

CAPD vs. APD: The Right Prescription, for the Right Patient, at the Right Time





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ADVANCED RENAL EDUCATION PROGRAM

Home Dialysis Workshop

VIDEO

Q&A | PARTICIPANTS | AGENDA | SPEAKER BIO

- Today's Agenda
Date: 9/17/2021 12:59 PM
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SLIDES

CAPD vs APD:
The Right Prescription, for the Right Patient, at the Right Time

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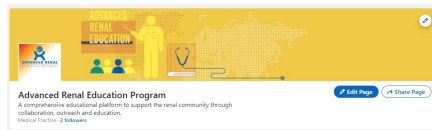
- May 5 When to Initiate CKRT Case Studies: Early vs. Late AKI Transition to ESKD Studies
- May 19 Bringing Continuity and Coordination to Transitions of Care for Patients with Transplant CKD
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- It is intended to provide pertinent data to assist health care professionals in forming their own conclusions and making decisions.
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Home Dialysis Workshop Webinar Series

CAPD vs. APD

The Right Prescription, for the Right Patient, at the Right Time

Thursday, April 7, 2022
12:00 PM – 2:00 PM, ET



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Meet our Faculty



Dinesh Chatoth
MD



Mike Kraus
MD



Leslie Wong
MD

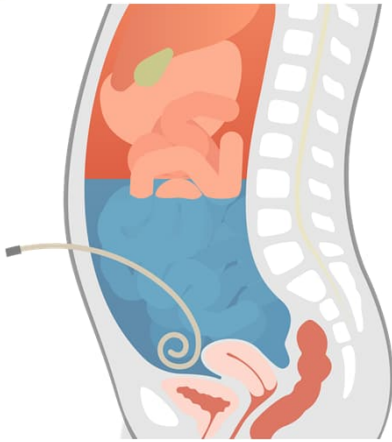


Michelle Carver
RN



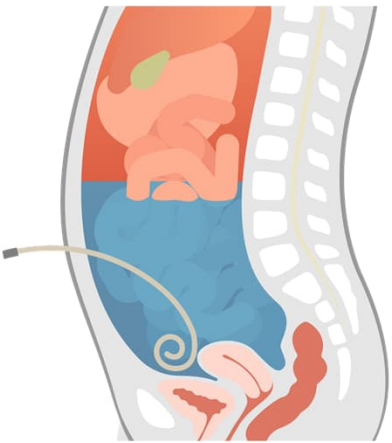
Seth McNamar
Patient Advocate

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CAPD vs. APD: The Right Prescription, for the Right Patient, at the Right Time

Course Objectives



- ✓ Review trends in CAPD and APD prescriptions
- ✓ Compare outcomes of CAPD and APD in different patient populations
- ✓ Discuss the importance of individualizing PD prescriptions for the patient's clinical and quality of life needs
- ✓ Review common myths in peritoneal dialysis

PD Modalities¹



CAPD Continuous Ambulatory PD

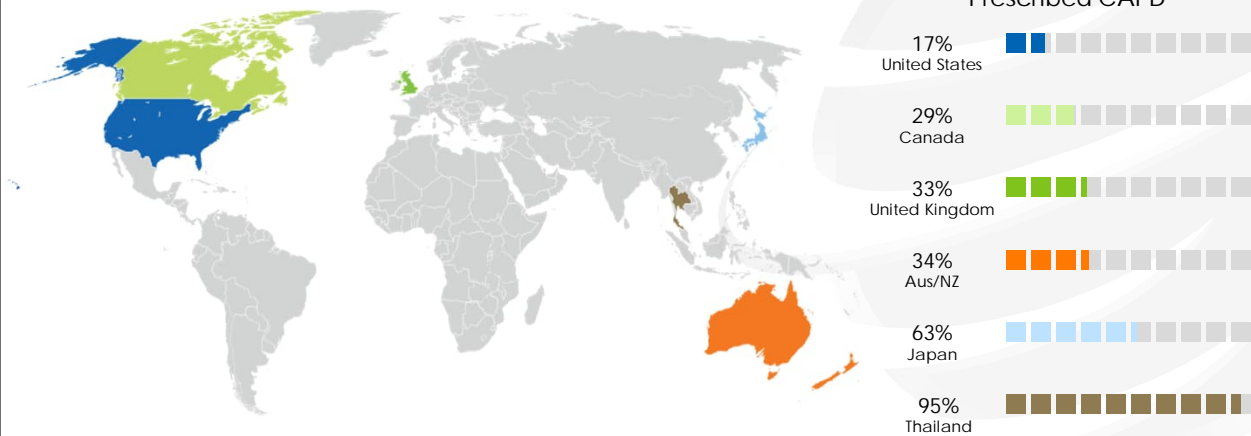
- Several manual exchanges per day
- Typically, continuous 24 hr/day dialysis
- Lower-dose options (incremental, palliative) may include dry periods (IAPD – intermittent ambulatory PD)
- Dwell times generally 4 – 6 hours during the day, with long overnight dwell



APD Automated PD

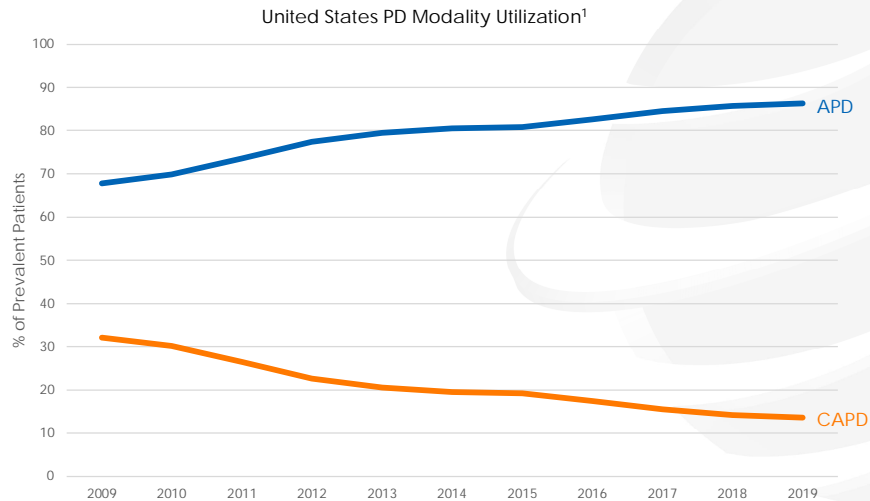
- Exchanges performed by automated cycler overnight
- Numerous programming options available (CCPD, NIPD, Tidal, PD Plus)
- Intermittent (dry day) or continuous therapy
- Dwell times generally 1 – 3 hours overnight
- Daytime can be a single long dwell or broken up

Prescribed Modalities Vary Widely



*Data collected 2014 - 2017

CAPD Utilization is Declining



PD Prescriptions are Often Generic

... but your patients are not!!

CAPD Prescriptions in the US¹:

- 75% use 4 exchanges
- Average total volume: 8.1 L

APD Prescriptions in the US¹:

- 81% use 4-5 exchanges
- Average total volume: 11.9 L



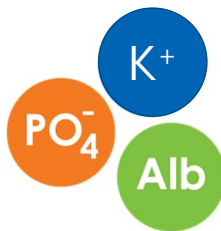
Components of High Quality, Goal-Directed PD Care¹



Maximized quality of life & minimized therapy burden



Fluid balance, BP control, cardiac markers acceptable



Biochemical & nutritional markers within acceptable ranges



Small solute clearance targets are met

APD vs. CAPD

Studies have generally shown no significant differences between CAPD and APD for:



Mortality^{1,2}



Volume management^{1,2}



Hospital admissions¹



Technique survival¹



Risk of peritonitis¹



Fluid leaks or hernia¹



Loss of RKF*²



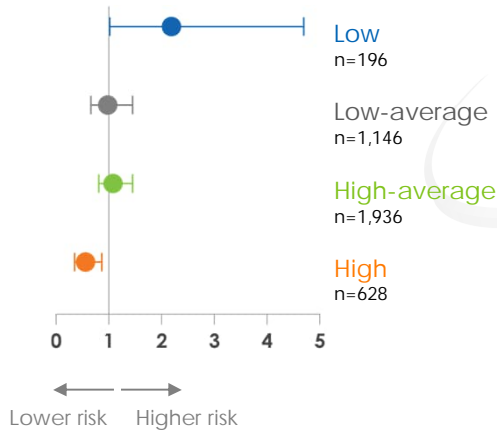
Health-related QoL²

*Controversial, some smaller observational studies have shown faster loss of RKF with APD, but a majority do not show a difference².

APD vs. CAPD: A Closer Look at Survival¹

ANZDATA Registry
1999 – 2004
3,906 Patients

Relative Hazard of Patient Survival
APD vs. CAPD, HR (95% CI)



- Low Transporters on APD Significantly higher risk of mortality
- Average Transporters on APD No difference between modalities
- High Transporters on APD Significantly lower risk of mortality

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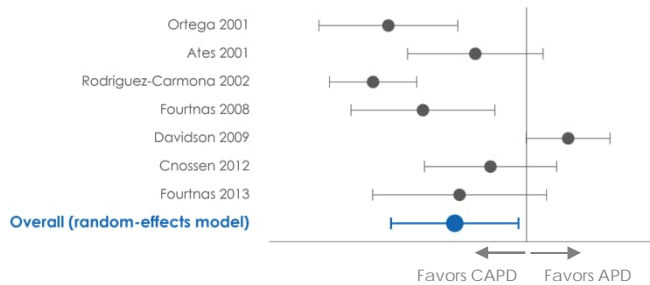
¹Johnson DW, et al. 2010;25(6):1973-1979.

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APD vs. CAPD: A Closer Look at Sodium Removal¹

Dialytic sodium removal in CAPD is significantly greater than APD, while there is no difference in ultrafiltration volume

Meta-analysis of Studies Comparing Sodium Removal in CAPD and APD



	CAPD	APD
Dialytic Sodium Removal	141.3 mEq/day (107.6 – 174.9)	86.2 mEq/day (57.3 – 115.1)
	p=0.015	
Ultrafiltration	1,122.6 mL/day (891.2 – 1354.0)	893.6 mL/day (823.0 – 964.2)
	NS	

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¹Borelli S, et al. J Nephrol. 2019;32(2):231-239.

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APD vs. CAPD: A Closer Look at Phosphate Removal

Low/low-average transporters have lower P clearance than high/high-average transporters¹

CAPD is associated with greater peritoneal P clearance and lower serum P levels^{1,2}

Peritoneal Phosphate Clearance¹

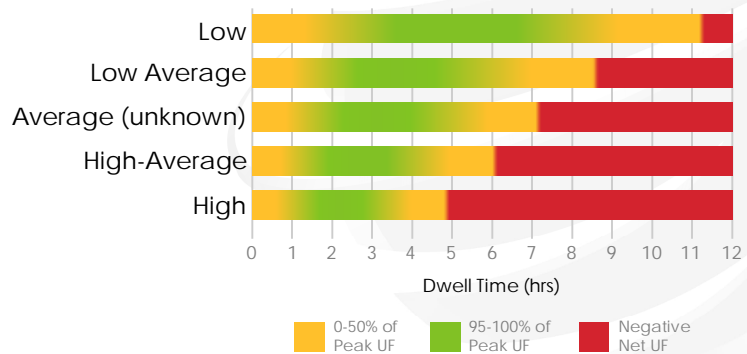
	CAPD	APD + Day Dwell	p
# Exchanges	4 (2 – 5)	6 (4 – 8)	
Total infused volume (L)	8 (3 – 14)	11.5 (4 – 22.5)	
Weekly peritoneal P clearance (L/week/1.73m ²)	41.4 (14.8 – 76.9)	33.4 (8.3 – 117.5)	0.001
Weekly peritoneal P clearance, High/HA	44.8 (18.4 – 76.9)	36.4 (16.3 – 89.7)	0.01
Weekly peritoneal P clearance, Low/LA	36.6 (14.8 – 67.1)	29.3 (8.3 – 117.5)	0.01

¹Courivaud C, Davenport A. *Perit Dial Int.* 2016;36(1):85-93.
²Debowska M, et al. *Sci Rep.* 2020;10(1):17504.

Individualization of Dwell Time

- ▶ Peak UF correlates with:
 - Sodium removal^{1-3*}
 - Urea clearance⁴
- ▶ Peak UF depends upon⁵:
 - Transport type
 - PD solution used
- ▶ Avoid:
 - Overly long dwells that result in reabsorption
 - Inefficient short cycles that result in inadequate UF, Kt/V, and sodium sieving

Ultrafiltration Profiles⁵
1.5% Dextrose PD Solutions



Note: All lines shift to the right with 2.5% exchanges

*Study results have varied. One study suggested the correlation between UF and sodium removal only occurs with CAPD², while others show a correlation for both modalities^{1,3}.

¹Maharjan SRS, Davenport A. *J Nephrol.* 2019;32(6):1011-1019. ²Borelli S, et al. *J Nephrol.* 2019;32(2):231-239.
³Wang T. *Kidney Int.* 1997;52(6):1609-1616. ⁴Akonur A, et al. *Perit Dial Int.* 2013;33(6):646-654. ⁵Mujais S, Vonesh E. *Kidney Int Suppl.* 2002;(81):S17-S22.

Modality and Prescription Considerations

Transport Type	% of US Patients ¹	Estimated Peak UF ² (hours)		Estimated Peak Urea Clearance* (hours)		Prescription Implications
Low	16	1.5%	3.5 – 6.0	1.5%	5.5 – 8.0	CAPD facilitates longer dwell times necessary for clearance. Larger dialysate volumes may be required with no RKF.
		2.5%	5.0 – 9.5	2.5%	6.5 – 10.0	
		4.25%	6.0 – 12.0	4.25%	7.5 – 11.5	
Low-Average	69	1.5%	2.0 – 4.5	1.5%	3.5 – 7.0	CAPD or APD could be appropriate. Modality can be largely based on patient preference
2.5%		3.0 – 7.5	2.5%	4.0 – 8.0		
4.25%		4.0 – 9.5	4.25%	4.5 – 9.5		
High	15	1.5%	1.5 – 2.5	1.5%	2.0 – 3.5	APD facilitates shorter dwell times necessary to prevent fluid reabsorption. Mid-day exchange or icodextrin may be required.
		2.5%	2.5 – 4.5	2.5%	2.5 – 3.5	
		4.25%	3.0 – 6.0	4.25%	3.0 – 4.0	

*Peak urea clearance was calculated using the methods described by Akonur³ and based on the predicted ultrafiltration volumes of Mujais².

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¹Mehrotra R, et al. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2015;10(11):1990-2001.
²Mujais S, Vonesh E. Profiling of peritoneal ultrafiltration. *Kidney Int Suppl*. 2002;(81):S17-S22. ³Akonur A, et al. *Perit Dial Int*. 2013;33(6):646-654.

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Benefits and Challenges¹

CAPD

▲ Potential Benefits

- Simple
- Shorter training time
- Emergency preparedness
- Ease of travel
- Better sleep

▼ Challenges

- Workload and burnout
- Exchange schedule fitting into daily life
- Lower dwell volume during waking hours

APD

▲ Potential Benefits

- Fewer hands-on procedures
- Lower burnout
- Free days may be easier for work or school

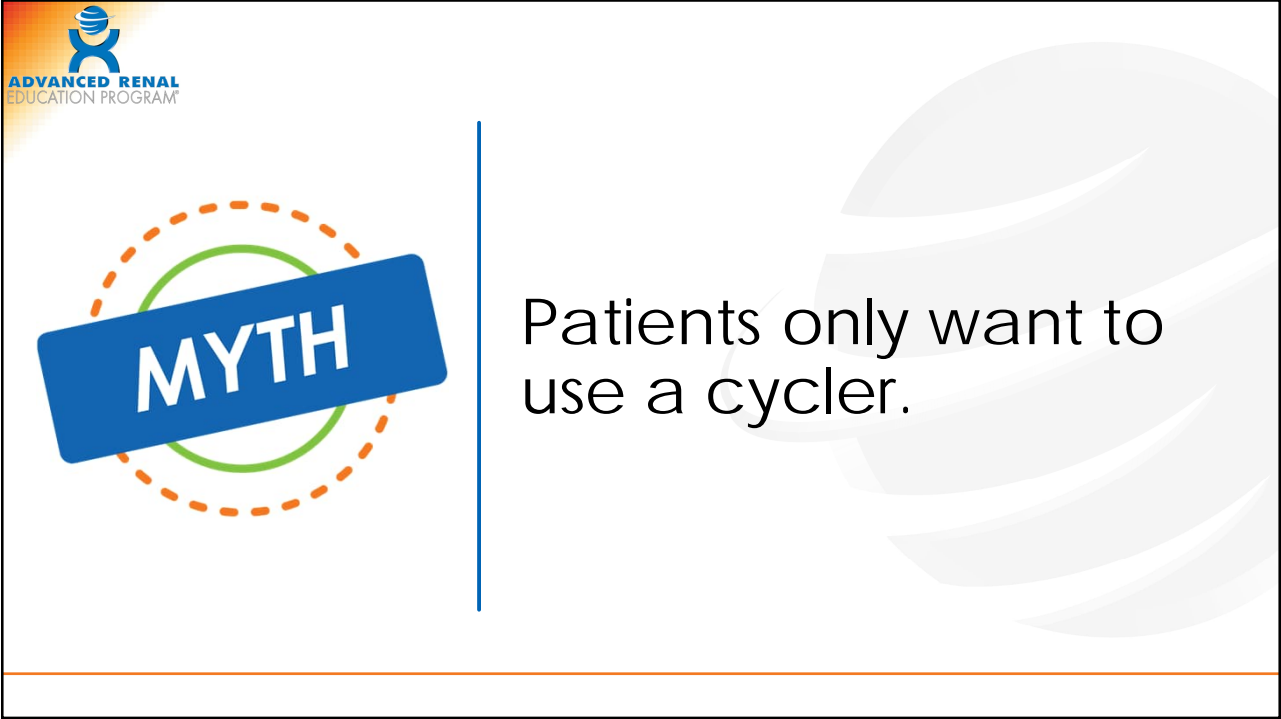
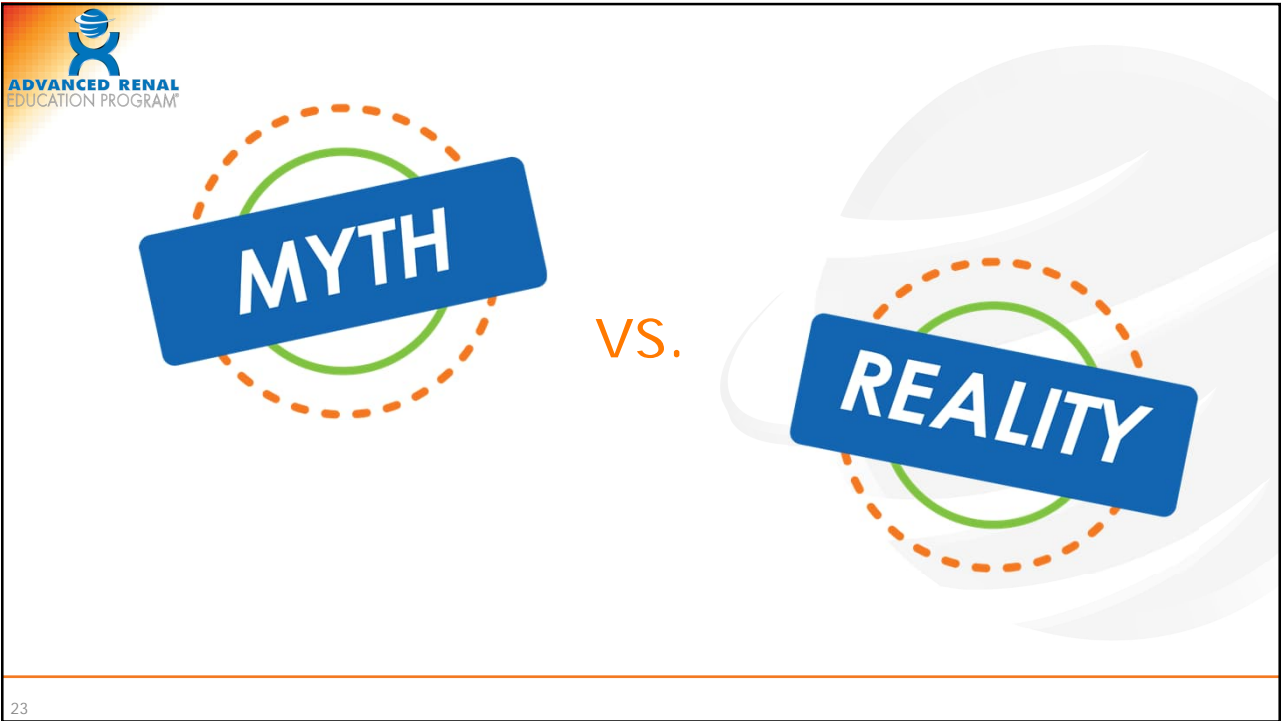
▼ Challenges

- Requires machine
- Technical training
- Sleep interruption

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¹Blake PG, Daugirdas JT. *Handbook of Dialysis*. 5th ed. 2015:464-482.

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APD is easier.

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CAPD patients have
higher peritonitis rates.

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CAPD is only good for
incident or incremental
start patients.

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CAPD is too disruptive
to daily life.

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APD is easier to individualize.

29



CAPD is only for low transporters.

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APD won't interrupt sleep.

31



RKF is required to do CAPD.

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Low transporters cannot do APD, high transporters cannot do CAPD.

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Daytime dwells are uncomfortable and lead to hernias.

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Phosphorus removal is equivalent between CAPD and APD.

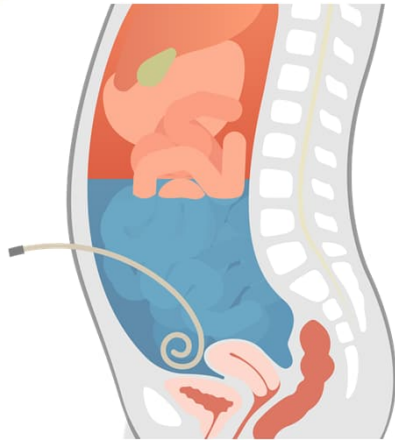
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Clinical Takeaways



- ✓ For a majority of PD patients, either APD or CAPD can be appropriate
- ✓ CAPD is associated with better sodium and phosphate removal than APD
- ✓ PD prescriptions should be individualized for a patient's clinical and quality of life goals
- ✓ Both CAPD and APD prescriptions can adapted to the patient's transport type

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Roundtable Discussion



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