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SURVIVAL RESULTS OF PATIENTS FROM THE TRANSITION FROM MULTIPLE TO SINGLE USE OF DIALYZERS IN UZBEKISTAN

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Objectives: Given that dialyzers were used repeatedly in our country until 2019, we decided to study the negative impact of the reusable use of disposable dialyzers in dialysis patients in Uzbekistan.

Methods: The study took place in three dialysis centers in the country at different levels. Our observation o f 165 (90 men and 75 women) patients took place for 2 years: from the beginning o f 2018 to the end of 2019. The average age of the patients was 49.7 ± 14.1 years. During the first 12 months (reuse period), dialysis patients underwent multiple use of dialyzers, the next 12 months were completely switched to single use. The average age of the patients was 48.1±14.3 years. The average duration of hemodialysis was 37 (6-252) months.

Results: During the 24 months of observation, out of 165 patients, 29,1% (n=48) patients died, 70,9% (n=117) survived (of w hich 11 patients underwent Tx). During 1 year of follow-up (the period of repeated use of disposable dialyzers), 21,2% (n=35) patients died, 78.8% (n=130) survived and continued to receive hemodialysis (6 patients Tx). 68.6% (n=24) of patients died from cardiovascular complications. The survival rate for 1 year (miltiple use period) was S(t)=0,796 [95% CI, 0.736-0.856]. Over the next 12 months (single use period), out of 124 patients continuing to receive hemodialysis, 10.5% (n=13) patients died, 89.5% (n=111) patients survived (5 patients Tx). 53,8% (n=7) of this deceased patients died from CVD. The survival rate at the 2nd year (single use period) was S(t)=0,894 [95% CI, 0.839-0.948].

Conclusions: Compliance with the standards for hemodialysis, in particular, the single use of disposable dialyzers for hemodialysis sessions leads to a decrease in the lethality of dialysis patients. The transition from multiple to single use of disposable dialyzers in one dialysis center in Uzbekistan showed a significant increase in survival by 12.3%.

Figure 1. Survival analysis for single and multiple use of dialyzers in Uzbekistan