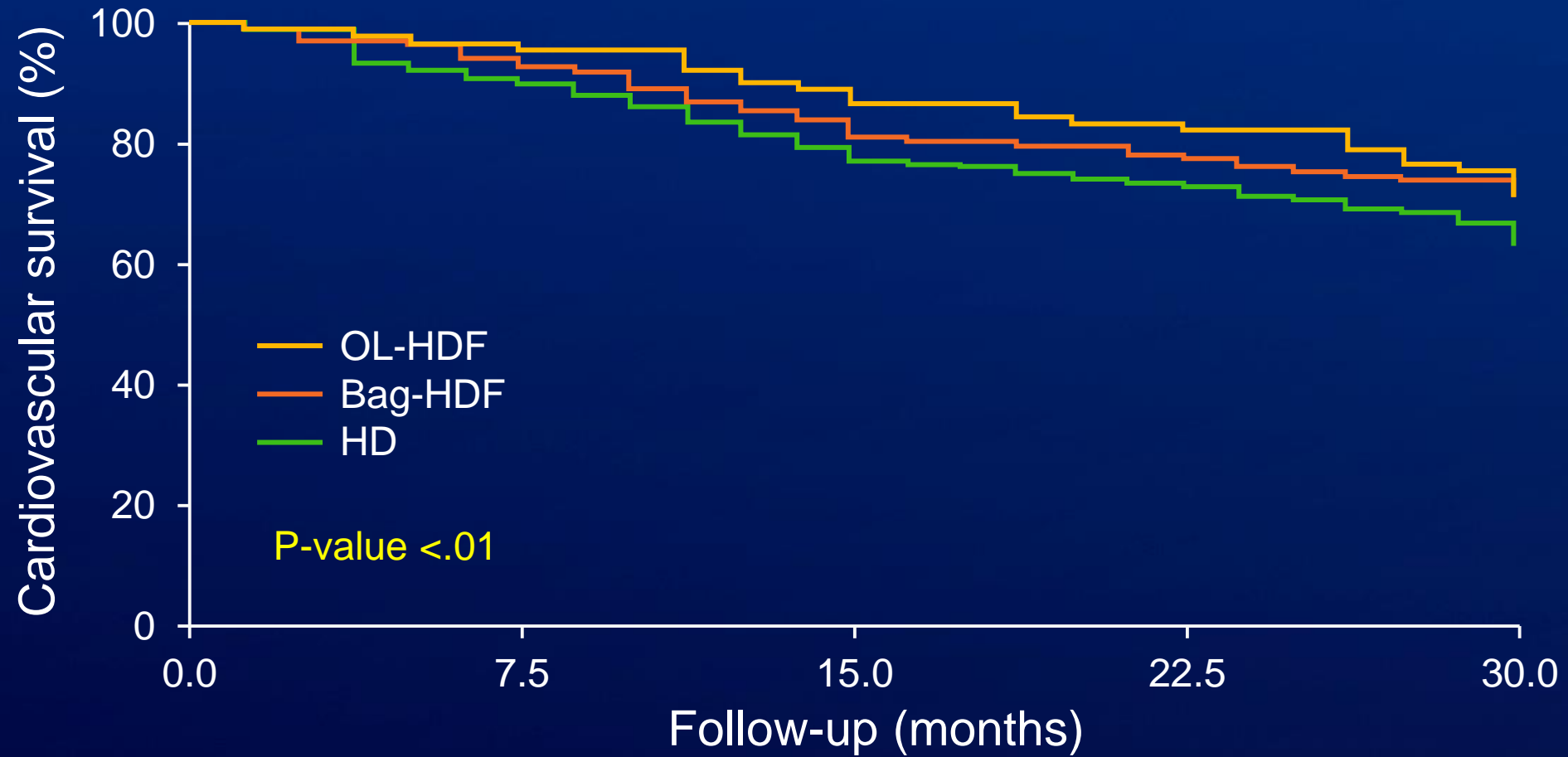
# European Results from DOPPS



Canaud B et al: Kidney Int 69:2087, 2006

# RISCAVID study

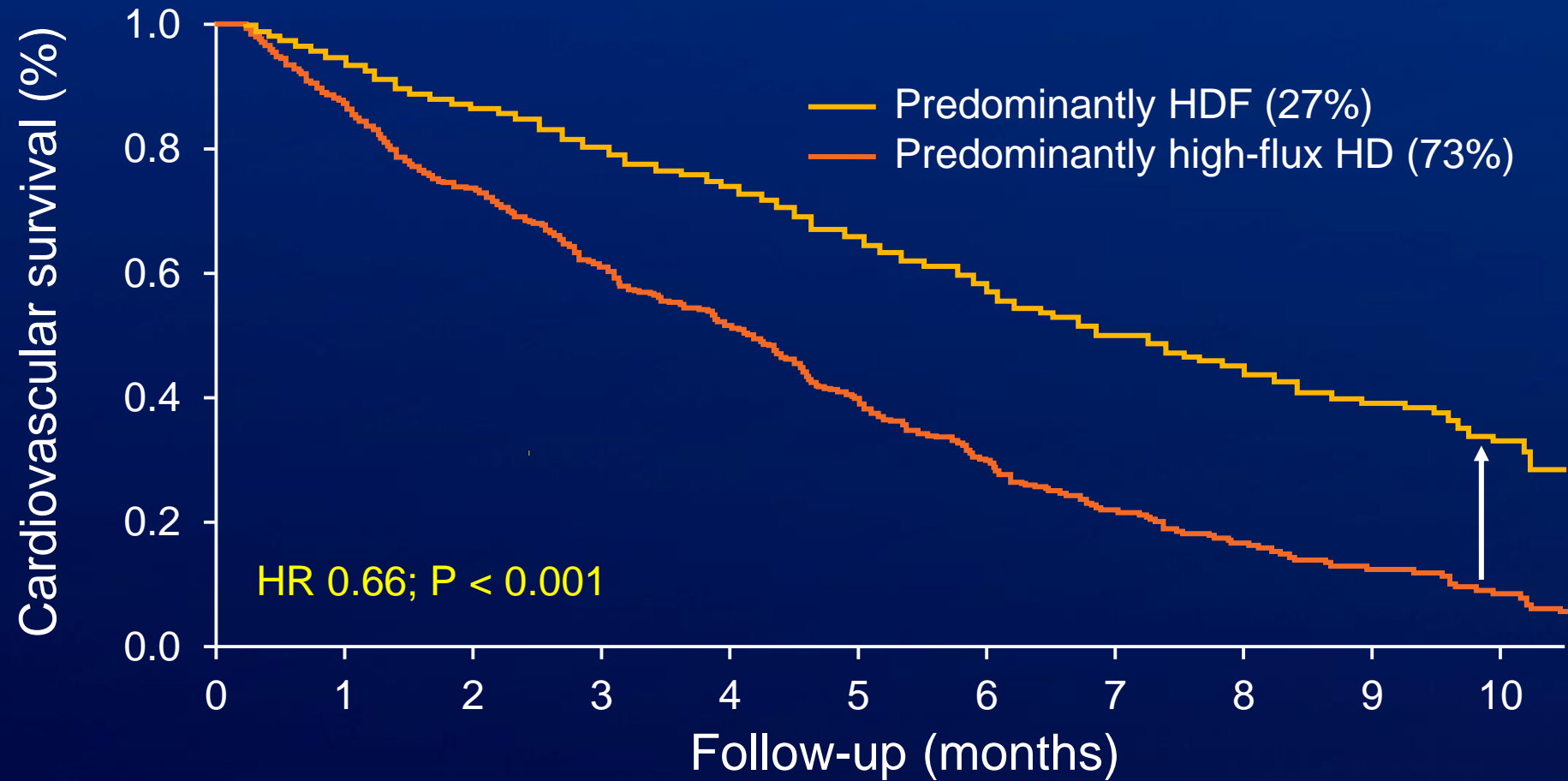
Prospective observational; N=757 HD patients



Panichi V et al: Nephrol Dial Transplant 23:2337, 2008

# High flux HD vs. OL-HDF

Prospective observational study; N=858 ESRD patients



Vilar E et al: Clin J Am Soc Nephrol, 2009

# CONTRAST Study

## CONvective TRAnsport STudy

714 patients underwent randomization

358 were randomized to online hemodiafiltration

131 died

78 underwent transplantation

7 switched to peritoneal dialysis

15 moved to non-participating center

21 stopped for other reasons

356 were randomized to low-flux hemodialysis

138 died

73 underwent transplantation

4 switched to peritoneal dialysis

9 moved to non-participating center

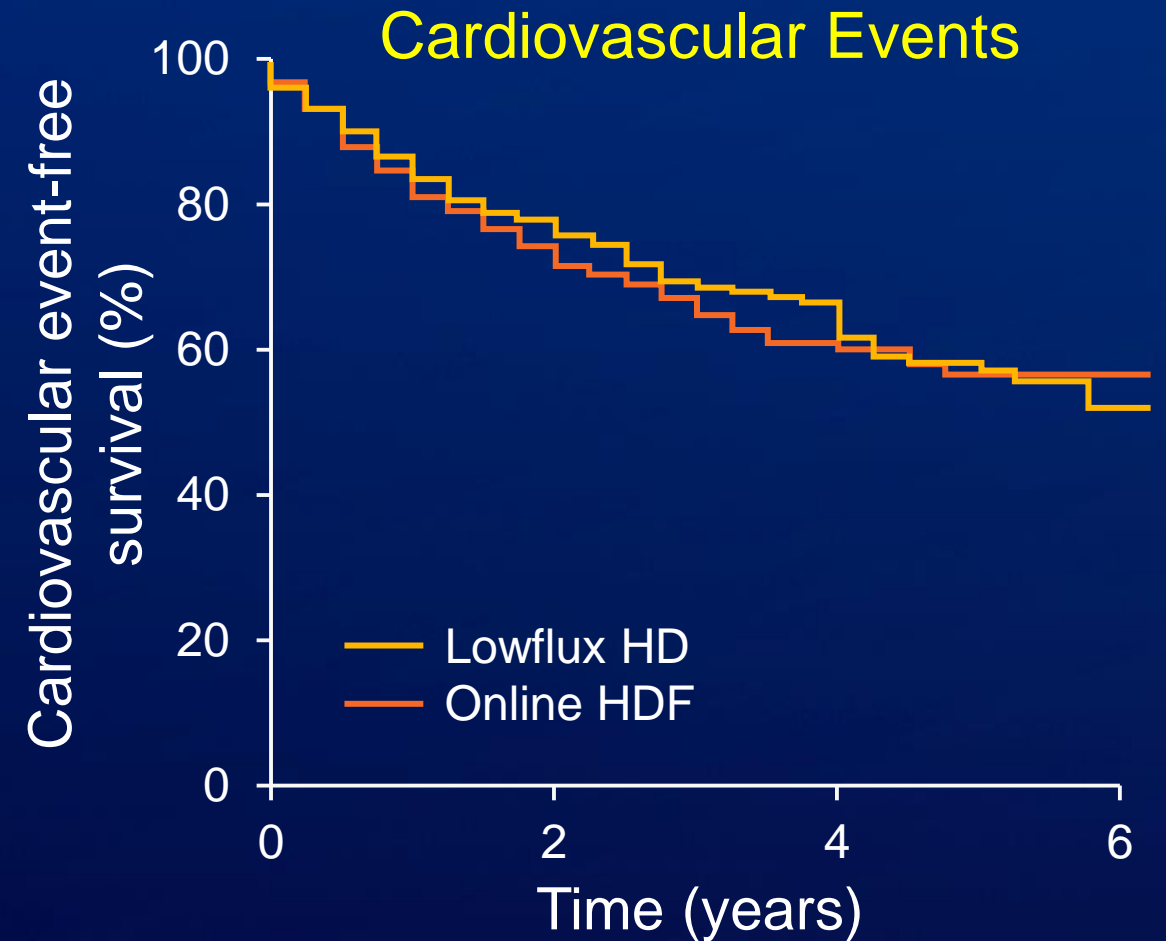
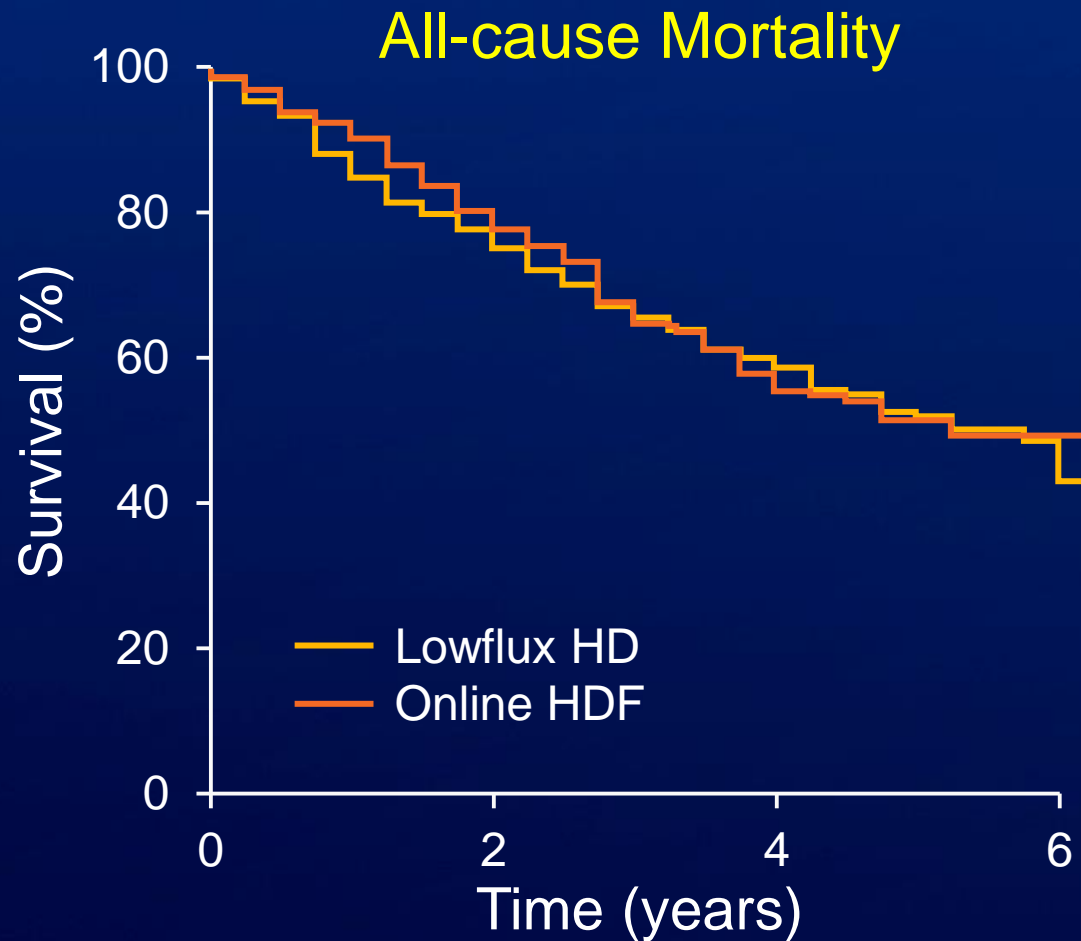
32 stopped for other reasons

den Hoedt et al. (2015). PLoS One 10(8): e0135908.

# Contrast Trial

RCT; low flux HD vs. OL-HDF; N=714

Target Convection volume = 24 L/Session; Average achieved = 19.4 L/Session



Grooteman MPC et al: JASN 23:1087, 2012

# Contrast Trial

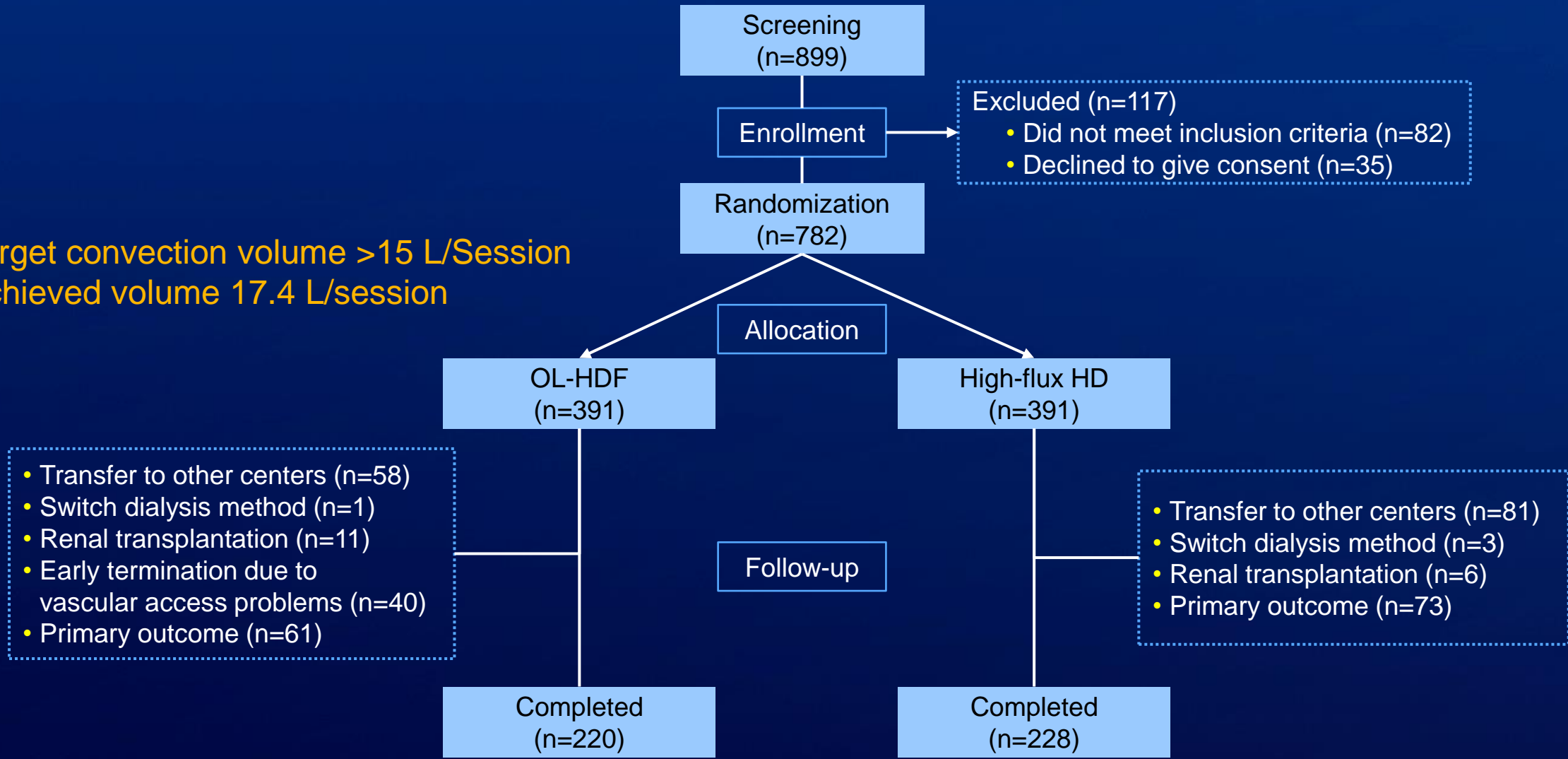
RCT; low flux HD vs. OL-HDF; N=714

	Online hemodiafiltration convection volume tertiles			P for trend
	<18.17 L	18.18-21.95 L	>21.95 L	
<b>Total mortality</b>				
Crude	0.95 (0.66-1.38)	0.83 (0.57-1.22)	0.62 (0.41-0.96)	0.010
Adjusted	0.79 (0.53-1.14)	0.77 (0.51-1.14)	0.65 (0.42-0.99)	0.012
Adjusted	0.80 (0.52-1.24)	0.84 (0.54-1.29)	0.61 (0.38-0.98)	0.015
<b>Fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular events</b>				
Crude	1.37 (0.94-1.98)	1.06 (0.72-1.56)	0.76 (0.50-1.16)	0.473
Adjusted	1.41 (0.92-2.11)	0.93 (0.62-1.40)	0.77 (0.48-1.21)	0.369
Adjusted	1.35 (0.86-2.11)	1.04 (0.66-1.62)	0.72 (0.44-1.19)	0.475

Grooteman MPC et al: JASN 23:1087, 2012

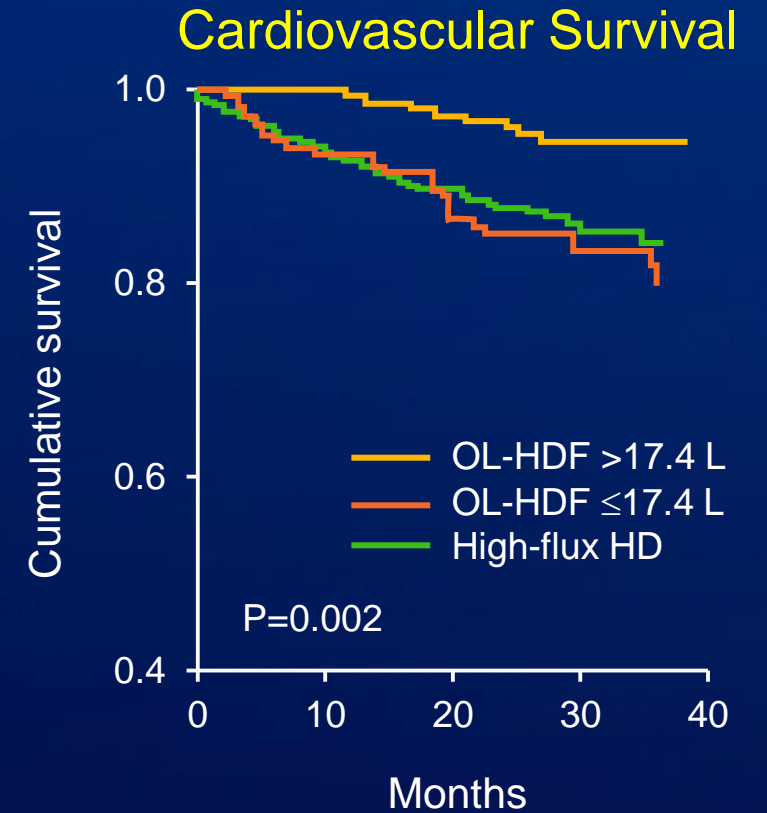
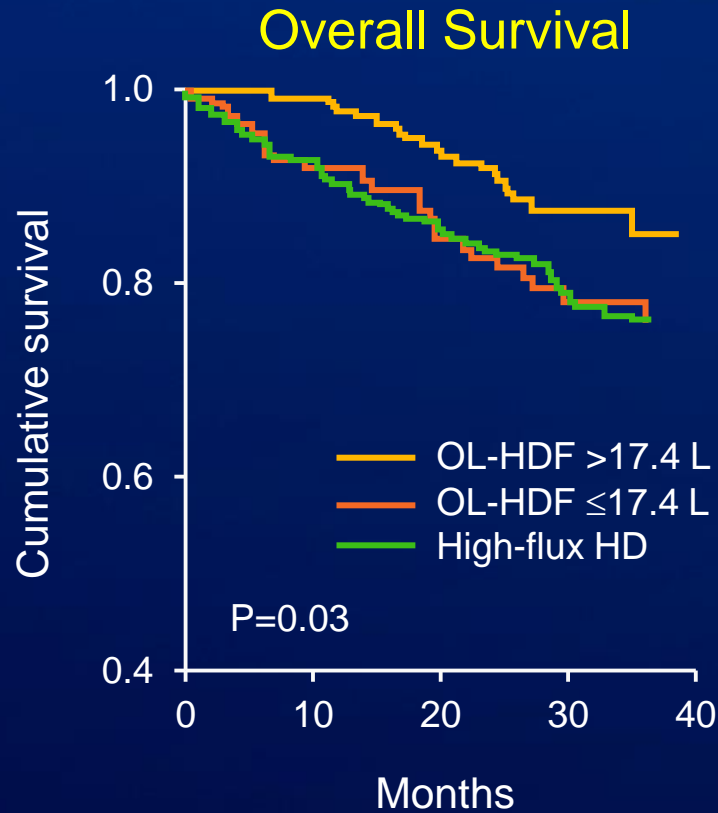
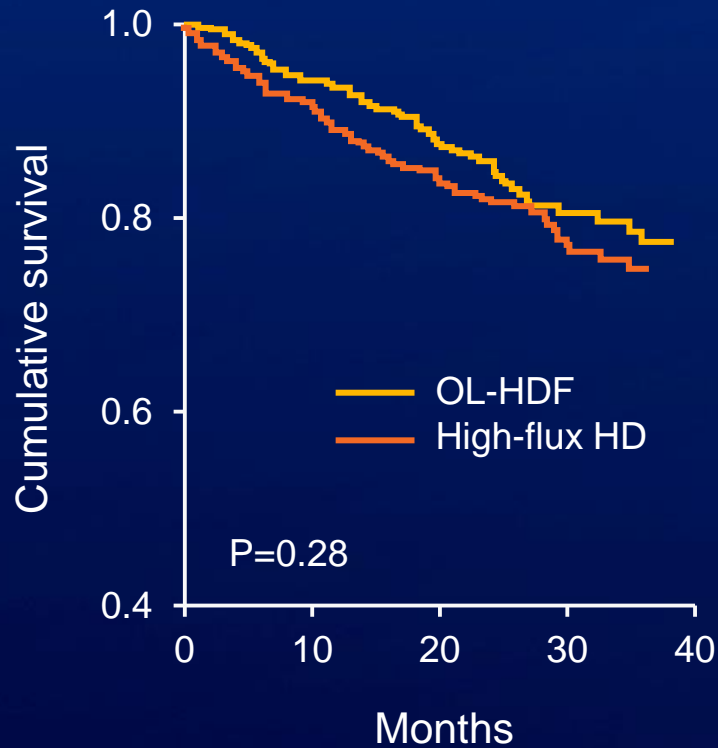
# Turkish OL-HDF study

Target convection volume >15 L/Session  
Achieved volume 17.4 L/session



OK et al. Nephrol Dial Transplant (2013) 28: 192–202

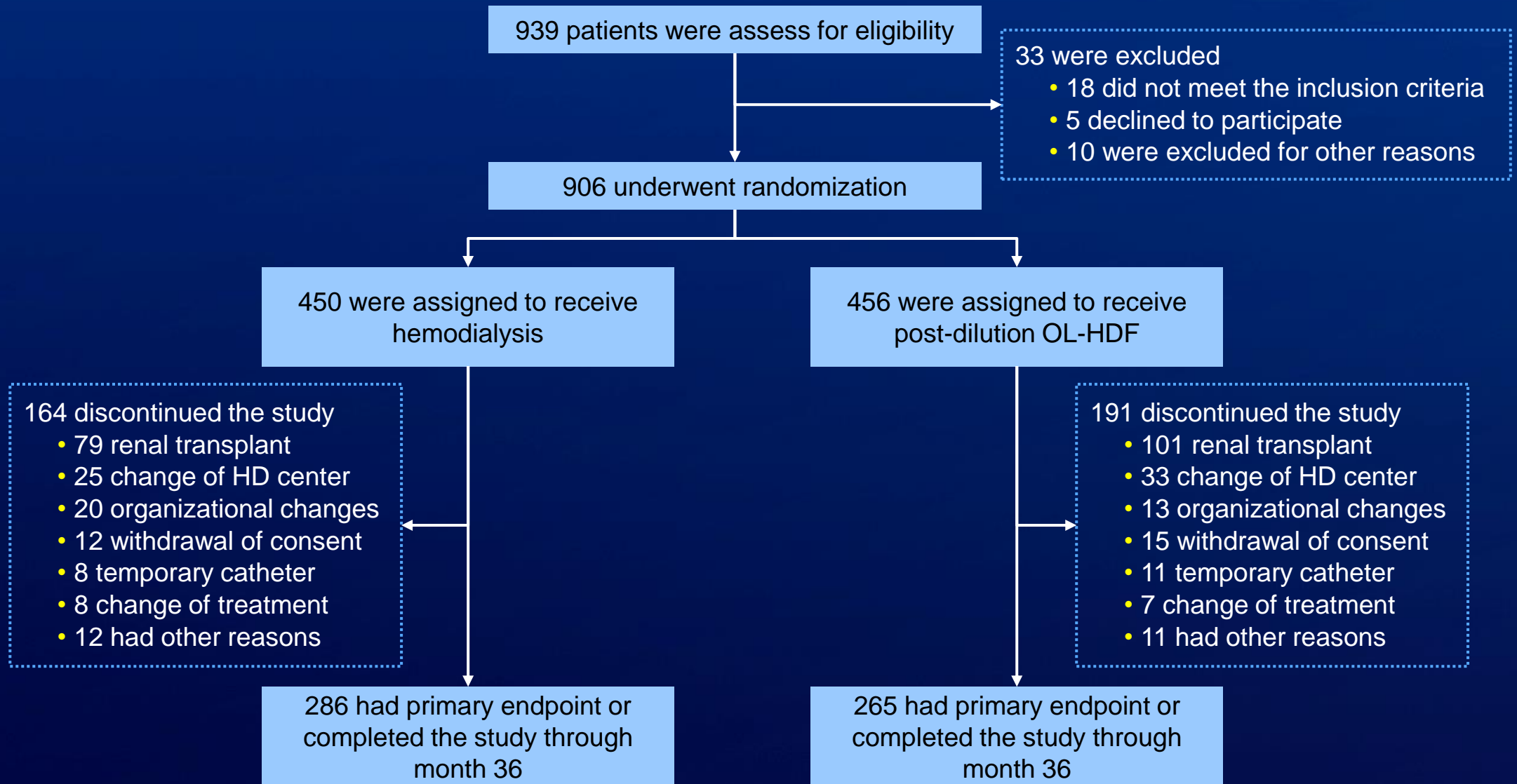
# Turkish OL-HDF study



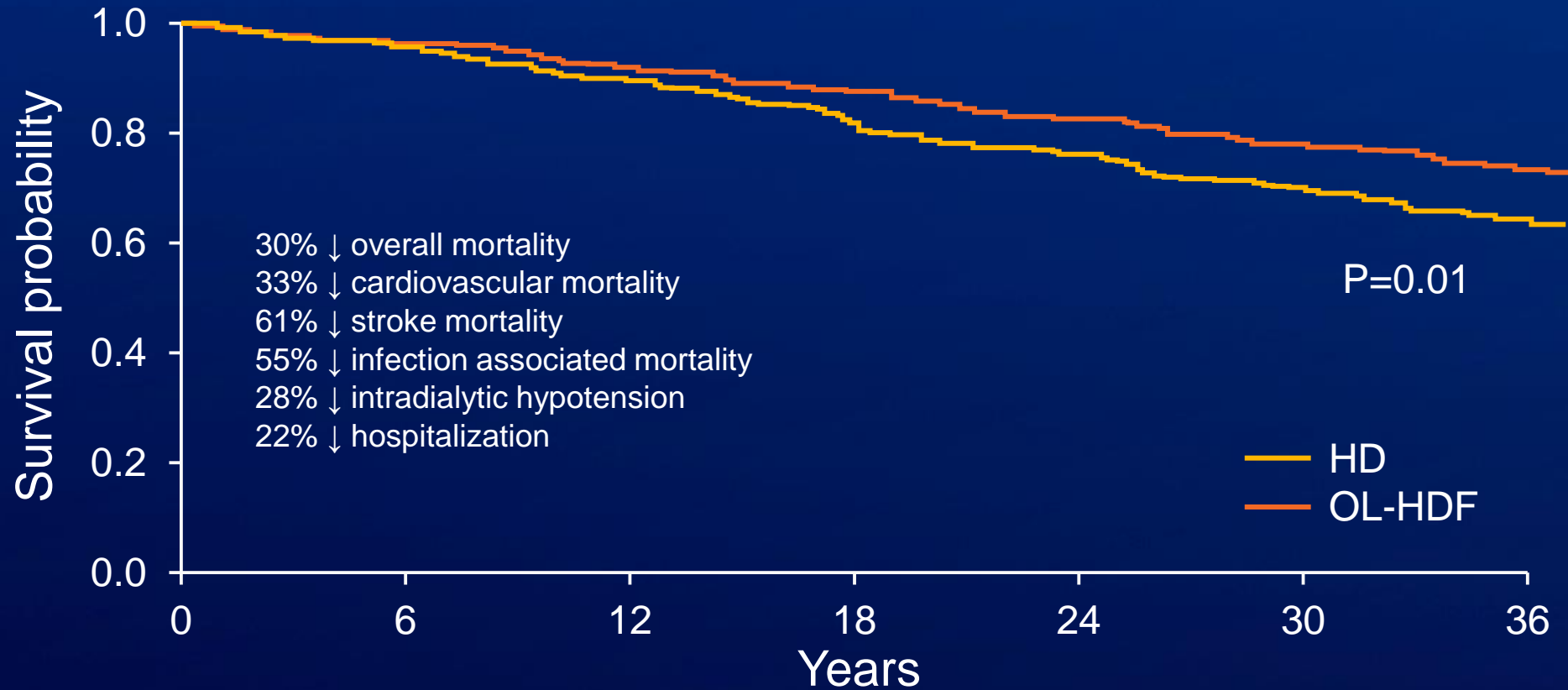


# ESHOL Trial

## Estudio de supervivencia de hemodiafiltración on-line



# ESHOL Trial



HD	450	388	327	275	235	195	165
OL-HDF	459	367	318	284	232	200	179

Maduell F et al: JASN 24:487, 2013

# ESHOL Trial

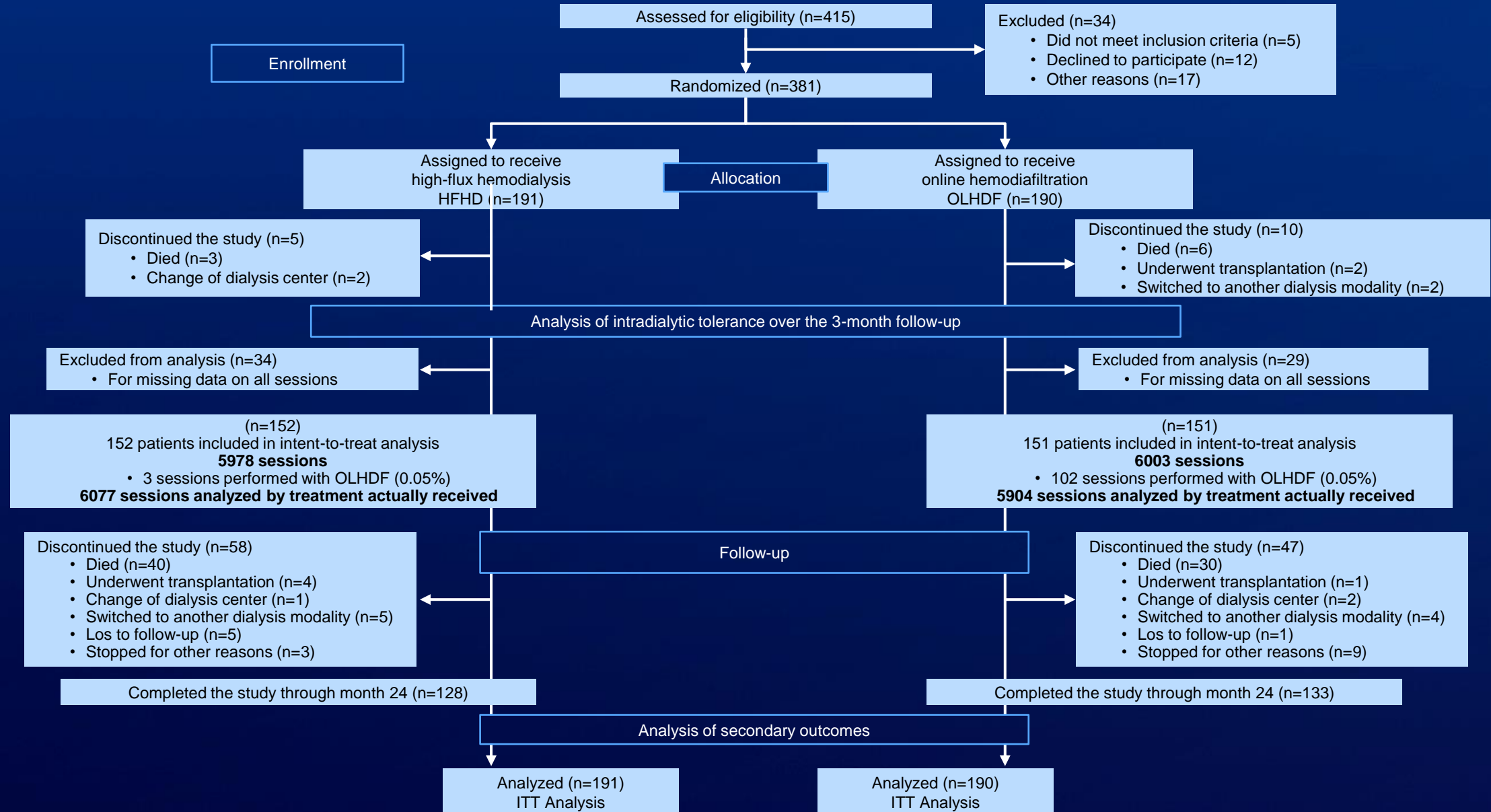
Risk of all-cause mortality results by achieved convective volume, convective volume/BMI, and convective volume/BSA

	Hemodialysis	OL-HDF			P <sup>a</sup>	P <sup>b</sup>
		Tertile 1	Tertile 2	Tertile 3		
Convective volume (L/session)		<23.1	23.1-25.4	>25.4		
No. (%)	124 (26.4)	33 (22.9)	27 (18.2)	23 (16.0)	0.03	0.003
HR (95% CI)	Ref	0.90 (0.61-1.31)	0.60 (0.39-0.9)	0.55 (0.34-0.84)	0.01	0.001
Convective volume/BMI (L/kg per m <sup>2</sup> )		<0.9	0.9-1.1	>1.1		
No. (%)	124 (26.4)	25 (17.2)	32 (21.9)	26 (17.9)	0.05	0.03
HR (95% CI)	Ref	0.62 (0.4-0.94)	0.74 (0.49-1.08)	0.66 (0.42-0.99)	0.04	0.02
Convective volume/BSA (L/m <sup>2</sup> )		<13.2	13.2-14.8	>14.8		
No. (%)	124 (26.4)	29 (20.0)	29 (19.9)	25 (17.2)	0.06	0.01
HR (95% CI)	Ref	0.75 (0.49-1.11)	0.66 (0.43-0.98)	0.62 (0.39-0.91)	0.04	0.01

Maduell F et al: JASN 24:487, 2013

# FRENCHIE Study

French Convective Vs. HD in elderly (>65 yo)



# FRENCHIE Study

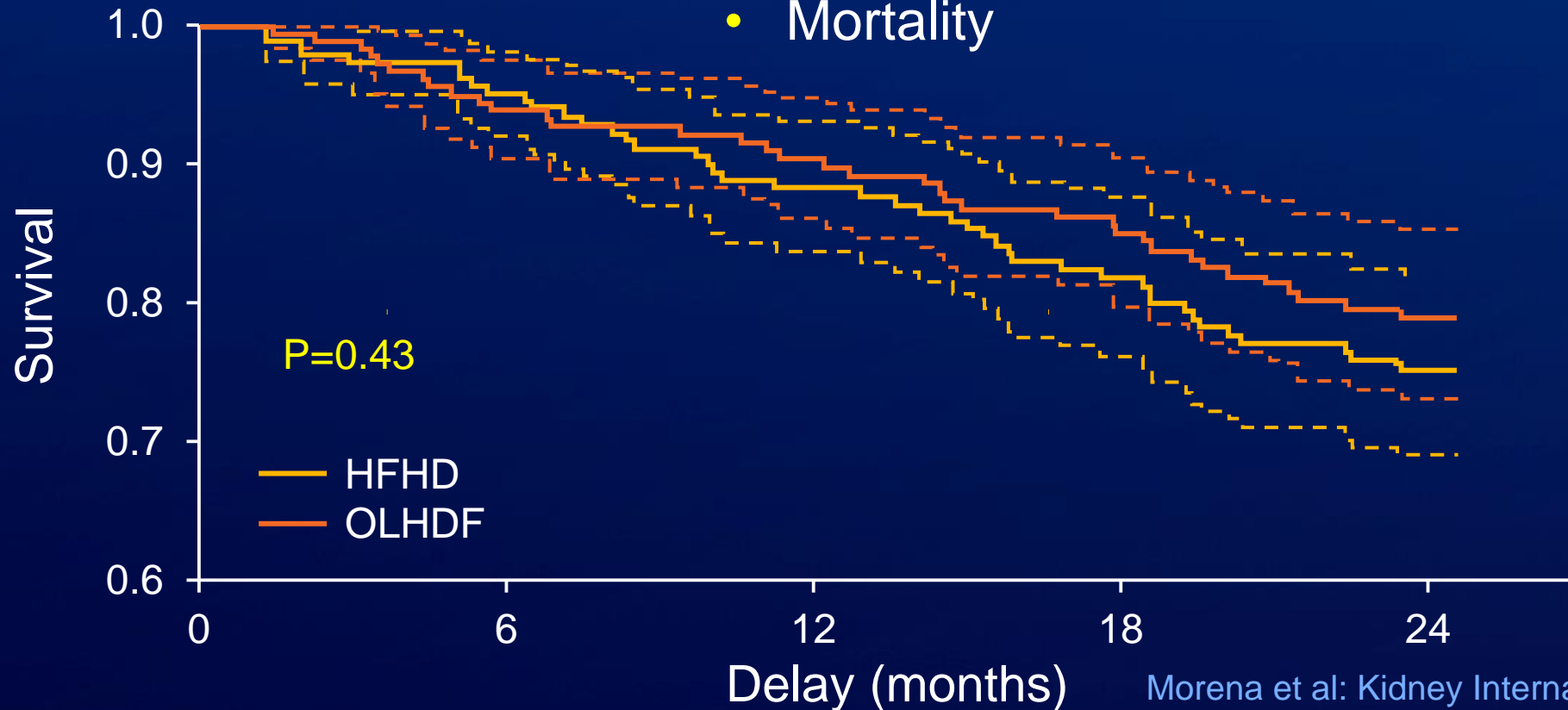
HDF vs. HD in elderly

HDF significantly better:

- Number of sessions with event
- Metabolic control (MBD and  $\beta 2$  MG)

No difference in:

- Quality of life
- Proportion of Pts with Intradialytic event
- Mortality

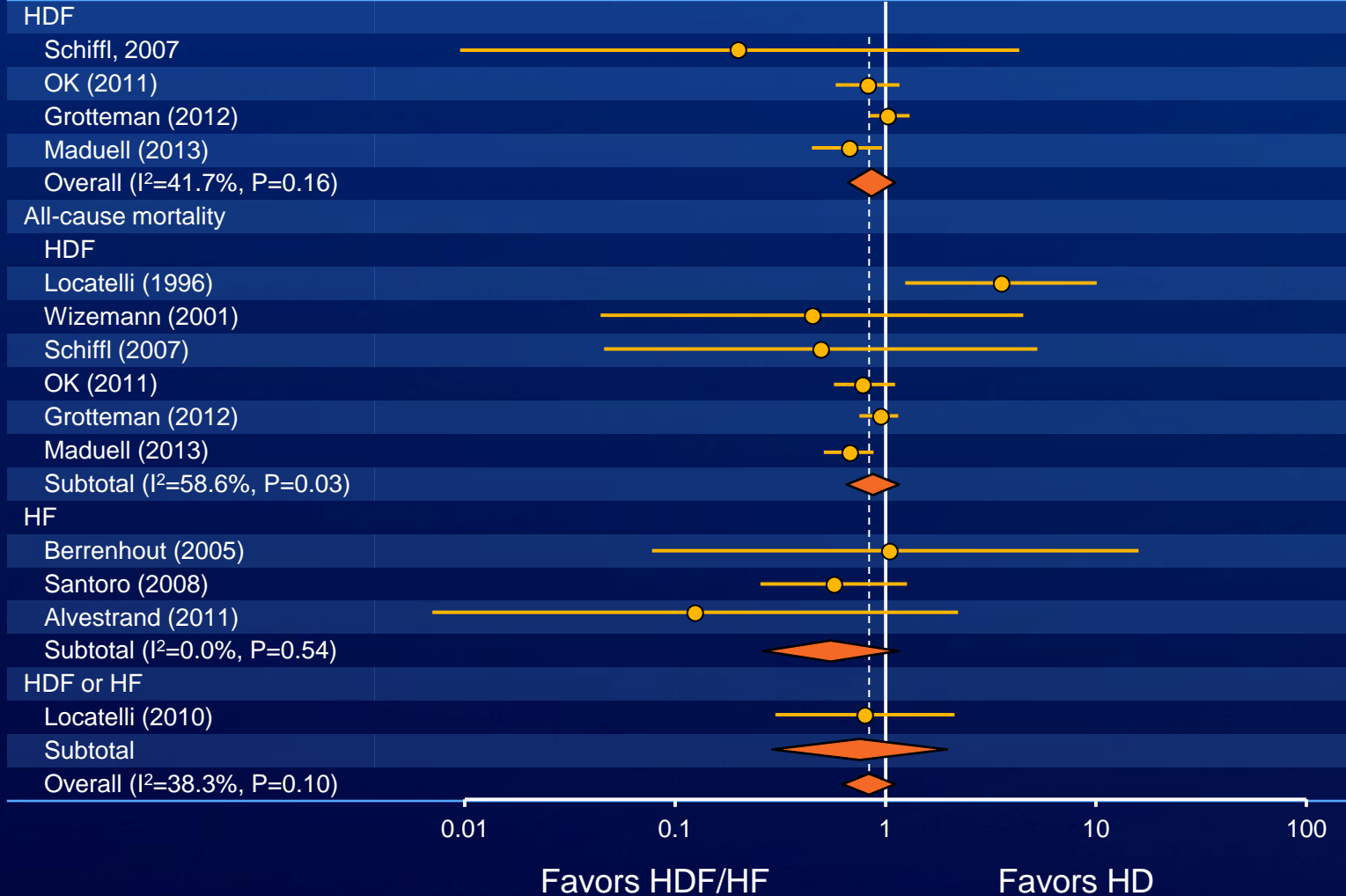


Morena et al: Kidney International 91, 1495, 2017

# Systematic Review

## HD vs HDF

### Cardiovascular outcomes



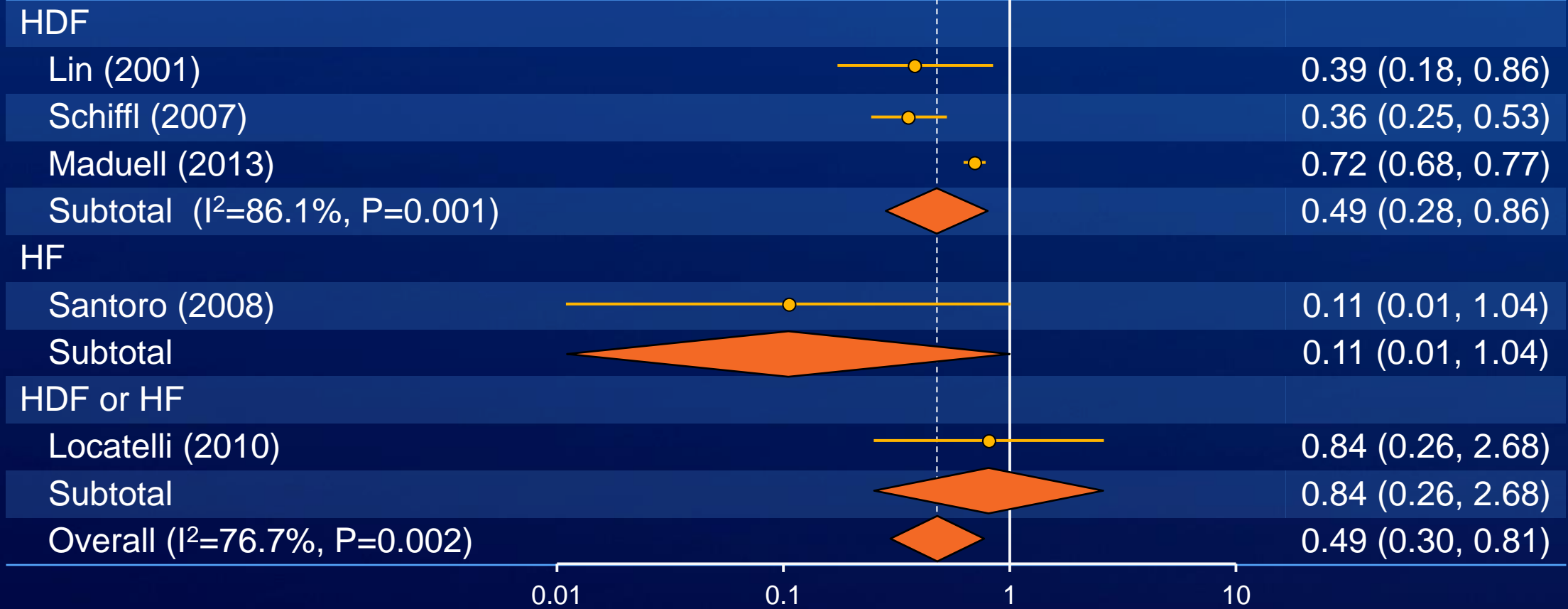
Want AY et al: AJKD 63:968, 2014

# Systematic Review

## HD vs HDF/HF

### Symptomatic hypotension

**RR (95% CI)**



Favors HDF/HF

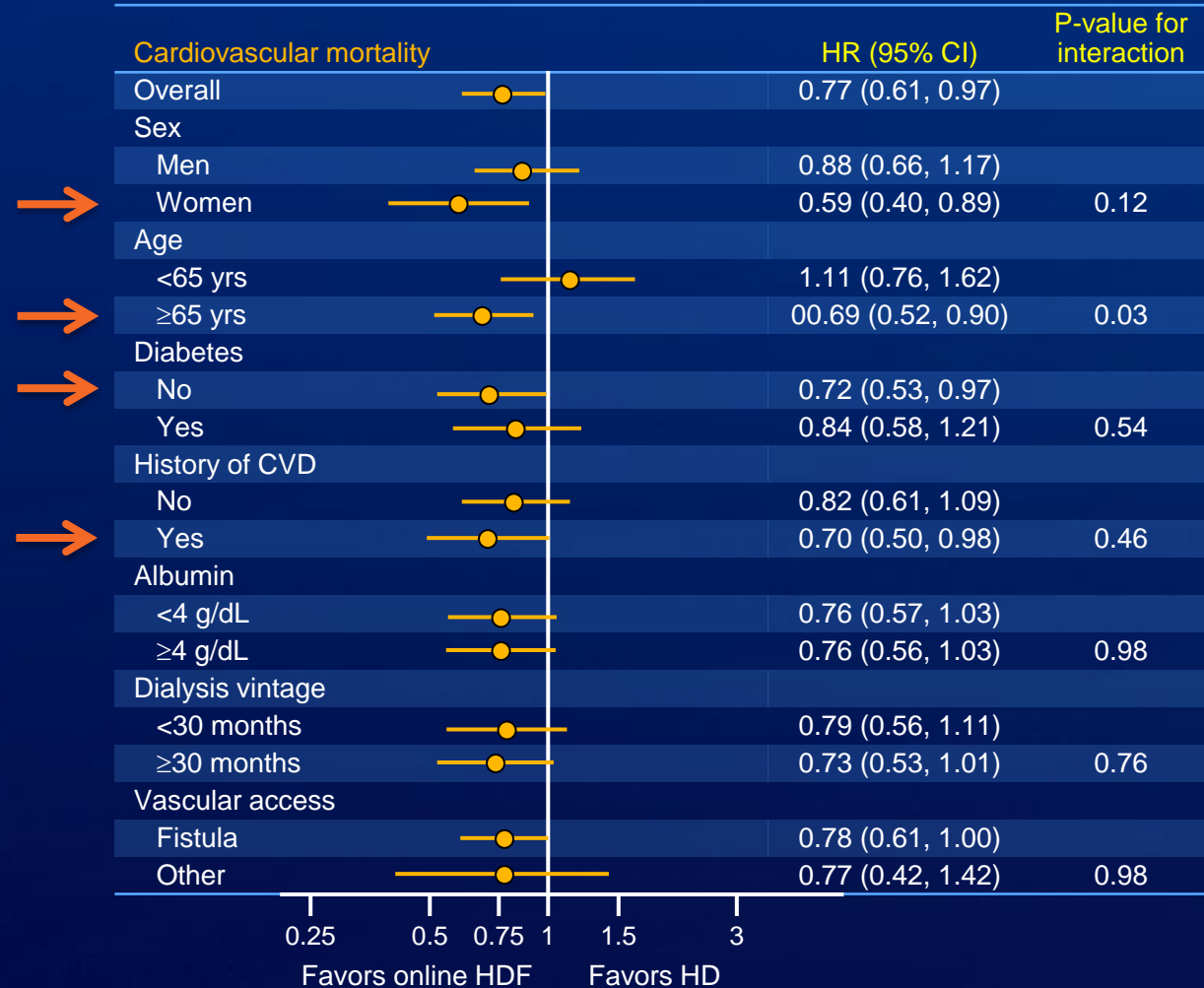
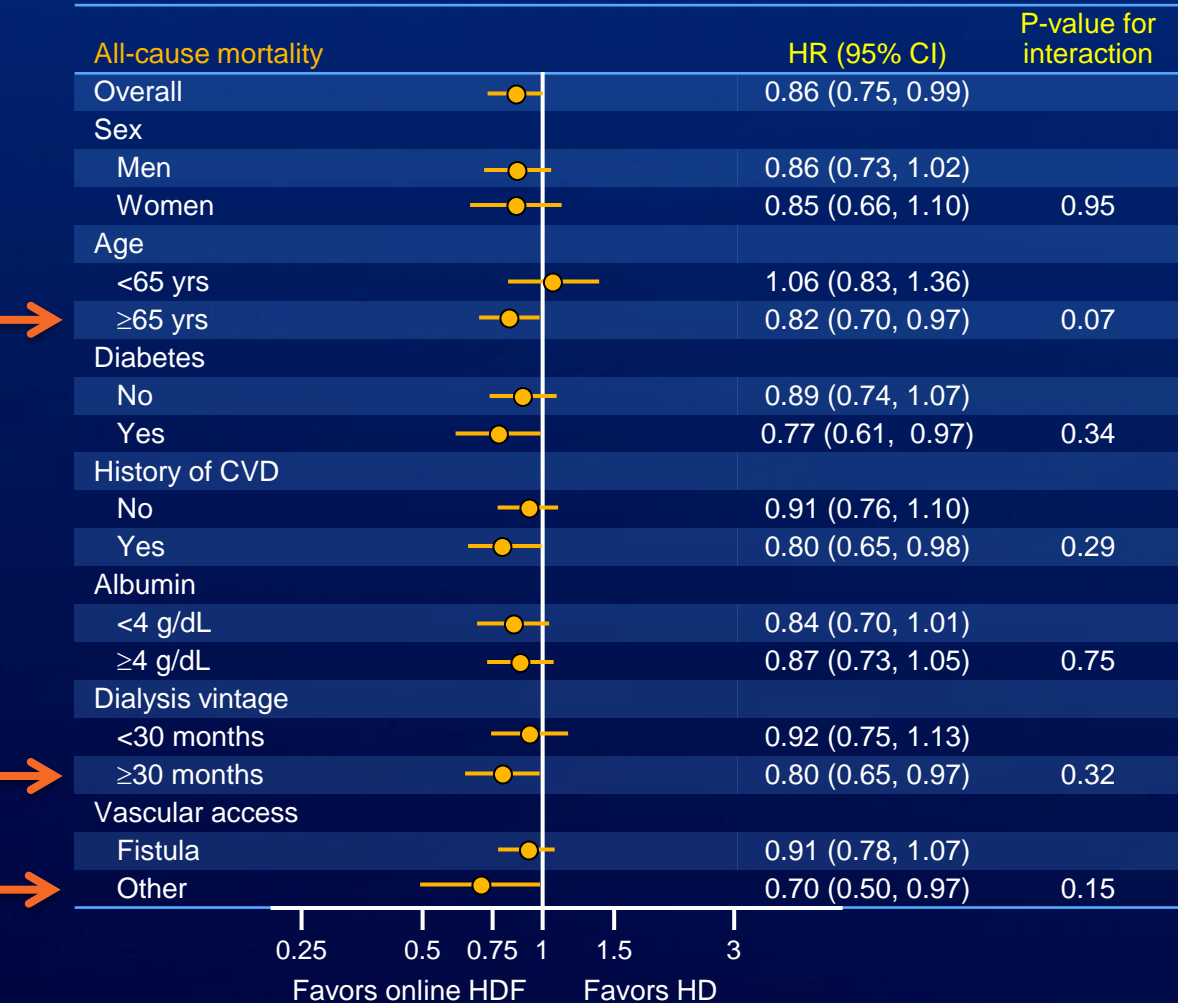
Favors HD

Want AY et al:  
AJKD 63:968, 2014





Cause	HD			HDF			HR (95% CI) for HDF vs HD
	No.	Events	Events/100 PY	No.	Events	Events/100 PY	
All-causes	1369	410	12.10	1367	359	10.45	0.86 (0.75; 0.99)
Cardiovascular disease	1302	164	4.84	1289	128	3.73	0.77 (0.61; 0.97)
Infections	1302	77	2.27	1289	73	2.13	0.94 (0.68; 1.30)
Sudden death	1302	56	1.65	1289	56	1.63	0.99 (0.68; 1.43)



# Safety

- No RCTs were designed for safety assessment
- None indicated HDF is unsafe
  - CONTRAST trial → Substitution fluid with adequate quality produced online over a prolonged period of time
  - ESHOL trial → Mortality risk from infection was significantly lower in OL-HDF vs HD
  - Inflammatory markers did not differ between OL-HDF and HD

# Take Home Points

- OL-HDF
  - Likely ↑ middle molecules and phosphate removal
- CONTRAST and Turkish trials → No survival benefits
  - Survival benefits when CV > 17.5 – 22 L/session
- ESHOL trial → ↑ survival with high-volume OL-HDF with CV > 22 L/session
- Meta-analyses
  - Controversial for survival benefits



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION**

**QUESTIONS & DISCUSSION**

**از توجه شما بسیار متشکرم**