

Frequent home hemodialysis linked to lower mortality risk vs. traditional hemodialysis

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A new study has uncovered a survival advantage associated with more frequent home hemodialysis compared with traditional hemodialysis. The findings will be presented at ASN Kidney Week 2018 October 23-October 28 at the San Diego Convention Center.

Home hemodialysis (HHD) is an alternative to traditional in-center hemodialysis (IHD) performed at a dialysis facility. To compare [survival](#) rates among [patients](#) who choose these different types of dialysis when they are first beginning treatment, Eric Weinhandl, Ph.D., MS (NxStage Medical, Inc. and University of Minnesota, Minneapolis) and his colleagues analyzed data from the United States Renal Data System on 1,773 HHD patients and 555,366 IHD patients.

Survival after one year of follow-up was 91.7% and 81.4% in HHD and IHD patients, respectively. After adjustments, HHD patients were 23% less likely to die during follow-up than IHD patients. Dr. Weinhandl noted that this likely reflects the combined effects of better care coordination and education before dialysis initiation and better volume and pressure management due to increased hemodialysis frequency.

Within age strata, the risk of death associated with HHD was 46% lower for 20-44 years, 26% lower for 45-64 years, and 11% lower for ≥65 years. Within kidney function strata, the risk of death associated with HHD was 32% lower for estimated GFR

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