








Study compares dialysis reimbursement around the globe

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How does government reimbursement for dialysis vary around the world?

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Survey study of 1 nephrologist per country	World Bank Income Group	Low income	Middle income	High income
 90/94 countries responded  2.6 million patients on dialysis  11.4% PD				
	Govt reimbursement For HD (median)	\$6396	\$13432	\$36254
	Govt reimbursement For PD (median)	\$6935	\$14271	\$26373
	Sufficient to cover total cost (%)	29	84	88
	Dialysis (% health expenditure)	3.0 ± 2.1	2.7 ± 1.7	1.3 ± 0.8

Conclusions In low and middle income countries reimbursement of dialysis is insufficient to treat all patients with ESKD and has a disproportionately high impact on public health expenditure.

Arjan van der Tol, Norbert Lameire, Rachael Morton, Wim Van Biesen, and Raymond Vanholder. An International Analysis of Dialysis Services Reimbursement. CJASN doi: 10.2215/CJN.08150718. Visual Abstract by Michelle Rheault, MD

Credit: van der Tol

A new study has examined how countries around the world compare in providing reimbursement for dialysis care received by patients with kidney failure. The findings, which appear in an upcoming issue of the *Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology (CJASN)*, may help government officials make dialysis reimbursement more equitable and sustainable.

Worldwide, increasing numbers of patients are developing [kidney failure](#) and need to undergo [kidney transplantation](#) or dialysis. Transplantation is usually the best option, but most patients are treated with dialysis due to deficiencies in infrastructure, a scarcity of donor organs, and contraindications to transplantation. Some assessments of average dialysis costs have been published, but no comprehensive worldwide comparison of national government reimbursement for [dialysis care](#) has been done using data collected at a particular moment in time to provide a snapshot view

To perform such a comparison, Arjan van der Tol, MD, Ph.D., Raymond Vanholder, MD, Ph.D. (University Hospital Ghent, in Belgium), and their colleagues surveyed nephrologists in 90 countries (one per country). The [online survey](#) evaluated government reimbursement fees for hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis, criteria that are used to reimburse dialysis, incentives for self-care dialysis, measures to prevent the development or progression of CKD, and the prevalence of dialysis per country.

Among the study's findings:

- Of the 90 survey respondents, governments from 81 countries (90%) provided reimbursement for maintenance dialysis.
- In all countries, strategies to decrease the financial burden of kidney failure—such as programs to help prevent the progression of chronic kidney disease or promote more cost-saving dialysis modalities (home hemodialysis of [peritoneal dialysis](#))—were underutilized.
- The higher the Gross Domestic Product per capita, the greater the absolute expenditure for dialysis by national governments.
- High income countries spent higher absolute amounts on dialysis reimbursement, but the percent of total health care budget spent on dialysis was lower than in low and middle income countries.

- In low income countries, the absolute amounts of dialysis reimbursement were insufficient to provide equitable and sustainable access to dialysis care for all patients in need.

"Worldwide, we need better initiatives to improve care of patients with kidney failure with a focus on improving access to transplantation, increasing provision of prevention strategies to reduce the need of kidney replacement therapy, implementing cheaper ways to provide dialysis services to patients in need, and improving the quality of supportive renal care for [end-stage kidney disease](#) that does not involve dialysis," said Dr. van der Tol.

In an accompanying editorial, Edwina Brown, DM, FRCP (Hammersmith Hospital, London) noted that curtailing costs of dialysis is essential to enable dialysis provision to grow, but that "the environmental tapestry influencing dialysis modality distribution is much more complex than simply government policy or reimbursement."

More information: *Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* (2018). [DOI: 10.2215/CJN.08150718](https://doi.org/10.2215/CJN.08150718)

Provided by American Society of Nephrology

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