

ONLINE APPENDIXES

2D

Outpatient dialysis services

2D-**A**

ONLINE APPENDIX

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**TABLE
2D-A1**

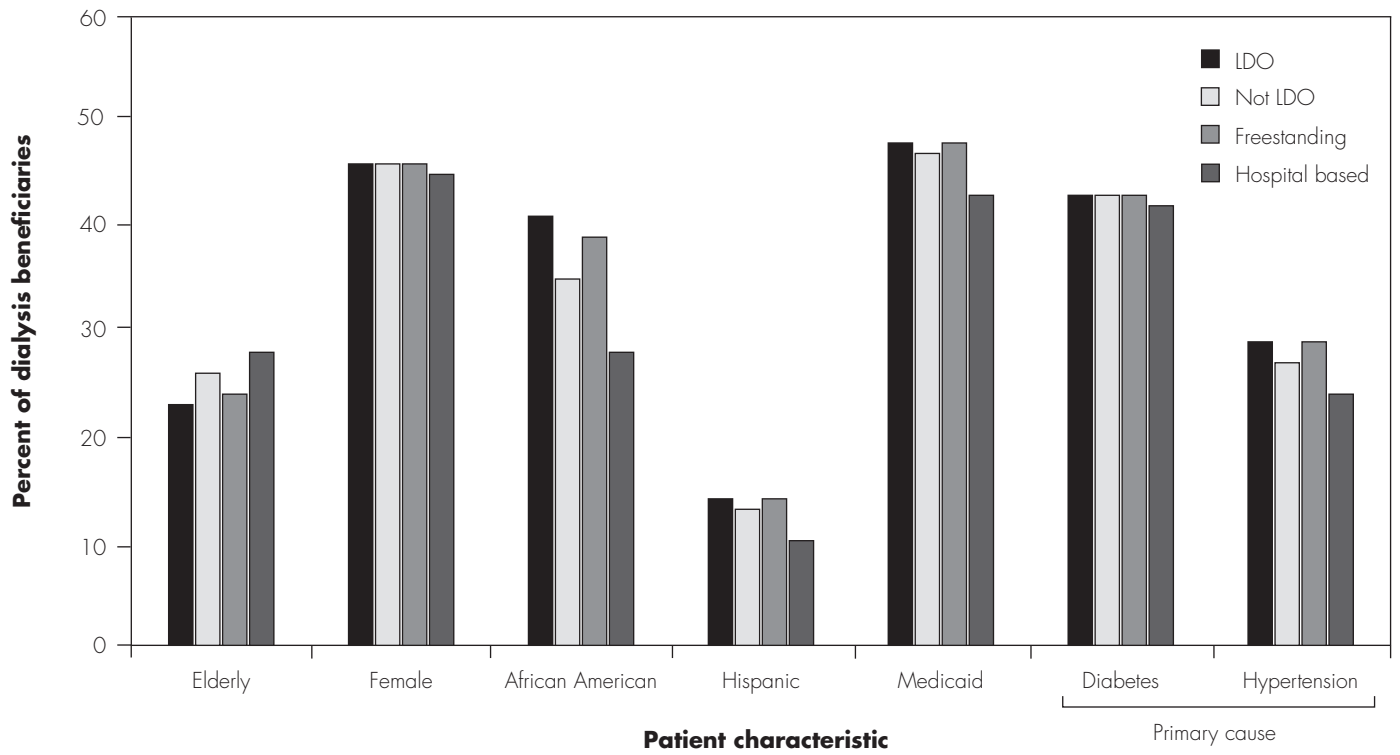
Comparison of dialysis types

Dialysis type and setting	Advantages	Disadvantages
Peritoneal dialysis performed at home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient’s diet and fluids are much closer to normal than conventional hemodialysis. • This dialysis type offers the patient the freedom of performing dialysis at home or at work. It is easier for someone to work, attend school, and travel. • Patients have a sense of independence and control over their schedule and treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because the dialysis solution is composed of a sugar, there can be some weight gain and problems with glucose control. • This dialysis type is not an option if the patient has had abdominal surgery. • This dialysis type requires space in the patient’s home for storing the machine and supplies.
Conventional hemodialysis provided in a dialysis facility three times per week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical personnel are with the patient during dialysis. • A patient can interact with other patients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialysis treatments are scheduled by the facility and are relatively fixed. • Patients must travel to the facility for treatment three times per week. • Compared with other dialysis types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This treatment has the strictest diet and fluid limits. • Patients receive more dialysis drugs.
More frequent hemodialysis: short daily hemodialysis and nocturnal hemodialysis, often done in a patient’s home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient’s diet and fluids are much closer to normal than conventional hemodialysis. • This dialysis type offers the patient the freedom of performing dialysis at home. • Patients have a sense of independence and control over their treatment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patients must have a partner to assist during the dialysis treatment. • This dialysis type requires space in the patient’s home for storing the machine and supplies.

Source: Summarized from information obtained from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases 2010).

**FIGURE
2D-A 1**

Characteristics of dialysis beneficiaries, by type of facility, 2008



Note: LDO (two largest dialysis organizations).

Source: MedPAC analysis of dialysis claims files, denominator files, Renal Management Information System files, and Dialysis Compare files from CMS.

References

National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. 2010. National Kidney and Urologic Information Clearinghouse. Bethesda, MD: NIDDK. <http://kidney.niddk.nih.gov/kudiseases/pubs/choosingtreatment/>.