Hemodiafiltration to Address Unmet Medical Needs
ESKD Patients

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Abstract
Hemodiafiltration combines diffusive and convective solute removal in a single therapy by ultrafiltering 20% or more of the blood volume processed using a high-flux hemodialyzer and maintaining fluid balance by infusing sterile nonpyrogenic replacement fluid directly into the patient’s blood. In online hemodiafiltration, the large volumes of replacement fluid required are obtained by online filtration of standard dialysate through a series of bacteria- and endotoxin-retaining filters. Currently available systems for online hemodiafiltration are on the basis of conventional dialysis machines with added features to safely prepare and infuse replacement fluid and closely control fluid balance. Hemodiafiltration provides greater removal of higher molecular weight uremic retention solutes than conventional high-flux hemodialysis, and recently completed randomized, controlled clinical trials suggest better patient survival with online hemodiafiltration compared with standard high-flux hemodialysis when a high convection volume is delivered. Hemodiafiltration is also associated with improvements in other clinical outcomes, such as a reduction in intradialytic hypotension, and it is now used routinely to treat >100,000 patients, mainly in Europe and Japan.

Introduction
The Kidney Health Initiative (KHI) is a public–private partnership between the American Society of Nephrology, the US Food and Drug Administration, and over 75 other organizations that was formed to promote introduction of new therapies for treating kidney-related problems in the United States (1). As part of that effort, the KHI established a workgroup to examine pathways for the approval of therapies already marketed in Europe and Canada. One such therapy is hemodiafiltration (HDF). This review examines the technical requirements for performing HDF, the prescription of HDF, and the clinical evidence that HDF might provide benefits beyond those obtained with conventional hemodialysis (HD). Regulatory barriers to implementing HDF in the United States are covered elsewhere (2).

HDF was conceived in the 1980s to address the limited middle molecule clearances associated with low-flux HD and the limited small molecule clearance provided by hemofiltration. Solute removal in HD occurs by diffusion, and because diffusion coefficients decrease rapidly with increasing molecular size (3), removal of larger uremic toxins is modest in HD. In contrast, because solute removal in hemofiltration occurs by convection, small solute removal in hemofiltration is modest, because it cannot exceed the ultrafiltration rate. Hemofiltration provides higher clearances of larger solutes than HD, however, because sieving coefficients, which together with ultrafiltration, determine convective clearance, decrease only gradually with increasing molecular size (4). By combining diffusion and convection in the same high-flux hemodialyzer, HDF provides both the high diffusive clearance of small molecules obtained in HD and the superior removal of larger molecules obtained with hemofiltration.

Online HDF uses a high-flux hemodialyzer with a membrane having an ultrafiltration coefficient >20 ml/h per 1 mm Hg per 1 m² and a sieving coefficient for β2-microglobulin of >0.6 to deliver a convection volume of at least 20% of the total blood volume processed, and it maintains fluid balance by infusing a sterile, nonpyrogenic fluid into the patient’s blood (5).

HDF has been postulated to improve removal of middle molecular weight uremic toxins (6,7), reduce intradialytic hypotension (8), and reduce dialysis-related pathology, such as amyloidosis and accelerated atherosclerosis (9–11). HDF was used to routinely treat 70,000 patients in Europe in 2011 (12) and >30,000 patients in Japan in 2013 (13).

Technical Requirements for HDF
HDF Machines
After initially using prepackaged bags of substitution fluid, it became clear that online preparation was the only practical means of implementing HDF as a routine therapy (14). Online preparation of substitution fluid is made possible by adding three components to conventional HD machines: (1) a pump for delivering substitution fluid, (2) a series of specifically qualified sterilizing ultrafilters to produce sterile substitution fluid from dialysate, and (3) a system for controlling fluid exchange to achieve the desired convection volume and net fluid removal.

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As in standard dialysis machines, HDF machines prepare dialysate from dialysis water and concentrates. That dialysate is then subjected to a process capable of producing sterile, nonpyrogenic substitution fluid for immediate infusion into the blood. Current HDF machines use a series of ultrafilters for this purpose (Figure 1). The sterilizing ultrafilters are incorporated in the dialysate pathway, disinfected with the machine, and replaced periodically according to the manufacturer’s instructions to ensure their ability to sterilize and remove endotoxin is sustained.

Performance of the sterilizing ultrafilters is validated by the machine manufacturer in accordance with applicable regulations to produce a solution free from microorganisms for their stated operating lifetime, including all foreseen disinfection cycles. Typically, filters are qualified to provide a Sterility Assurance Level of $10^{-6}$ (that is, a six-log reduction in the number of incoming bacteria in a challenge test using selected bacterial strains and defined exposure times) (15). HDF systems should include a mechanism for ensuring ultrafilter integrity before each treatment, such as a pressure holding test or bubble test performed automatically as the machine is prepared for use. Alternatively, safety can be secured by including a single-use ultrafilter in the disposable substitution fluid infusion tubing.

HDF machines include an infusion pump that can infuse substitution fluid into the blood at different points in the extracorporeal circuit, including the venous line (postdilution), the arterial line (predilution), and the blood compartment of the dialyzer (mid-dilution). These machines can achieve fluid balance with a precision of ±100 ml irrespective of the convection volume. Achieving the desired convection volume can be facilitated by using automated ultrafiltration control systems (16,17), which ensure a maximal tolerable filtration fraction regardless of the blood flow and targeted convection volume (17,18).

The safety of online production of substitution fluid for HDF has been shown in large clinical studies (19).

Dialysis Fluid Preparation

Dialysate used for online HDF must consistently meet stringent quality standards, because that fluid is used to prepare a large amount of substitution fluid (20). Practices used for water treatment and dialysate preparation must be sufficient to ensure that fluids entering the HDF machine routinely meet the quality requirements for which the online HDF system has been validated (2,21).

Prescription of HDF

Treatment Prescription

The treatment schedule for HDF (treatments per week and treatment time) does not need to be different from that of standard HD. HDF is not intended as a means of shortening treatment time, but rather, it is a way to enhance solute removal within currently prescribed treatment times. The composition of the dialysate, including use of citrate-containing dialysate (22), does not need to be different between HDF and HD. However, HDF can differ from HD with respect to dialyzer, blood and dialysate flow rates, administration of anticoagulant if low molecular weight heparin is used (23), and convection and substitution fluid volumes. The main features of the HDF prescription are summarized in Table 1.

![Figure 1. Dialysate and substitution fluid are prepared using a purification cascade comprising reverse osmosis and two sterilizing ultrafilters. The high-flux dialyzer with polysulfone membranes acts as an additional endotoxin adsorber and provides additional microbial safety.](image-url)
Hemodialyzers

In addition to selecting a hemodialyzer with membrane permeability characteristics that allow the benefits of combining diffusion and convection to be realized, hemodialyzer geometry and hollow fiber internal diameter should also be considered. Hemodialyzers favoring internal filtration (ultrafiltration and backfiltration) due to high internal blood flow resistance (e.g., reduced internal diameter and increased fiber length) and reduced fiber wall thickness are preferred for HD (24), whereas hemodialyzers with low internal blood flow resistance (e.g., slightly larger fiber internal diameter) are preferred for HDF to maximize the filtration fraction (25).

Blood and Dialysate Flows

The effective blood flow rate and treatment time are critical to achieving the prescribed convection volume. Blood volume processed per session represents the limiting factor for overall solute clearances. The ultrafiltration rate is limited to 25%–30% of the blood flow rate. Higher filtration fractions lead to excessive hematocrits in the dialyzer, resulting in high pressures, membrane fouling, increased albumin loss, and risk of clotting. Shear rate and shear stress per hollow fiber are critical factors for limiting the secondary protein layer that forms during forced ultrafiltration and that compromises both hydraulic and solute permeability of the membrane. To maintain an adequate shear rate and best use the effective membrane area of the hemodialyzer, the blood flow should be >200 ml/min per 1 m².

In online HDF machines, the dialysate is divided into two streams—one flows through the dialysate compartment and allows solute removal by diffusion as in HD, whereas the other is infused into the patient’s blood (post- or predilution) as substitution fluid necessary for the convection volume associated with HDF (Figure 1). Overall dialysate production can be increased to compensate for the substitution fluid to preserve small molecule removal.

Substitution Fluid Flow

Prescription of HDF includes specification of the substitution fluid flow rate and treatment time to achieve the targeted convection volume. HDF sessions may be performed in manual or automatic control mode. In manual mode, substitution fluid flow and weight loss are set by the user. Substitution fluid flow is then kept constant at the expense of a steadily increasing transmembrane pressure. If the transmembrane pressure becomes too high, the substitution fluid flow is reduced to keep transmembrane pressure within a safe range at the expense of a reduced convection volume. In automatic mode, ultrafiltration flow is maximized and kept on a plateau by the HDF machine acting in an ultrafiltration-controlled mode (16,17).

Substitution Mode

Fluid can be infused at different points in the blood circuit (Figure 2). Postdilution is the reference method. It provides the highest solute clearances for the lowest convection volume, and it is more cost effective. Predilution, mid-dilution, and mixed dilution can be used when the desired convection volume cannot be achieved in postdilution (26,27). Mid-dilution allows substitution fluid to be introduced directly into the dialyzer at the midpoint of the blood pathway, thus combining elements of both postdilution and predilution. Mixed dilution introduces substitution fluid both pre- and postdilayer. The ratio of predilution to postdilution is adjusted automatically by the machine to maintain transmembrane pressure in the range of 150–300 mm Hg. These alternatives to postdilution are useful for increasing convective volume when facing a low extracorporeal blood flow or unfavorable hemorheologic

| Table 1. Summary of the treatment prescription for hemodiafiltration |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| **Parameter**             | **Target Range**                 |
| Hemodialyzer              |                                    |
| Membrane                 | High flux, 1.6–2.2 m²              |
| Fiber internal diameter   | ≥200 µm                           |
| Ultrafiltration coefficient| >20 ml/h per 1 mm Hg per 1 m²     |
| Sieving coefficient       | >0.6 for β2-Microglobulin; <0.001 for albumin |
| Vascular access           |                                    |
| AVF or AVG; tunneled central venous catheter | Needles, 14–15 g                  |
| Blood flow rate           |                                    |
| Dialysate flow rate       |                                    |
| Total (including substitution solution) | 600–1000 ml/min                  |
| Dialyzer                  | 500–600 ml/min                    |
| Convection volume         |                                    |
| Postdilution              | 23 L per treatment or 26 L/1.73 m² |
| Predilution               | 46 L per treatment or 52 L/1.73 m²|
| Mid-dilution or mixed dilution | 35 L per treatment or 40 L/1.73 m²|
| Ultrafiltration control   |                                    |
| Manual                    | TMP<400 mm Hg, filtration fraction <0.25 |
| Automated                 | TMP=105–300 mm Hg                  |
| Anticoagulation           |                                    |
| Unfractionated heparin    | No dose adjustment                 |
| Low molecular weight heparin | Dose and injection site adjustment |
| Dialysate composition     | Adjusted according to patient need and convection volume |

AVF, arteriovenous fistula; AVG, arteriovenous graft; TMP, transmembrane pressure.
conditions (high hematocrit, high protein concentration, or high viscosity).

All alternatives to postdilution involve dilution of solute concentrations in the blood reaching the hemodialyzer, leading to a reduction in solute clearances. To match the performance of postdilution HDF, that dilution should be compensated for by an additional convection volume, which translates to increasing the substitution fluid volume by a correction factor of two in predilution and close to 1.5 with mid-dilution and mixed dilution (5).

### Convection Volume
The convection volume achieved per session is the sum of the substitution fluid volume and the net ultrafiltration volume required to correct the patient’s interdialytic weight gain, and it should be >20% of the total blood volume processed.

The optimal convection volume for improving patient outcomes needs further evaluation. Retrospective and prospective trials with postdilution HDF suggest that outcome depends on convection volume (28) (Figure 3), with analysis of pooled data from four randomized, controlled trials suggesting that only high-volume HDF (>66 L/wk) improves patient outcome (29). Moreover, convection volume might need to be scaled to patient anthropometric characteristics (30,31).

### Potential Benefits of HDF
#### Patient Outcomes
Several retrospective cohort studies suggested that HDF had beneficial effects on patient survival (Supplemental Table 1). For example, the Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS) suggested that patients treated with high-volume HDF (substitution fluid volume of 15–25 L per session) had a 35% lower mortality than those treated with low-flux HD. However, comparison of high-flux HD and low-volume HDF (<15 L per session) did not yield statistically significant results (32), and a more recent analysis of the DOPPS data failed to show that HDF was associated with a reduction in mortality (33).

Early results stimulated four European randomized, controlled trials, which are summarized in Tables 2 and

![Figure 2. Different modalities of hemodiafiltration (HDF) are defined by the route of substitution fluid administration.](image)

QBart, arterial blood line to dialyzer; QBven, venous blood line to patient; QDi, inlet dialysate flow; QDo, outlet dialysate flow; QUF, ultrafiltrate flow; QSubst, substitution fluid flow.

Figure 3. The results of a series of clinical trials suggest that patient survival depends on using a high convection volume. (A) Relative survival as a function of convection volume (L/week). (B) Relative survival as a function of convection volume normalized to body surface area (L/week per 1 m²). Reprinted from ref. 31, with permission.
The primary analysis of two studies (the Convective Transport (CONTRAST) Study and the Turkish study) failed to show beneficial effects on all-cause or cardiovascular mortality, although post hoc analyses of both studies showed beneficial effects in patients with high convection volumes (>22 L per session) (34,35). The fact that 50%–66% of patients enrolled in the CONTRAST Study did not achieve the targeted convection volume could be considered a weakness of that study (36). Subsequently, the CONTRAST Study investigators reported that, after implementation of a targeted policy and nurse training, >80% of patients could achieve the threshold convection volume of 22 L per treatment (37,38), suggesting that failure to achieve the target convection volume was not inherent to HDF but was related to its clinical implementation.

Primary analysis of the third study (the Estudio de Supervivencia de Hemodiafiltración On-Line (ESHOL) Study), which achieved a median convection volume of 22.9–23.9 L, showed that patients treated with HDF had a 30% lower risk of both all-cause and cardiovascular mortality than patients treated with high-flux HD. This study also found lower risk in patients on HDF of hypotensive episodes (28%), stroke (61%), and infection (55%) compared with in patients on HD (39).

The fourth study (the French Convective versus Hemodialysis in Elderly [FRENCHIE] Study) was performed in patients over 65 years old and focused on dialytic tolerance and patient-reported outcomes (40). The primary analysis showed that the proportion of patients experiencing at least one treatment-associated adverse event did not differ between HDF (84% of patients) and high-flux HD (85% of patients). Secondary analyses showed a significantly lower occurrence of intradialytic symptomatic hypotension and muscle cramps in the HDF-treated group, but no difference in health-related quality of life, morbidity, or mortality.

The magnitude of the convection volume that should be delivered remains a critical question. The CONTRAST Study was designed to deliver 24 L of convection volume for a 4-hour treatment, but it achieved a median volume of only 19.8 L (34). Post hoc analysis showed that survival was significantly higher in the tertile of patients treated with the highest convection volume: >21.95 L (34). In the Turkish study, a substitution fluid volume of at least 15 L was targeted, and a median substitution fluid volume of 17.2 L was achieved (35). Again, post hoc analysis indicated that convection volumes of >19.9 L (17.4 L substitution fluid volume +2.5 L net ultrafiltration) were associated with better survival (35). The results of the post hoc analyses from these two randomized, controlled trials were confirmed by post hoc analysis of the ESHOL Study, which showed that a convection volume exceeding 23.1 L per session was associated with better survival compared with that in patients treated with high-flux HD (39).

That a positive outcome might depend on convection volume is supported by results of secondary analyses of individual patient data pooled from the four European randomized, controlled trials (the CONTRAST Study, the Turkish study, the ESHOL Study, and the FRENCHIE Study) (29,30). The results of these analyses are presented in Table 4. In aggregate, after a median follow-up of 2.5 years, 769 of 2793 patients had died, with 292 of the deaths being cardiovascular. Patients on HDF were divided into

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Parameter</th>
<th>CONTRAST Study (34)</th>
<th>Turkish Study (35)</th>
<th>ESHOL Study (39)</th>
<th>FRENCHIE Study (40)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comparison</td>
<td>LF-HD (n=358) versus HDF (n=356)</td>
<td>HF-HD (n=391) versus HDF (n=391)</td>
<td>HF-HD (n=450) versus HDF (n=456)</td>
<td>HF-HD (n=191) versus HDF (n=190)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean follow-up, yr</td>
<td>3.04</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target convection volume</td>
<td>24 L per 4-h session</td>
<td>&gt;15 L per session + net UF</td>
<td>&gt;18 L per session + net UF</td>
<td>22.9–23.9 L per session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivered convection volume</td>
<td>20.7 L per session</td>
<td>17.2 L per session + net UF</td>
<td>22.9–23.9 L per session</td>
<td>21 L per session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary outcome</td>
<td>All-cause mortality</td>
<td>All-cause mortality + nonfatal cardiovascular events</td>
<td>All-cause mortality</td>
<td>Intradialytic tolerance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR for primary outcome [95% CI], HD=1.00</td>
<td>0.95 [0.75 to 1.20]</td>
<td>0.82 [0.59 to 1.16]</td>
<td>0.70 [0.53 to 0.92]</td>
<td>0.94 [0.51 to 1.76]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary outcomes</td>
<td>Fatal + nonfatal cardiovascular events (HR, 1.07; 95% CI, 0.83 to 1.39)</td>
<td>Cardiovascular and overall mortality (HR, 0.67; 95% CI, 0.44 to 1.02); infection-related mortality (HR, 0.45; 95% CI, 0.21 to 0.96)</td>
<td>Cardiovascular mortality (HR, 0.67; 95% CI, 0.44 to 1.02); infection-related mortality (HR, 0.45; 95% CI, 0.21 to 0.96)</td>
<td>All-cause mortality (HR, 0.83; 95% CI, 0.52 to 1.33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potential limitations</td>
<td>Failure to deliver target convection volume</td>
<td>Underpowered (lower than anticipated event rate)</td>
<td>Underpowered (lower than anticipated event rate)</td>
<td>Underpowered (recruitment target not met)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTRAST, Convective Transport; ESHOL, Estudio de Supervivencia de Hemodiafiltración On-Line; FRENCHIE, French Convective versus Hemodialysis in Elderly; LF-HD, low-flux hemodialysis; HDF, hemodiafiltration; HF-HD, high-flux hemodialysis; UF, ultrafiltration; HR, hazard ratio; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; HD, hemodialysis.
tertiles on the basis of delivered convection volume and all-cause and cardiovascular mortality compared with those on HD using hazard ratios calculated using Cox proportional hazard regression models (29,30). In the first analysis, HDF was associated with a reduction in relative risk of mortality for patients in the highest tertile of convection volume, although results varied depending on how convection volume was standardized to body size (30). The relative risk of all-cause mortality in the tertile receiving the highest convection volumes was reduced when the convection volume was not standardized or was standardized to body surface area or total body water (hazard ratios of 0.66 [95% confidence interval, 0.52 to 0.83], 0.71 [95% confidence interval, 0.57 to 0.90], and 0.71 [95% confidence interval, 0.57 to 0.89], respectively); however, no reduction was found for standardization to body weight or body mass index. These results were confirmed in a second analysis, where online HDF was shown to reduce the relative risk of all-cause mortality by 14% and cardiovascular mortality by 23% compared with HD (29). There was no evidence for a differential effect in predetermined subgroups, and again, the greatest benefit was for patients receiving the highest delivered convection volume (>23 L or 26 L/1.73 m² body surface area per treatment).

Meta-analyses and/or systematic reviews comparing HDF with standard HD have reported conflicting results (41–43). Unfortunately, some of these meta-analyses aggregated several different convection-based methods under the umbrella of “convective therapies” (i.e., hemofiltration, acetate-free biofiltration, and low-volume HDF).

### Enhanced Solute Removal and Other Clinical Benefits of HDF

HDF provides enhanced clearance of β2-microglobulin compared with HD (30%–40% higher with HDF than with high-flux HD) (6), and several large cohort studies indicate that the use of convective therapies has a beneficial effect on the development of β2-microglobulin amyloidosis, reducing the incidence of carpal tunnel syndrome and other related manifestations (9,10). This beneficial effect probably results from use of ultrapure fluids and biocompatible materials reducing inflammation combined with convective transport that enhances β2-microglobulin removal.

Whether HDF removes more phosphate than high-flux HD is unclear, with two studies on the basis of direct quantitation of dialysate phosphate yielding contradictory results. In one study, the mass of phosphate removed with postdilution HDF was 15%–20% greater than that with high-flux HD (44), whereas in the second study, no difference was found (45). Furthermore, in the CONTRAST Study, predialysis serum phosphate levels reduced by 6%, and the percentage of patients reaching target pretreatment serum phosphorus levels increased from 64% to 74% (46), whereas no difference was found in serum phosphate levels in the ESHOL Study and the Turkish study (35,39).

HDF provides higher clearances of other solutes, including complement factor D (a proinflammatory mediator), leptin (involved in loss of appetite), fibroblast growth factor 23 (implicated in metabolic bone disorders and vascular calcification), various cytokines, and circulating advanced glycation end products and advanced glycation end product precursors (6,47–49). Other prospective studies have shown HDF to be associated with lower levels of C-reactive protein and other sensitive biomarkers of inflammation (e.g., IL-6) and/or proinflammatory cells, such as CD14+ and CD16+ (50,51). The clinical relevance of these findings is currently unknown.

It remains unclear if HDF is of benefit in anemia management. Erythropoiesis-stimulating agent dose could be reduced in several clinical studies with HDF, the benefit being attributed to the combined effects of the higher removal of middle-sized uremic toxins (erythropoietic inhibitor substances) and use of higher-quality water and dialysate reducing inflammation (52,53). No effect on erythropoiesis-stimulating agent resistance was found in a preplanned secondary analysis of the CONTRAST Study data (54) and a recent meta-analysis combining various convective therapies (55), whereas a significant

### Table 3. Hazard ratios relative to hemodialysis for mortality as a function of convection volume from post hoc analysis of data from randomized, controlled trials of hemodiafiltration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convection Volume, L per Session</th>
<th>Hazard Ratio Relative to Hemodialysis [95% Confidence Interval]</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CONTRAST Study (34)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;18</td>
<td>0.80 [0.52 to 1.24]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–22</td>
<td>0.84 [0.54 to 1.29]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥22</td>
<td>0.61 [0.38 to 0.98]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish study (35)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18–20</td>
<td>1.10 [0.68 to 1.76]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥20.5</td>
<td>0.54 [0.33 to 0.88]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESHOL Study (39)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;23.1</td>
<td>0.90 [0.61 to 1.31]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.1–25.4</td>
<td>0.60 [0.39 to 0.90]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥25.4</td>
<td>0.55 [0.34 to 0.84]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRENCHIE Study (40)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19–23</td>
<td>0.83 [0.43 to 1.60]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>≥23</td>
<td>0.86 [0.46 to 1.63]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONTRAST, Convective Transport; ESHOL, Estudio de Supervivencia de Hemodiafiltración On-Line; FRENCHIE, French Convective versus Hemodialysis in Elderly.
decrease was observed in a large observational study for incident patients treated with erythropoietin who received a high convective volume (56).

A significant reduction in episodes of intradialytic hypotension in HDF compared with conventional HD has been observed in some (39,40,57) but not all (35) studies, and it has been ascribed to negative thermal balance due to infusion of relatively cool substitution fluid, a slightly positive sodium mass balance due to generation of hyponatremic ultrafiltrate secondary to the Gibbs–Donnan effect, and/or removal of mediators of vasodilation (58).

A recent prospective study showed that, compared with high-flux HD, high-dose HDF was associated with preservation of muscle mass, increased protein intake, and reduced inflammation, suggesting that HDF could help prevent protein-energy wasting (59).

Conclusion
Online HDF can no longer be considered an experimental treatment but has matured to an RRT used daily to sustain life in >70,000 patients in Europe (12) and 30,000 patients in Japan (13). The technology for the realization of online HDF has proven to be safe and sustainable.

Online HDF offers efficient removal of uremic retention solutes over a wide spectrum of molecular weights. Several short- and medium-term clinical studies have proven both its safety and efficacy. Recent randomized, controlled trials support the superiority of online HDF compared with standard HD when a high convection volume is delivered. Further clinical trials should examine both the superiority of HDF compared with high-flux HD and the optimal convective dose in different clinical settings.

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References


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