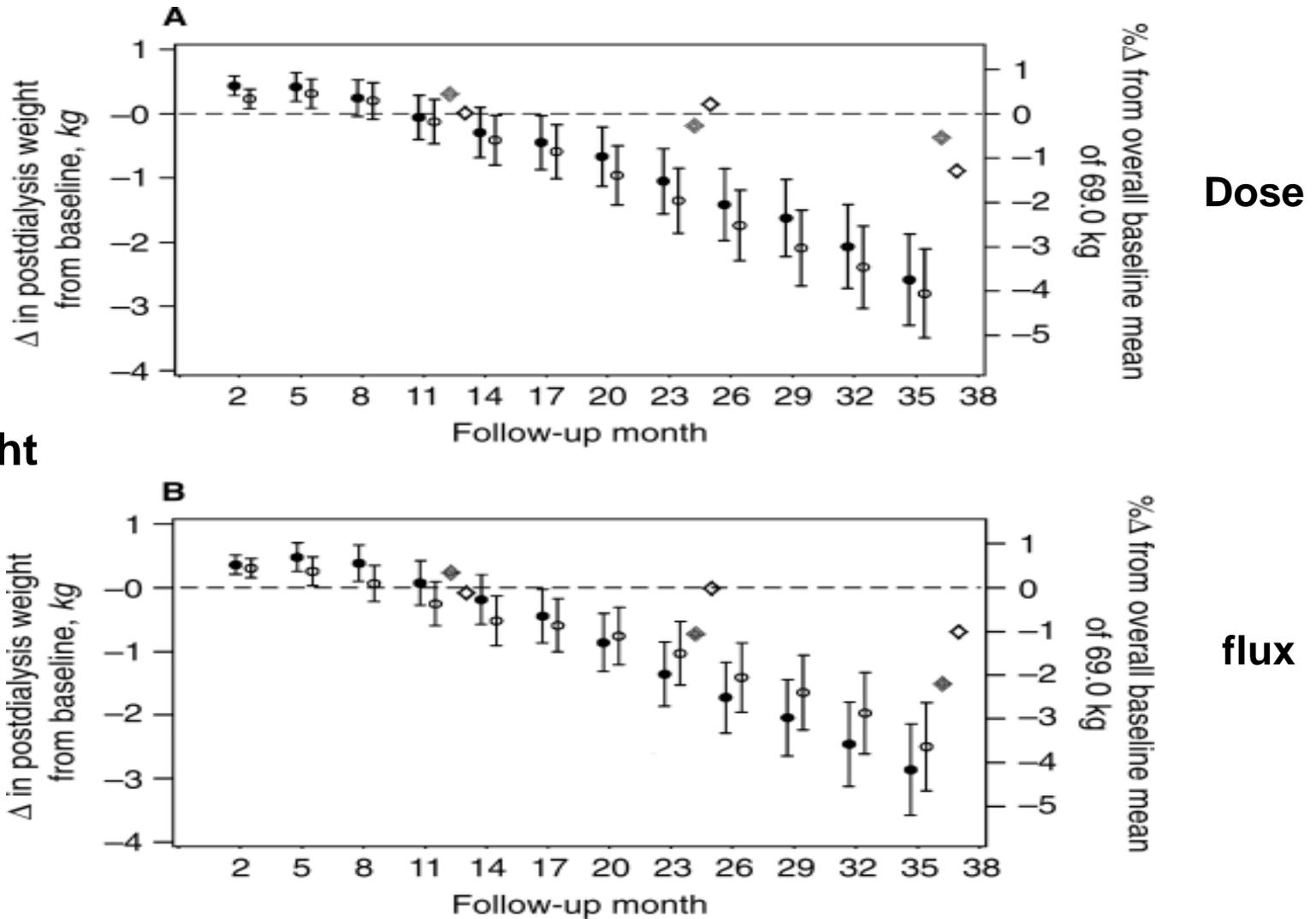


## **Nutrition en dialyse : controverses**

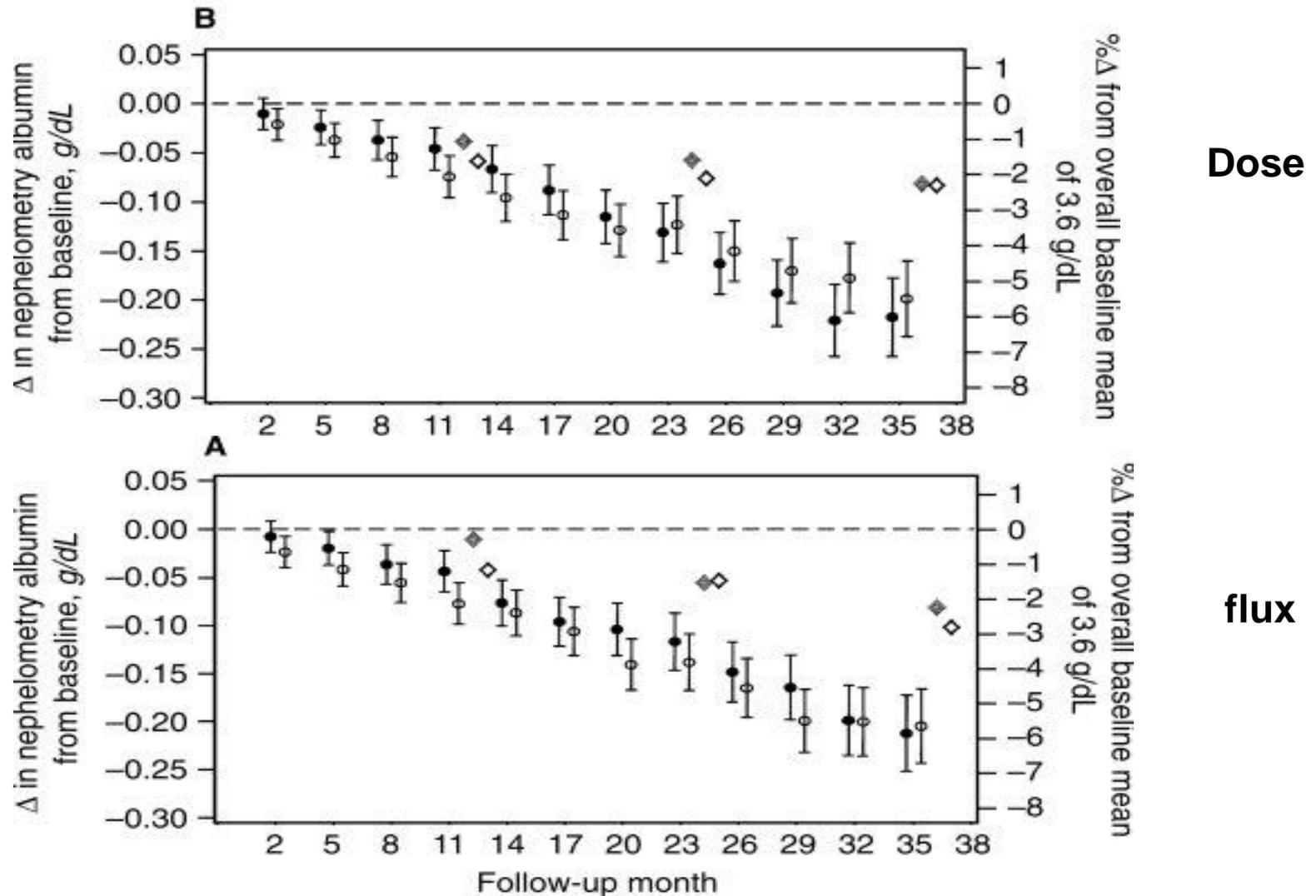
### La relation dialyse et nutrition

Charles Chazot, MD  
NephroCare Tassin-Charcot  
Sainte Foy Les Lyon, France

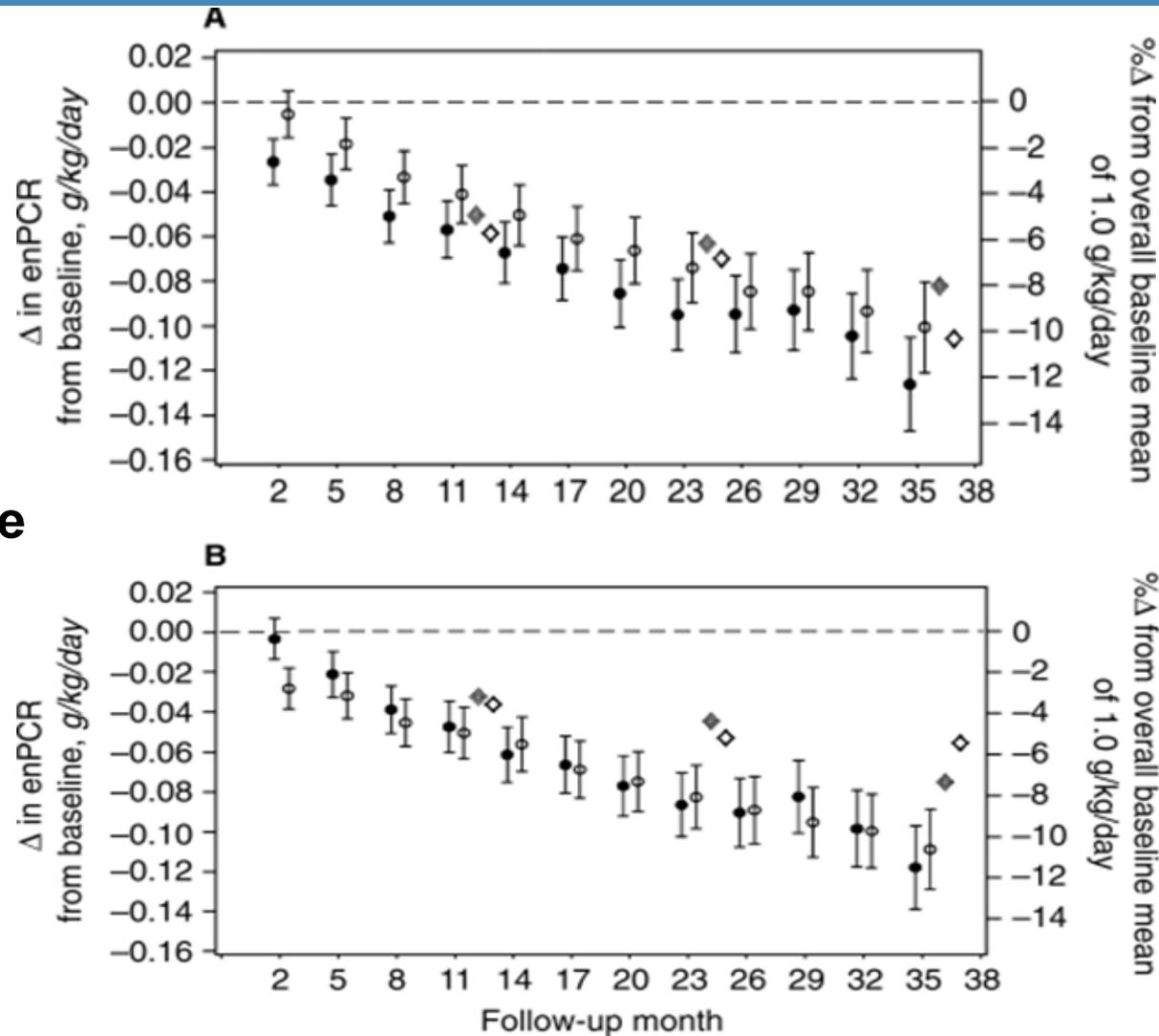
# HEMO study lessons (1)



# HEMO study lessons (2)

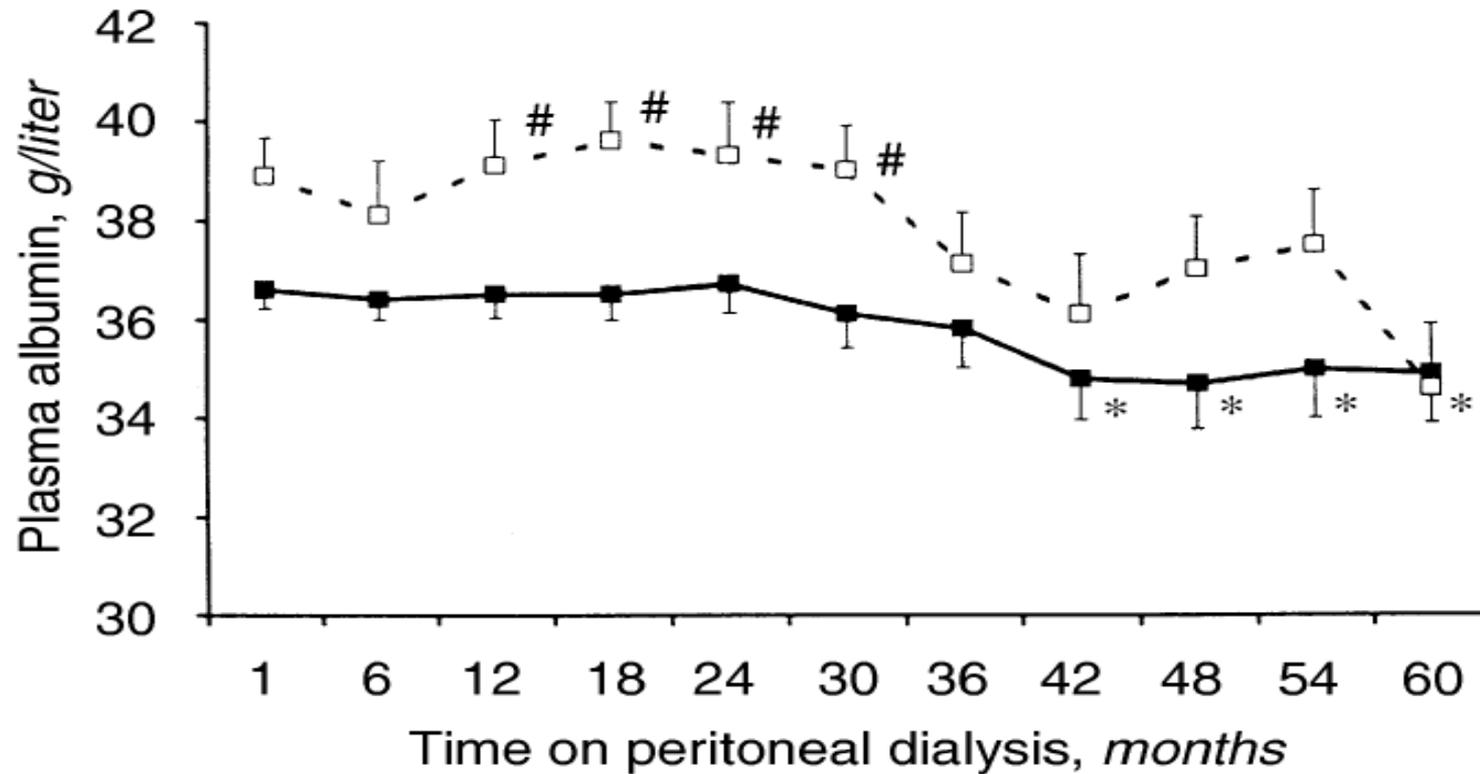


# HEMO study lessons (3)



Protein intake

# S-Albumin in PD patients



Idem for BW and Mid-arm circumference

# Causes of PEW in dialysis patients

## A multifactorial issue

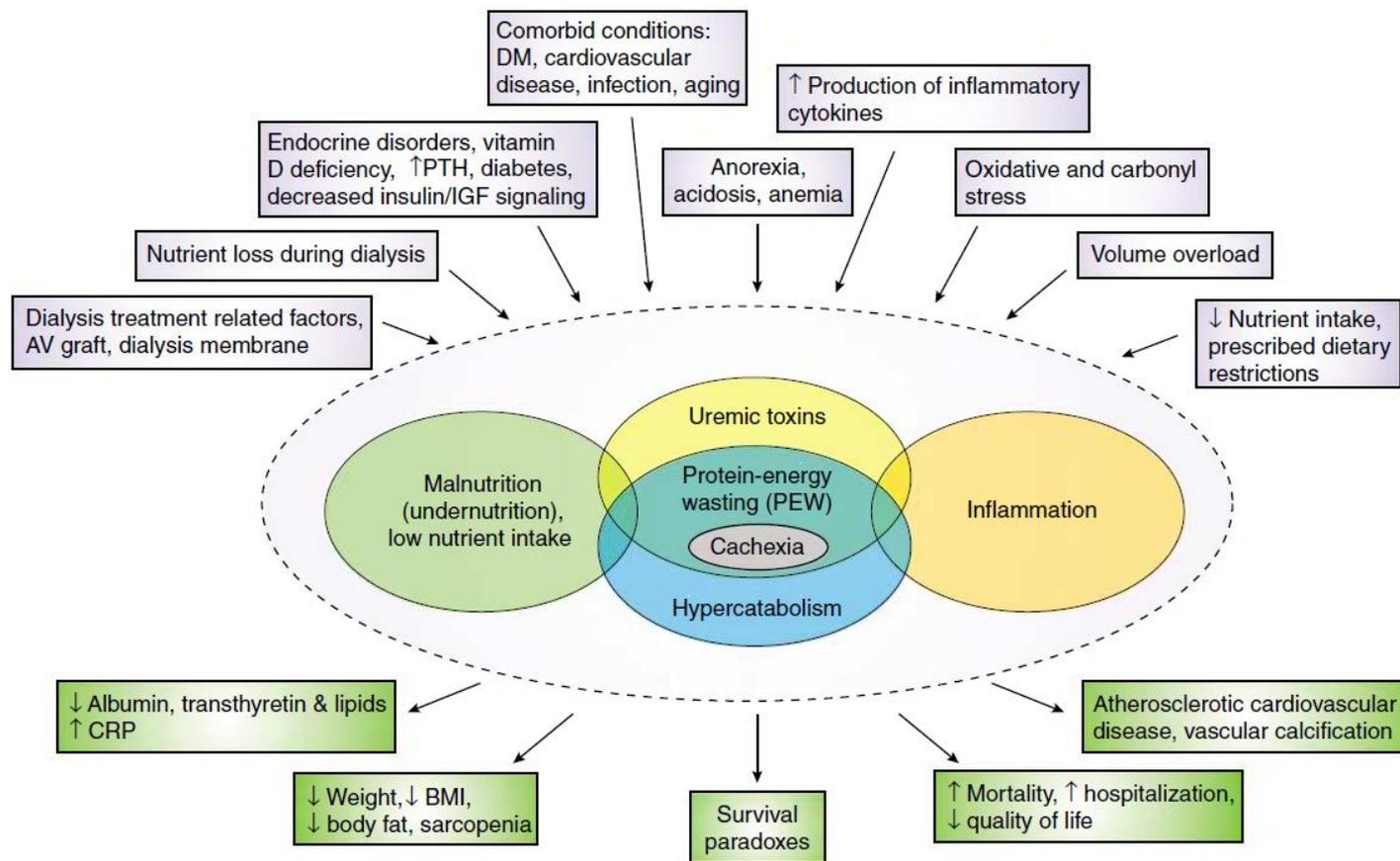


Figure 1 | Schematic representation of the causes and manifestations of the protein-energy wasting syndrome in kidney disease.

# Does Home Dialysis Therapy prevents Protein-Energy Wasting?

**1** Never forget the basics!

**2** Peritoneal Dialysis versus Hemodialysis

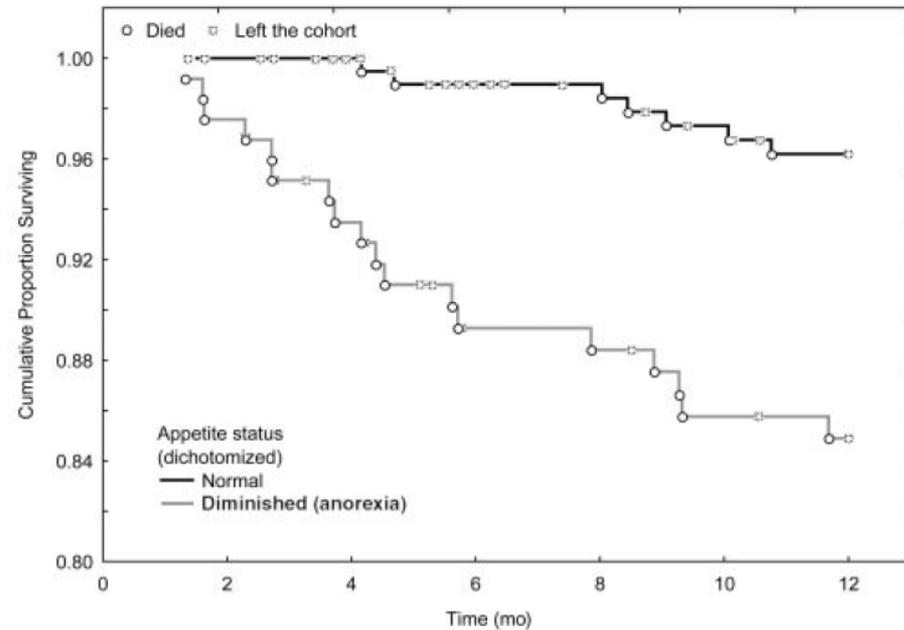
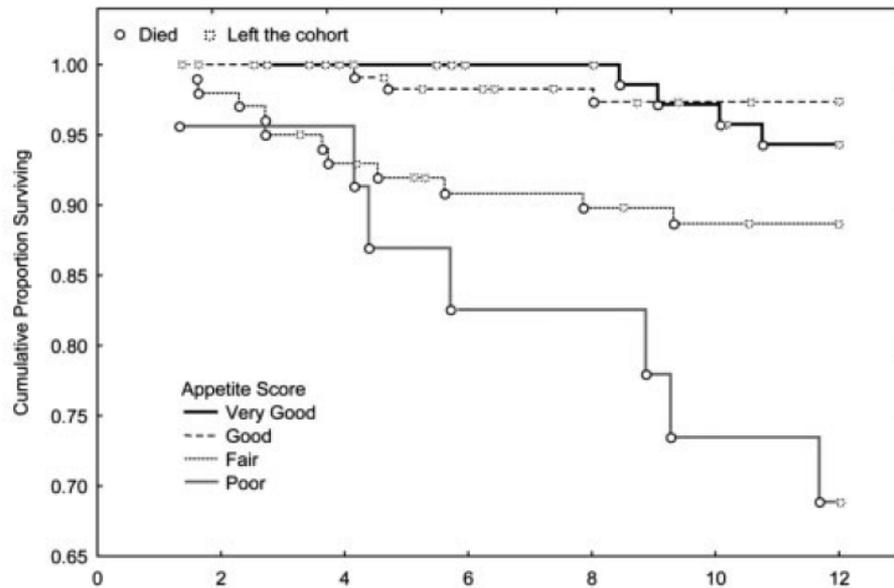
**3** Nutritional Effect of Alternative Hemodialysis Strategies

**4** Nutritional Effects of HD convective therapies

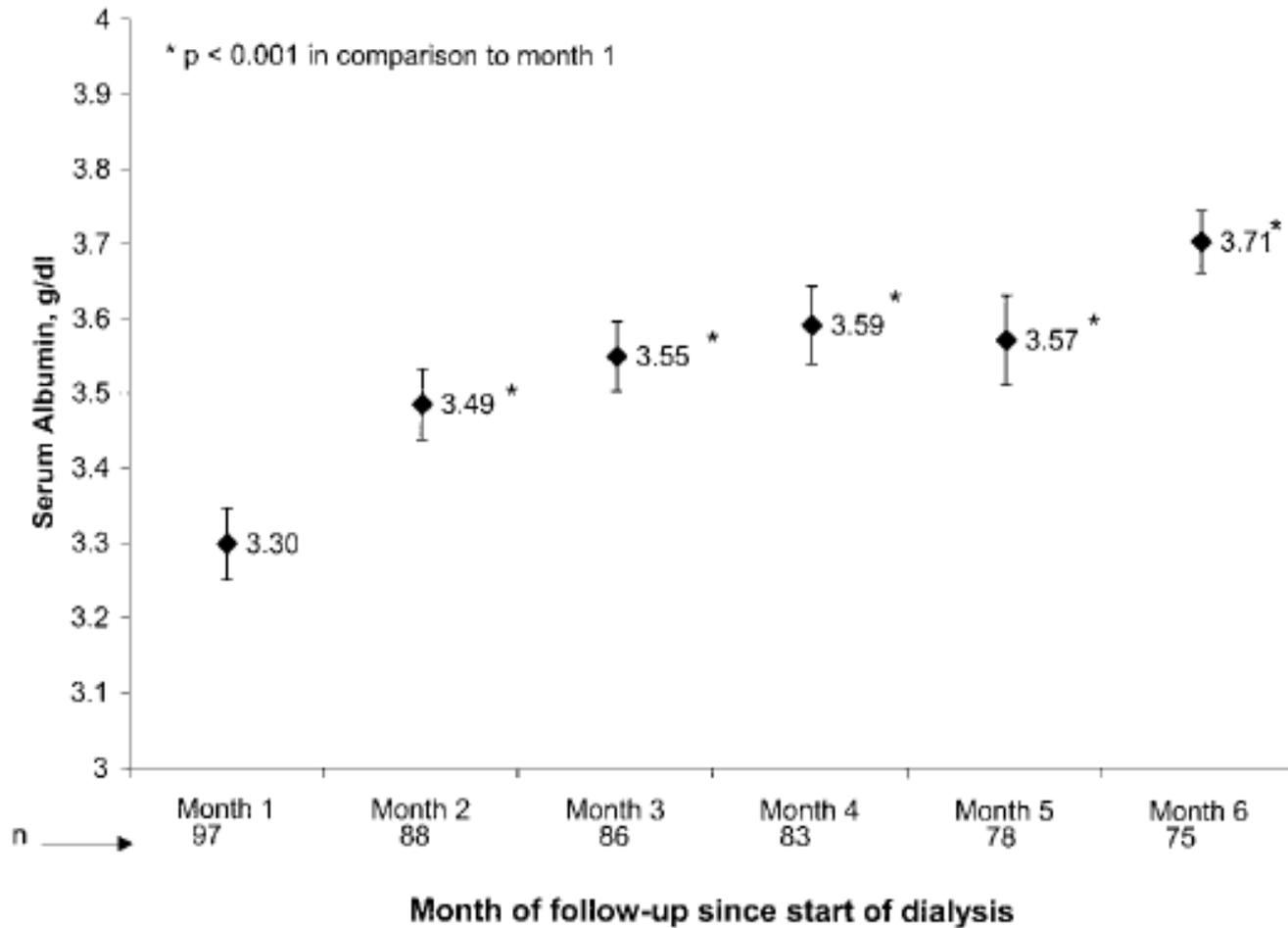
**5** Just a reminder...

**6** Take Home Message

# Appetite score and HD patients survival

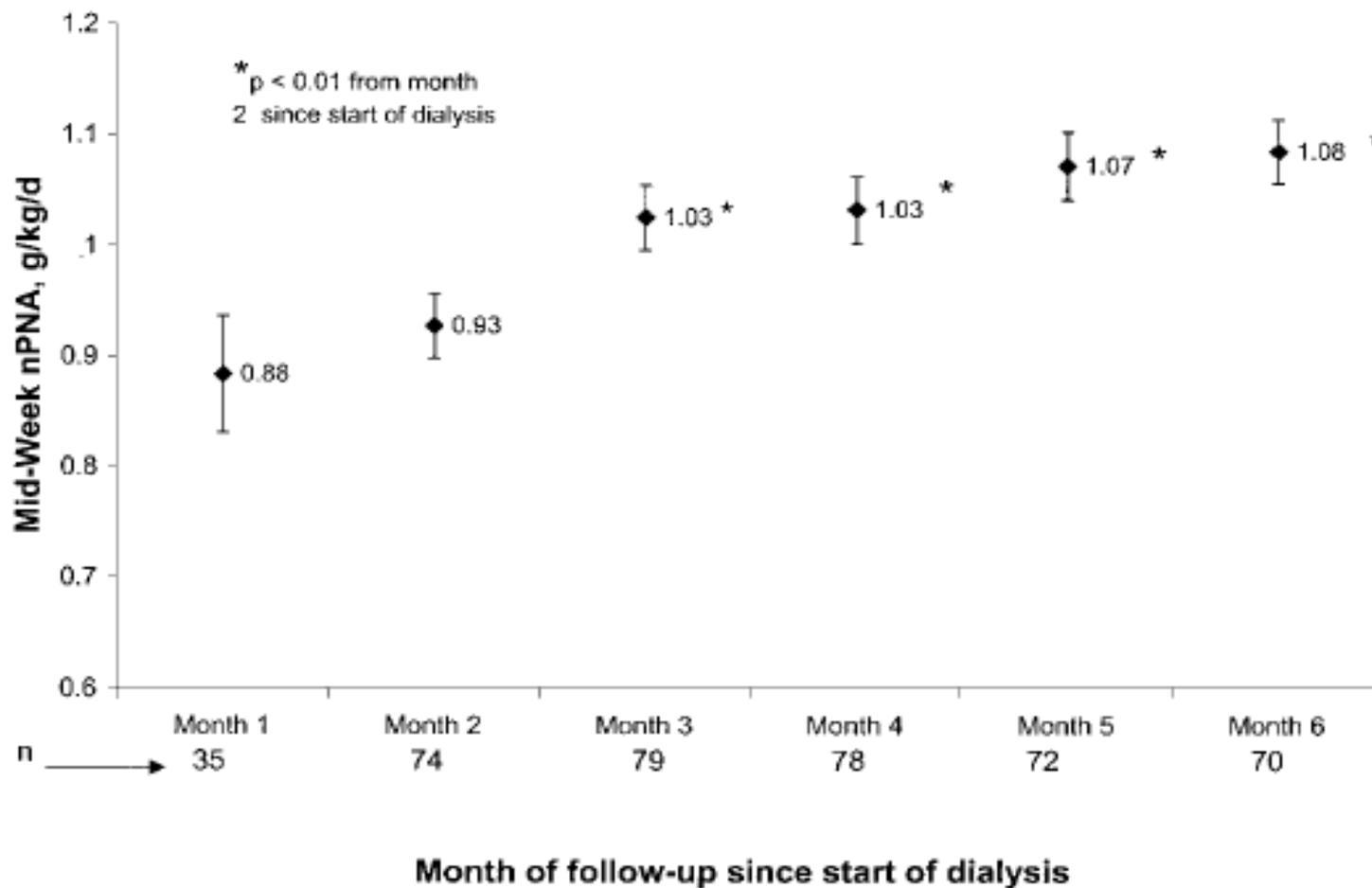


# Improvement of S Alb level with standard dialysis in incident dialysis patients



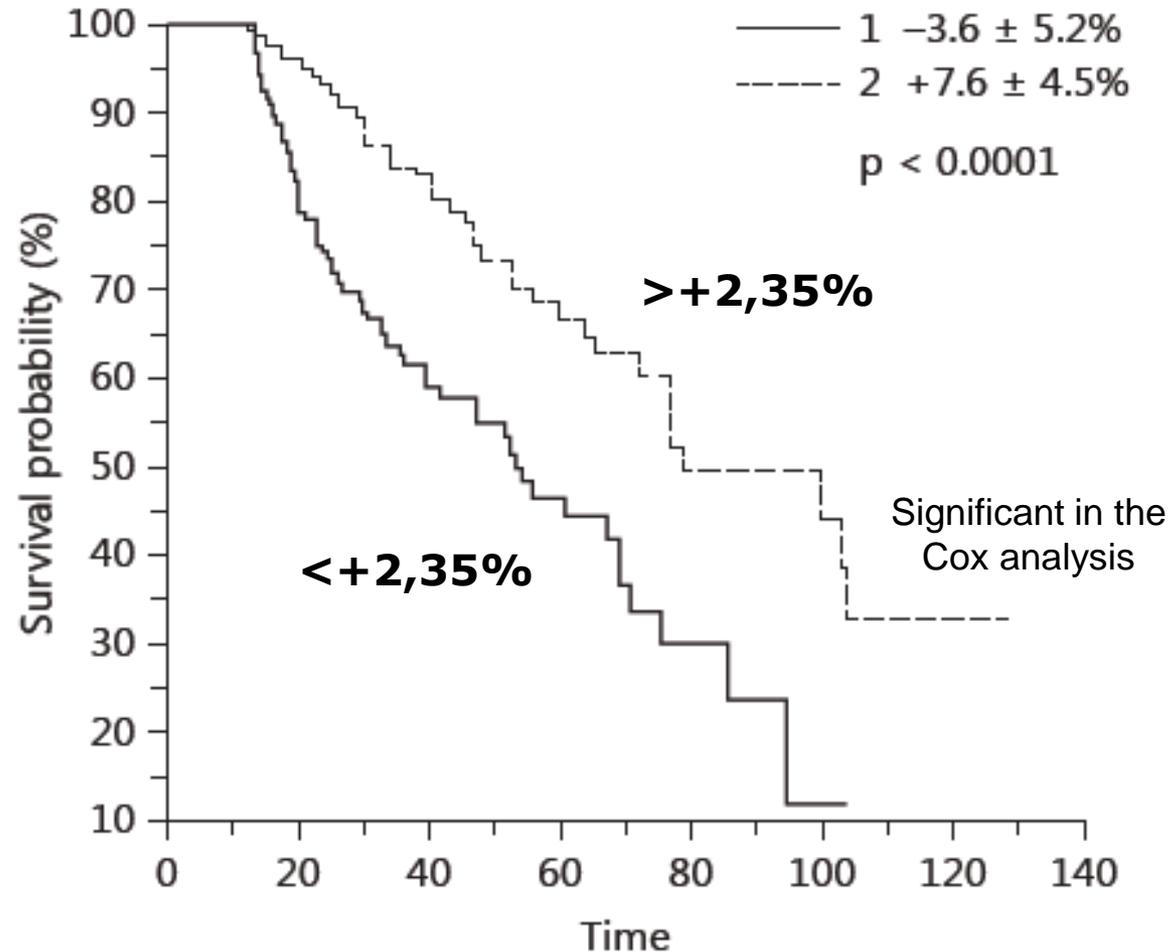
Retrospective study in 97 incident patients

# Improvement of protein intake with standard dialysis in incident dialysis patients



# Survival in incident HD patients

## Effect of Target Weight change in the 1 year of HD therapy



# Blood access and nutritional parameters

**12501 patients 23% with a permanent catheter**

	All	AVF	AVG	CVC
Patients	12,501	4,486	5,181	2,834
Ferritin, ng/ml	719 ± 445	725 ± 439	731 ± 448	688 ± 450
Transferrin saturation, %	30 ± 13	31 ± 13	30 ± 13	30 ± 15
Hemoglobin, g/dl	12.0 ± 1.4	12.0 ± 1.3	12.0 ± 1.5	11.9 ± 1.4
EPO, units/kg/week	246 ± 235	221 ± 211	247 ± 237	283 ± 261
URR, %	73.0 ± 6.6	72.8 ± 6.2	74.0 ± 5.9	71.4 ± 7.8
Kt/V	1.55 ± 0.31	1.53 ± 0.29	1.59 ± 0.32	1.51 ± 0.34
Albumin, g/dl	3.8 ± 0.5	3.9 ± 0.4	3.9 ± 0.4	3.7 ± 0.5

**Patients with a permanent catheter: significant lower SAlb level after adjustment for blood access type, age, vintage, KT/V, race**

**A native fistula will help the patient even in nutrition (better dialysis delivery, less inflammation,...)**

# Relationship between dialysis dose and food intake

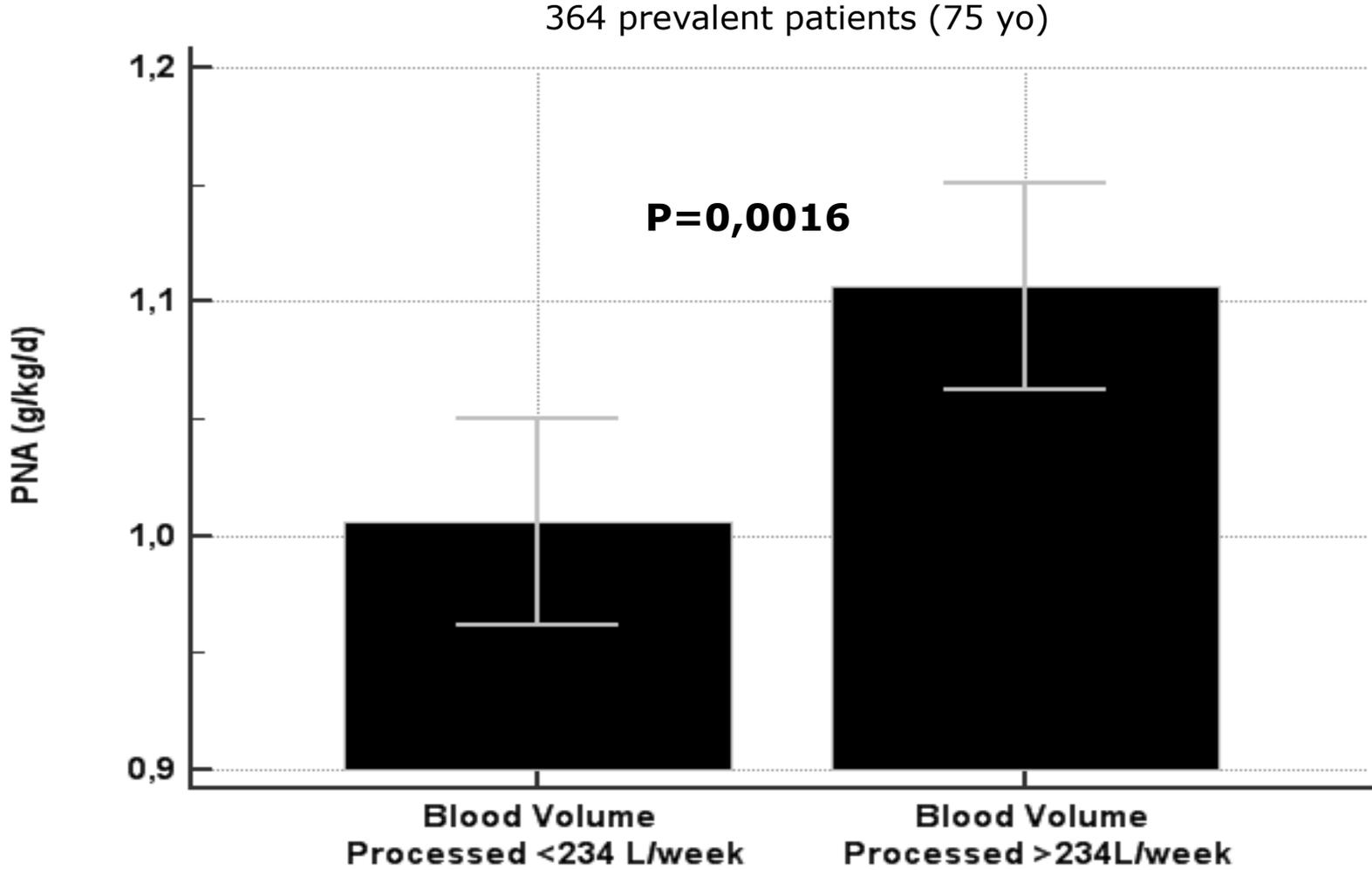
50 patients with Urea Monitor® and 7-day food records

**Table 3.** Analysis of variance, residual *F*-test between  $Kt/V$ , nPCR, DPI and calorie intake.

$Kt/V$ U. M.	$Kt/V^2$	nPCR	DPI	Calories
$Kt/V$ U. M.	0.001	0.0001	0.002	0.006
$Kt/V^2$		0.01	0.09	0.2
nPCR			0.0001	0.003
DPI				0.0001

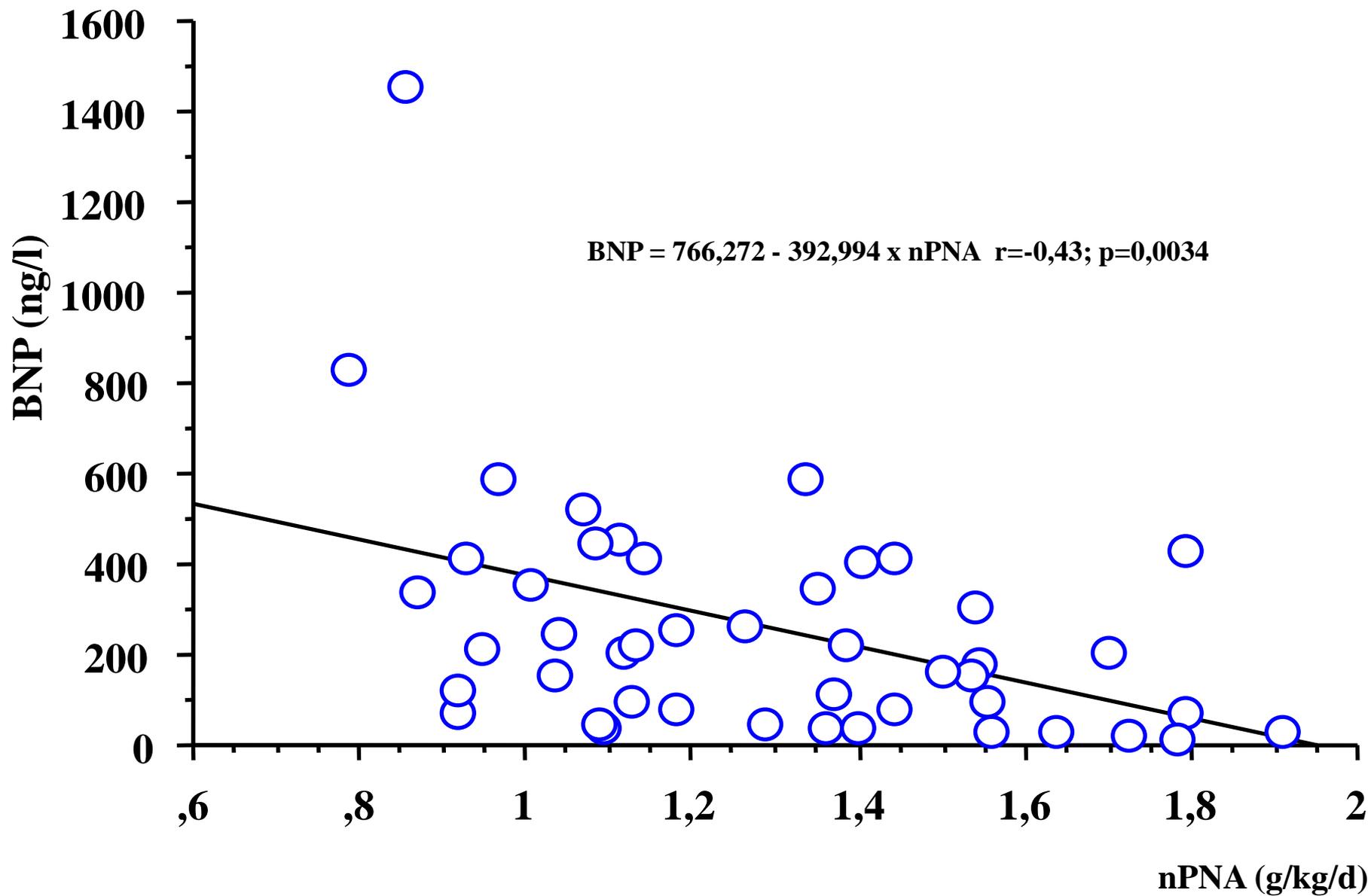
No mathematical flaw....

# nPNA according to the Processed Blood Volume



# Dialysis parameters and nPNA

	nPCR > 1,0 g/kg/d		nPCR > 1,2 g/kg/d	
Variable	AUC	Criterion	AUC	Criterion
Proc. BV	0,624	>203 l/week	0,606	>228 l/week
Weekly TT	0,630	>701 min	0,620	>768 min
OCM	0,573	>1,49	0,568	>1,62



**Fluid excess may impair appetite and nutritional status**

- La dose de dialyse
- L'abord vasculaire
- Le contrôle de l'hydratation

Préalables à un état nutritionnel correct

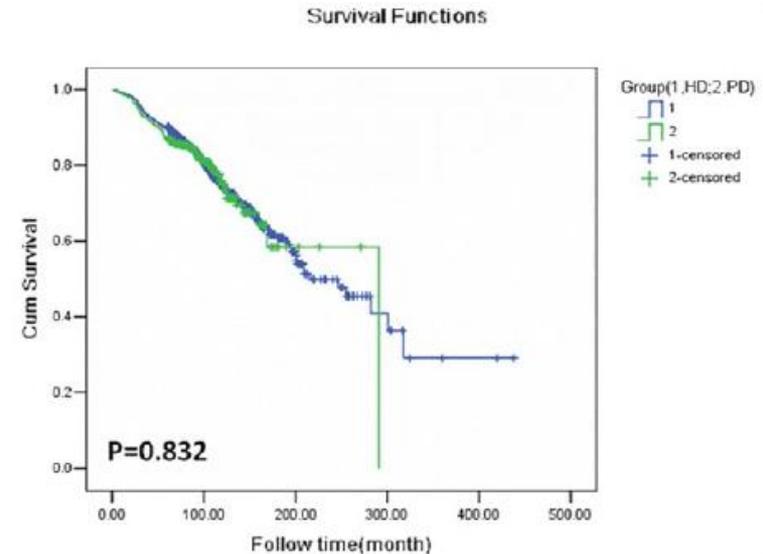
# Does Home Dialysis Therapy prevents Protein-Energy Wasting?

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# Standard HD versus PD

## The Chinese-Italian cohort study

- 509 HD vs 410 PD
- Shanghai and Vicenza Renal Registries
- 2009-2013
- Retrospective study
- Mean data during the 5-year follow-up
- Switched or Transplanted patients excluded



	HD (n = 509)	PD (n = 410)
HCO <sub>3</sub> (mmol/L)	21.68 ± 4.03	25.48 ± 4.44 <sup>#</sup>
CRP (mg/l)	3.0 (0.91,12.56)	3.93 (0.84,22.23) <sup>#</sup>
Total cholesterol (mmol/L)	4.21 ± 1.07	4.81 ± 1.26 <sup>#</sup>
Albumin (g/L)	39.27 ± 11.24	37.56 ± 5.16 <sup>#</sup>

# Home Short Daily HD versus PD therapy

2x4201 matched incident patients H SD HD vs PD  
NxStage....

## All Patients

Intention to Treat	All Patients			
	Daily HHD	PD	RR <sup>a</sup> (95% CI)	P
Cachexia/dialysis withdrawal	1.4	2.1	0.62 (0.48-0.80)	<0.001
Cachexia/dialysis withdrawal	1.3	1.9	0.68 (0.50-0.93)	0.02

## On Treatment

Cachexia refers to Nutrition?: Unclear...

# PD versus Daily Home HD

- 41 PD vs 47 Home HD patients (Standard Thrice Weekly?)
- Cross-sectional Bioimpedance study
- Extracellular fluid excess significantly higher in PD vs Home HD patients (46 vs 21%)
- No difference on malnutrition criteria in PD vs Home HD patients

# Does Home Dialysis Therapy prevents Protein-Energy Wasting?

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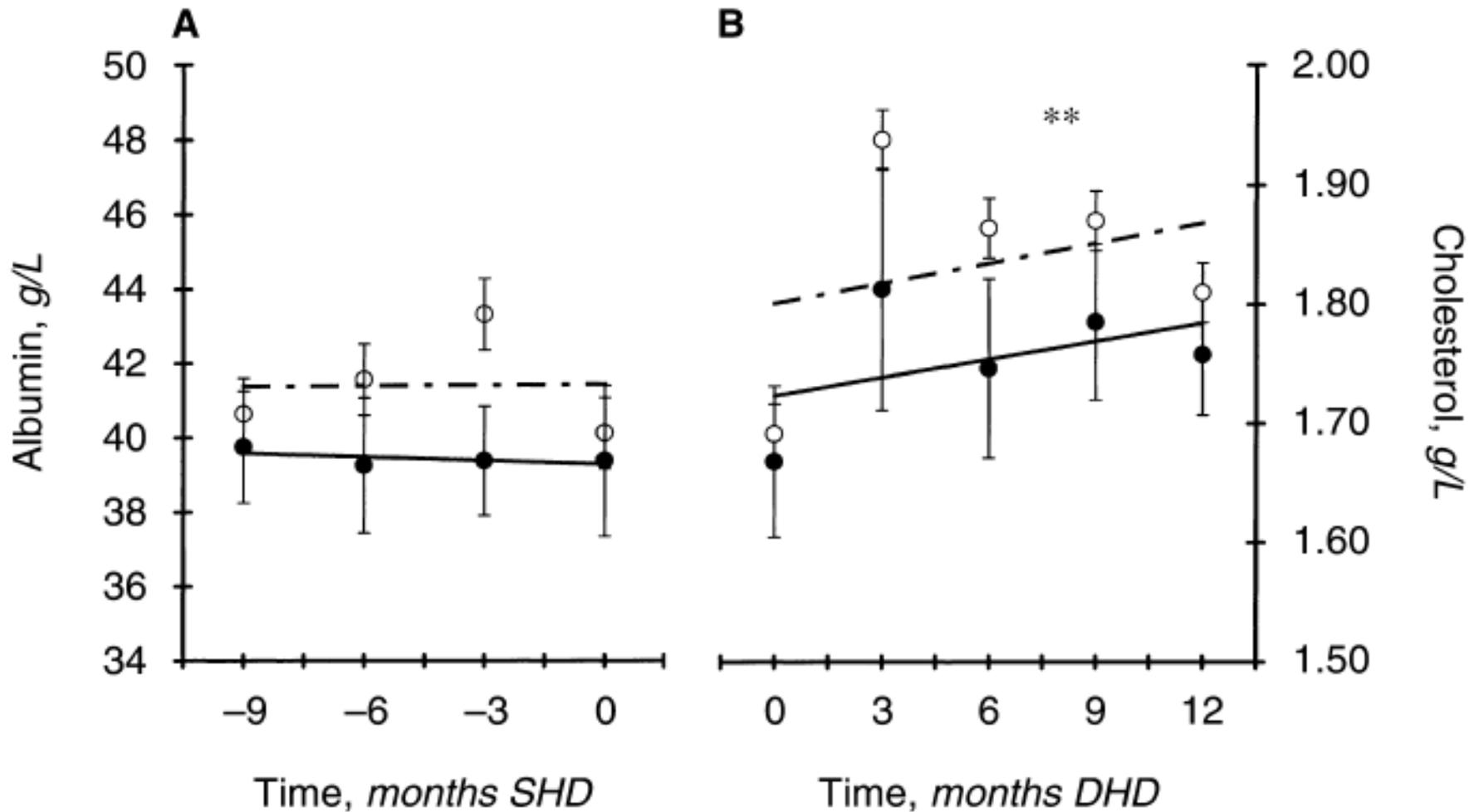
**6** Take Home Message

# What is longer and/or more frequent hemodialysis?

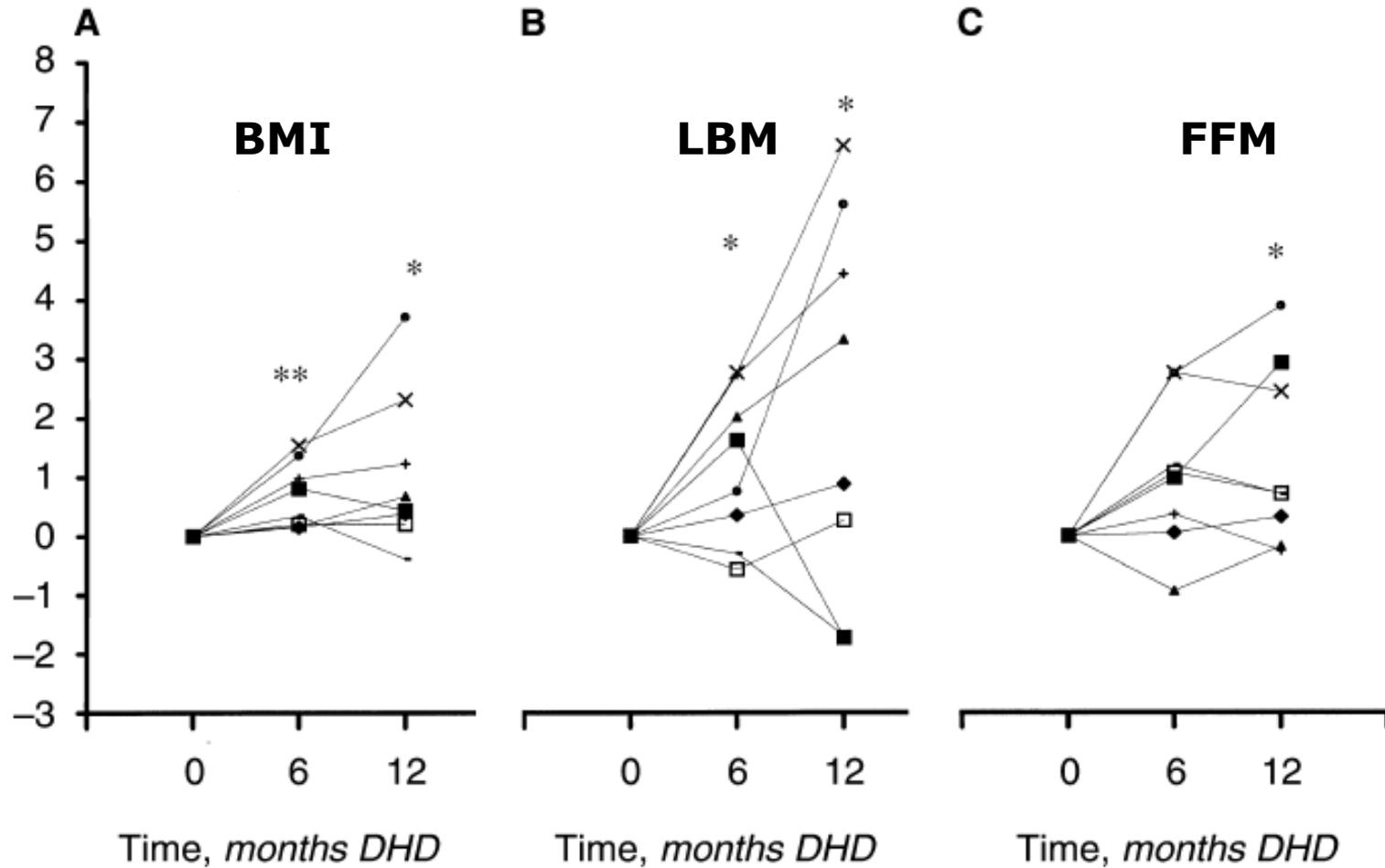
- The « Tassin » or « Izmir » model: 6-8 hours x3/week (Charra KI 1992; Ok NDT 2011; Lacson cJASN 2010)
- The Alternate dialysis model: 8h X 3.5 times/week (Kerr Sem Dial 2011)
- Daily long nocturnal model : 6-8 h x5-6/week (Pierratos KI 2004; Rocco FHN KI 2011)
- Short Daily model: 2hx6/week (Galland KI 2004, Chertow FHN NEJM 2010)
- Extra-session per week: common practice
- Individualized therapy

# Daily Short HD

# Switch from conventional to daily short hemodialysis (1)



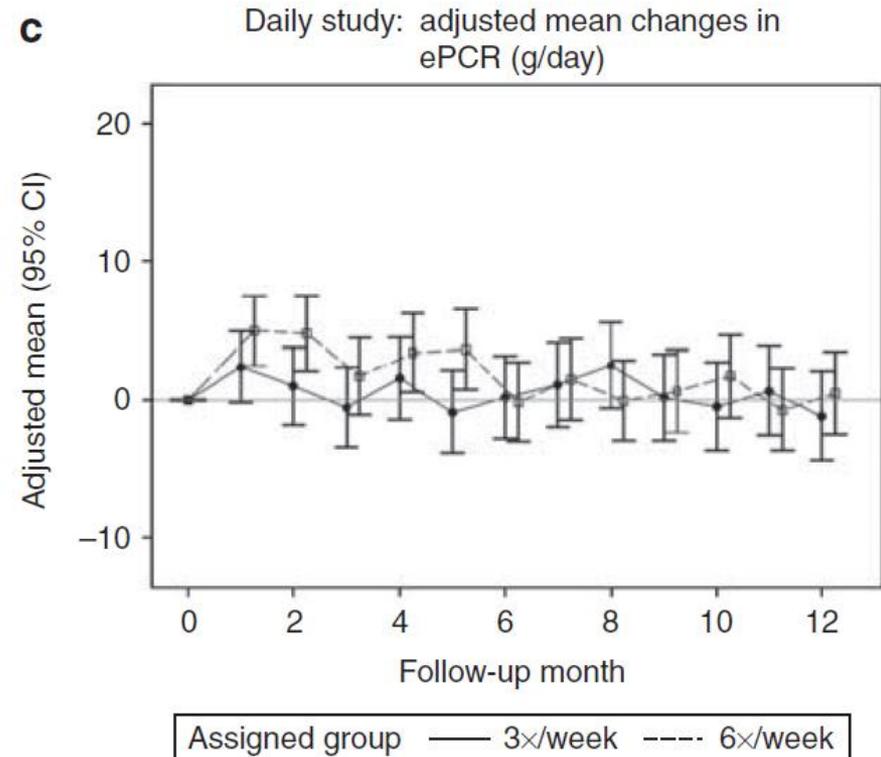
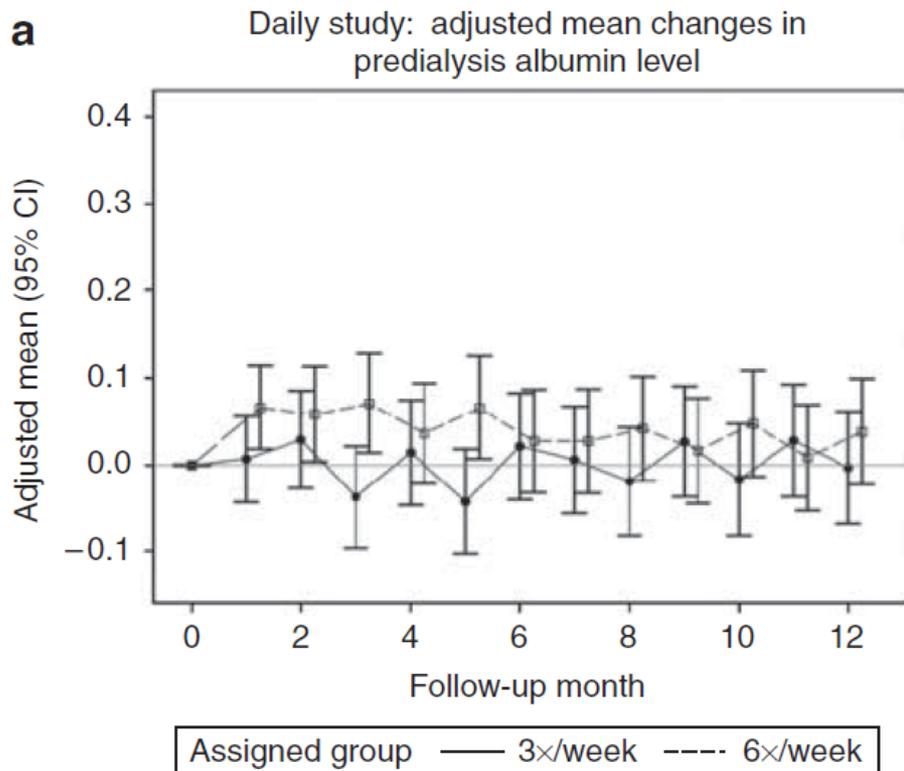
# Switch from conventional to daily short hemodialysis (3)



# Frequent Hemodialysis Network (FHN trial #1)

## In-Center Daily Trial: Nutritional impact

**RCT: 120 (standard) versus 125 (frequent short daily)**



No effect on BW or BIA parameters

# Thrice Weekly Long (Nocturnal) (Home) Hemodialysis

# The Long Dialysis Study

Prospective case-control study

In-Center 3x7-8h versus In-Center 3x3.5-4.5h  
hemodialysis therapy

2x247 patients with matching from 35 criteria

	Nocturnal HD ( <i>n</i> = 227) <sup>a</sup>	Conventional HD ( <i>n</i> = 242) <sup>a</sup>	P-value
Nutritional status			
Post-dialysis body weight (kg)	66.6 ± 14.4	65.2 ± 14.3	0.32
Albumin (g/dL)	4.02 ± 0.24	3.94 ± 0.29	0.001
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	174 ± 41	165 ± 42	0.03
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	209 ± 136	184 ± 117	0.04
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	46 ± 11	43 ± 10	0.07
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	87 ± 29	85 ± 30	0.70
hs-CRP (mg/dL)	1.40 ± 1.37	1.67 ± 1.71	0.06
Bicarbonate (mEq/L)	23.8 ± 1.7	23.1 ± 1.8	<0.001

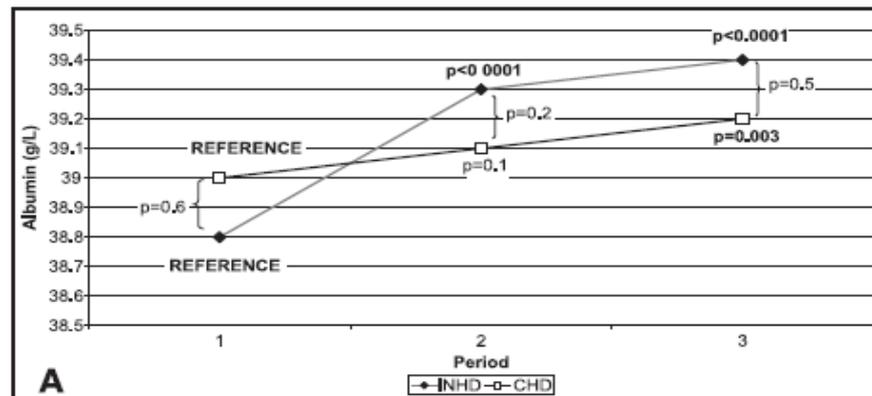
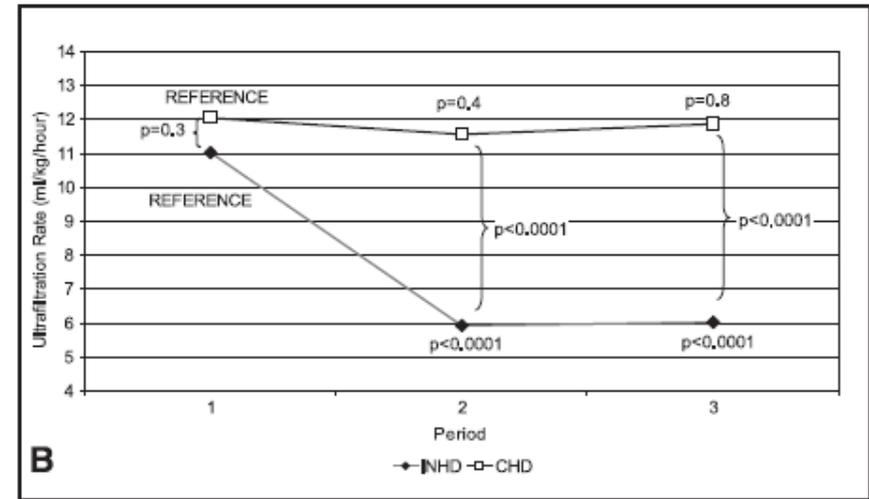
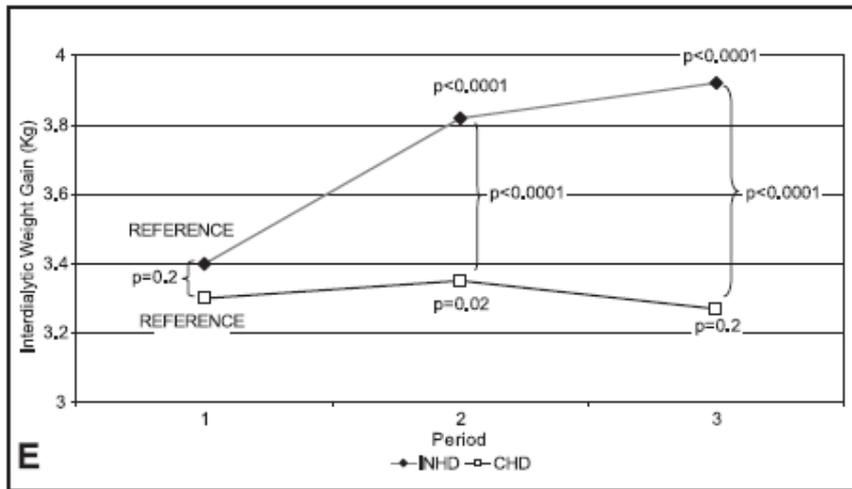
# Switch from conventional to thrice-weekly In-Center nocturnal HD in FMC North-America

746 versus 2062 patients (471 vs 226 min)

Propensity-score analysis

**IDWG**

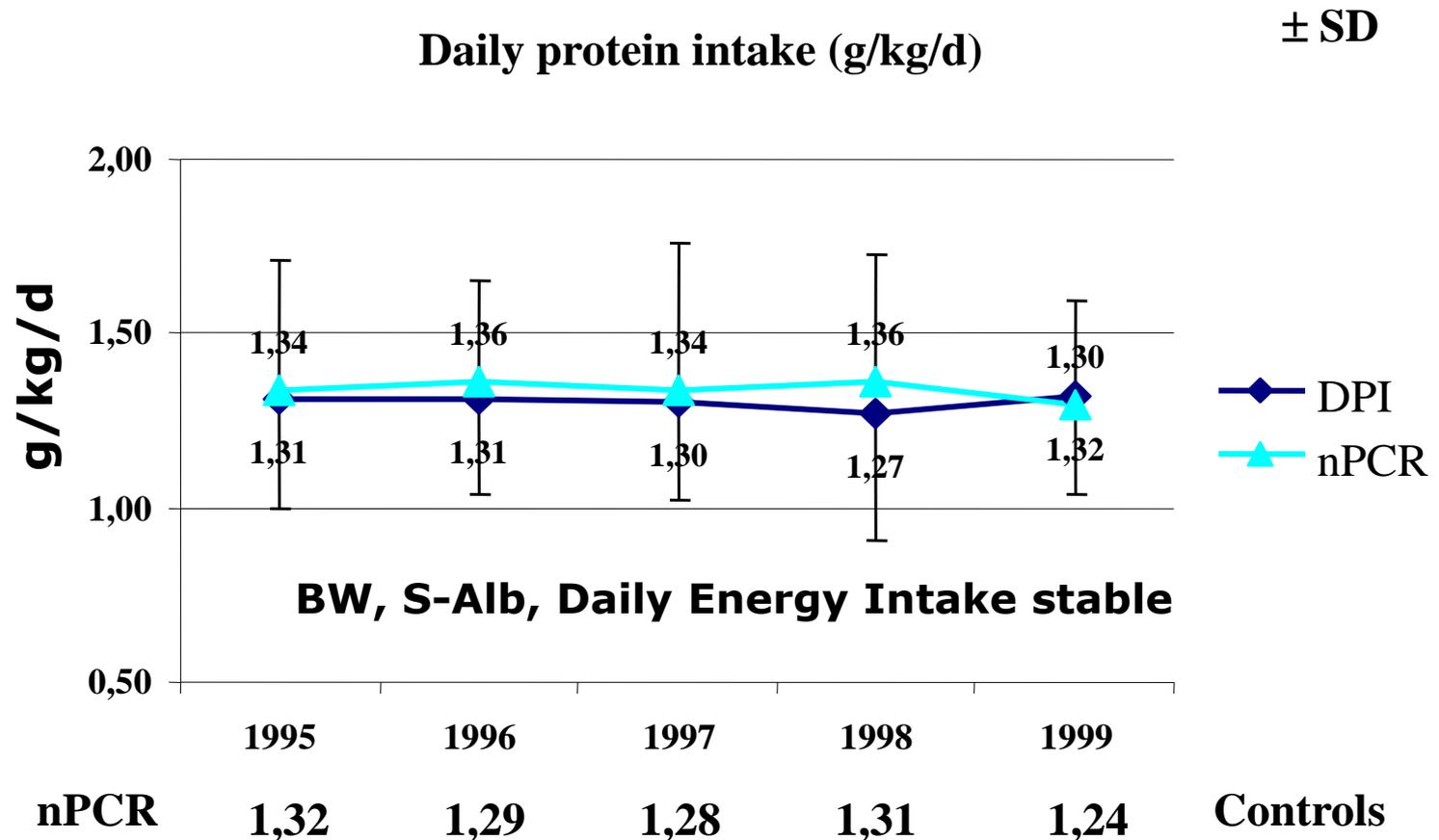
**UF rate**



**S-Alb**

# Nutritional stability with long-hour HD

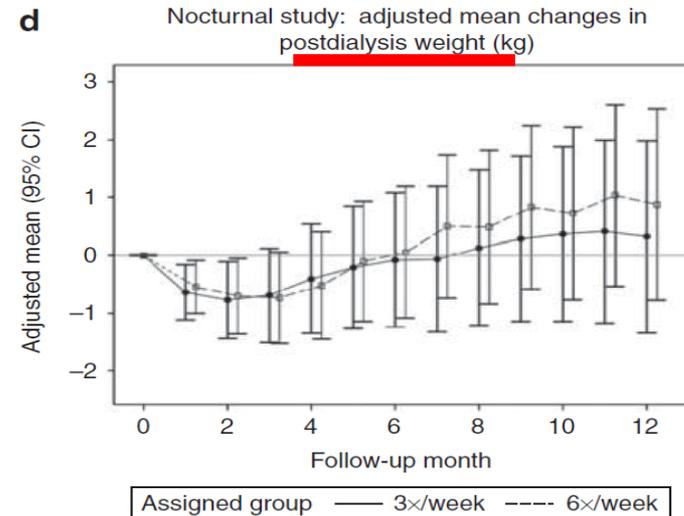
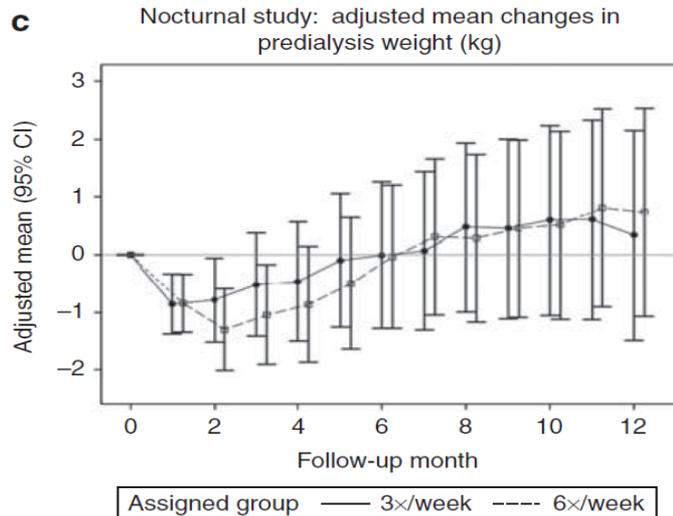
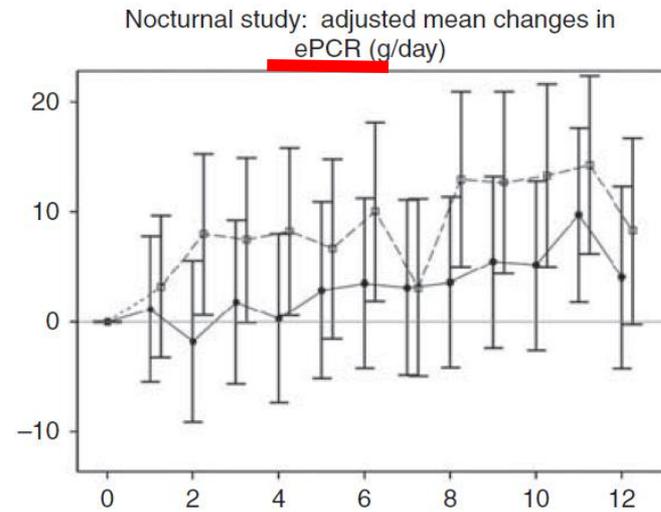
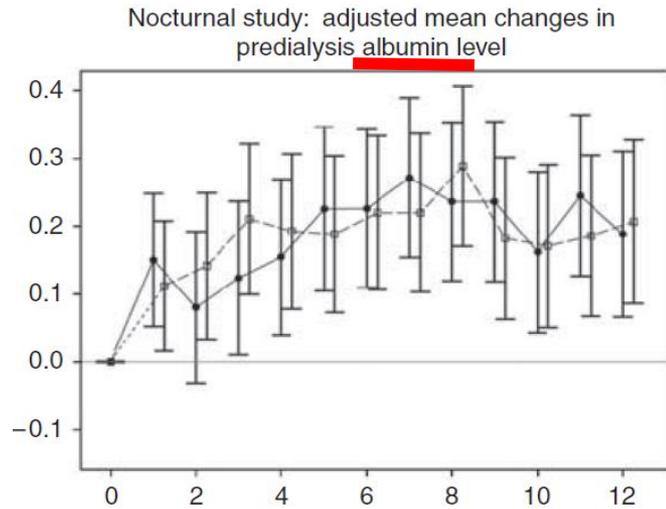
5-year follow-up of 53 patients treated with 3x 6-8 hours/week  
33 have yearly dietary records - 20 are controls



# Daily Nocturnal Home Hemodialysis

## FHN trial #2

# Frequent Hemodialysis Network Daily Home Nocturnal Trial: Nutritional impact



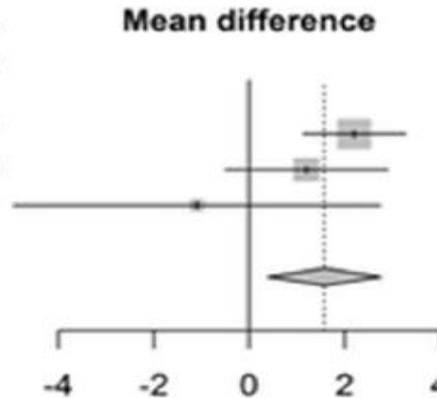
# Meta-Analysis on nutritional effect of nocturnal HD

Author	Duration of studies (months)	No. NHD patients	Men (n)	Mean age (years) mean±SD	In-centre /home NHD	Duration of NHD treatment	Study design	Single centre y/n	Control group y/n	Meta analysis y/n	Study quality
Alloatti,2002	>6	13	12 (92.3%)	52.0±13.0	In-centre	3 times/week for 8 hours	prospective	Y	N	N	4
Cravedi,2009	24	7	6 (85.7%)	50.4±11.0	In-centre	3 times/week for 8 hours	retrospective	Y	N	Y	5
David,2009	12	13	11 (84.6%)	34.8±13.7	In-centre	3 times/week for 8 hours	prospectivelongitudinal	Y	N	Y	5
Demirci,2013	12	57	41 (71.9%)	47.1±11.7	In-centre	3 times/week for 8 hours	prospective cohort trial	N	Y	Y	7
Ipema,2012	8	15	11 (73.3%)	53.4±10.3	Home	5/6 times/week for 8 hours	prospective observational	Y	N	Y	5
Kaysen,2012	12	87	57 (65.5%)		Home		prospective randomized trial	N	Y	Y	8
		42	28 (66.7%)	54.0±12.9	3 times/week ≥ 2.5 hours						
		45	29 (64.4%)	51.7±14.4	6 times/week ≥ 6 hours						
Maduel,2011	12	26	18 (69.2%)	49.2±14.0	In-centre		crossover prospective	Y	N	N	8
McPhatter,1999	18	11	5 (45.5%)	50.0±na	Home	5–6 times/week for 4–9 hours	prospectiveobservational	Y	N	N	5
O'Sullivan, 1998	2	5	3 (60%)	46,6±na	In-centre	6 times/week for 8 hours	pilot study	Y	N	N	3
Pierratos,1997	36	11	8 (72.7%)	40±10.0	Home	6–7 times/week for 8–10 hours	prospective	Y	N	Y	5
Schorr,2011	6	12	6 (50%)	54,2±13.0	Home	5–6 times/week for ≥ 6 hours	randomized trial	Y	Y	Y	7
Sikkes,2009	12	14	13 (92.9%)	47.0±7.8	Home	6 times/week for 8 hours	prospective non-randomized	Y	N	Y	5
Spanner,2003	18	13	10 (76.9%)	44,2±6.4	Home	5–6 times/week for 6–8 hours	prospective controlled non-randomized	N	Y	Y	7

# Nutritional parameters

Studies on Albumin	12 Months NHD			12 Months CHD		
	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD
Demirci (2013)	57	41.4	3.1	55	39.2	2.7
Kaysen (6x) (2012)	45	40.8	5.3	120	39.6	4.0
Spanner (2003)	9	37.0	5.2	20	38.1	4.1
<b>Random effects model</b>	<b>111</b>			<b>195</b>		

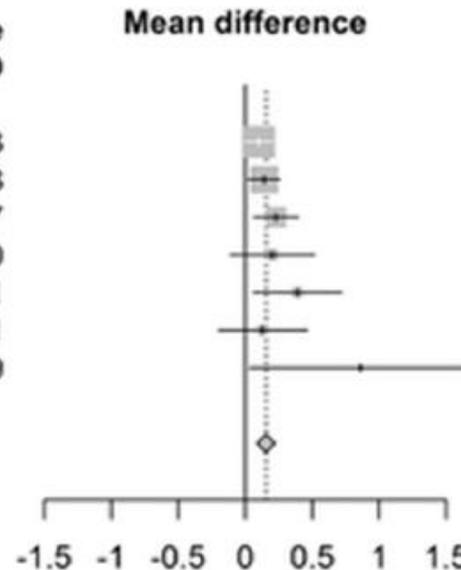
Heterogeneity: I-squared=37.2%, tau-squared=0.3361, p=0.2035



MD	95%-CI	W(random)
2.20	[ 1.12; 3.28]	57.6%
1.20	[-0.51; 2.91]	33.6%
-1.10	[-4.94; 2.74]	8.8%
<b>1.57</b>	<b>[ 0.39; 2.76]</b>	<b>100%</b>

Studies on nPCR	8-12 Months NHD			Baseline		
	Total	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD
Kaysen (3x) (2012)	42	1.09	0.25	42	0.99	0.23
Kaysen (6x) (2012)	45	1.12	0.30	45	0.98	0.28
Ipema (2012)	15	1.30	0.19	15	1.07	0.27
Cravedi (2009)	7	1.10	0.30	7	0.90	0.30
Sikkes (2009)	14	1.50	0.48	14	1.11	0.41
Spanner (2003)	8	1.16	0.45	12	1.03	0.21
David (2009)	13	2.25	1.50	13	1.39	0.29
<b>Random effects model</b>	<b>144</b>			<b>148</b>		

Heterogeneity: I-squared=11%, tau-squared<0.0001, p=0.3452



MD	95%-CI	W(random)
0.10	[ 0.00; 0.20]	41.2%
0.14	[ 0.02; 0.26]	30.3%
0.23	[ 0.06; 0.40]	15.6%
0.20	[-0.11; 0.51]	4.4%
0.39	[ 0.06; 0.72]	4.0%
0.13	[-0.20; 0.46]	3.9%
0.86	[ 0.03; 1.69]	0.6%
<b>0.15</b>	<b>[ 0.09; 0.22]</b>	<b>100%</b>

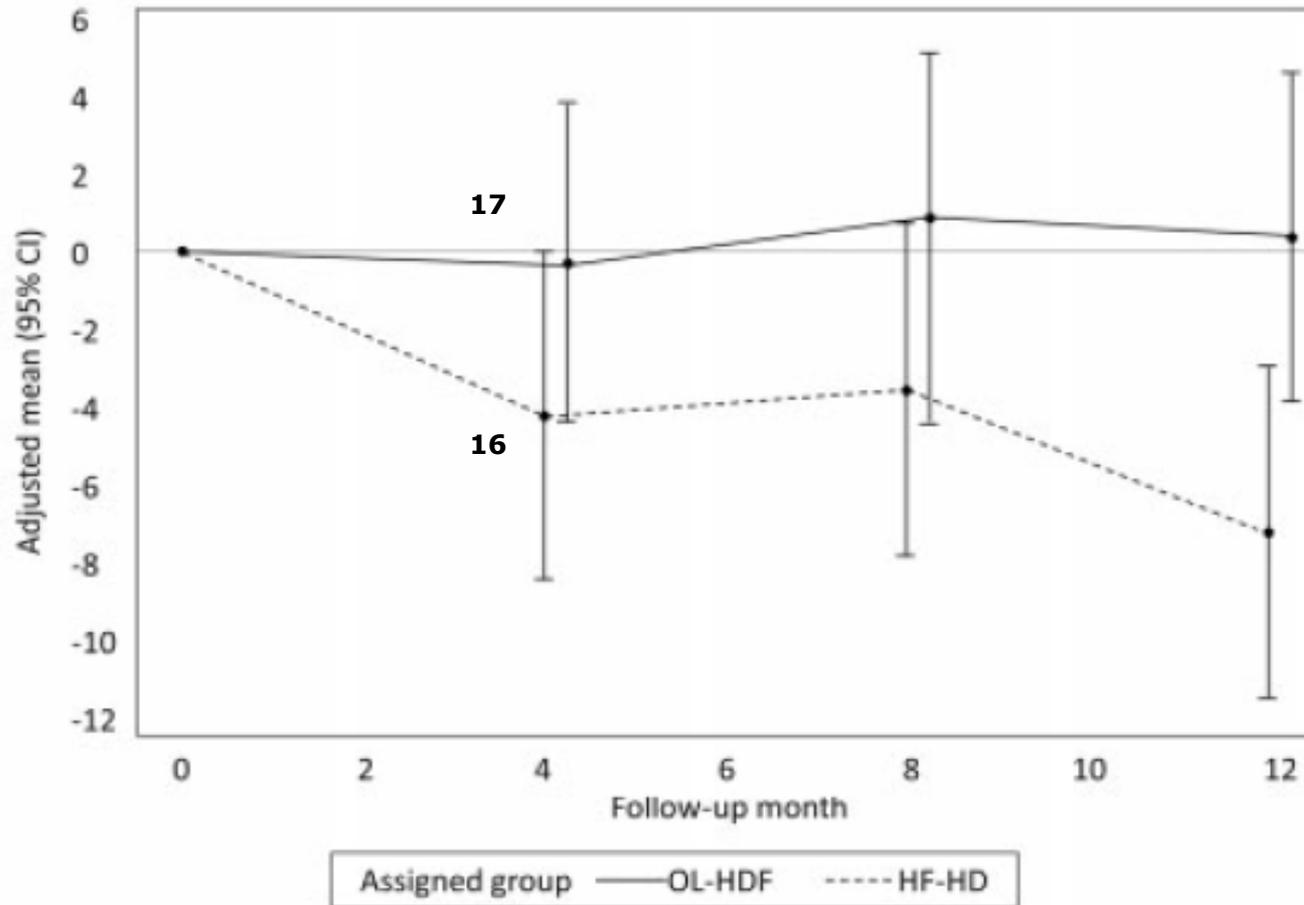
# Does Home Dialysis Therapy prevents Protein-Energy Wasting?

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On the basis of improved toxin removal, a potential benefit of OL-HDF on nutritional status has been postulated [15–17]. However, evidence on the effect of OL-HDF on nutritional status is scarce and at times conflicting (18). Some observational and interventional studies have suggested that OL-HDF is associated with improved nutritional parameters [6, 7, 11, 19–22], while others have found no effect [23–29], and one study even reported negative effects of OL-HDF on nutritional status [30].

# Switch from HF-HD to High Volume OL-HDF Nutrition parameters at one year

Lean Tissue Mass



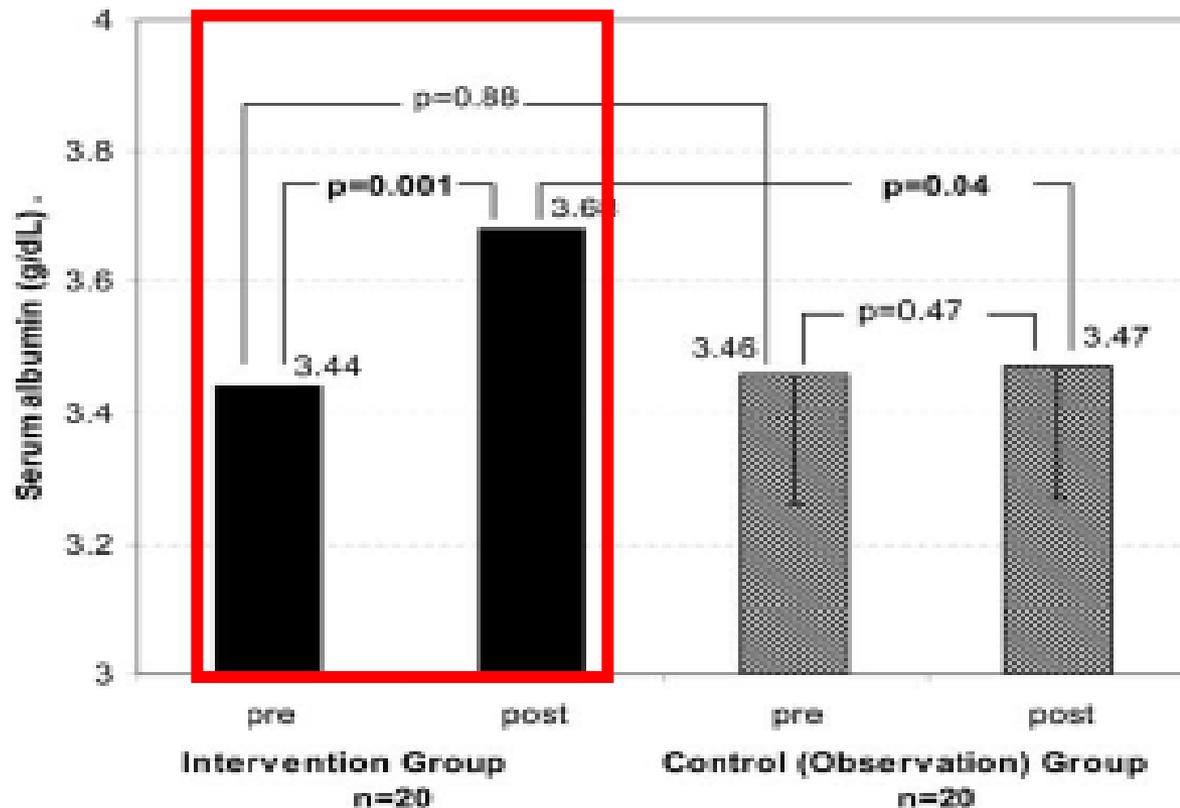
- Convective Therapies at Home?
- Not legally possible in France at the moment

# Does Home Dialysis Therapy prevents Protein-Energy Wasting?

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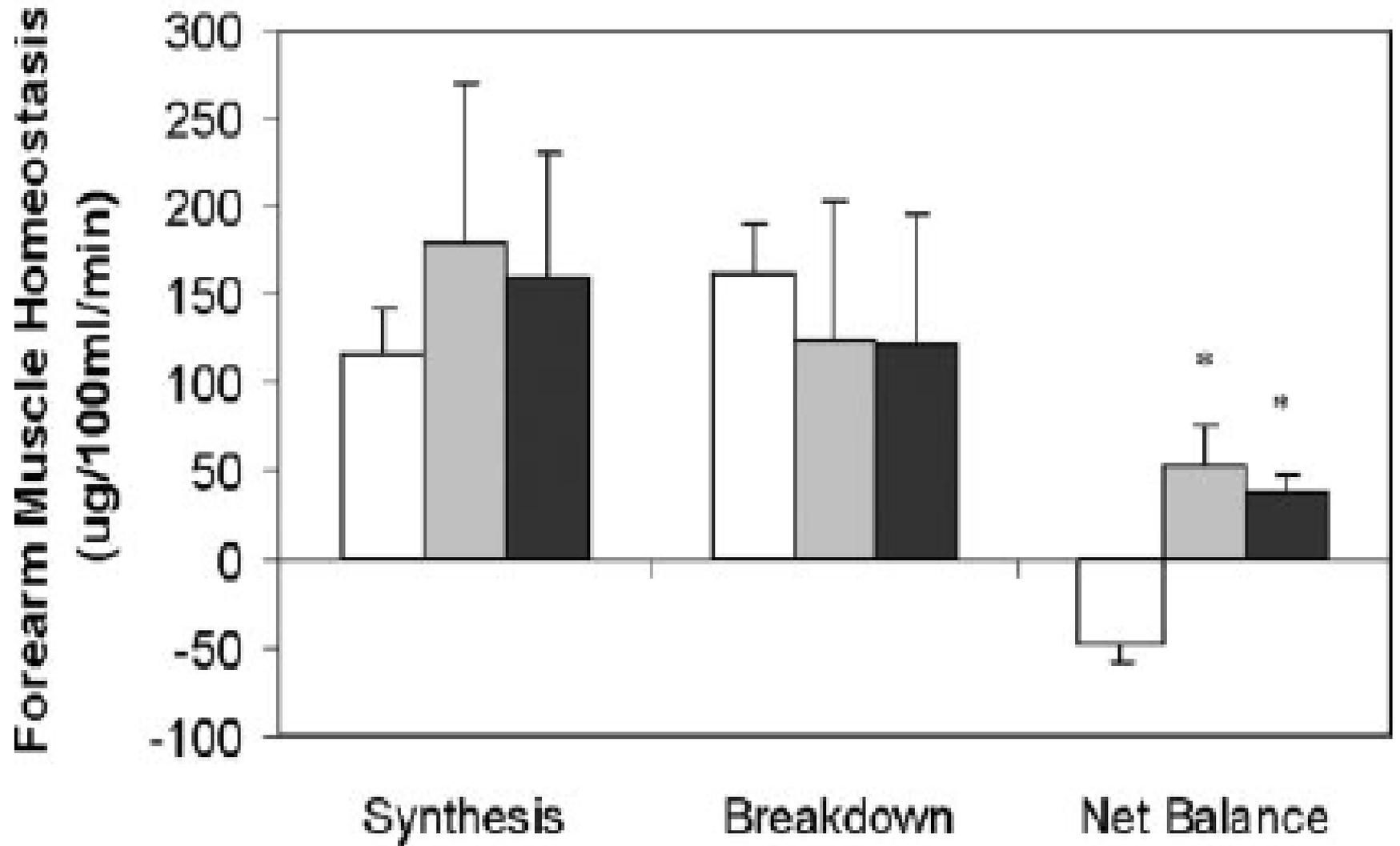
# Nutritional supplement during the dialysis session

Non-randomized controlled study in 41 HD patients with albuminemia < 38g/L  
Antioxydant & anti-inflammatory specific oral supplement,  
830 Kcal + 33,5 g of protein at each dialysis for 4 weeks



**Figure 1.** Serum albumin changes in both groups of hypoalbuminemic MHD patients.

□ Control    ■ IDPN    ■ PO





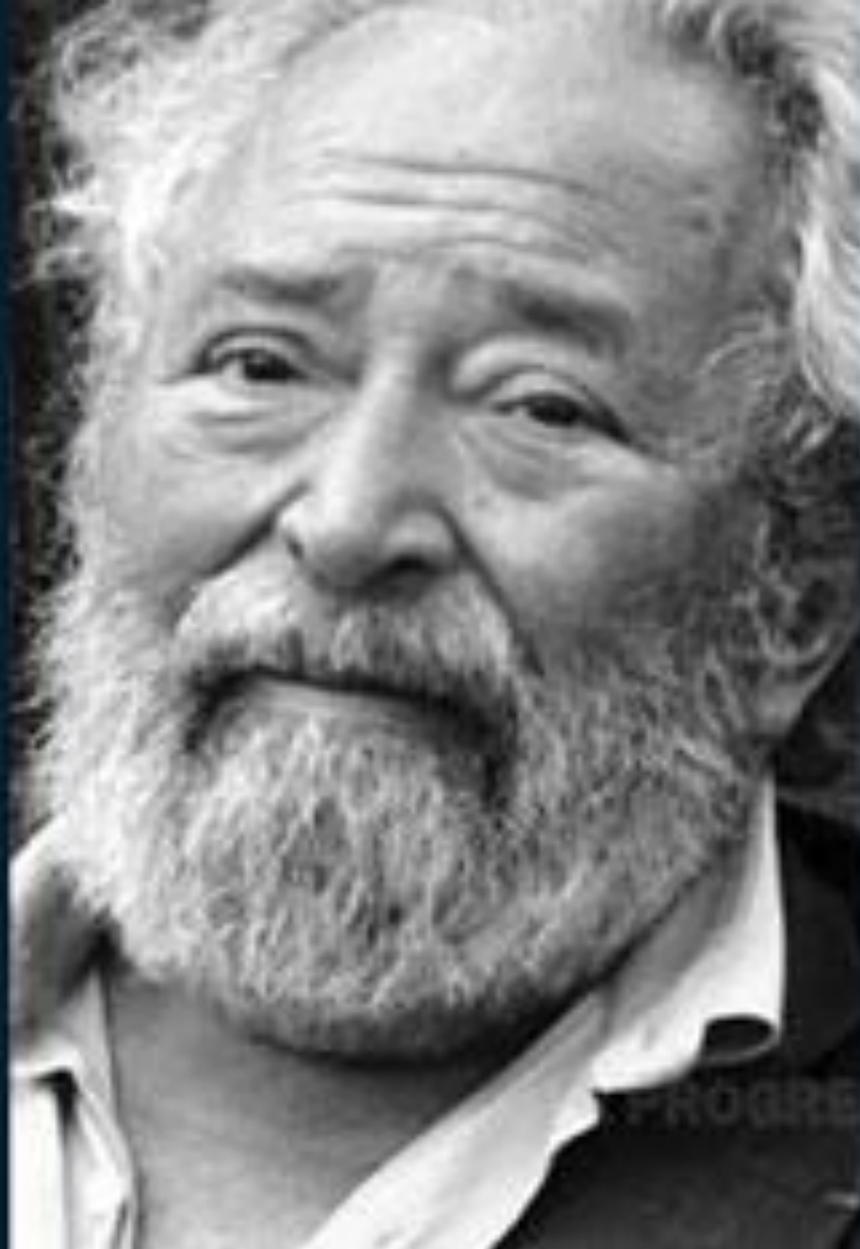
With permissions

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# Take Home Message

- Never forget the basics: no good nutrition without good dialysis  
See the home-treated patients often...!!!
- Home PD or Home HD: no evidence for better nutritional status whatever the method
- Short daily in-center or home HD (FHN trial #1): no evidence for better nutritional status
- Nocturnal home HD: Some evidence for better nutritional status
- Convective therapies: controversial. More stable Lean Body mass to be confirmed
- Utmost importance for the patient to be fed during dialysis therapy, even at home?



This presentation is dedicated to Dr Guy Laurent, founder of the Tassin Dialysis Unit