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가 ,

가 5 (1 ; [Na+] 140mEq/L, 2
; [Na+] [Na+] , 3 ; 1 [Na+]
[Na+] 20mEq/L , 2 [Na+] 10mEq/L , 1
[Na+] , 4 ; [Na+] [Na+] 20mEq/L
[Na+] , 5 ; [Na+]
[Na+] 10mEq/L) 9

Crit-Line IIR(In-Line Diagnostics, Corp., UT, U.S.A)

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1) 9 (3 , 6) 54.1 ± 10.6 , 19 ± 7.4
가 6 .

2) Crit-Line IIR 1 2 1
(- 5.2 ± 2.6% vs - 6.6 ± 3.8%, P=0.018) 2 (- 8.6 ± 4.1% vs - 10.7 ± 4.4%, P=0.009)
5가

가
(- 21.1% vs - 18%) .

3) 1 13%, 2 46%가 3, 4, 5
12, 36 3 , 4 1

4) 4, 5 1 ,
가가 가 . , 4, 5 1
3 1 .

: 5
Tel : 0331)219- 5130, Fax : 0331)219- 5109

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1-3). 가 (3 , 4) 6

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4), 2.

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1 ([Na⁺] 140mEq/L, 4

), 2 ([Na⁺] [Na⁺]

, 4), 3 (1 [Na⁺]

[Na⁺] 20mEq/L , 2

[Na⁺] 10mEq/L , 1

[Na⁺]), 4 ([Na⁺]

[Na⁺] 20mEq/L

[Na⁺]), 5

([Na⁺]가 [Na⁺] 10mEq/L

Crit- , 4) (Fig. 1)

Line IIR(In Line Diagnostics Corp., UT, U.S.A) 3 (1 -2 -3

-4 -5) 5

5-8). Crit-Line IIR

가 (, 가

: 135- 140mEq/L)

9. 250- 300ml/

sodium modelling

Drake Willock system 1000

가 가 (Althin Medical, Inc., U.S.A) ,

가 Althin MCA™ 130(modified cellulose ace-

가 가 , tate, 1.3m²)

Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients

Patients Number	n=9
Age(yrs)	54.1 ± 10.6
Sex(M : F)	3 : 6
DM(n)	6
Hypertension*(n)	8
Hb(g/dl)	9.3 ± 1.1
Hemodialysis duration(months)	19 ± 7.4

*systolic BP 140mmHg or diastolic BP 90mmHg

Fig. 1. Graphic presentation of the five dialysis profiles : type 1 dialysis; dialysate sodium of 140mEq/L, type 2 dialysis; dialysate sodium same as the predialysis serum sodium(A), type 3 dialysis; dialysate sodium was 20mEq/L greater than A for 1hr, then 10mEq/ L greater than A for 2hrs and then same as A for the last 1hr, type 4 dialysis; at the beginning of dialysis, dialysate sodium was ramped to 20mEq/L above A and then on a linear fashion lowered to the A at the end of dialysis, type 5 dialysis; dialysate sodium was constantly ramped to 10mEq/L above A.

3) 90mmHg (Trendelenberg ,) , 30 가 , 12 , 36 (, , ,) (1-5, 1: , 2: . 3: , 4: , 5:) .

3. SPSS , 5가 가 , MANOVA-repeated measure, chi-square test, Friedman test P 0.05 ± .

Fig. 2. Instantaneous blood volume changes during two different modes of hemodialysis in one patient. The A modality has less blood volume change compared to B modality assuming same ultrafiltrate amount. *A or B modality is one of 5 different dialysis.

2) Crit-Line IIR 20 . 4 Crit-Line IIR (Fig. 2) 2) 1, 2 2 가 1

1. 9 (3 , 6) 54.1 ± 10.6 , 19 ± 7.4 가 6 , 8 (Table 1). 2. Crit-line IIR 가 1

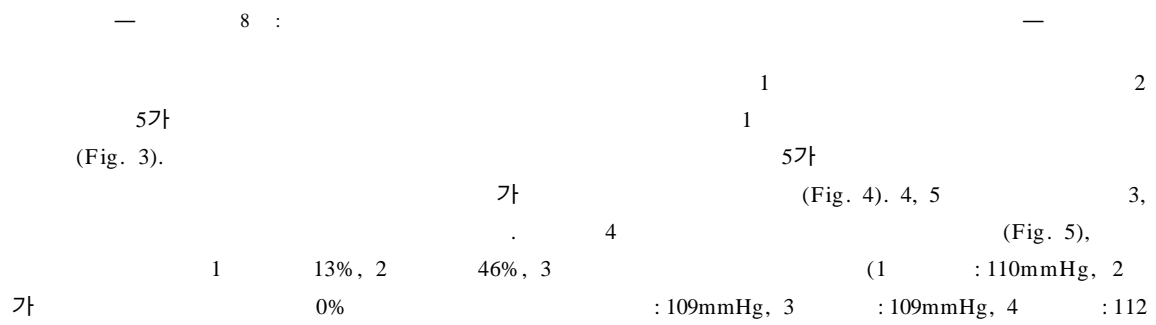


Fig. 3. Changes in blood volume(%) with the five different profiles of dialysate sodium concentration.

Fig. 4. Final blood volume changes & the percentage of hypotensive episodes according to the five different profiles of dialysate sodium concentration. Final blood volume changes were not statistically different among the 5 modalities. There were no episodes of hypotension(P value<0.001) with protocols 3, 4, 5 compared to protocols 1 and 2.

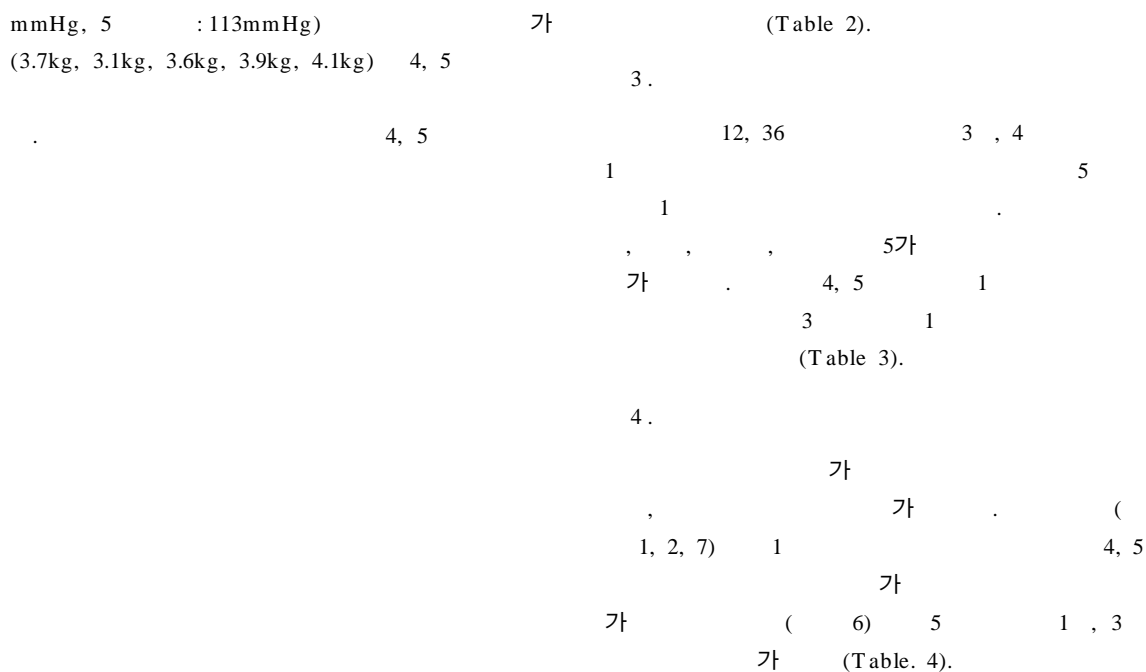


Fig. 5. Mean blood pressure during the five different sodium profiles. *P<0.05, vs Type 1 dialysis

1997

Table 2. Post-hemodialysis Serum Sodium Concentration, Interdialytic Weight gain & Pre-hemodialysis Mean Blood Pressure in Next Hemodialysis Session according to the 5 Different Profiles of Dialysate Sodium Concentration(n=9)

	Type 1 dialysis	Type 2 dialysis	Type 3 dialysis	Type 4 dialysis	Type 5 dialysis
Post-hemodialysis serum[Na ⁺](mEq/L)	141.4 ± 2.4	136.9 ± 3.7	139.3 ± 3.3	143.6 ± 4.2*	144.3 ± 4.2*
Interdialytic weight gain(kg)	3.7 ± 1.3	3.1 ± 1.4	3.6 ± 1.5	3.9 ± 1.5	4.1 ± 1.5
Next predialysis mean BP(mmHg)	110.5 ± 14.8	109.8 ± 13.9	109.2 ± 14.6	112.7 ± 12.7	113.2 ± 11.1

*P<0.05, vs Type 1 dialysis

Table 3. Subjective Score of Fatigue & Thirst Which Occurred after the 5 Different Profiles of Dialysate Sodium Concentration

	Type 1 dialysis	Type 2 dialysis	Type 3 dialysis	Type 4 dialysis	Type 5 dialysis
Fatigue at postHD 0hr	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.9
Fatigue at postHD 12hrs	2.0	2.0	1.6*	1.8*	2.1
Fatigue at postHD 36hrs	2.0	1.7	1.6*	1.7	2.1
Thirst at postHD 0hr	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.6*	2.9*
Thirst at postHD 12hrs	1.6	1.5	2.1	2.8*	2.9*
Thirst at postHD 36hrs	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.2*	2.7*

*P<0.05, vs Type 1 dialysis

Table 4. Individual Score of Thirst & Interdialytic Weight Gain after the 5 Different Hemodialysis Sessions

	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 6	Patient 7
Thirst at postHD 0hr	1<5 3<5	1<4 1<5	-	1<3 1<4
Thirst at postHD 12hrs	-	-	-	1<4 1<5
Thirst at postHD 36hrs	-	1<5 3<5	-	-
Interdialytic weight gain	-	-	1<5 3<5	-

- : non-significant

가 17,935
54% 10)
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Crit-Line IIR
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140mEq/L

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= Abstract =

Blood Volume Change and Side Effects during Various Sodium Ramping in Hemodialysis

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Chronic hemodialysis patients frequently experience hemodialysis(HD)-related side effects caused by excessive ultrafiltration and abrupt change of osmolality. Sodium ramping in HD is known to reduce ultrafiltration-related side effects, but it frequently induces symptoms related to sodium overload. We wanted to know the relationship between blood volume changes and the side effects related to ultrafiltration during hemodialysis and whether we can individualize various sodium ramping methods according to the effect of change in blood volume(\bar{V})

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BV) and side effects of sodium ramping. We studied 9 hypotension-prone patients during HD. The duration of the study lasted for 5 weeks, each week using different sodium ramping protocols: protocol 1; dialysate [Na⁺] of 140mEq/L, protocol 2; dialysate [Na⁺] same as the predialysis serum [Na⁺], protocol 3; dialysate [Na⁺] was 20mEq/L greater than that of the patient's serum for 1hr, 10mEq/L greater than patient's serum [Na⁺] for 2hr and then the same as patient's serum [Na⁺] for the last 1hr, protocol 4; at the beginning of dialysis, dialysate sodium was ramped to 20mEq/L above the patient's serum sodium and then on a straight linear fashion lowered to the predialysis serum [Na⁺] at the end of dialysis, protocol 5; sodium was constantly ramped to 10 mEq/L above serum [Na⁺]. We measured the $\bar{V}BV$ with Crit-Line IIR(In-Line Diagnostics, Corp., Riverdale, USA), the blood pressure during each HD and interdialytic weight gain. We documented subjective symptoms which occurred during the 5 treatment protocols by patient's questionnaire after each HD. The results were as follows.

1) The mean age of the patients(M:F=3:6) was 54.1years and 6 patients were diabetics.

2) There was no significant difference in the $\bar{V}BV$ among the 5 protocols in both whole study population and individual. Neither was there a statistically significant difference in the $\bar{V}BV$ with respect to hypotension during HD.

3) There were no episodes of hypotension(P value <0.001) with protocols 3, 4, 5 compared to protocols 1 and 2.

4) Three patients during protocols 4 and 5 experienced more thirst after HD than during protocol 1 and one patient during protocol 4, 5 had more interdialytic weight gain than the protocol 1. As a whole, patients while on protocol 4 & 5 experienced more thirst than protocol 1 but patients during protocol 3 experienced the same degree of thirst as protocol 1.

In summary, sodium ramping reduced HD-related side effects but this benefit could not be explained on the basis of blood volume change measured by the Crit-Line IIR. Protocol 3 may be more appropriate sodium ramping method in 4 of the 9 patients. These data suggest that protocol 3 may be used before protocol 4, 5 when we apply sodium ramping to the patients who frequently have hypotension during HD.

Key Words : Blood volume change, Sodium ramping, Crit-line, Side effects

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