

Evidence Series: Poster

Discrepancy between prescribed and actual APD prescription delivery:

Identification using cycler remote management technology

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Firanek C et al, MP557 Discrepancy between prescribed and actual APD prescription delivery: Identification using cycler remote management technology Neph Dial Trans 2017; 32 (suppl 3): iii633 Baxter, Homechoice Claria, Sharesource are registered trademarks of Baxter International Inc.



Discrepancy between prescribed and actual APD prescription delivery:

Identification using cycler remote management technology



BACKGROUND

Historically, clinicians have been unable to proactively identify patients missing or shortening PD treatments.

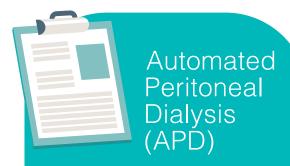
NON-ADHERENCE TO

>10%

of the Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) prescription is associated with

TECHNIQUE FAILURE PERITONITIS HOSPITALISATIONS & MORTALITY^{1,2}

- 1. J Bernardini, M Nagy, B Piraino. Pattern of Noncompliance with Dialysis Exchanges in Peritoneal Dialysis Patients. Am J Kidney Dis 2000: 35: 1104-1110.
- 2. J Bernardini, B Piraino. Compliance in CAPD and CCPD Patients as Measured by Supply Inventories During Home Visits. Am J Kidney Dis 1998; 31: 107-107.



cyclers embedded with Remote Patient Management (RPM) technology can detect early treatment-related issues, allowing intervention to potentially prevent clinically significant events.



OBJECTIVES

Evaluate actual APD treatment time compared with prescribed treatment time, using an APD device with embedded RPM technology (Homechoice Claria with Sharesource). Determine if Clinicians using APD with Sharesource have greater visibility to patient adherence patterns to allow early intervention



ENDPOINTS

Patient adherence and early intervention

METHODS

DATA ON 399 European APD PATIENTS WERE ANALYSED

- Patients with ≥3 months on the Homechoice Claria with Sharesource were examined for weekly treatment frequency and actual versus prescribed treatment time.
- An assumption was made that patients perform APD therapy 7 days per week.
- Patients with gaps in treatment >30 days were omitted/excluded.

- Any treatments occurring in the first 14 days from the very first available treatment were considered as training time and were excluded.
- Time (days) on treatment was determined from the first treatment after the training period to the last available treatment for a patient.
- Weekly treatment frequency was the number of treatments in Sharesource/30 x 7. Eg If a patient had 27 treatments out of 30 days, then Weekly rate = (27/30) x 7 = 6.3.
- Treatment differences were treatment time prescribed – actual treatment time performed.

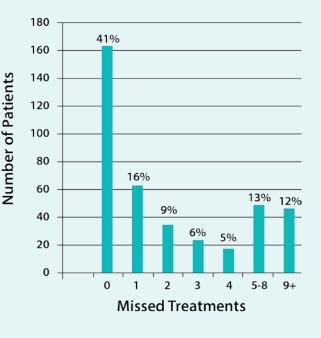


RESULTS

During the 1st month of therapy:

- 30% (115) of patients missed >4 treatments (>10% of prescribed therapy)
- 12% (47) of pts missed >9 treatments

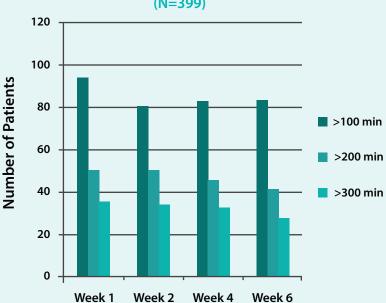
Number of <u>Missed</u> <u>Treatments</u> in First Month of Dialysis (N=399)



In the first week of therapy:

• 24.3% (97) and 9.5% (38) of patients had >100 minutes and >300 minutes, respectively, less actual therapy time than prescribed

Number of Patients Who Missed Significant <u>Treatment</u> Time / Week by Week of Therapy (N=399)







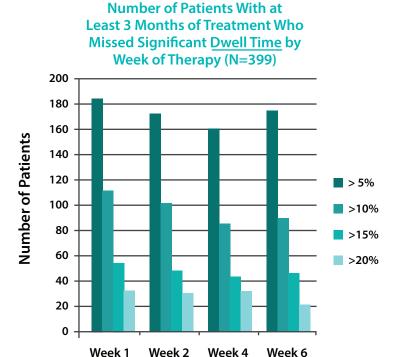
RESULTS

In combined results of weeks 1,2,4 and 6:

• 43% of pts missed >5% of prescribed dwell time

OF PRESCRIBED DWELL TIME

- 11.9% missed >15% of prescribed dwell time
- 7% missed >20% of prescribed dwell time





CONCLUSIONS

- Current standard of care does not allow visibility to determine adherence to prescribed PD therapy.
- Sharesource remote patient management platform allows clinicians to securely view their patients' daily home dialysis treatment data.
- Visibility to adherence patterns may provide opportunities for clinicians to intervene, educate or retrain the patient in a more timely manner.

 Clinicians using APD with Sharesource have greater visibility to

