

Are all polysulfone-based dialyzers equally efficient in removing high molecular weight uremic toxins?



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Introduction & objectives

The target of modern dialyzers is to maximize the permeability of small and middle molecular weight (MW) toxins while retaining albumin.

Reduction ratio (RR) of small water-soluble compounds like urea and middle MW molecules like β 2 microglobulin are well studied for each dialysis membrane. Differences in clearance of substances with higher MW are less known.

Based on higher Stokes' radius and MW, we measured myoglobin RR as a surrogate for uremic toxins with higher MW.

Methods

In a prospective study, 15 ESRD patients on chronic thrice weekly HD, were consecutively dialyzed with 8 different high flux polysulfone-based dialyzers. RR of β 2 microglobulin and myoglobin was assessed. Dialysis settings were identical for every session in each patient: same blood and dialysate flow, duration, monitor (Fresenius 5008) and priming procedure.

In a second phase we evaluated the influence of sterilization technique comparing Phylther G and Phylther UP (Bellco), respectively γ -rays and steam sterilized. Finally we compared HD, using the most performant dialyzer (Phylther UP), and high volume (25L) post dilution HDF with Phylther G and FX1000.

Results

Comparing the different membranes, the RR of β 2 microglobulin was similar but the RR of myoglobin was significantly higher with Toray TS (Toray) (RR 48.8%, $p < 0.001$) and Phylther G (Bellco) (RR 39.8%, $p < 0.05$) (Table 1). The RR of myoglobin was significantly higher with Phylther UP compared to Phylther G (RR of 62% versus 39.8%, $p < 0.0001$) (Table 2). HD with Phylther UP didn't show statistical difference in RR of myoglobin compared to HDF (Table 3).

Table 1
Differ high flux dialyzers from each other in clearance ?

Dialyzers	β 2 Microglobulin RR (%)	Myoglobin RR (%)
Phylther G (Bellco) 2.2m ²	70.0 ^{NS}	39.8*
APS 21H (Asahi Kasei) 2.1m ²	69.9 ^{NS}	26.4 ^{NS}
FX 1000 (Fresenius) 2.3m ²	70.7 ^{NS}	32.1 ^{NS}
Elisio 21H (Nipro) 2.1m ²	68.0 ^{NS}	32.7 ^{NS}
Rexeed 21A (Asahi Kasei) 2.1m ²	70.1 ^{NS}	31.4 ^{NS}
Leocceed 21H (Asahi Kasei) 2.1m ²	69.3 ^{NS}	25.4 ^{NS}
Toray TS (Toray) 2.1m ²	71.0 ^{NS}	48.8¥
Revaclear 400 (Gambro) 1.8m ²	69.6 ^{NS}	38.1 ^{NS}

* $p < 0.05$ for 1 versus 2-6
¥ $p < 0.001$ for 7 versus all others

Table 2
Does sterilization method influence clearance ?

	Phylther G (γ -rays)	Phylther UP (steam)	P
Myoglobin RR (%)	39.8	62	<0.0001

Table 3
Is HD with performant dialyzer comparable with HDF?

	HD Phylther Up	HDF Phylther G	HDF FX1000
Myoglobin RR (%)	62.0	66.1 [†]	63.8 [‡]

[†] NS ($p = 0.14$ versus HD)
[‡] NS ($p = 0.57$ versus HD)

Conclusions

- **Efficiency of myoglobin RR varies significantly among different high flux polysulfone-based dialyzers**
- **Sterilization method can influence dialyzer performance**
- **Using a high performance dialyzer, HD is can be equally efficient as post dilution HDF for myoglobin clearance**

References

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