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Dialysis staff's perceptions of central concentrate delivery system: A questionnaire survey

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Objectives: In Korea, the Central Concentrate Delivery System (CCDS), which centralizes the preparation of concentrate for multiple patients and distributes it to individual dialysis machines, was introduced in the early 2000s. However, there was a lack of research conducted from the perspective of the users. Therefore, this study was carried out to address this gap.

Methods: Among the dialysis hospitals currently using CCDS, questionnaires were sent to about 60 dialysis facilities whose address and contact address were confirmed.

Results: Responses from 35 institutions among dialysis facilities using the CCDS that sent out the questionnaires were received and analyzed. Of the institutions that responded, 60% were primary healthcare facilities, 11% were secondary healthcare facilities, and 29% were general hospitals or higher-level hospitals. The dialysis facilities investigated used CCDS for an average of 9.5 years. When asked about the reason for introducing CCDS, most of the responses were in the order of medical purpose, such as reducing nurses' work, creating a pleasant environment, economic feasibility, and medical purpose (such as a seamless dialysis fluid delivery). When queried about alterations in workload after the implementation of CCDS, none of the respondents reported an increase. 3% indicated that they were unsure, 21% reported that they were unaware, 65% stated that there had been a decrease, and 12% reported a substantial decrease. This indicates that overall, the workload has reduced. When asked if they had ever had an infection-related problem, 2 of the 35 institutions surveyed reported having had an infection problem while using CCDS, and the remaining institutions reported no infection problem.

Conclusions: The CCDS appear to be labor-saving and environmentally friendly in the dialysis facilities, but further validation of long-term safety is needed.