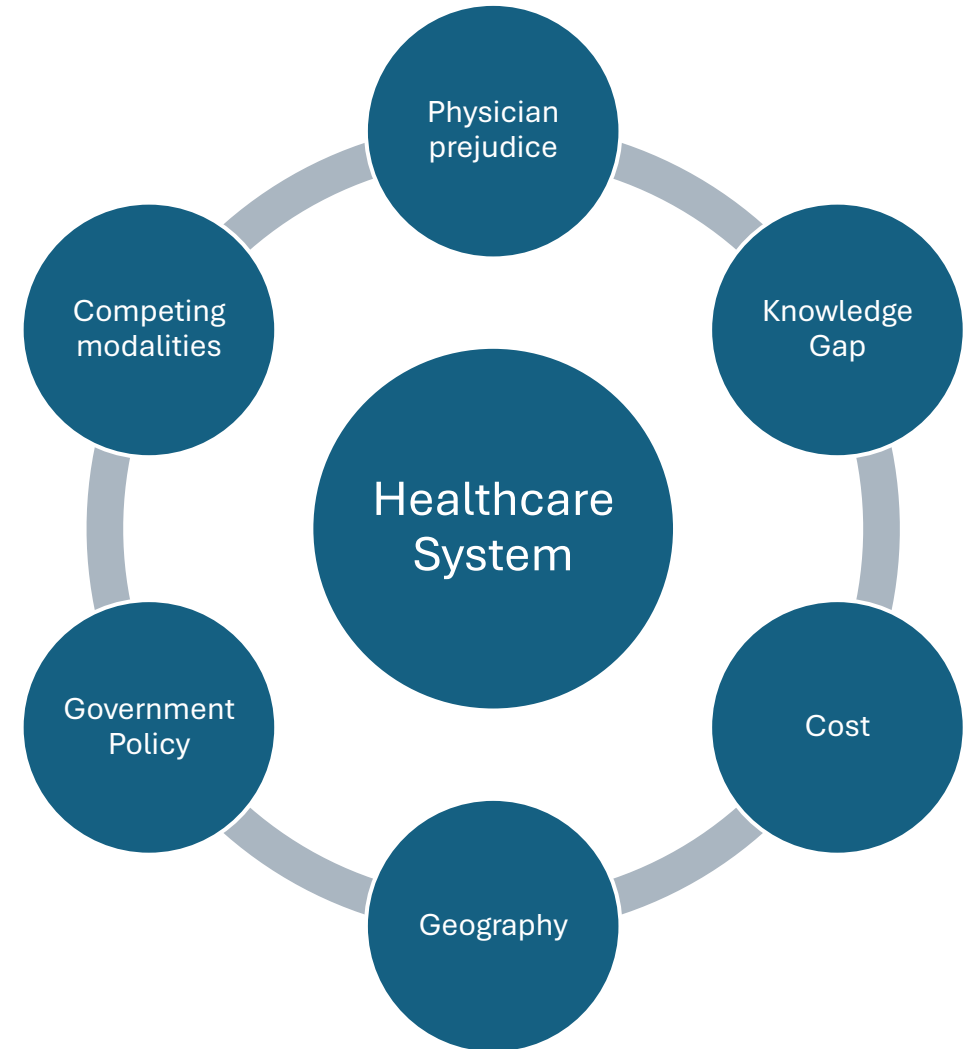
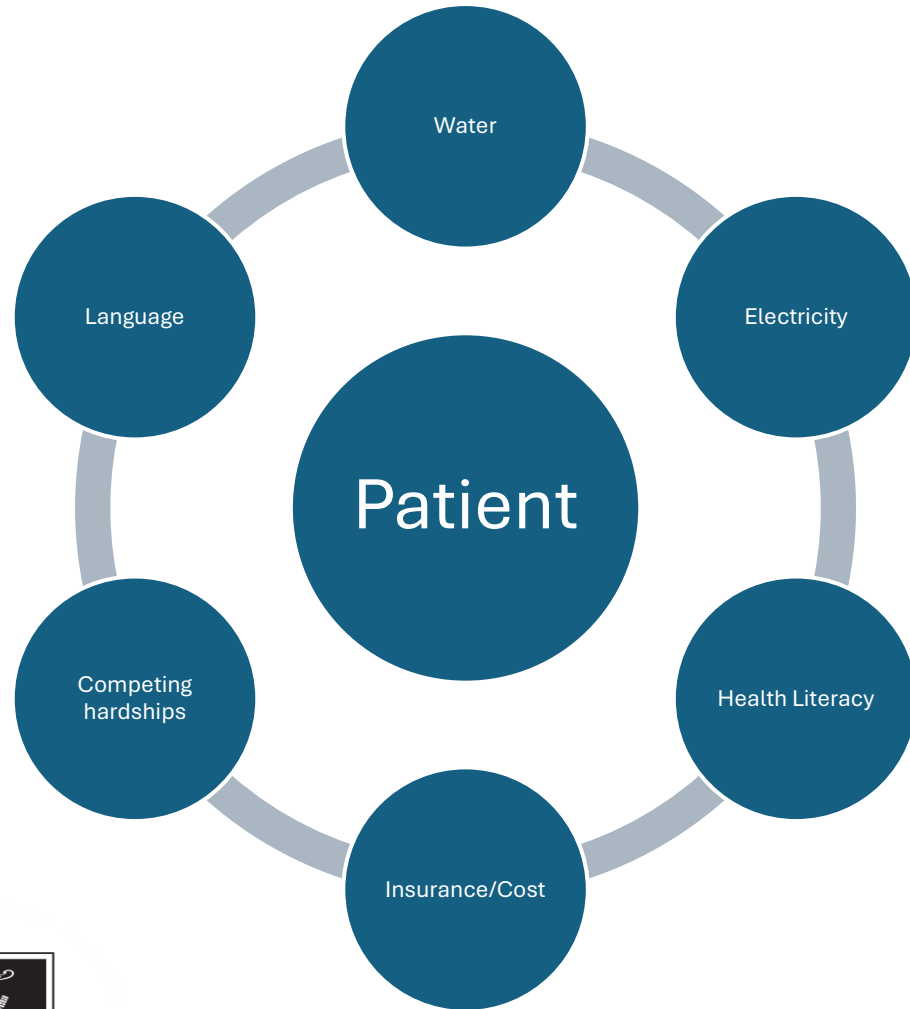


Strategies to Promote Implementation of Home-Based Dialysis Therapy in Low Resource Settings

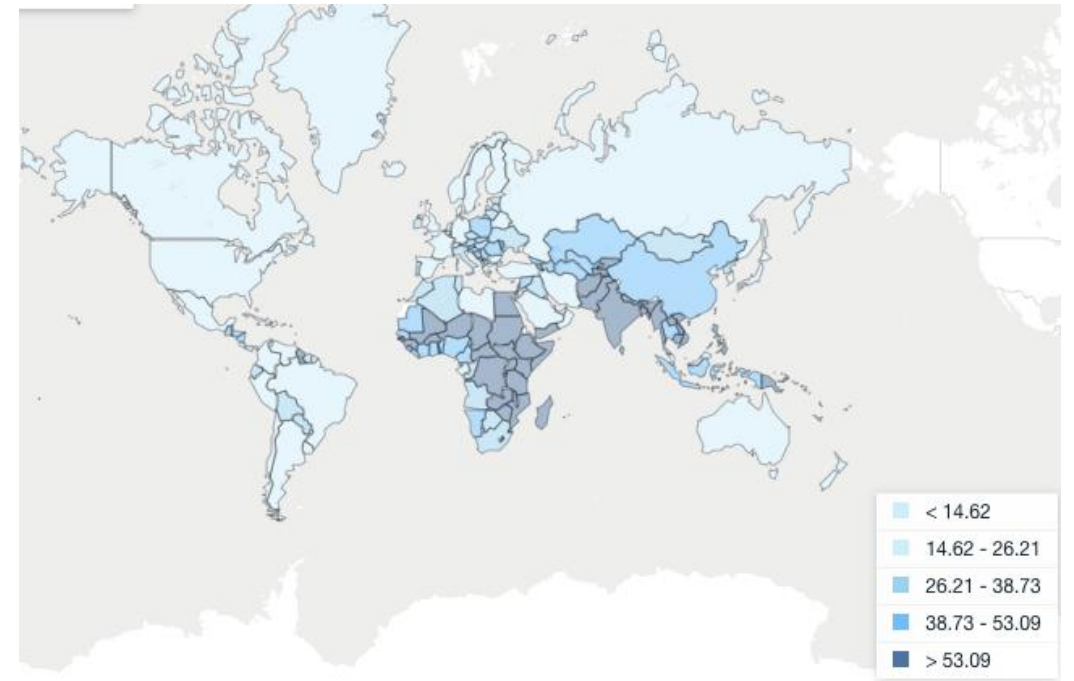
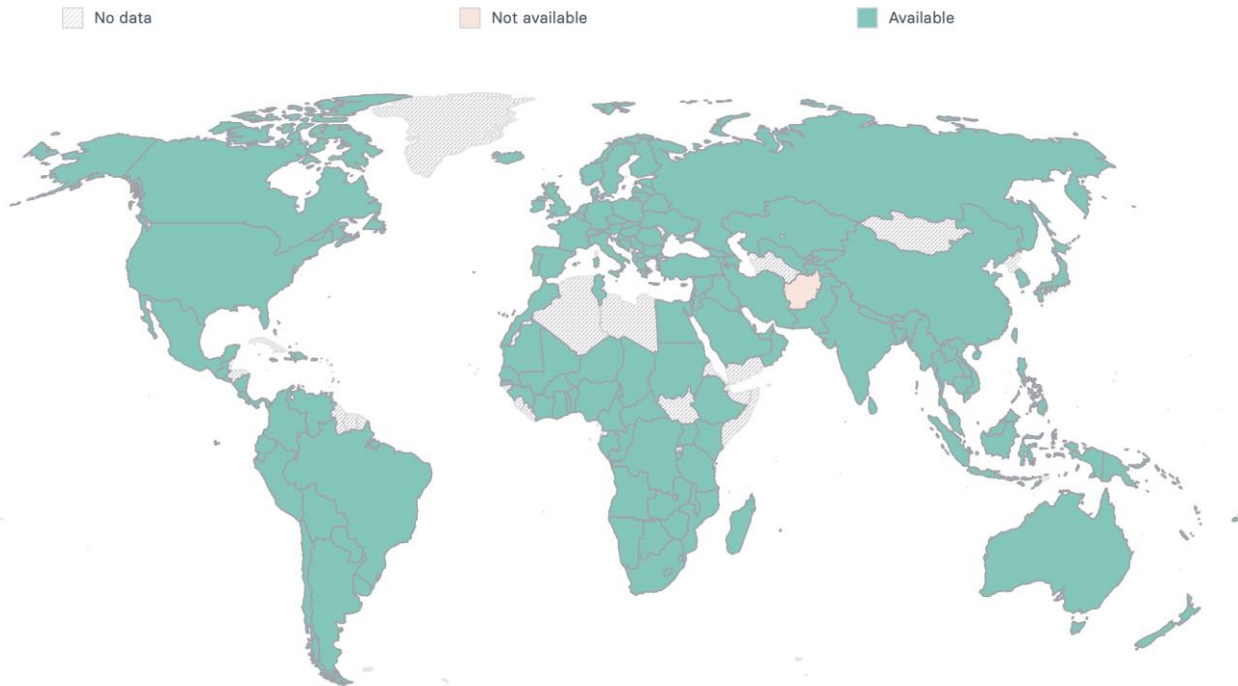
Brett Cullis



Barriers to PD in Low-Resource Environments



What is the alternative?

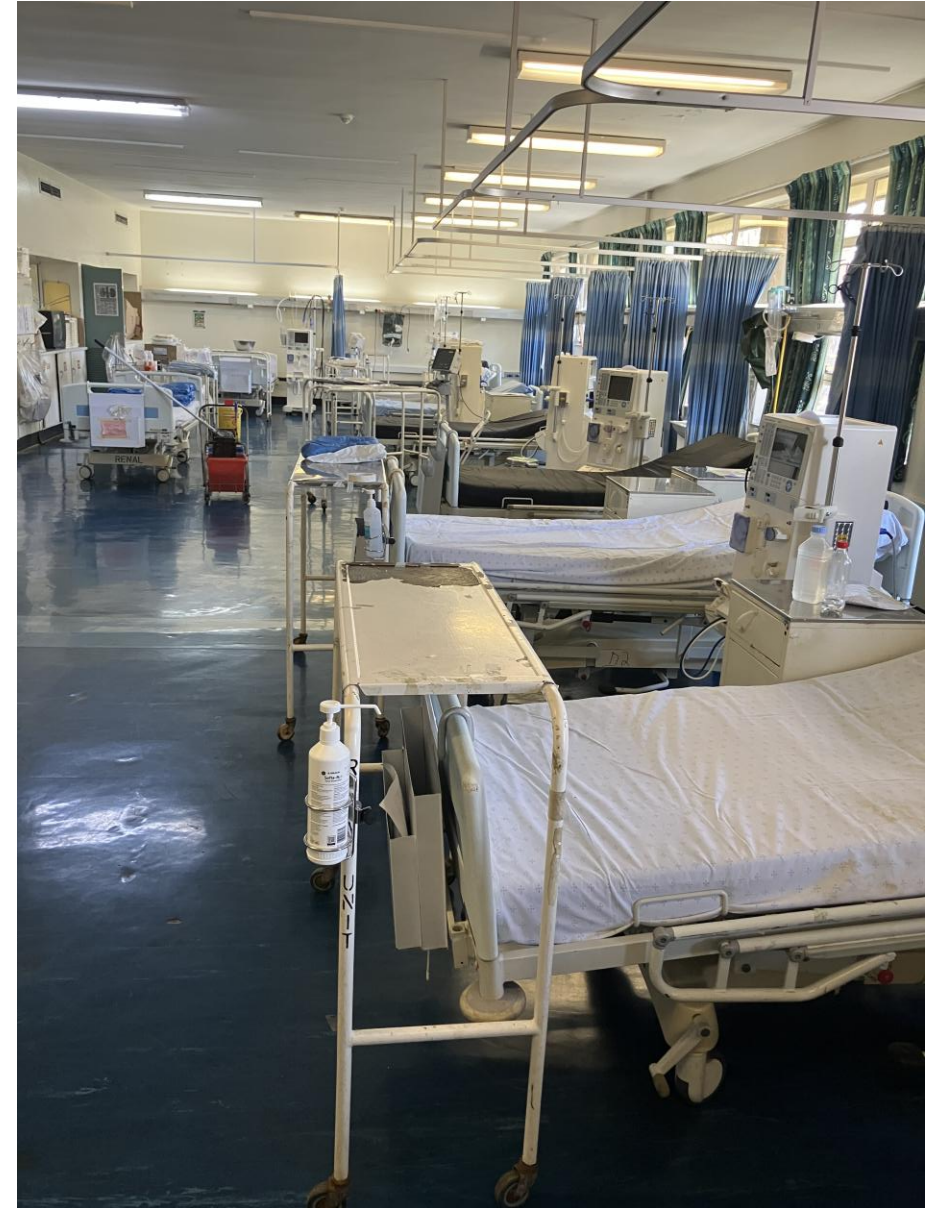
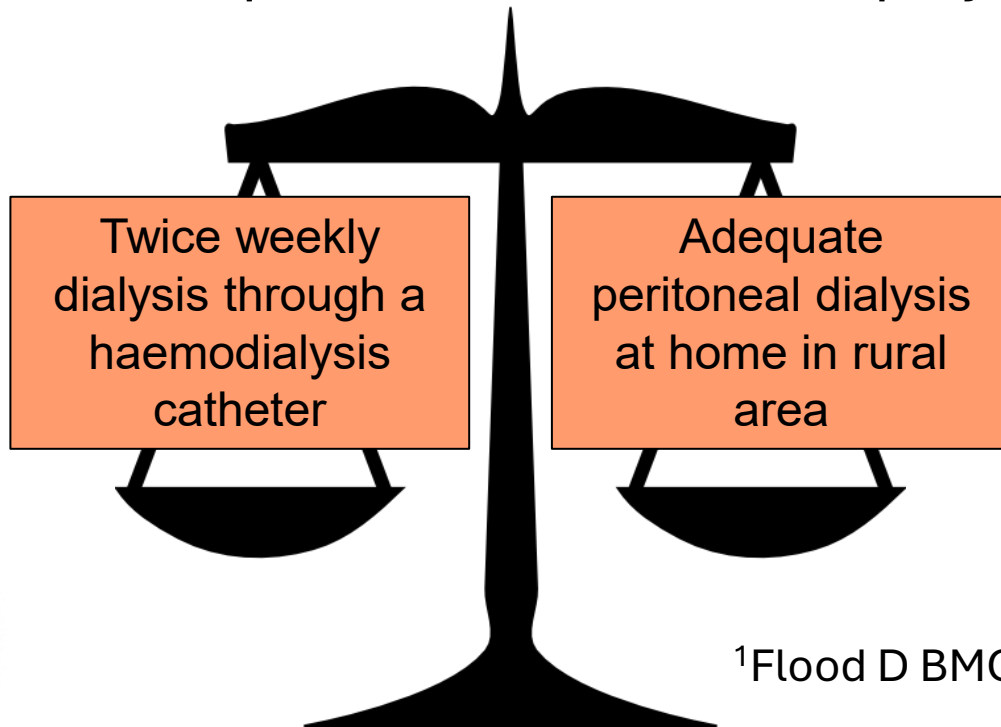


GKHA 2023, World Bank Report, KI Reports 2021



What is the alternative?

- Reduced frequency or adequacy ^{1,2}
- Temporary vascular access
- Poor water quality ³
- High out of pocket expenses incl transport
- Social upheaval and loss of employment



¹Flood D BMC Nephrol 2020, ²Htay H AJKD 2021, ³Cullis B Kidney Int 2024

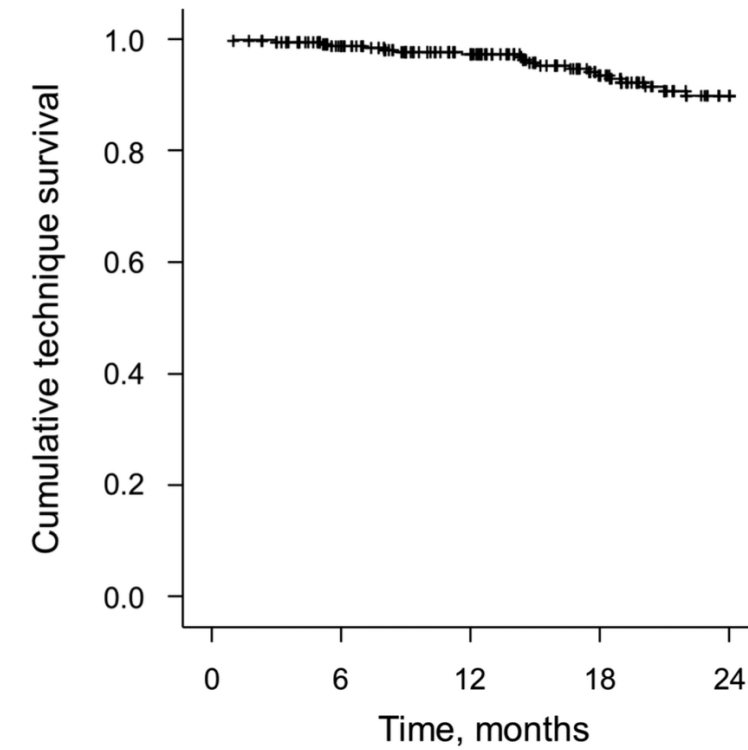
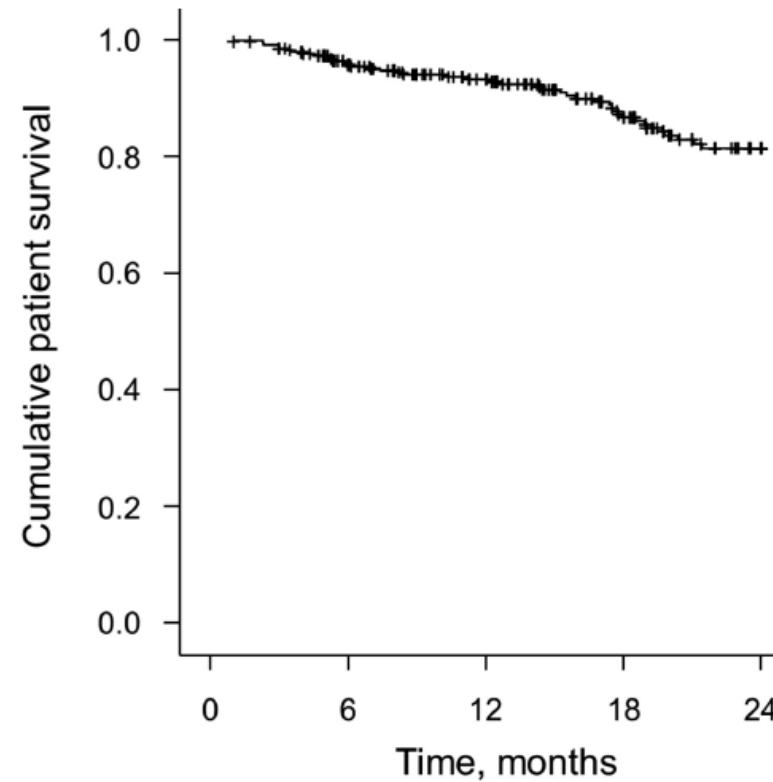
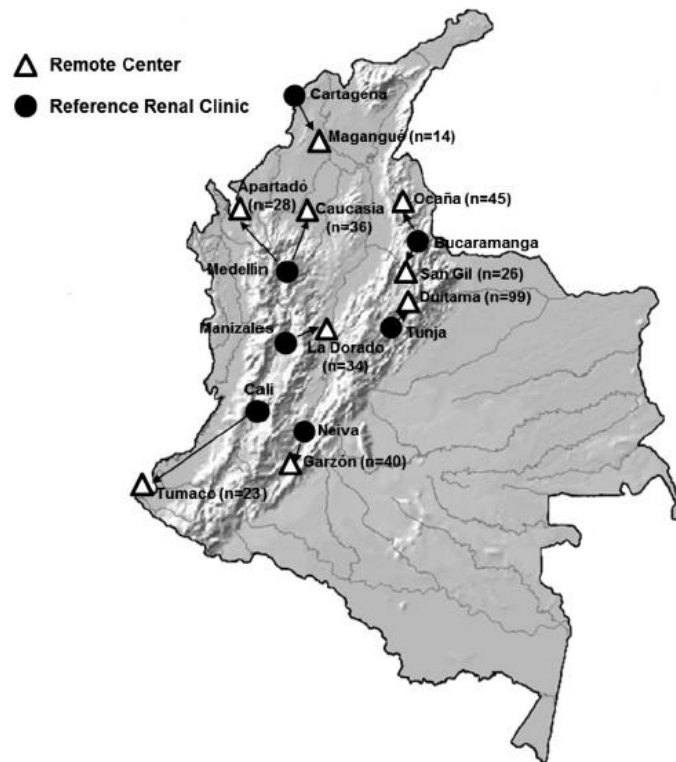


Is PD an option?



OUTCOMES OF A PERITONEAL DIALYSIS PROGRAM IN REMOTE COMMUNITIES WITHIN COLOMBIA

Mauricio Sanabria,¹ Martha Devia,¹ Gilma Hernández,² Kindar Astudillo,¹ Carlos Trillos,²
Mauricio Uribe,¹⁻³ Catalina Latorre,² Astrid Bernal,¹ and Angela Rivera,³
on behalf of the local investigators in the study



Strategies to promote PD uptake

- Patient related factors
 - Enhanced education and healthcare worker support
- Clinician related factors
 - Manpower investment, role shifting and education
 - Clinical team perception
 - PD Access teams/investment
- Fluid procurement and Distribution
- Policy development with bilateral collaboration



Support for the patient



Virtual home visits





HAND HYGIENE IN PERITONEAL DIALYSIS PATIENTS: A COMPARISON OF TWO TECHNIQUES








Ana Elizabeth Figueiredo,^{1,2} Soraia Lemos de Siqueira,² Carlos Eduardo Poli-de-Figueiredo,² and Domingos O. d'Avila²



Enhanced Training

- Virtual home visit before training to troubleshoot
- Ensuring training in home language
- Tailored to level of literacy
- Focus on flexibility and boundaries

Teaching peritoneal dialysis: A position paper for the International Society for Peritoneal Dialysis

Josephine SF Chow^{1,2} , Gillian Brunier³ , Ana E Figueiredo⁴ , Helen Hurst^{5,6} , Diana Perez Moran⁷ , Joanna Lee Neumann⁸, Rajnish Mehrotra⁹ , Lily Mushahar¹⁰, Trudi Fuge¹¹, Carla Maria Avesani¹², Ngar Yee CHOW¹³ and David W Johnson^{14,15,16} 

A Patient Navigation System to Minimize Barriers for Peritoneal Dialysis in Rural, Low-Resource Settings: Case Study From Guatemala



Tackling the Fallout From Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown Etiology: Why We Need to Focus on Providing Peritoneal Dialysis in Rural, Low-Resource Settings



Nishanthe Nanayakkara¹, A.W.M. Wazil¹, Lishanthe Gunerathne², Sewmini Dickowita¹, Robert Rope³, Charaka Ratnayake¹, Anjali Saxena^{3,4} and Shuchi Anand³

Leverage charitable support



Original Article

An African community-based chronic ambulatory peritoneal dialysis programme

Ivor J. Katz, Lana Sofianou and Mark Hopley

Division of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital Renal Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Soweto, South Africa

No relationship of peritonitis to housing or education level
Peritonitis rate – 1:27 months

Nephrology
Dialysis
Transplantation

Table 2. Housing conditions, education, and employment

Category	Type	Per cent (%)
Housing conditions	Brick	63
	Shack	19
	Flat	5
	Room	8
	Other	5
Level of education	Primary	25
	Secondary	62
	Tertiary	8
	Unknown	5
Employment	Unemployed	49
	Employed	43
	Students	8

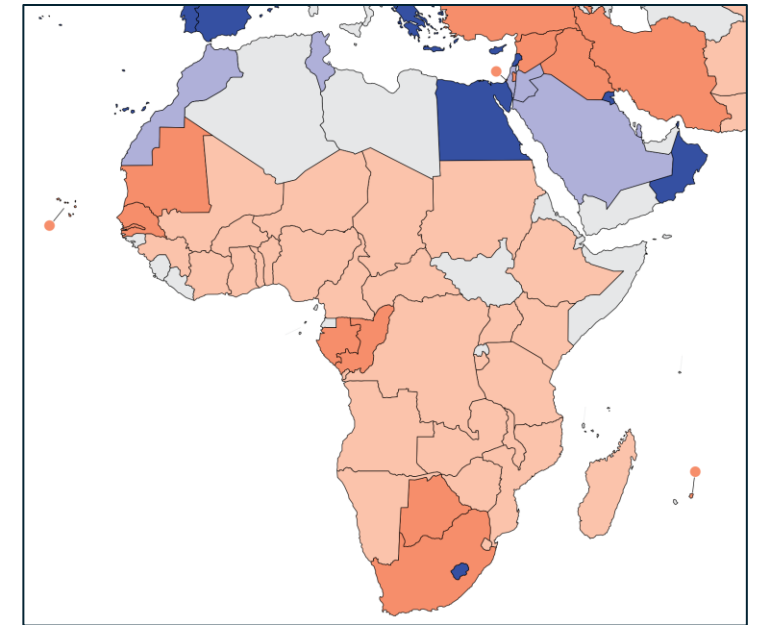


Clinician Related Factors



Nephrologists

- Nephrologists are often migratory and scarce in many countries
- Dialysis patients often treated by non-nephrologist physicians
- PD not incorporated in the curriculum for postgraduate training



Nephrologists PMP

<1.8 pmp 1.8–11.7 pmp 11.8–24.7 pmp ≥24.8 pmp Data not reported



Solution:

- Incorporation of PD training in the curriculum – IHDC Manifesto
- ISPD/ISN/IPNA fellowships
- Short term fellowship training for non-nephrologist physicians
- Guidelines and protocols
- Acute PD as a launch platform

Role shifting

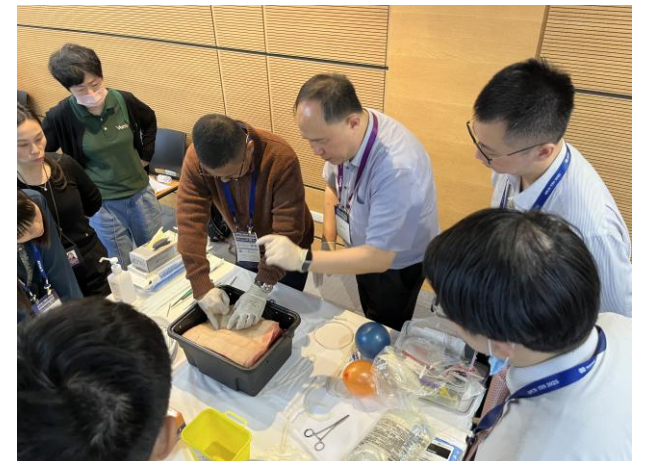
- **Nurse led PD programs**
- **Hub and spoke models**



Directrices de la ISPD para la diálisis peritoneal en la lesión renal aguda: actualización de 2020 (adultos)

Brett Cullis, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8909-686X>^{1,2}, Abdullah Al-Hwiesh <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5494-1963>⁽³⁾, Kajiru Kilonzo⁽⁴⁾, Mignon McCulloch <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2876-4785>⁽²⁾, Abdou Niang⁵, Peter Nourse <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5456-4456>², Watanyu Parapiboon <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8758-7382>⁶⁸, Daniela Ponce <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6178-6938>⁷, y Fredric O Finkelstein <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3086-3977>





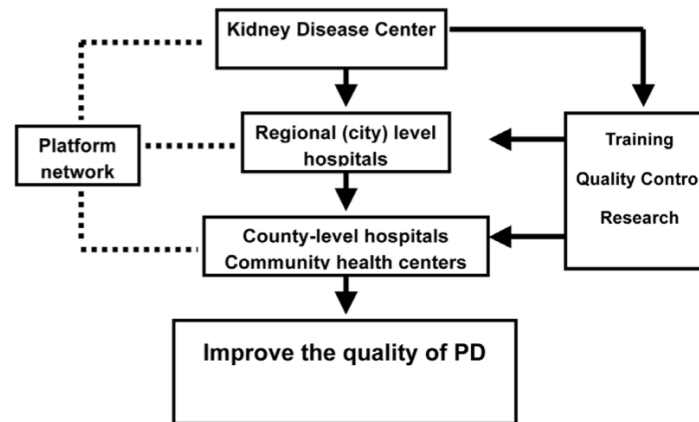
Nurse Led PD programs

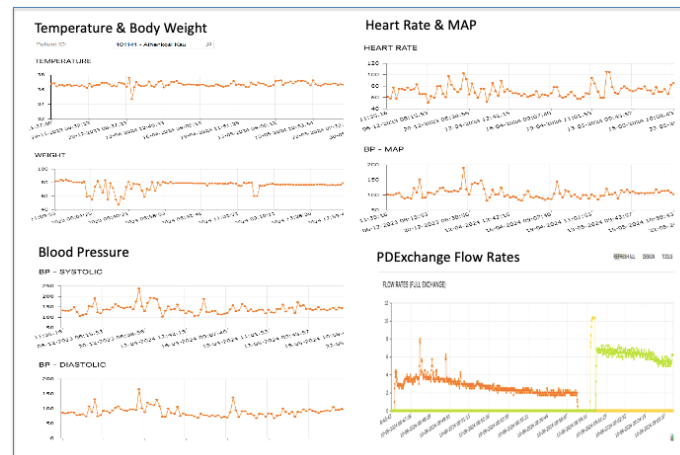
- PD is ideally suited to management by advanced nurse practitioners with indirect supervision and protocolization
- ANP have demonstrated clear benefits managing patients with CKD
- Limited written evidence in PD
- Local experience – PD nurse run program, 95 patients, 1 year – peritonitis rate 0.47 episode per year.



Hub and Spoke Model

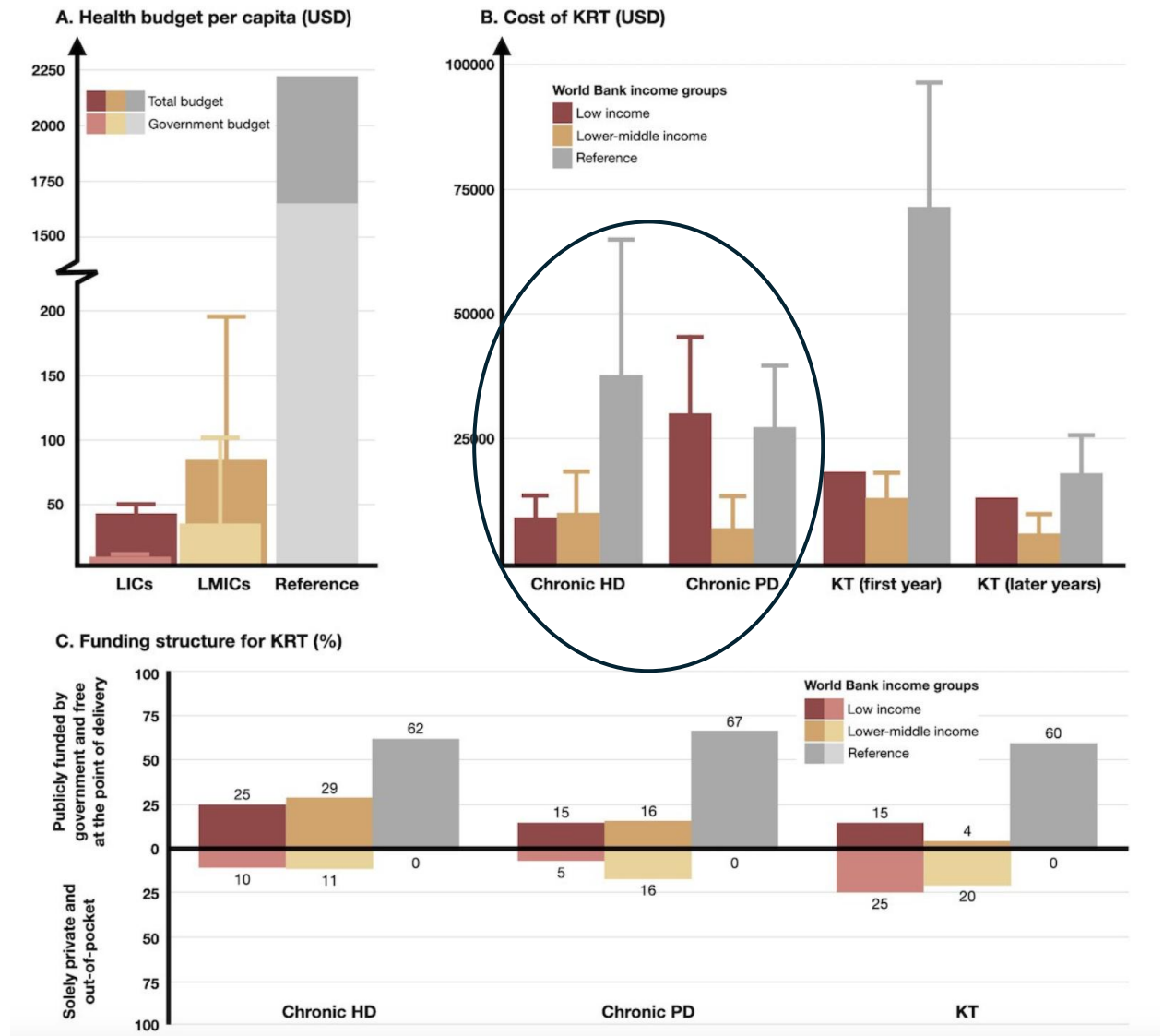
- Central hospital responsible for PD access, training, troubleshooting and transplant workup
- Peripheral hospitals/PD centres managed by non-nephrologists or nurses trained for 3 months in central hospital.
 - Monthly visits and prescribing
 - Mild peritonitis
 - Catheter complications
- Preferably shared records





Costs of PD

- High cost of importing fluid
- Corruption
- “Middle-man” scenario



Solution: Costs of PD

- Engage with health ministry
- Build an economy of scale (PD first)
- Nurse:Patient Ratio significantly lower with PD
- Local production of PD fluid is not necessarily the answer
- Reminder of the costs of inadequate HD

Inadequate dialysis – recurrent admissions for fluid overload or sepsis

Temporary vascular access – bacteraemia and central vein occlusion

Poor quality consumables- wastage and morbidity

Inadequate training of nurses in PD – increased peritonitis rates

Poor dialysis water quality – chronic inflammation and high use of Erythropoietin Stimulating Agents (ESA's)





Cost-effectiveness and budget impact analysis of peritoneal dialysis and haemodialysis in South Africa

Evelyn Thsehla^{1*}, Micheal Kofi Boachie¹ and Susan Goldstein¹

Figure 11. Health Technology Assessment for dialysis for patients with kidney failure in Indonesia

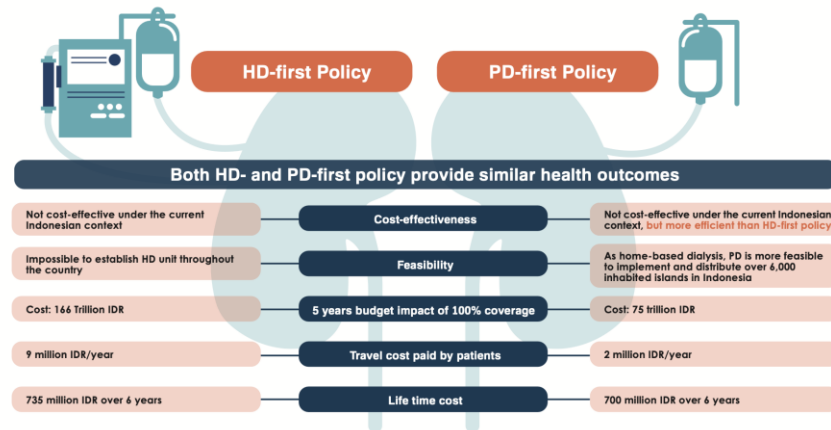


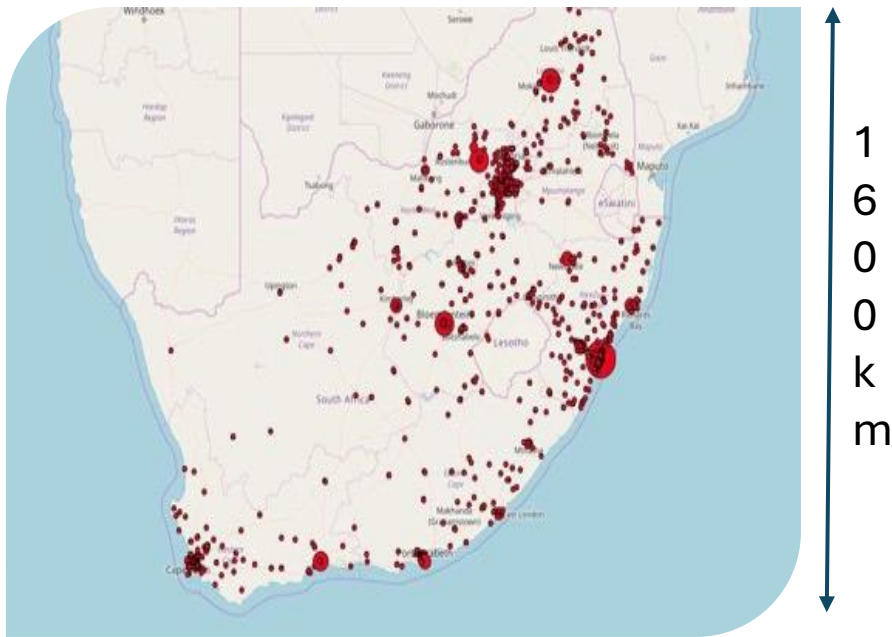
Table 3 Budget impact

Year	88% HD and 12% PD	70% HD and 30% PD	HD only	PD only	50% HD and 50% PD
1	4 544 659 926	4 355 173 124,21	4 670 984 460	3 618 280 008	4 144 632 234
2	4 839 927 666	4 602 946 120,01	4 997 915 363	3 681 351 219	4 339 633 291
3	5 129 621 138	4 845 380 786,58	5 319 114 706	3 740 001 642	4 529 558 174
4	5 413 865 949	5 082 640 420,15	5 634 682 969	3 794 541 140	4 714 612 054
5	5 194 147 912	4 872 221 201,83	5 408 765 718	3 620 283 997	4 486 884 014
Total	25 122 222 591	23 758 361 652,79	26 031 463 216	18 454 458 006	22 215 319 768



Fluid Distribution

- Needs to form part of the supply of fluids or be built into the funding model
- Geolocation for fluid deliveries has simplified this significantly



Advocacy

1

Team based approach

2

Lobby with patient groups

3

Target import tariffs, middlemen and central procurement

4

Produce roadmaps to policy makers

5

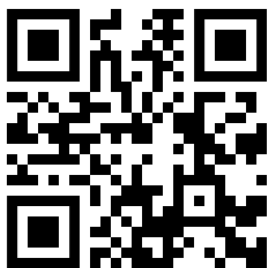
Focus on PD as a modality not a consumable



30 September – 3 October 2026
ISPD 2026 CONGRESS
Cape Town International Convention Centre (CTICC)
Cape Town, South Africa



In conjunction with the South African Renal Congress



www.ispd2026.org.za