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Online HDF vs Super High Flux HD

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The purpose of blood purification therapy is to remove uremic toxins, and middle molecules (MMs) are a specific target. An MM is defined as a solute that passes through the glomerulus with a molecular weight in the range of 0.5–58 kDa, and new classifications of “small-middle 0.5–15 kDa,” “medium-middle 15–25 kDa,” and “large-middle 25–58 kDa” were proposed. In Japan, the removal of α 1-microglobulin (α MG) in the large-middle range has been the focus, but a new theory of removal has been developed, emphasizing the antioxidant effect of α MG as a physiological function. Clinical proof of this mechanism will lead to further development of blood purification therapies. The functional classification of dialyzers in Japan was initially established by the JSDT. In 2006, the classification was expanded to encompass Types I-IV. In 2013, further refinement was achieved with the adoption of Type Ia, Ib, IIa, and IIb classifications, which integrated in vitro albumin sieving coefficient (SC) along with β MG clearance. In Japan, super high flux HD (Type IIa, IIb) is recommended as standard treatment. This presentation will discuss the effectiveness of Expanded HD and online HDF, focusing on the performance of Elisio HX (Nipro), a representative of super high flux HD.

Keywords: Super high flux, online HDF, expanded HD