INCREASED DIALYZER EFFICIENCY USING A DIALYSATE CONTAINING CITRIC ACID IN PLACE OF ACETIC ACID
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Hemodialysate
• Dialysate: Last Major Modification In 1970s – Bicarbonate Dialysate
• Bicarbonate Dialysate: Two Concentrates
  – Acid Concentrate – All Electrolytes
  – Bicarbonate Concentrate – Sodium Bicarbonate
• Acid Concentrate Contains Acidifying Agent To Control Dialysate pH

Acid Concentrate
• Current Acid Concentrate Contains Acetic Acid to Lower pH of Final Dialysate
• New Acid Concentrate (DRYalysate™) Contains Citric Acid as Acidifying Agent
• Citric Acid Allows Acid Concentrate To Be Dry Powder

Study Design
Twenty two stable hemodialysis patients used DRYalysate exclusively for 12 weeks.

12-Week Study
RESULTS
DRYalysate Treatment Well Tolerated, No Unexpected Symptoms Observed
• No Bleeding Problems Observed. ACT In 4 Patients Checked & Unchanged From Usual
• Staff Noted Increase In Number of Reuses
• Several Positive Effects Noted

Predialysis Serum Bicarbonate

Pre- And Post-dialysis Serum Bicarbonate During The Study

Predialysis Serum Calcium & Citrate Concentrations, mg/dl

Dialyzer Reuse Comparison

Summary & Conclusion
• With DRYalysate Use:
  – No Decline in Serum Calcium was Noted
  – No Increase in Predialysis Serum Citrate Concentration was Observed
• DRYalysate Use Associated with Decreased Acidosis
• DRYalysate Use Increased Dose of Dialysis (Higher Kt/V, Lower BUN & Creatinine)
• DRYalysate Use Increased Dialyzer Reuse

Presented at the American Society of Nephrology meeting in Miami, Florida November 1999