REGIONAL CITRATE ANTICOAGULATION USING A CALCIUM-FREE CITRATE-CONTAINING DIALYSATE IN CHRONIC HEMODIALYSIS

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INTRODUCTION

Regional citrate anticoagulation (RCA) is a classical alternative to heparin use in acute hemodialysis.

Its implementation is laborious in chronic hemodialysis.

AIM OF THE STUDY

This feasibility and safety study describes a new simplified RCA technique using a calcium-free citrate containing dialysate in chronic dialysis.

Primary outcome: success rate

(% sessions finished at the expected time without circuit coagulation)

CONCLUSIONS

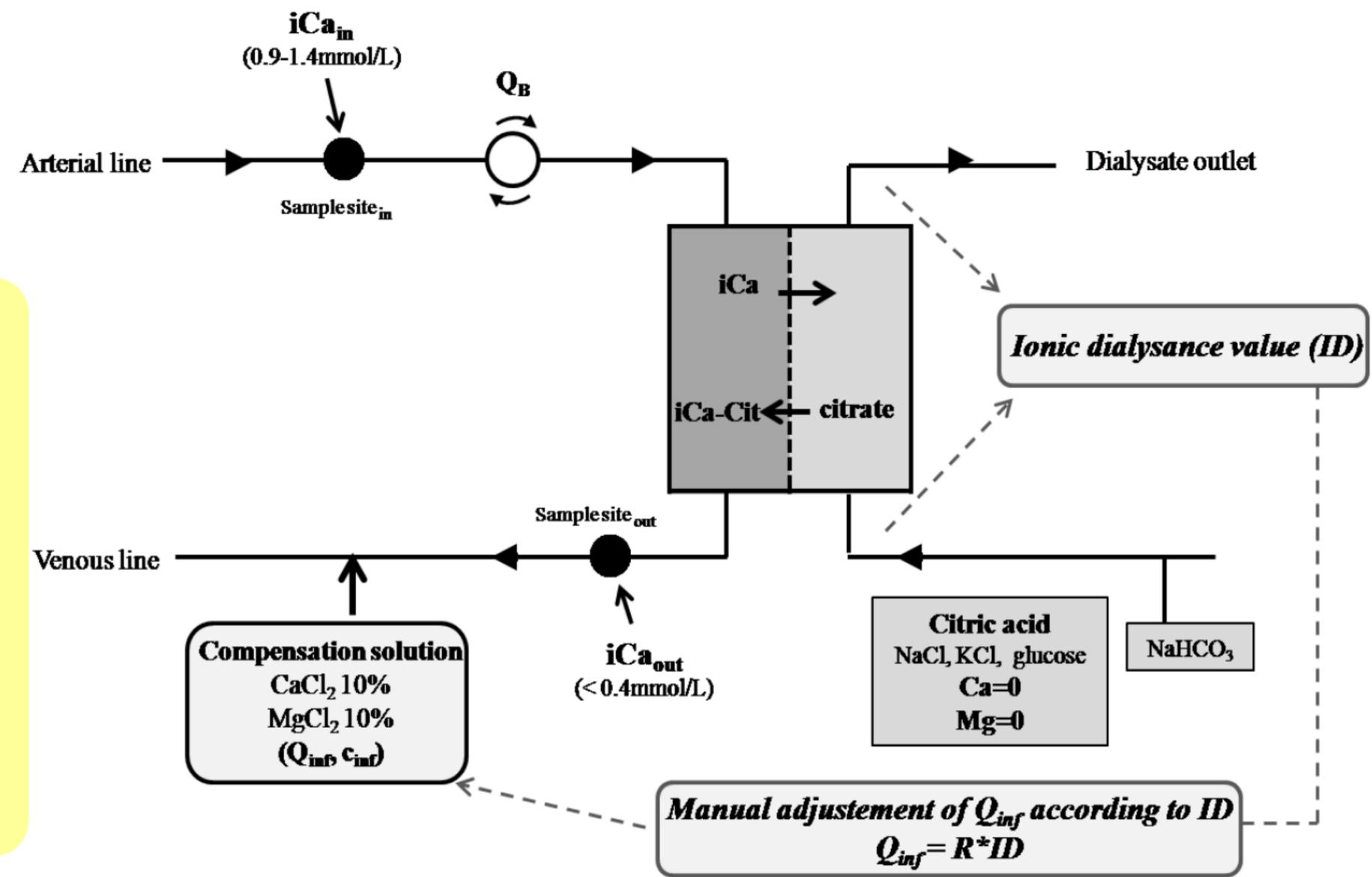
This new simplified RCA technique in chronic hemodialysis is effective and safe.

The development of a system to automatically adjust calcium injection according to the ionic dialysance should allow to implementing this technique in routine clinical practice.

METHODS

Description of the new simplified RCA technique using a calcium-free citrate-containing dialysate:

- 1. The diffusive transfer of citrate from the dialysate to the blood avoids the requirement of citrate infusion into the arterial line.
- 2. The adequate infusion rate of calcium into the venous line is precisely determined in real time (according to a kinetic model) by adjusting it to the value of ionic dialysance on-line measured by the dialysis monitor.



PATIENTS AND DESIGN

17 chronic hemodialysis patients

50 RCA heparin-free sessions Q_R at 300, 350 and 400 mL/min

00, 350 and 400 mL/min Duration 4h 27 control sessions (classical HD with heparin use)

RESULTS

EFFICIENCY

- Success rate = 98% (49 of 50 sessions)
- All ionized calcium (iCa) at dialyzer outlet are under 0.4mM (threshold for effective anticoagulation)

SA	F	F٦	ΓΥ

	T0	T240	p
Patient iCa _{in} (mM)	1.00±0.08	1.16±0.08	<0.001
totCa (mM)	2.21±0.19	2.58±0.21	<0.001
pH	7.43±0.05	7.50±0.05	<0.001
HCO ₃ - (mM)	19.9±2.34	24.9±2,53	<0.001
Citratemia (µM) (only 28 sessions)	13.4±13.38	52.9±38.94	<0.001

- All patient iCa are between [0.94-1.38mM] (physiological range)
- No citrate side effect
 (values under the pathological threshold of 130μM)
- No severe alkalosis

VS

RCA

VS

control

- No difference is observed for clotting parameters (circuit pressures, coagulation score)
- The increase of patient total calcium is similar in the 2 groups.
- No difference is observed concerning the depuration parameters.





