



**Lựa chọn Dịch lọc
trong
Trong Chạy thận Nhân tạo
theo
Các Khuyến cáo**

Prof Pham Van Bui
ĐHYK Phạm Ngọc Thạch
BV Nguyễn Tri Phương
Chủ tịch Hội Thận học-Lọc máu Tp HCM
Chủ tịch Hội Lọc máu Quốc tế
GS Thịnh giảng ĐHYK Liege, Vương Quốc Bỉ

YẾU TỐ QUAN TRỌNG NHẤT TRONG THẬN NHÂN TẠO?

MÀNG LỌC

MÁY THẬN NHÂN TẠO

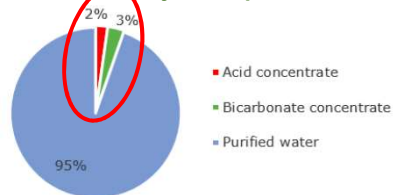
HT XỬ LÝ NƯỚC + **DỊCH LỌC**



Why is water so important?

- Natural product
- Most important life supporting substance
- Drinking water is the most important food
- Drinking water is precious resource

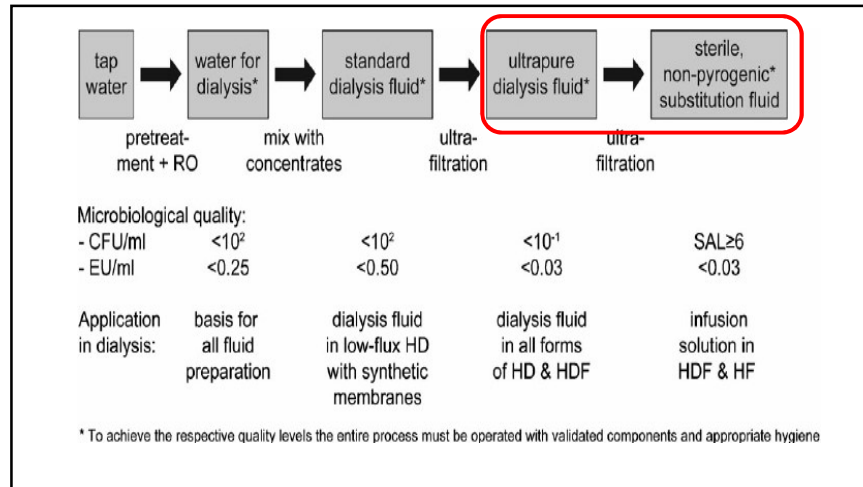
Water is the major component of dialysate



Dialysate (Dialysis Solution for the Hemodialysis)

Electrolyte and [acid-base imbalances](#) are typical effects of end-stage renal failure.

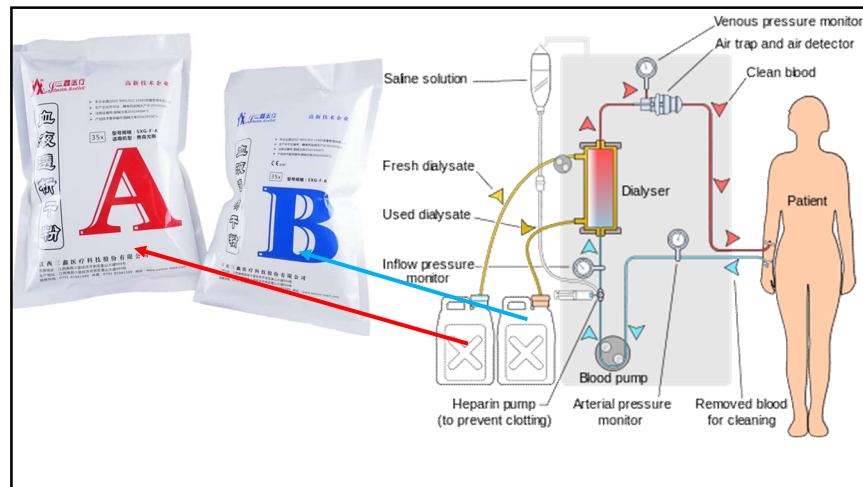
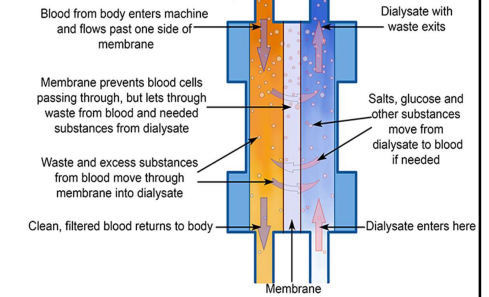
- **Dialysate:**
 - Simple composition of pure treated water+ an acidic component (acid) + a base component (sodium bicarbonate).
 - Composition of the dialysis solution is essential for correcting or stabilizing the electrolyte and acid-base balance
 - Mixed in the dialysis machine before it comes to the dialyzer.
 - Can compensate relatively well, even temporarily and partially, according to an individual's need during the [hemodialysis](#).
- **Components of Dialysate**
 - The Dialysis Water
 - The Acid Concentrate
 - The Base Components
- **Dialysis Water**
 - Advance and modern water treatment make it possible to provide every patient the **ultra-pure dialysis water**.
 - The goal of water treatment for dialysis is to remove as many dissolved and undissolved substances as possible from the drinking water.
- Water treatment for dialysis includes all components that are required in a dialysis center for the production and distribution of the dialysis water from the entrance to the building to the dialysis machines.



Dialysate (Dialysis Solution for the Hemodialysis)

- On the semi-permeable membrane of the dialyzer, the diffusion process is dependent on the difference in concentration of a substance between the blood plasma and the dialysis solution and is basically possible in both directions.
- A combination of filtration, ion exchange, and reverse osmosis is used to produce dialysis water.
- For example, uremia toxins and potassium remove, while bicarbonate and calcium pass to the blood plasma.
- Counter-principle maintains the concentration difference across the dialyzer.
- Convection process (passive entrainment of a substance during ultrafiltration) is also possible in both directions (filtration and back filtration).

How blood is filtered in haemodialysis





Concentration of Dialysate Components used in Hemodialysis

S.N.	Electrolytes	In Dialysate	In Plasma
1	Sodium	130 – 145 mmol/l	135 – 145 mmol/l
2	Potassium	1 – 4 mmol/l	3.5 – 5.5 mmol/l
3	Calcium	1.0 – 1.75 mmol/l	2.2 – 2.7 mmol/l (1.1 – 1.4 mmol/l : ionized)
4	Magnesium	0.25 – 0.75 mmol/l	0.7 – 1.1 mmol/l
5	Chloride	100 – 115 mmol/l	96 – 106 mmol/l
6	Glucose	0 – 2 g/l	1 g/l
7	Bicarbonate	30 – 36 mmol/l	24 mmol/l

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Dialysate: Acid Concentrate

- Due to the diffusion of dissolved substances from the blood into the dialysis solution and vice versa, the blood concentrations can be increased, decreased, or kept constant.
- Acidic component is available in canisters (and containers for central supply systems) as a dissolved liquid.
- **CO₂ gas is constantly escaping from a canister of dialysis solution.** The amount of the escaping gas depends on the storage time, the air permeability of the canister and the ambient temperature → **pH increases and the acid concentration in the canister steadily decreases** → **bicarbonate canisters should always be used up within one day of treatment & tightly sealed.**
- The acid concentrate of the bicarbonate dialysis contains 2 – 7 mmol/l acetate → pH adjustment regarding CO₂ loss.

Dialysate: Sodium

- **Sodium significantly influences the volume and osmolarity of the extracellular fluid.** Therefore, sodium is **vital in maintaining a stable circulation during hemodialysis.**
- Average value of **plasma sodium concentration** is between 135 – 145 mmol/l
- **Readily dialyzable.**
- Usual sodium concentration in the dialysis solution is 130 – 145 mmol/l.
- **When selecting the sodium concentration in the dialysis solution, the patient's blood pressure, water retention and thirst must consider.**
- Essentially, **Sodium removal during dialysis depends on the principle of ultrafiltration.**

Dialysate: Potassium

- Average plasma potassium concentration is between 3.5 – 5.5 mmol/l.
- Usual potassium concentration in the dialysis solution is 1 – 4 mmol/l
- **Potassium levels drop most rapidly during the first hour of dialysis** because the highest potassium concentration is in the cells.
- **Rapid drop in extracellular potassium can trigger cardiac arrhythmia.**
- In insulin-dependent diabetics, it **must remember that insulin causes glucose and potassium to be absorbed into the cell** → worsening potassium removal during dialysis.
- **Potassium removal could increase by up to 25% with a glucose-free dialysis solution.**
- If the blood pH is too low (acidosis), hydrogen ions enter the cell, and potassium flows out of the cell into the extracellular space to compensate.
- **Supply of bicarbonate/dialysis leads to blood pH normalization and a return flow of potassium into the cells.** →→→ regular blood gas analysis is also mandatory to prevent hyperkalemia.
- Glucose-containing dialysis solution prevents [hypoglycemia/ diabetes](#).

Dialysate: Calcium

- Average s[Calcium] i 2.2 – 2.7 mmol/l.
- **50% total calcium measured** in serum is **albumin-bound**.
- **10% is present as complex salts** (lactate, citrate, bicarbonate),
- **Rest (40%) in the ionized form (1.1 – 1.4 mmol/l).**
- During hemodialysis, the **calcium in the dialysate of 1.0 – 1.75 mmol/l** is matched only by the ionized portion of the serum calcium. **It means that calcium transport predominantly diffuses from the dialysis solution into the blood.**
- **Very easily dialyzable.**

Dialysate: Magnesium & Chloride

- **Magnesium**
- Average s[Magnesium]: 0.7 – 1.1 mmol/l.
- Usual d[Magnesium]: 0.5 – 1.0 mmol/l.
- **Magnesium levels in dialysis patients generally elevate due to the lack of renal elimination.**
- **Correction of this elevation by the dialysis solution is expected to positively affect the lifespan of the erythrocytes and improve nerve conduction velocity.**
- **Chloride**
- Average s[chloride]: 96-106 mmol/l.
- Usually, d[chloride]: 100 – 115 mmol/l.
- **Sodium, potassium, calcium, and magnesium are predominantly bound to chlorine in the blood.**
- **Chloride and bicarbonate change inversely to each other, i.e., the decrease of bicarbonate leads to hyperchloremia and vice versa.**

Dialysate: Base Components (Buffer Substances)

- Due to **terminal renal failure**, the acid-base balance in the blood is disturbed → **increasing acidosis**.
- **During dialysis, acid-base balance can restore by eliminating H⁺ ions + substituting a buffer substance** (acetate/bicarbonate)
- **Buffer substance diffuses from the dialysis solution into the patient's blood ([buffer substance]/dialysate > blood.**

Dialysate:Acetate

- In the past, acetate was used as a buffer system primarily for technical reasons for hemodialysis.
- [Acetate] / Dialysate 35 – 40 mmol/l Only one concentrate uses for acetate dialysis.
- One bicarbonate molecule neutralizes one acetate molecule, with one hydrogen ion consumed per molecule.
- **Disadvantages of Acetate:**
 - Metabolism of acetate in the body **takes a certain amount of time** → initially become more **acidic at the beginning of acetate dialysis** → **additional release of potassium** from the cells into the plasma.
 - In children and muscle-deficient patients with low metabolic capacity, “acetate stasis” may occur → **hypotension** due to peripheral vasodilation & nausea.
 - **Vomiting & Headache** are not uncommon during acetate dialysis.
 - **Acetate** → **Hypoxemia** (decreased respiratory drive due to CO₂ loss) and cytokine production “**bioincompatible**.”

Dialysate:Bicarbonate



- Two concentrates are used in bicarbonate dialysis: the so-called acid component and a bicarbonate solution (8.4%).
- Dry bicarbonate concentrates in bags or cartridges → ↓transport costs + storage (b/c of lighter and smaller than canisters)
- **Bicarbonate** is the **most important physiological buffer substance** (average standard value for **healthy people is around 24 mmol/l**).
- **Dialysate usually contains 32 mmol/l (30 – 36 mmol/l) bicarbonate** → **bicarbonate is supplied to the patient** (the goal of treatment is **mild alkalosis at the end of dialysis** and blood gas parameters as close as possible to average values at the beginning of the subsequent dialysis).
- Depending on the concentration gradient, **Bicarbonate diffuses from Dialysate into the patient's blood** from the start of dialysis to correct the metabolic acidosis.
- K/DOQI guidelines recommend a **pre-dialytic bicarbonate value for the patient of 22 mmol/l**.
- In practice: [Bicarbonate] 30 – 36 mmol/l are set in the dialysate.

Dialysate:Glucose

- **Glucose in the dialysis solution prevents blood sugar losses during dialysis**, leading to complications (hypoglycemia), especially in people with diabetes.
- **p[Glucose] /s of a healthy individual #1 g/l.**
- **Glucose can diffuse easily through the dialysis membrane.**
- If [Glucose] / dialysate 1 g/l → **no significant glucose exchange between blood & dialysate.**
- If [glucose]/ dialysate 2 g/l → **blood absorbs #15-30 g/ dialysis** → **an energy intake # 300-400 kcal**
- Dialysate:
 - # 1-2 g/L (100 – 200 mg%) or
 - **Glucose-free.**

Hemodialysis: Diffusion and Ultrafiltration

Blood		Dialysate
• Na = 140 mEq/L	→	• Na= 140 mEq/L
• K = 4.5 mEq/L	→	• K= 2 mEq/L
• Cl =100 mEq/L	→	• Cl= 100 mEq/L
• CO ₂ = 24 mEq/L	→	• HCO ₃ =35 mEq/L
• BUN = 30 mg/dL	→	• Urea=0 mg/dL
• Cr = 5 mg/dL	→	• Cr=0 mg/dL
• Glucose = 100 mg/dL	→	• Dextrose= 200 mg/dL
• Calcium=1.2 mmole/L	→	• Calcium=2.5 mEq/L
• Phosphorus=4 mg/dL	→	• Phosphorus = 0 mg/dL
• Magnesium=2 mg/dL	→	• Magnesium=1.2 mg/dL
• Vit B12 = 500 pg/mL	→	• Vit B12= 0
• Albumin = 4 g/dL	→	• Albumin =0

As the dialysis fluid contains a glucose concentration equal to a normal blood sugar level, this prevents the net movement of glucose across the membrane as no concentration gradient exists .

Austin J Nephrol Hypertens. 2014;1(2): 1010.

Adding Glucose to Dialysate: Pros & Cons

- **No theoretical or practical reasons for adding glucose to the dialysis fluid used in hemodialysis (exception: small infants).**
- **Many reasons for abandoning the use of glucose/ dialysate preparation:**
 - a) **Ease of achieving ultrafiltration without using osmotic agents.**
 - b) **Avoid pyrogenic reactions from bacterial growth (favored by glucose)**
 - c) **Prevent hypoglycemic reactions due to glucose mediated insulin hypersecretion,**
 - d) **Short schedules of hemodialysis treatment → not require energy administration → prevent neoglucogenesis,**
 - e) **Eventual worsening of hyperlipidemia → Abnormal carbohydrate metabolism/uremic patients & ↑↑ incidence from CVDs/ HD patients**

1Giordano C, De Santo NG, Capodicasa G. Adding Glucose to Dialysate: Pros and Cons. *The International Journal of Artificial Organs*. 1982;5(4):225-227. doi:[10.1177/039139888200500402](https://doi.org/10.1177/039139888200500402)

Glucose- Free Dialysate

Advantages

- **Reduced Risk of Infection:**
Non-glucose dialysate, typically sodium bicarbonate-based, is less prone to contamination than glucose-containing solutions.
- **Lower Cost:**
Eliminating glucose from the dialysate reduces costs associated with its production and sterilization.
- **Improved Blood Pressure Control:**
Non-glucose dialysate can lead to better blood pressure management, especially in patients with hypertension, potentially by reducing sodium and fluid retention.
- **Reduced Glucose Degradation Products (GDPs):**
Non-glucose dialysate, particularly those with lower GDPs, can minimize peritoneal membrane damage in peritoneal dialysis.
- **Less blood clot → ↓ Dialyzer obstruction ?**

Disadvantages

- **Increased Risk of Hypoglycemia:**
Patients with diabetes, particularly those on insulin, are at higher risk of developing hypoglycemia with non-glucose dialysate, requiring careful monitoring and potential adjustments to insulin or oral anti-diabetic medications.
- **Nutritional Concerns:**
Non-glucose dialysate may not provide adequate energy for patients who are malnourished, potentially exacerbating nutritional deficiencies.
- **Abnormal EEG Changes:**
Some studies have reported abnormal EEG changes after hemodialysis without glucose, suggesting potential neurological effects.

The effects of glucose-free and glucose-containing dialysate during dialysis in MHD patients: a prospective cross-over study

- **Objective:** To investigate the effects of glucose-free and glucose-containing dialysates during dialysis in maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) patients by the **prospective cross-over study, and detect glucose control methods in MHD patients.**
- **Methods:** A total of 66 MHD 18-75 years old patients in our hospital from Nov. 2019 to Mar. 2020 were recruited. All patients underwent HD with 4 hours per time, three times per week. Glucose-free dialysate (glucose-free group) and then 5.55 mmol/L glucose-containing dialysate (glucose-5.55 group) were used alternately in dialysis. The demographics and parameters of pre- and post-dialysis were recorded.
- **Conclusions:**
 - **Glucose-free & glucose-5.55 dialysate both decrease the blood glucose post-dialysis.**
 - **Dialysates containing 5.55 mmol/L glucose can reduce the incidence of hypoglycemia and lower serum sodium, but have no effect on blood pressure during dialysis.**
 - **Stopping insulin and oral anti-diabetic drugs once before dialysis may not affect the control of blood glucose.**

Li M, Li Y, Lv J, Xu H, Wu X, Wen W, Wang W, Yang H. The effects of glucose-free and glucose-containing dialysate during dialysis in MHD patients: a prospective cross-over study. *Perfusion*. 2023 Jan;38(1):178-185. doi: [10.1177/02676591211042726](https://doi.org/10.1177/02676591211042726). Epub 2021 Sep 19. PMID: 34541941.

Effect of Dialysate Glucose Concentration on Hepcidin Clearance in MHD Patients

- **Introduction:** aim of this study was to **compare the effect of glucose-free & glucose-containing dialysate on the clearance of hepcidin-25** during a hemodialysis (HD) session and discuss its potential mechanism in MHD patients.
- **Methods:** In a **longitudinal interventional study of 30 stable MHD patients without diabetes**, we measured **serum hepcidin-25 and plasma catecholamines (adrenaline, noradrenaline, and dopamine) during HD session using glucose-free dialysate and then switched to 5.55 mmol/L glucose-containing dialysate**. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to identify the effect of two dialysates on the intra-dialysis changes of hepcidin-25 and catecholamines. Spearman and Pearson correlation coefficients were performed to detect the relationships between hepcidin-25 and catecholamines.

Zou LX, Sun L, Deng N, Sun L, Han YC. Effect of Dialysate Glucose Concentration on Hepcidin Clearance in Maintenance Hemodialysis Patients. *Iran J Kidney Dis*. 2019 Mar;13(2):113-119. PMID: 30988248.

Chỉ duy nhất dịch
lọc của **B.Braun**
có công bố về
giới hạn nhôm

≤ 0,01 mg/L

Kiểm soát nhôm nghiêm
ngặt
Bảo vệ sức khỏe bệnh nhân

Dinatri edetate → **Na⁺ + EDTA**
(trong dịch lọc bicarbonate)

Attribute	EDTA	Sodium Citrate
Chemical Formula	Na ₂ C ₁₀ H ₁₄ N ₂ O ₈	Na ₃ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇
Common Name	Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid	Sodium citrate
Use	Chelating agent, preservative, anticoagulant	Anticoagulant, buffer, emulsifier
Appearance	White crystalline powder	White crystalline powder
Solubility	Soluble in water	Soluble in water
pH	2.6-3.6 (1% solution)	7.5-9.0 (1% solution)
Function	Forms stable complexes with metal ions, inhibits enzymes that require metal ions	Prevents blood clotting by binding calcium ions, maintains pH stability

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Dịch lọc 144A-03

Thành phần	Nồng độ (mmol/l)
Na ⁺	140
K ⁺	2.00
Ca ⁺⁺	1.50
Mg ⁺⁺	0.50
Cl ⁻	111
CH ₃ COO ⁻	4
*HCO ₃ ⁻	31

NỒNG ĐỘ NATRI: 140 mmol/L

06/2025

Dịch lọc 144A-04

Thành phần	Nồng độ (mmol/l)
Na ⁺	140
K ⁺	2.00
Ca ⁺⁺	1.25
Mg ⁺⁺	0.50
Cl ⁻	110.5
CH ₃ COO ⁻	4
*HCO ₃ ⁻	31

NỒNG ĐỘ NATRI: 140 mmol/L

[illegible]

?

Thành phần	Nồng độ (mmol/l) sau khi pha
Na ⁺	140
K ⁺	2.00
Ca²⁺	1.50
Mg ²⁺	0.50
Cl ⁻	111
CH ₃ COO ⁻	4
*HCO ₃ ⁻	31

Quốc gia/vùng lãnh thổ	2012	2020
Australia	30.6	
New Zealand	36.2	
Europe	39	
EU 2017	45.6	
EU 2012	50	
USA 2020		51.5

5. Stefan G. Gîrmeș, L. Podgoreanu E., Mircea C. Florentin. *Renal Registry 2019–2020* (https://www.registrurenal.ro/resource_statisticaRaport_RRR_2019_2020.pdf). Accessed Nov 2024

6. ERA-EDTA Registry. *ERA-EDTA Registry Annual Data 2019*. Amsterdam, IMC, localc AMIC, Department of Medical Informatics, Amsterdam, the Netherlands, 2021

7. United States Renal Data System (2022) *USRDS Annual Data Report: Epidemiology of Kidney disease in the United States*. National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Bethesda, MD, 2022

8. National Health and Medical Research Council. *Guidelines for the management of chronic kidney disease*. Canberra, Australia: Australian Government Publishing Service, 2012

 **1983** bệnh nhân được theo dõi trong 24 tháng

Bảng 5. Mối liên quan giữa tử vong do tim mạch trong khoảng thời gian từ tháng 12 đến tháng 24 và các yếu tố dân số học, sinh học, cũng như điều trị được ghi nhận tại tháng 12 ở nhóm bệnh nhân có nồng độ PTH cao hoặc bình thường tại tháng 0 và thấp tại tháng 12

Cardiovascular mortality ^a			
Variable	SHR	95% CI	P value
Age, yr	1.05	1.01-1.09	0.010
Calcium dose, g/d	...	...	...
Sevelamer, g/d	...	...	...
Active vitamin D, µg/kg	...	...	...
Native vitamin D, µg/8 mo	...	...	...

Calcium dialysate concentration, mmol/L ^b			
1.60 or 1.65	0.90	0.16-5.009	0.900
1.75	5.44	2.52-11.75	<0.001
Online hemodilution	...	...	...
Serum albumin, g/L	0.91	0.85-0.98	0.013

Reference group: 1.50 mmol/L.

2. Merle, E., Roth, H., London, G. M., Jean, G., Hannedouche, T., Bouchet, J. L., Orskov, T., Fouque, D., Daugas, E., & French Calcium and Phosphate Observatory (2016). Low parathyroid hormone status induced by high dialysate calcium is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular death in hemodialysis patients. *Kidney International*, 89(3), 655-674. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kint.2015.12.001>

JASN

894 bệnh nhân tại 8 phòng khám lọc máu được theo dõi trong 24 tháng

Changes in CAC Scores	1.25 Calcium Group (n=120)	1.75 Calcium Group (n=104)	Mean Difference between Groups (95% Confidence Interval)	P Value
Absolute difference				
ACAC score-Aptation	180.250	303.024	-138 (-265 to -12)	0.03
ACAC score-volume	115.000	234.842	-119 (-234 to -2)	0.01
Transfered difference				
ACAC score-Aptation	3.01 $\pm$ 0.94	4.79 $\pm$ 0.22	-1.77 (-3.13 to -0.42)	0.01
ACAC score-volume	2.50 $\pm$ 0.38	4.21 $\pm$ 0.48	-1.70 (-2.88 to -0.52)	<0.01

Nồng độ canxi trong dịch lọc (DCa) 1,25 mmol/L giúp giảm vôi hóa mạch vành so với DCa 1,75 mmol/L.¹⁰

[illegible]

Cải thiện có ý nghĩa tình trạng xương chuyển hóa chậm được chẩn đoán bằng mô học khi được điều trị với dịch lọc Dca 1,25 mmol/L¹⁰

10. Ok, E., Auci, G., Nayirgöroglu, S., Tor, H., Ozkaya, M., Yilmaz, M., Kiroglu, F., Sevinc, O., E., Ceylan, N., Duman, S., Cirit, M., Morier-Faugere, M. C., & Meluche, H. H. (2016). Reduction of Dialysate Calcium Level Reduces Progression of Coronary Artery Calcification and Improves Low Bone Turnover in Patients on Hemodialysis. *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* : JASN, 27(3), 2475-2486. <https://doi.org/10.1681/ASN.2015030268>

DCa 1,5 mmol/L



Giảm nguy cơ tử vong do bệnh tim mạch

DCa 1,25 mmol/L



Giảm nguy cơ vôi hóa mạch máu



Cải thiện tình trạng xương chuyển hóa chậm



06/2025

Dịch lọc 144A-04



Thành phần	Nồng độ (mmol/l) sau khi pha
Na ⁺	140
K ⁺	2.00
Ca ⁺⁺	1.25
Mg ⁺⁺	0.50
Cl ⁻	110.5
CH ₃ COO ⁻	4
*HCO ₃ ⁻	31



Dịch lục 144A-03

Thành phần	Nồng độ (mmol/l) sau khi pha
Na ⁺	140
K ⁺	2.00
Ca ⁺⁺	1.50
Mg ⁺⁺	0.50
Cl ⁻	111
CH ₃ COO ⁻	4
*HCO ₃ ⁻	31

Các nghiên cứu liên quan đến hạ natri máu trong chạy thận nhân tạo

Nghiên cứu tổng hợp: Dysnatremias in chronic kidney disease: Pathophysiology, manifestations, and treatment

TABLE 1 | Incidence/prevalence of hyponatremia based on the chronic kidney disease

References	Number of patients	[Na] cut-off (mmol/L)	Prevalence	Incidence
Hemodialysis				
Walker et al. (40)*	1,5488	<137	29.3%	-
Sahn et al. (41)*	6978	<135	5.9%	-
Hecking et al. (42)*	11,555	<137	12.6%	-
Nigamkar et al. (43)*	6,127	<135	26.8%	-
Rhee et al. (44)	27,160	<138	41.6%	-
Dekker et al. (45)	9,863	<135	12.7%	-
Beek et al. (46)	621*	<135	-	30.8%
Chiang et al. (47)*	62*	<136	45.2%	-

Số bệnh nhân hạ natri máu trong quá trình chạy thận nhân tạo lên đến¹¹

45%

 **Hạ natri máu nhược trương gây phù não, tán huyết**

 **Biểu hiện nhẹ gồm mệt mỏi, buồn nôn, và đau đầu.**

 Biểu hiện trung bình gồm lơ đãng, mất phương hướng, và nhầm lẫn.

✿ Ngay cả hạ natri máu nhẹ (130–135 mmol/L) cũng liên quan đến suy giảm chú ý, rối loạn dáng đi, loãng xương, và nguy cơ gãy xương cao. 11

 **Biểu hiện nghiêm trọng:** co giật, hôn mê, thiếu oxy do phù phổi không do tim, suy hô hấp tăng CO₂

11. Arzhan, S., Lew, S. Q., Ing, T. S., Trimaloukas, A. N., & Unruh, M. L. (2021). Dysnatremias in chronic kidney disease: Pathophysiology, manifestations, and treatment. *Frontiers in Medicine*, 8, Article 769287. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmed.2021.769287>

Mang lại cơ hội sống cao hơn cho bệnh nhân chạy thận nhân tạo



NATIONAL KIDNEY
FOUNDATION

Nghiên cứu đa trung tâm: Predialysis serum sodium level, dialysate sodium, and mortality in maintenance hemodialysis patients: the Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS)

140 mmol/L là nồng độ natri dịch lọc được sử dụng phổ biến ở nhiều quốc gia

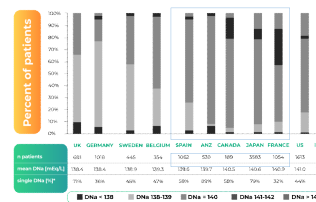


Table 4. Adjusted Mortality Risk Associated With Dialysate Sodium Prescription by Predialysis Mean Serum Sodium

	Serum Sodium < 137	Serum Sodium = 137-139.9	Serum Sodium ≥140
Dialysate sodium <140	1.55 (1.26-1.91)	1.48 (1.17-1.82)	1.11 (0.87-1.43)
No. of patients	799	1,172	877
Dialysate sodium = 140	1.66 (1.37-2.00)	1.21 (1.00-1.45)	1.00 (reference)
No. of patients	1,687	2,690	2,035
Dialysate sodium > 140	1.32 (1.00-1.75)	1.39 (1.10-1.76)	1.21 (0.92-1.60)
No. of patients	611	962	722

Note: Single Cox model with adjustments as in Fig 5; risk values shown are hazard ratio (95% confidence interval). Serum sodium and dialysate sodium are given in mEq/L.

Bệnh nhân với nồng độ natri huyết thanh $>137\text{mmol/l}$ CÓ NGUY CƠ TỬ VONG THẤP hơn khi được điều trị bằng dịch lọc có nồng độ natri 140 mmol/l ($P \leq 0,05$)¹²

12. Hedding MG, Kasischke A, Szasz R, Ser A, Holt W.H., Ploner L.C., Rutenfranz B.W., Sunder-Plassmann G., & Port F.K. (2012). Predialysis serum sodium level, dialysate sodium, and mortality in maintenance hemodialysis patients: the National Cooperative Dialysis Study (NCDSD). *American journal of kidney diseases: the official journal of the National Kidney Foundation*. 59(3): 358-368. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1053/j.ajkd.2011.07.013>

KẾT LUẬN

DỊCH LỘC SIÊU TINH KHIẾT
GIẢI PHÁP LỘC THẬN AN TOÀN, BỀN VỮNG & ĐÁNG TIN CẬY!



Dịch lộc
144-XX

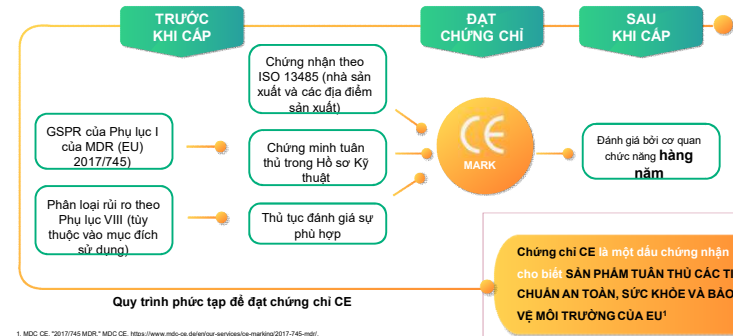
* Bảo vệ tim mạch và sức khỏe xương bằng dịch lộc có nồng độ canxi ≤ 1.50 mmol/L
* Mang lại cơ hội sống cao hơn cho bệnh nhân với dịch lộc có nồng độ Natri 140 mmol/l

Dịch lộc
144-04

Nồng độ canxi thấp (1.25 mmol/L) giúp cải thiện tình trạng xương chuyển hóa chậm



Chứng chỉ CE - chứng nhận cao nhất kiểm tra & đánh giá hệ thống quản lý chất lượng của nhà sản xuất thiết bị y tế



1. MDC CE: "2017/745 MDR" MDC CE: <https://www.mdc-sa.de/en/our-services/ce-marking/2017-745-mdr/>

Dòng dịch lộc trên thị trường đạt chứng chỉ CE theo MDR

Tiêu chuẩn cao nhất của EU về chất lượng & an toàn hiện nay đặt ra cho TBYT



Những điểm nổi bật MDR 2017/745 so sánh với MDD hay AIMD

KHÁ CẠNH	MDR 2017/745	MDD/AIMD
An toàn và Hiệu quả	Yêu cầu ng nghiêm ngặt bao gồm cả quản lý rủi ro toàn diện. ¹	Yêu cầu an toàn và hiệu quả ít ng nghiêm ngặt . ¹
Bảng chứng lâm sàng	Yêu cầu dữ liệu đánh giá lâm sàng ng nghiêm ngặt TRƯỚC và theo dõi lâm sàng SAU khi đưa ra thị trường. ¹	Yêu cầu bằng chứng lâm sàng ít ng nghiêm ngặt hơn, KHÔNG YÊU CẦU theo dõi lâm sàng sau thị trường. ¹
Truy xuất nguồn gốc	Giới thiệu HỆ THỐNG UDI để cải thiện truy xuất nguồn gốc trong suốt vòng đời của thiết bị. ¹	KHÔNG có hệ thống UDI, ít chú trọng đến truy xuất nguồn gốc. ¹
Giám sát sau thị trường	Hệ thống giám sát sau thị trường ng nghiêm ngặt hơn và báo cáo các sự cố bất lợi . ¹	Yêu cầu giám sát sau thị trường ít ng nghiêm ngặt hơn. ¹
Mình bạch	Thông qua cơ sở dữ liệu trung tâm Châu Âu (EUDAMED). ¹	Chưa rõ ràng . ¹
Tài liệu và Báo cáo	Yêu cầu tài liệu kỹ thuật chi tiết và báo cáo cập nhật an toàn định kỳ (PSURs) . ¹	Yêu cầu tài liệu và báo cáo ít toàn diện hơn, KHÔNG yêu cầu báo cáo cập nhật an toàn định kỳ (PSURs). ¹



Khi nhà sản xuất đạt MDR 2017/745: Thể hiện sự tuân thủ các tiêu chuẩn sản phẩm cao nhất, **thắt chặt** các yêu cầu đánh giá lâm sàng và truy xuất nguồn gốc.

1. MDC CE: "2017/745 MDR" MDC CE: <https://www.mdc-sa.de/en/our-services/ce-marking/2017-745-mdr/>

