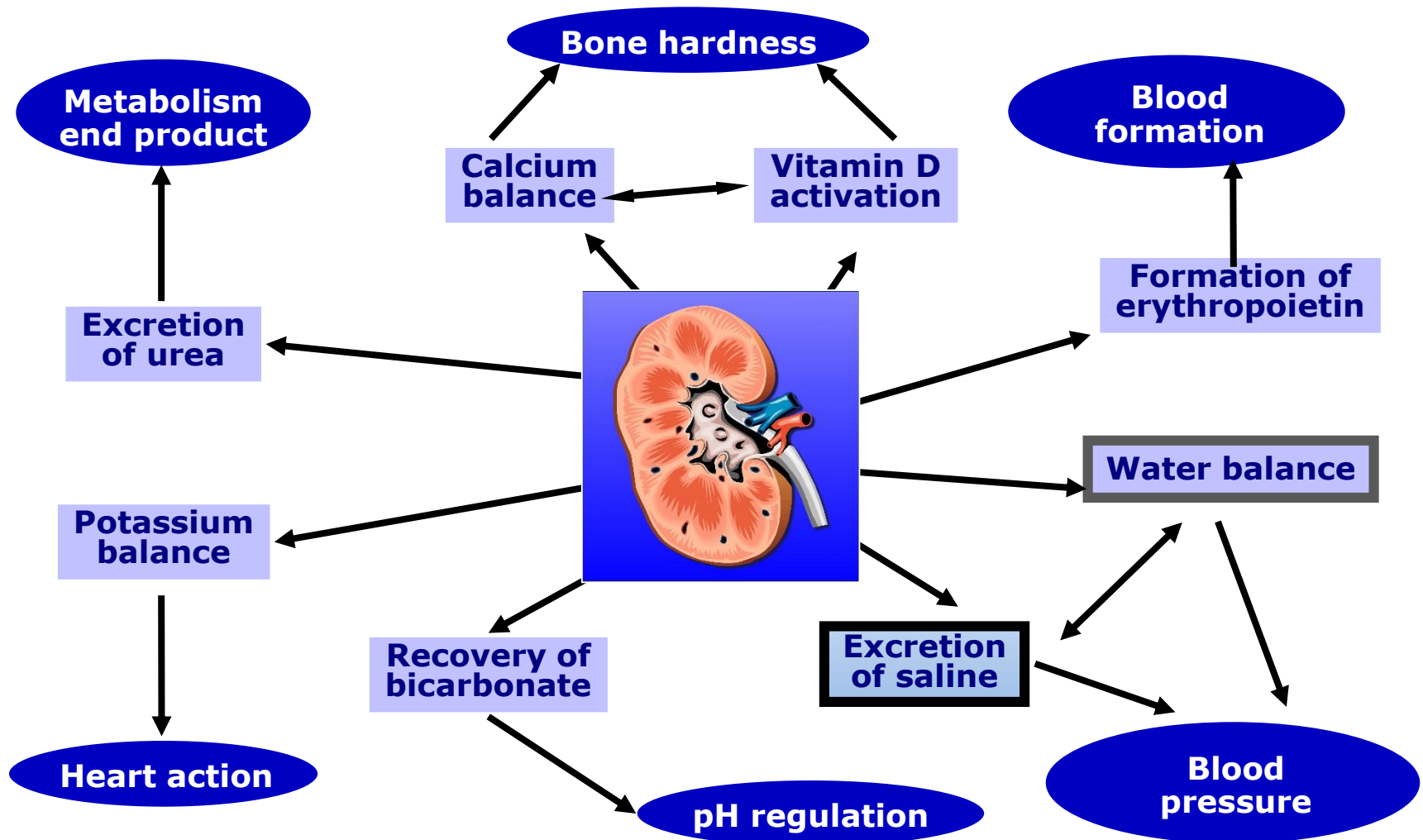


► 4008 | UF & Na Profiles

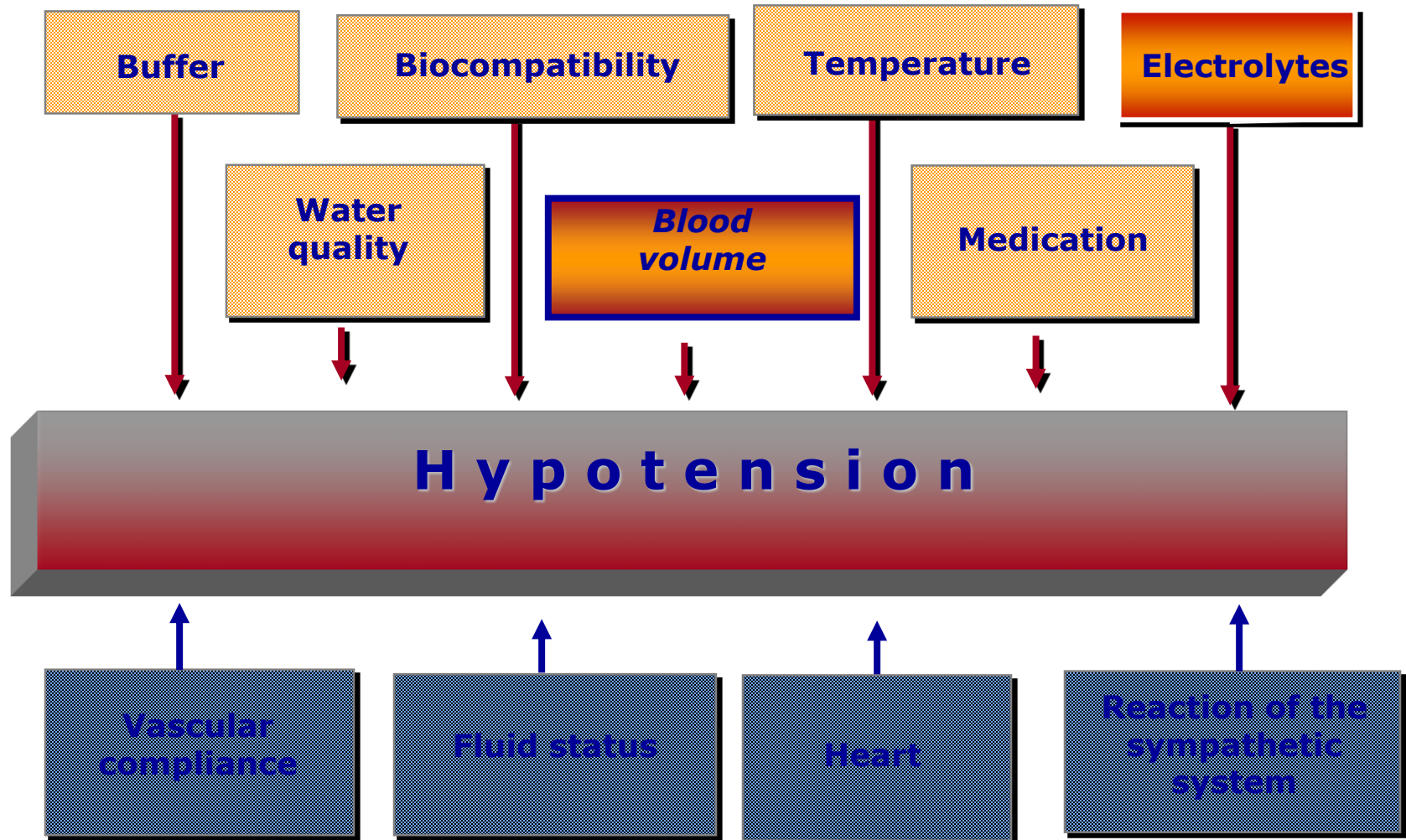
Ultrafiltration and Sodium Profiles

**A module in the overall design of
"physiological dialysis"**

Kidney functions

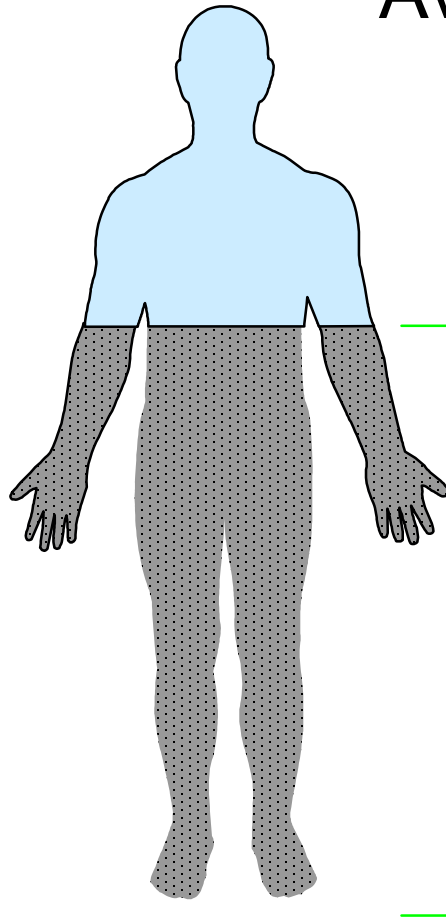


Causes of hypotension

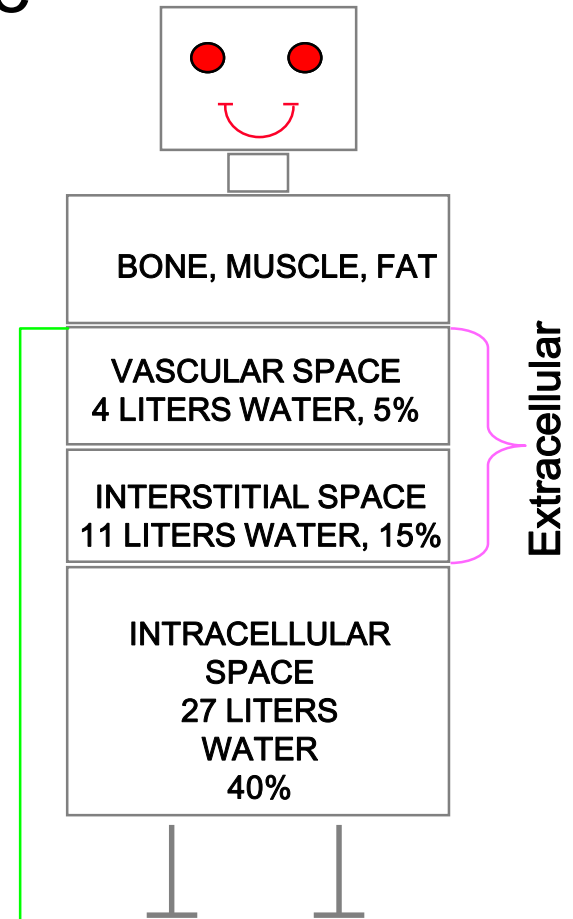


Fluid Spaces in the Body

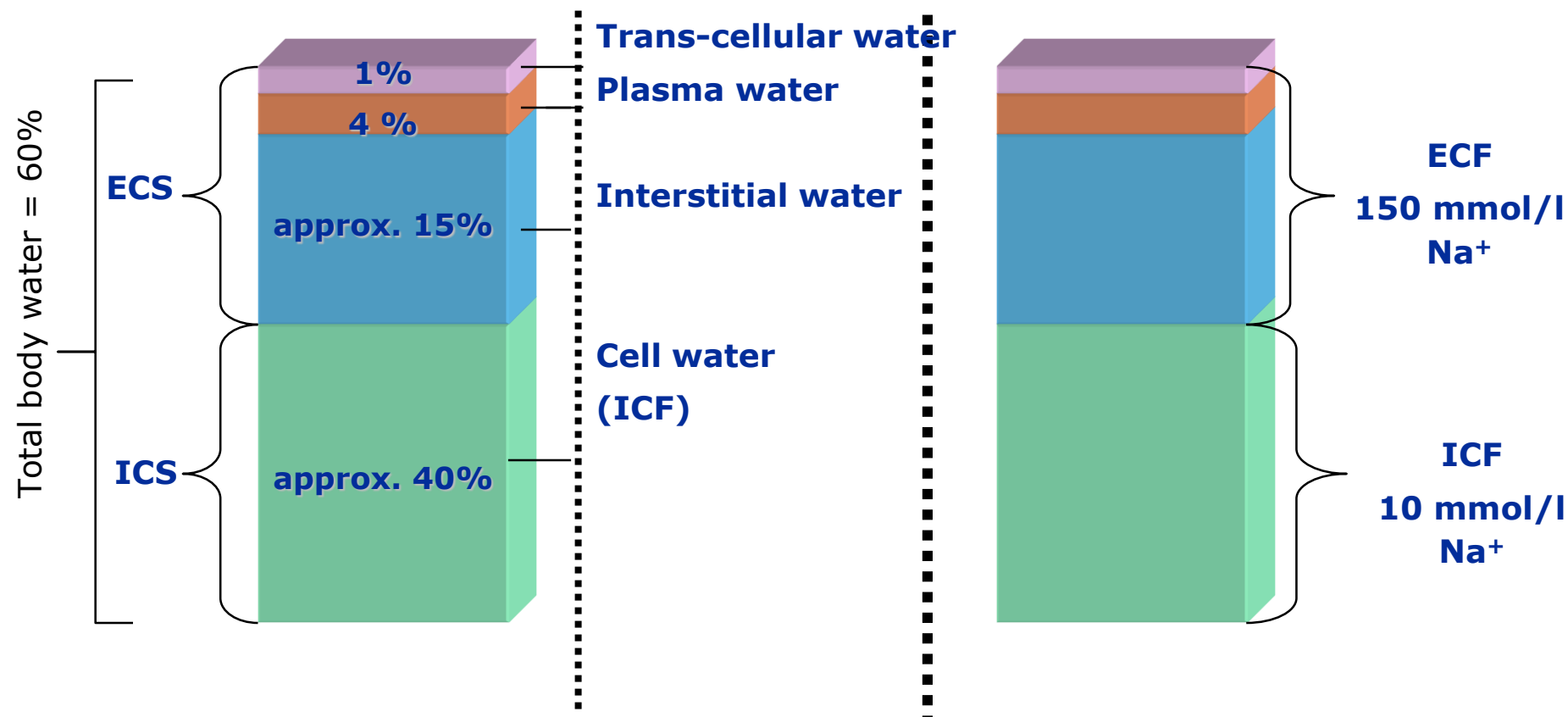
Average weight Male
70 kg



**60% of Total
Body Weight
is
42 liters
of
water**

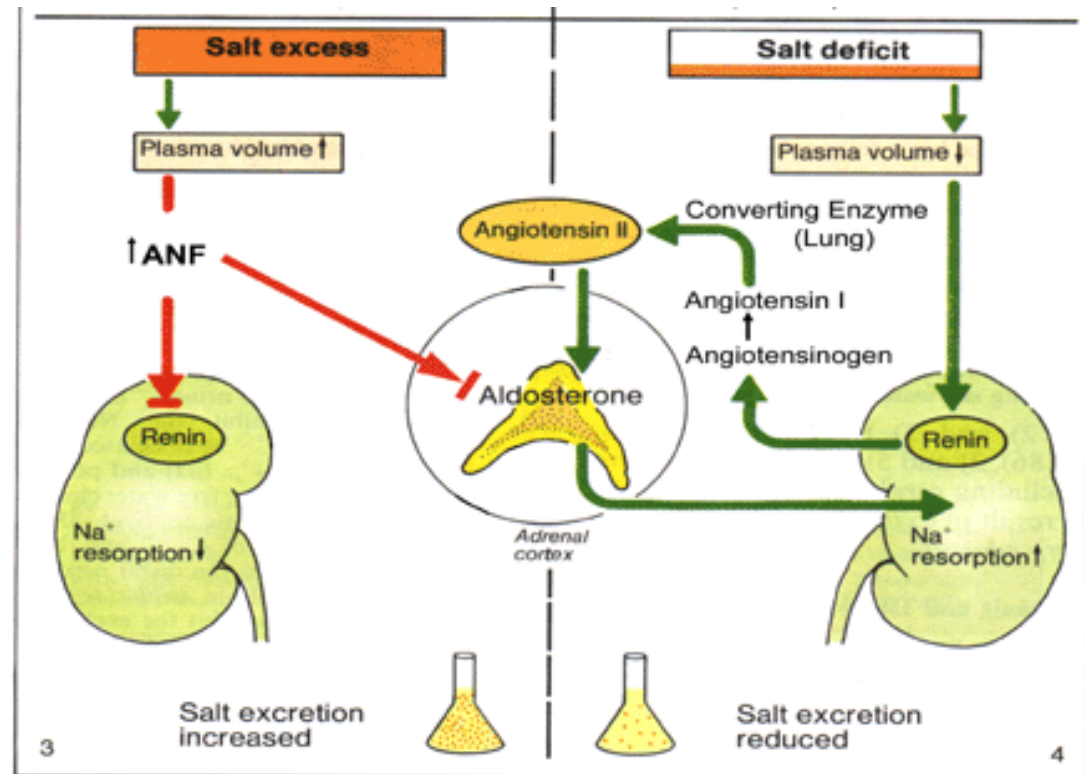


Distribution of water and sodium in the intra- and extracellular spaces



Sodium balance

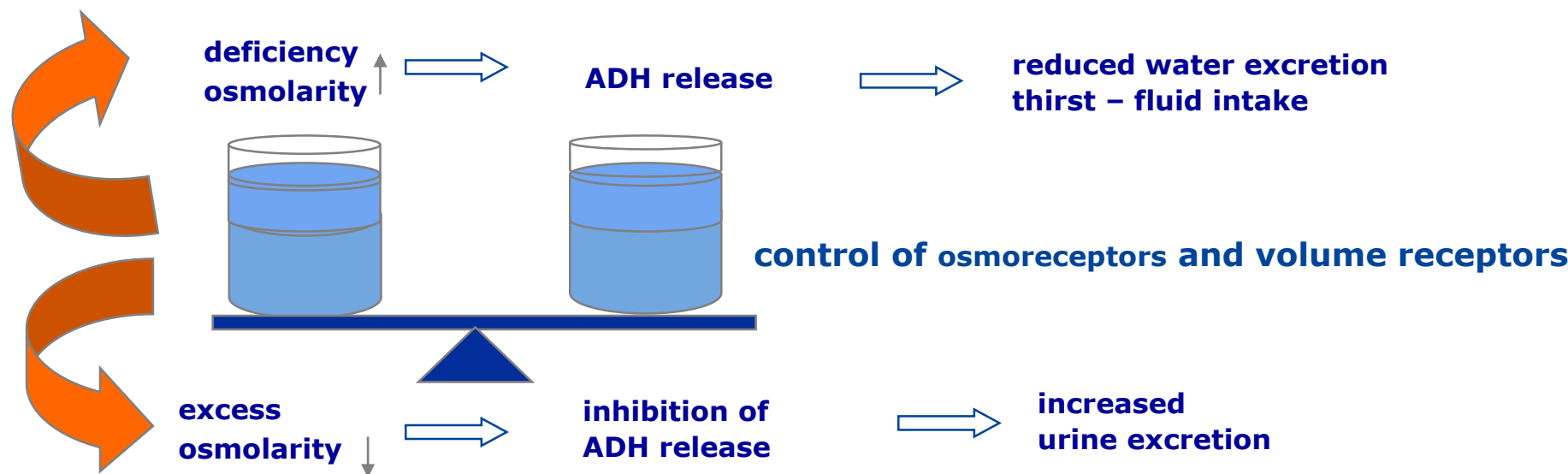
- Increased ADH release
- Expansion of heart atria
- Release of ANP
- Vasodilatation at the afferent vessel of the glomeruli
- GFR
 - ↑
- Na⁺ re-absorption inhibitor
- Increased Na⁺ excretion



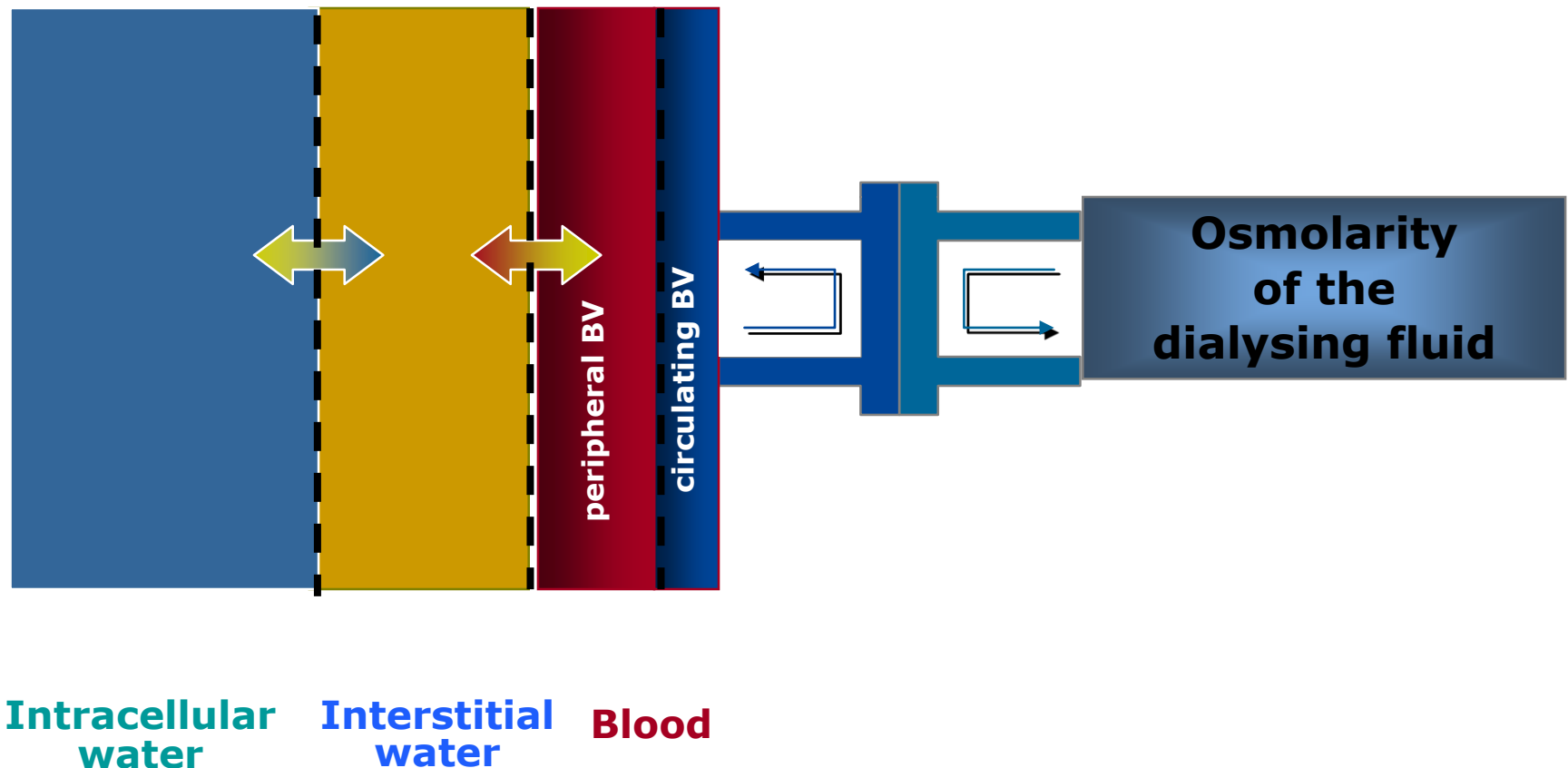
Water balance

INPUT approx. 2.5 L/d
 0.3 L oxidation water
 0.9 L through nutrition
 1.3 L through drinking

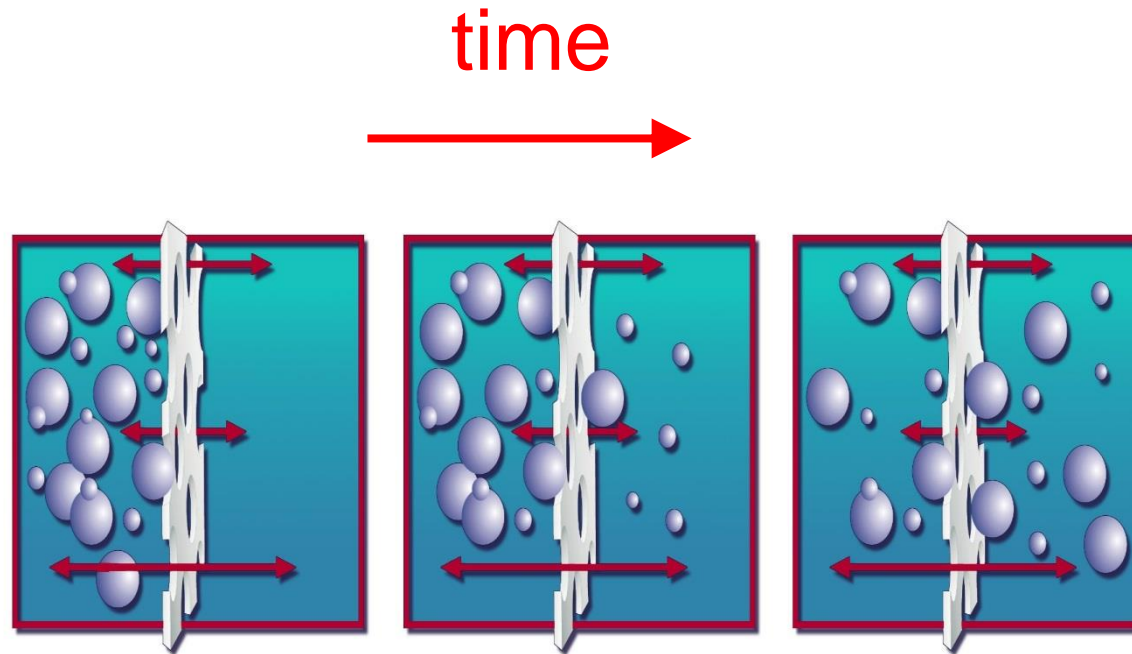
OUTPUT approx. 2.5 L/d
 0.1 L through stools
 0.9 L through breathing and skin
 1.5 L as urine



Electrolyte balance – diffusion



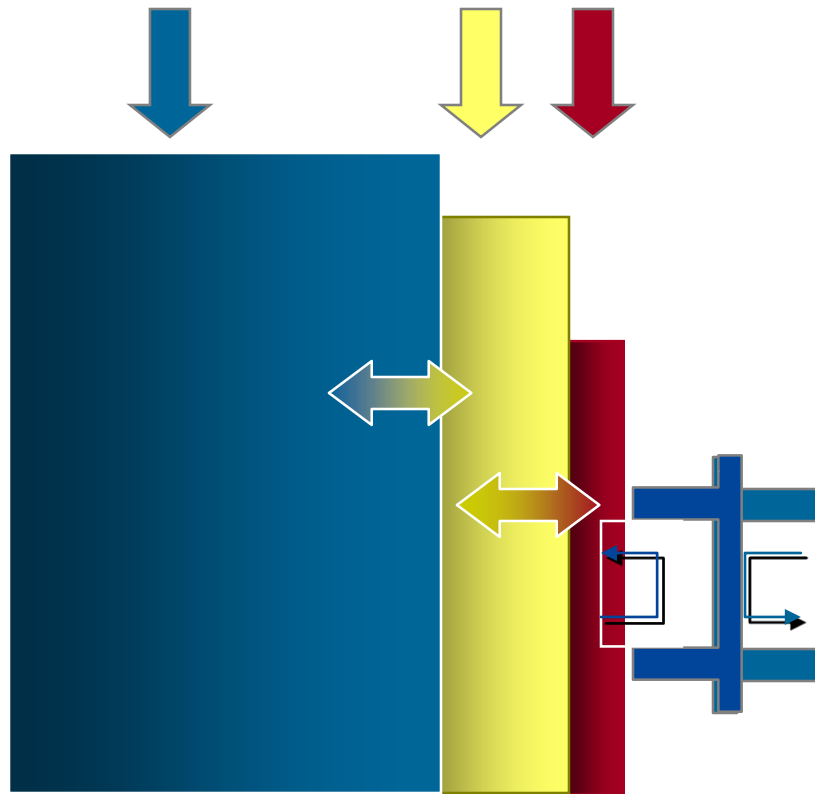
Diffusion



Diffusion: due to the random movement of all molecules (Brown's molecular movement)

REMARK: Diffusion is faster for smaller molecules!

Water balance – ultrafiltration



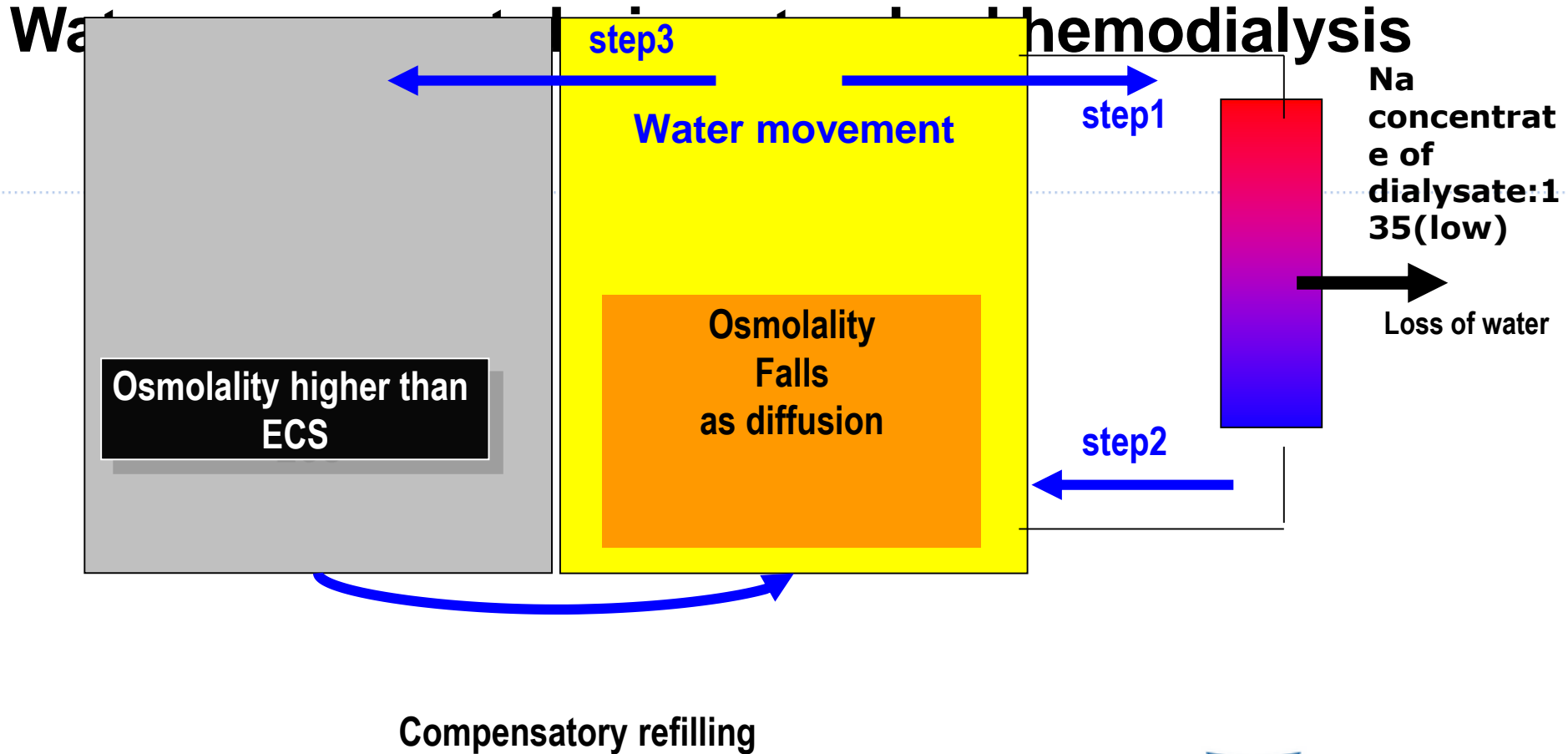
- Intracellular water
- Interstitial water
- Plasma volume

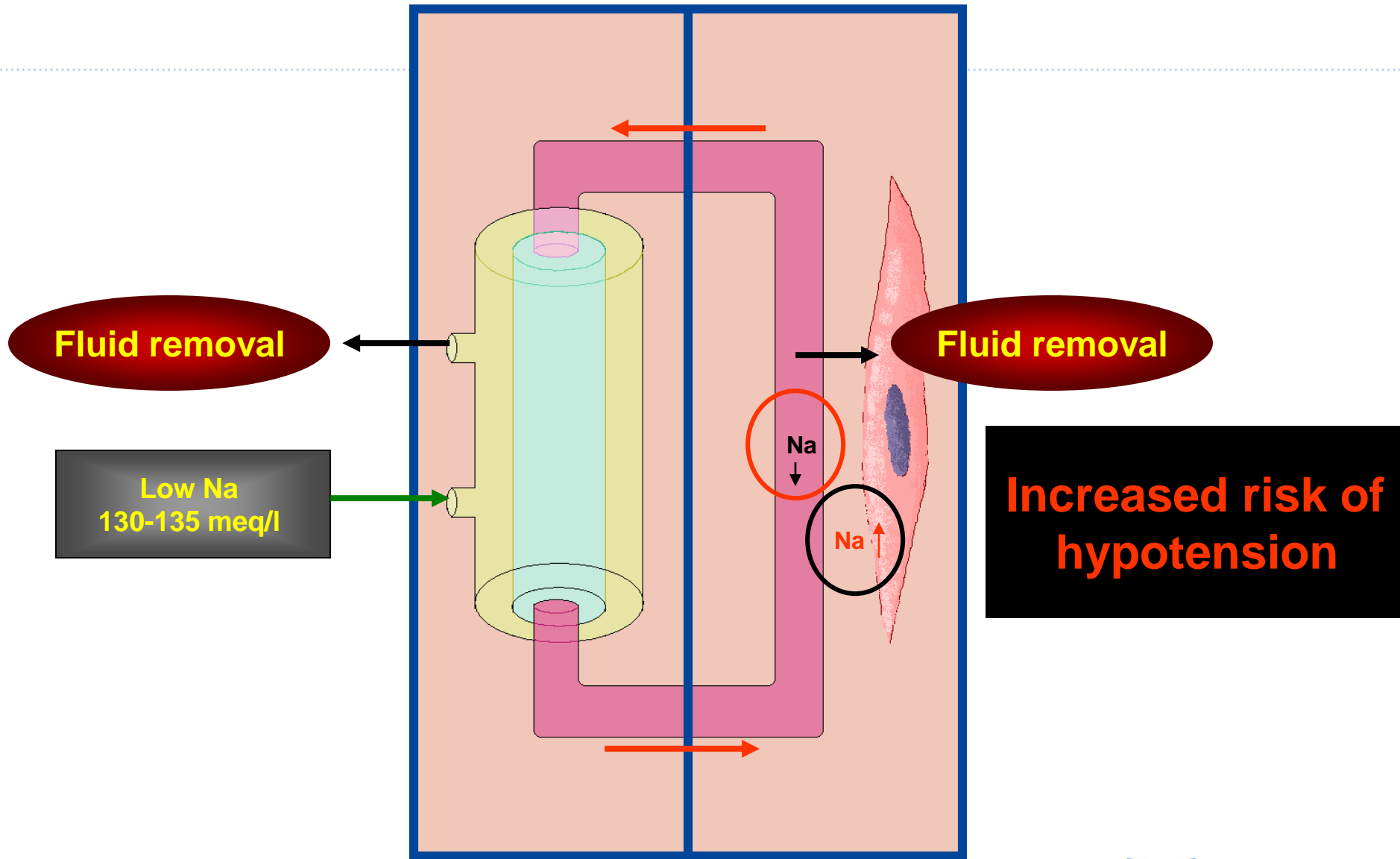


Intracellular fluid

Extracellular fluid

Dialyzer



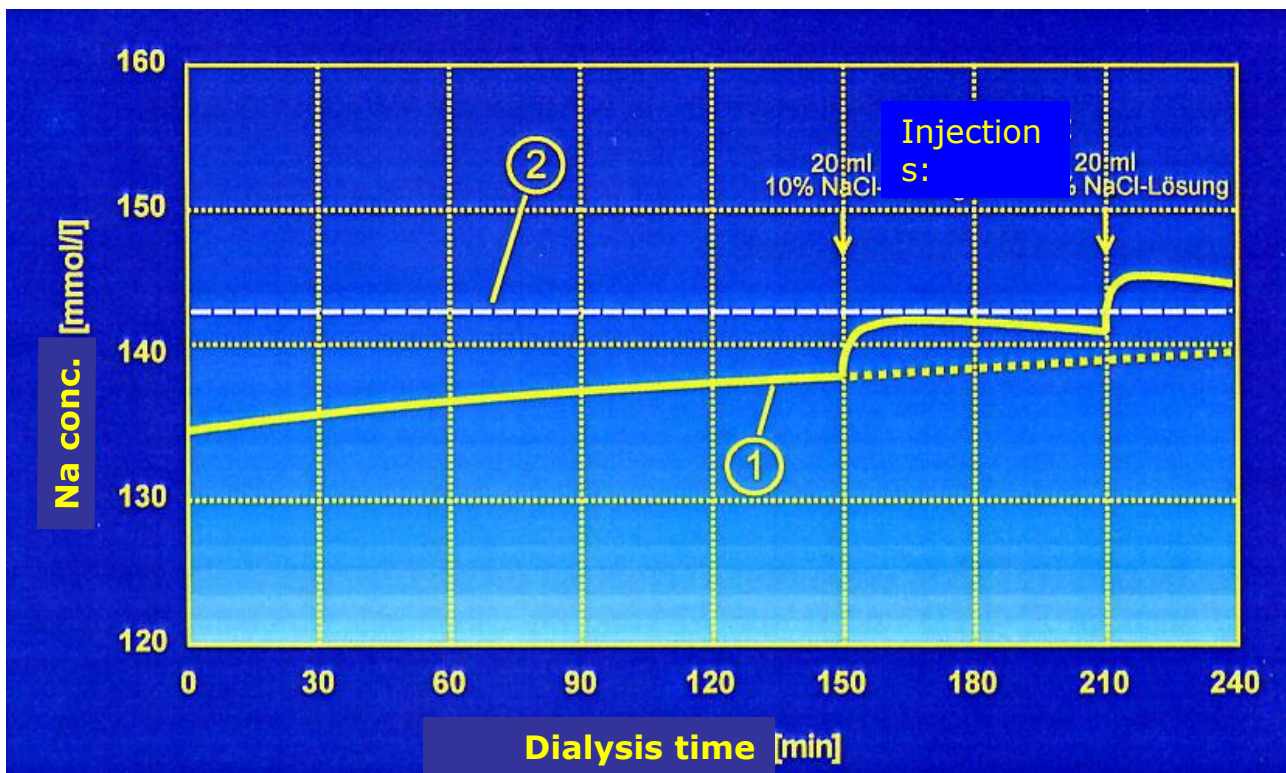


Two Basic Reasons That Patients End up With Dialysis Symptoms During Treatment

- The loss of circulating volume in the vascular space
- The loss of osmolality as the urea is removed during dialysis -



Result of a saline injection



Patient's pre-dialytic serum concentration (135 mmol/l) (1)
Na concentration in the dialysing fluid (143 mmol/l) (2)

Treatment-induced fluid intake

Step 1: Determining the pre- and postdialytic plasma sodium levels

Step 2: Determining the patient's total body water

Step 3: Calculating the total body water volume (x) required to ensure that, in case of a postdialytic Na⁺ overload, the Na⁺ concentration in the total body water is again equal to the predialytic Na⁺ concentration.

Step 4: Calculating the volume of sodium-free water required for reaching the predialytic Na⁺ concentration in the total body water.

Calculation example

predialytic Na+: 135 mmol/l
 postdialytic Na+: 145 mmol/l
 total body water: 40.19 l

males: BW x 0.58
 females: BW x 0.53

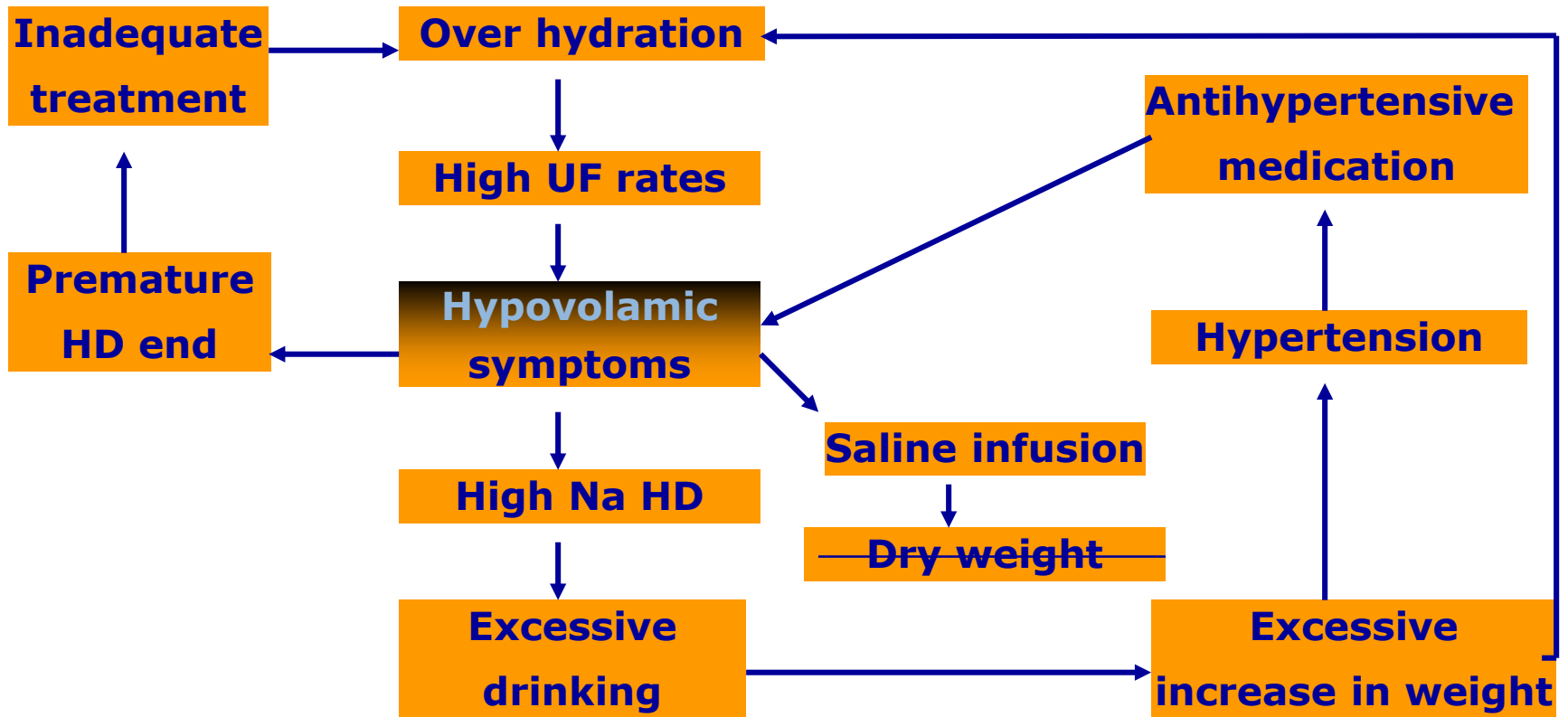
total body water x postdialytic plasma sodium
 predialytic plasma sodium

$$X = \frac{42 \times 145}{135} = 45.11 \text{ litres}$$

45.11 – 42 = 3.11 Litres

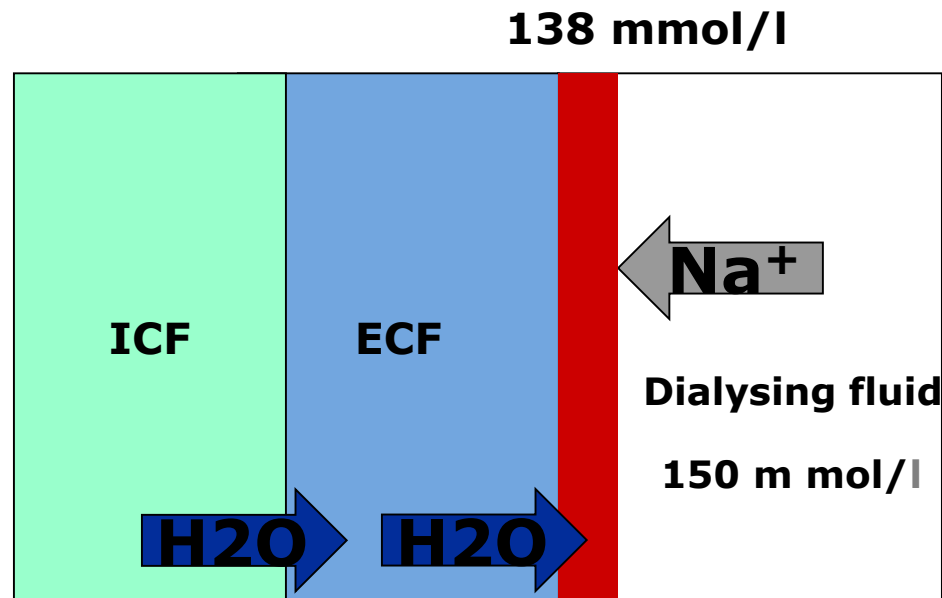
treatment-induced water intake

Consequences of high Na+ HD

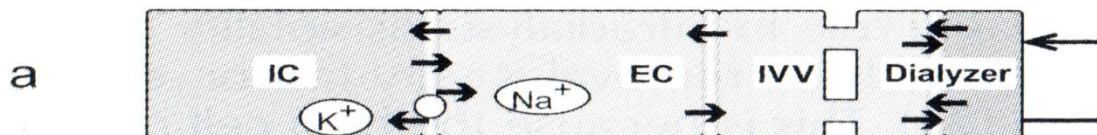


Fluid displacement through osmosis

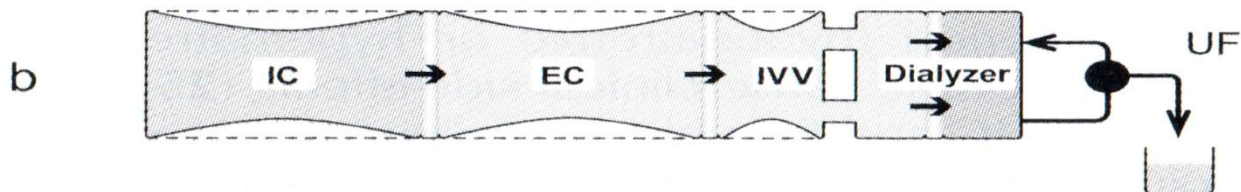
The increased plasma Na^+ level causes the fluid to be displaced from the ICS to the ECS



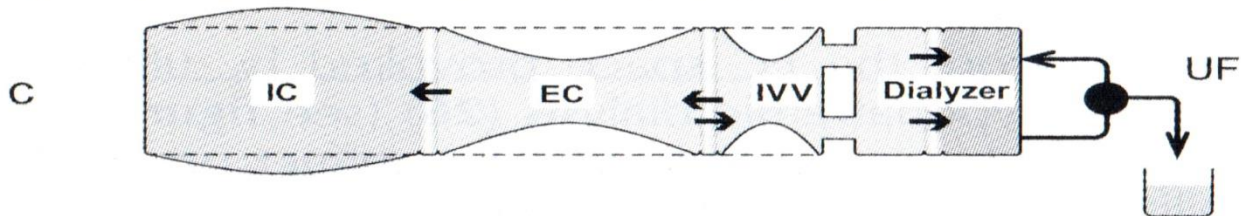
Steady state



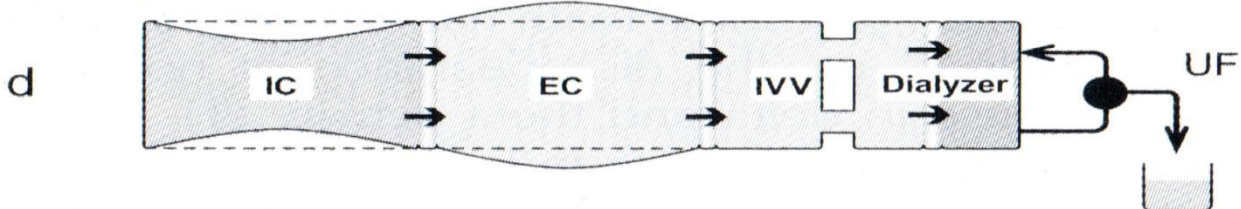
Ultrafiltration (isolated)



Dialysis (DF: 130 mmol/l Na^+) + Ultrafiltration



Dialysis (DF: 150 mmol/l Na^+) + Ultrafiltration



Possible solution: profiles

Clinical experience:

An increased plasma sodium level causes the fluid to be displaced from the ICS to the ECS

At the beginning of the treatment, the patients tolerate higher UF rates

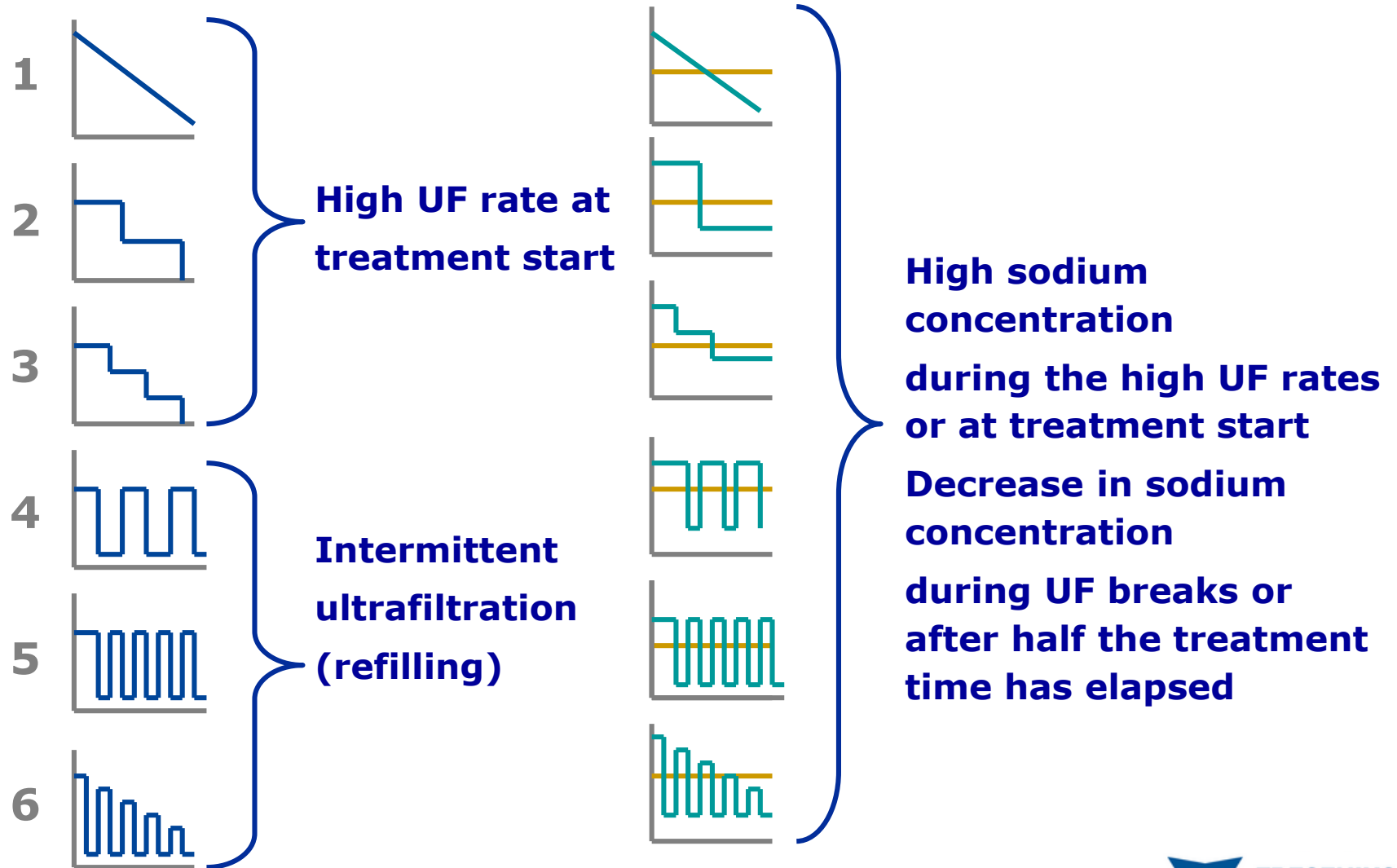
Requirements:

The increase in sodium must not lead to a post dialytic sodium overload.

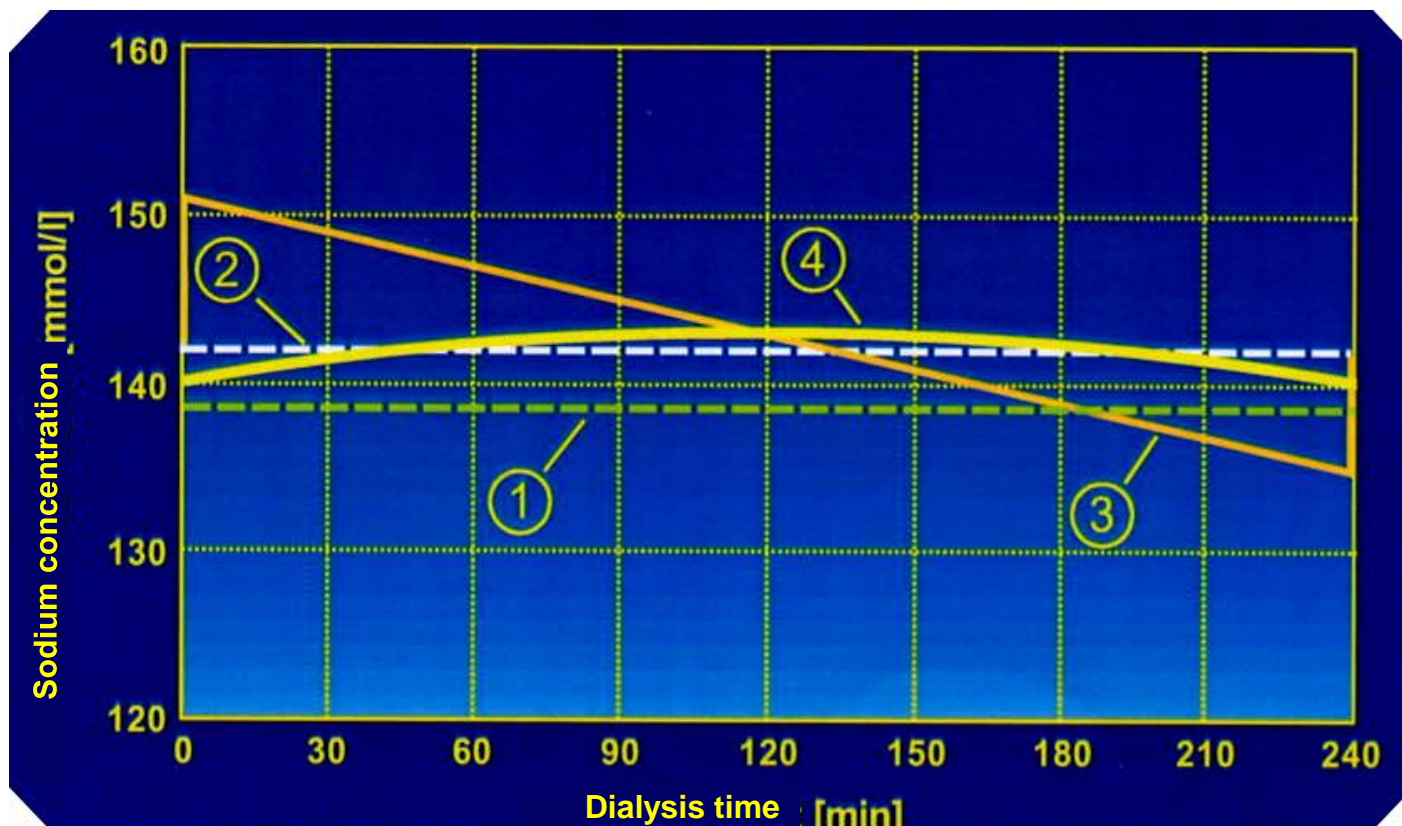
The intradialytic sodium balance must be designed such that the positive (osmotic) effect of sodium is maintained and the drawbacks (post dialytic Na⁺ overload) are minimized.

High UF rates at treatment start

Neutral Na⁺ and UF profiles with regard to balance



Changing the plasma sodium concentration



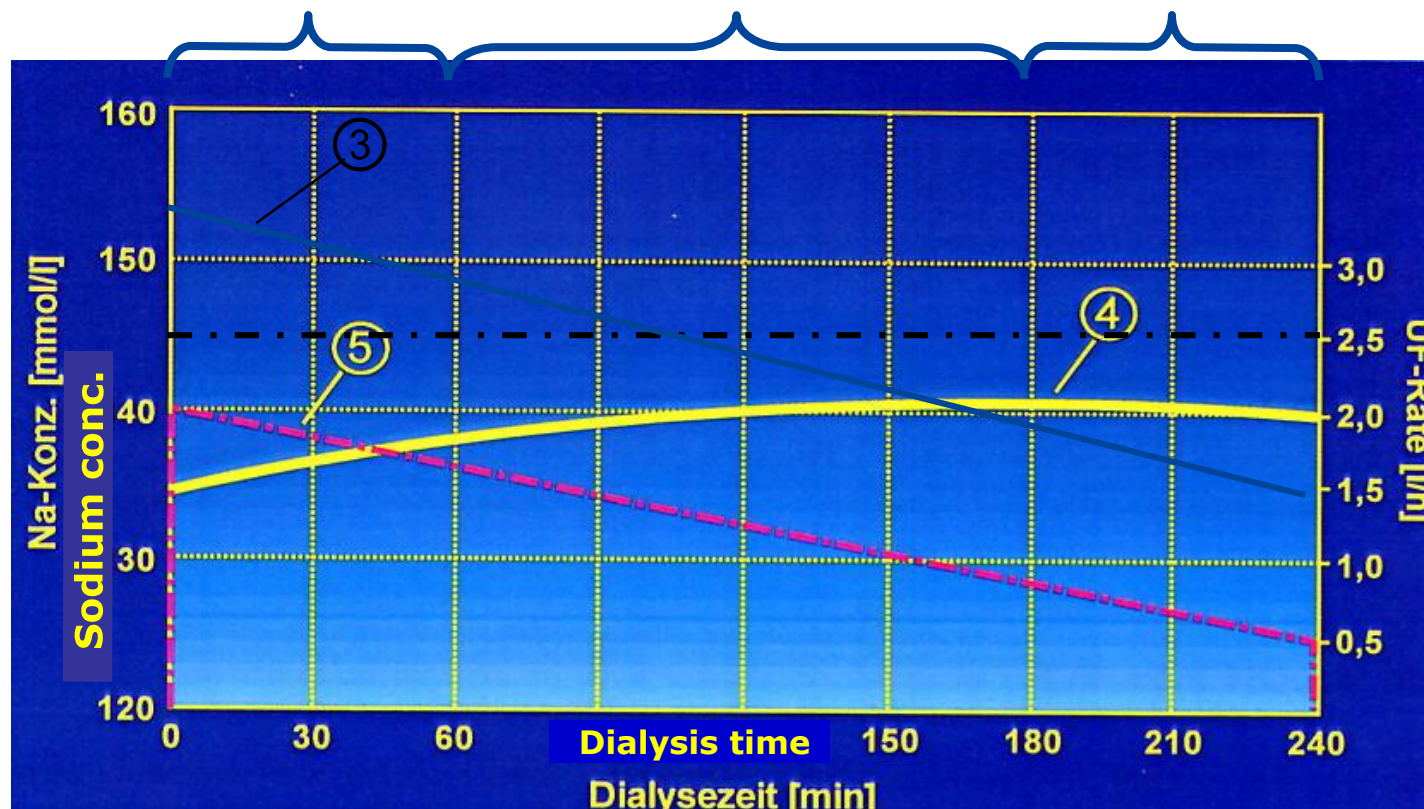
Sodium concentration in the dialysing fluid (2) 142 mmol/L
 Change in serum sodium concentration without profile (1) 139 mmol/L
 Na profile type 1 (3) Initial Na⁺ 151 mmol/L
 Change in serum sodium concentration with Na⁺ profile (4)

UF profile 1 / Na⁺ profile 1

Plasma water excess

High Na⁺ saturation

Na⁺ at desired level



UF profile type 1 (3)

Na profile type 1 (151 mmol/L initial sodium) (5)

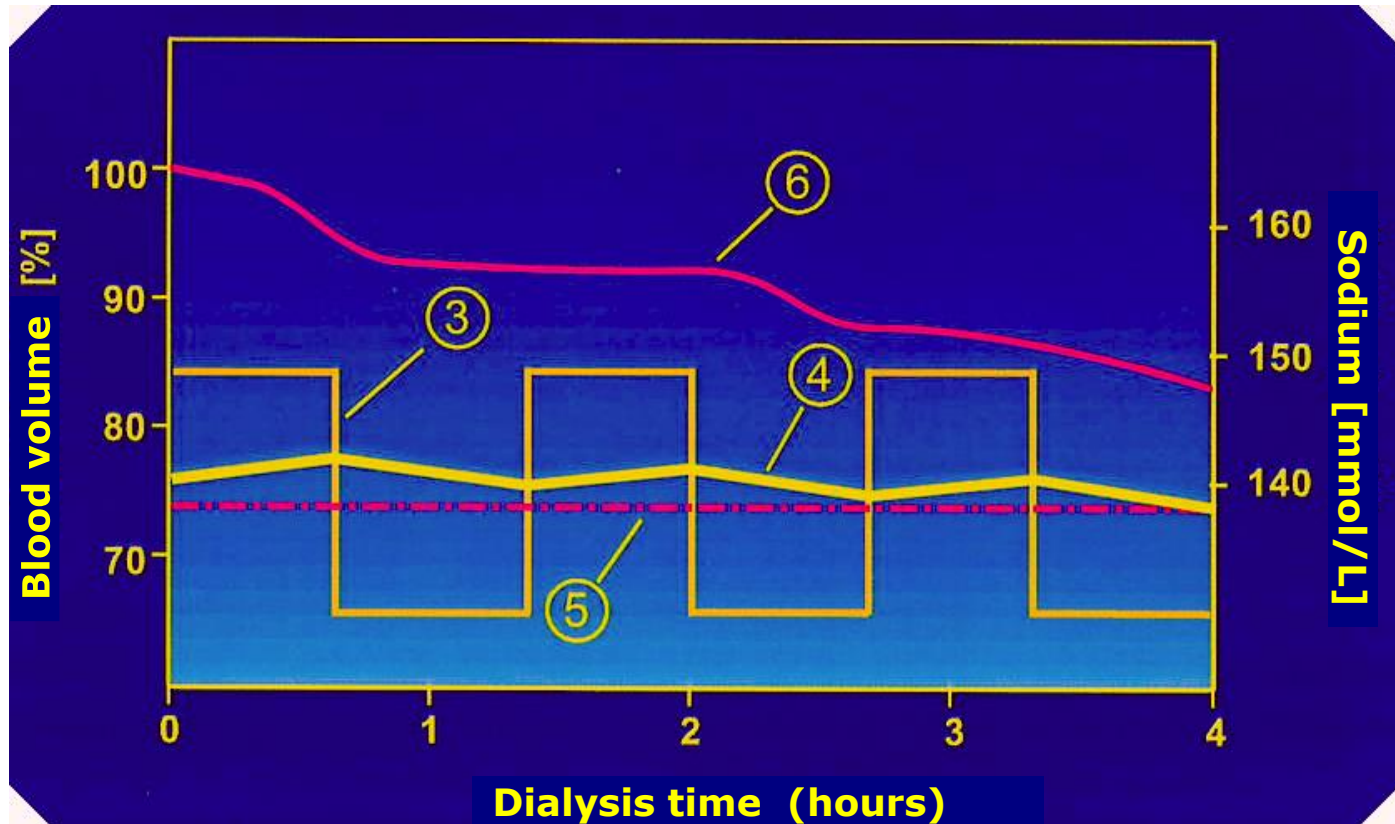
Change in plasma Na⁺ with Na⁺ profile 1 (4)

Desired Na⁺ concentration in the dialysing fluid (142 mmol/L)

Volume effects of Na⁺ profiles

- ▶ An increase in sodium in the ECV by 1 mmol/L increases the ECV by 1.3% (ECV 10 L >>> 130 ml).
- ▶ Considering the ratio of the interstitial volume to the intravascular volume in the ECV, the blood volume in the intravascular space is increased by 30 ml.
- ▶ Mean fluid removal / dialysis = 3000 ml
As a result, ultrafiltration causes a blood volume reduction of 600 to 1000 ml.
- ▶ If the Na⁺ concentration changes by 5 mmol/l, the loss in blood volume through ultrafiltration is opposed by a gain in volume of 150 to 200 ml.

Osmotic effect of Na profiles



Na profile 4 (3)

Blood volume (6)

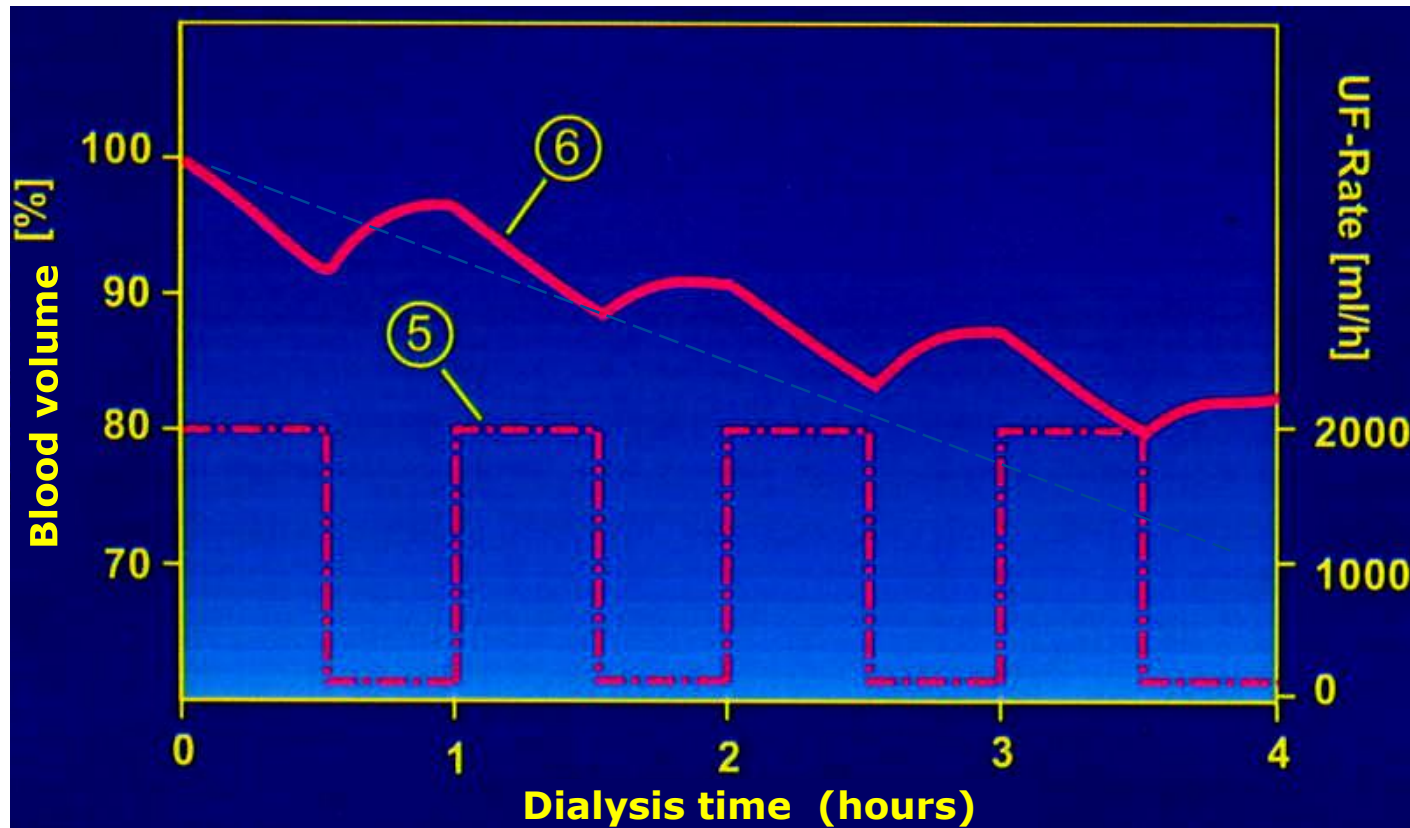
Basic concentration of the dialysing fluid (5) 138 mmol/L

Change in plasma sodium concentration (4)

Volume effect of UF profiles

- ▶ UF profiles produce a fluid current into the vascular space which is **not** driven by an osmotic gradient (refilling).
- ▶ The increase in volume that can be achieved through refilling usually exceeds that achieved through sodium.

Refilling effect – intermittent UF profiles

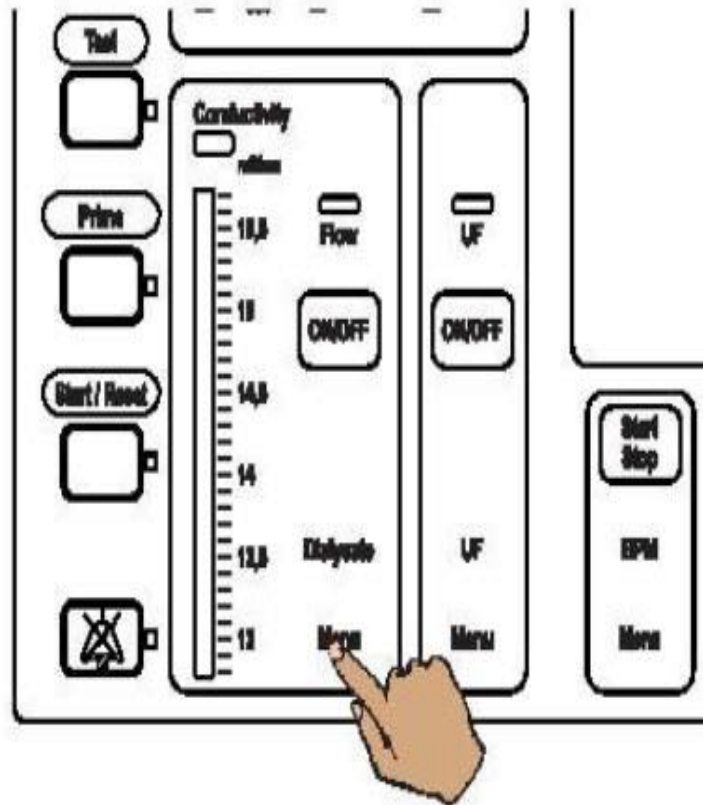


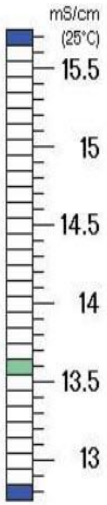

UF profile 5 (5)

Change in blood volume (6)

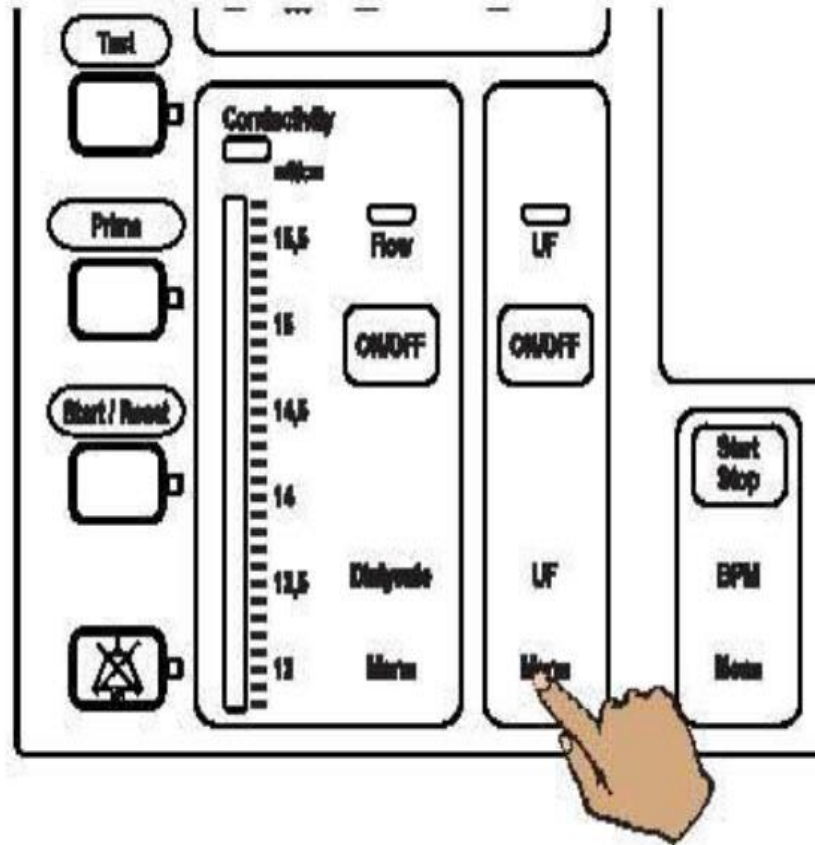
Basic requirements for working with UF and sodium profiles

- ▶ Minimum UF time: 2 hours
- ▶ Minimum UF rate: 100 ml/min
- ▶ First determine the patient's usual predialytic plasma sodium range.
- ▶ Determine times of hypotension in the patient and allocate suitable profile so that times of hypotension is contemporary with low UFR.
- ▶ Always start with the highest possible initial sodium.
(Balancing neutrality is ensured at a Kt/V of 1.2!)
- ▶ If possible, do not stop the Na profile while the treatment is in progress because, otherwise, balancing neutrality would not be ensured any longer!
- ▶ When starting the profile, set the CD limits centrally about the actual value!



Dialysate menu	Preparation		
Conductivity Window  <p>mS/cm (25°C)</p> <p>15.5</p> <p>15</p> <p>14.5</p> <p>14</p> <p>13.5</p> <p>13</p> <p>Position</p> <p>Centre</p>	Dialysate Dilution: 1+34 Base Na+ 140 mmol/l Prescribed Na+ 140 mmol/l Bicarbonate 0 mmol/l Temperature 37.0 °C Flow 500 ml/min Na Profile 0  Start Na+ 0 mmol/l CDS OFF		
Treatment mode	Alarm limits menu	System parameters	Dialysis representation

Dialysate menu	Preparation		
Conductivity Window <p>mS/cm (25°C)</p> <p>15.5</p> <p>15</p> <p>14.5</p> <p>14</p> <p>13.5</p> <p>13</p> <p>Position</p> <p>Centre</p>	Dialysate Dilution: 1+34 Base Na ⁺ 138 mmol/l Prescribed Na ⁺ 140 mmol/l Bicarbonate 0 mmol/l Temperature 37.0 °C Flow 500 ml/min Na Profile 1 Start Na ⁺ 150 mmol/l CDS OFF		
Treatment mode	Alarm limits menu	System parameters	Dialysis representation



1

Ultrafiltration menu

Preparation

2

UF Values

UF Goal

3000 ml

UF Time Left

4:00 h:min

UF Rate

0750 ml/h

UF Profile

0

—

UF Volume

0 ml

ISO Values

ISO Goal

0000 ml

ISO Time

0:00 h:min

ISO Rate

0000 ml/h

ISO Volume

0 ml

3

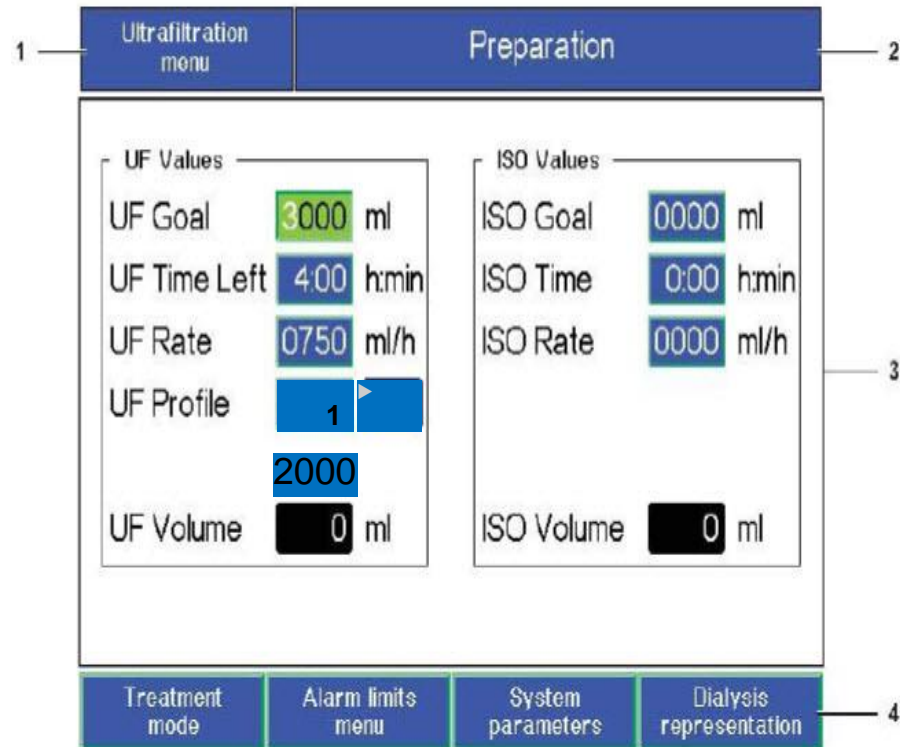
Treatment mode

Alarm limits menu

System parameters

Dialysis representation

4



Procedural instructions

- ▶ The UFC of the dialyzer must correspond to the UF rate.
- ▶ If UF profiles are used in SN dialysis mode, high UF rates result in a increase in haemoconcentration. Select high values for the mean blood flow!
- ▶ If, up to now, you supported high Na⁺ therapy and no longer wish to do so, please proceed moderately and gradually.

Note regarding the dialyzer

The UFC of the dialyzer must correspond to the UF rate.
Example:

- ▶ **Mean UF rate:** **750 ml/h**
- ▶ **Initial UF rate:** **2000 ml/h**
- ▶
- ▶ **The following is applicable: $\text{UF factor} \times \text{mean TMP} = \text{weight loss} / \text{h}$**
- ▶ **This means: $\text{UF factor} = 2000 \text{ ml/h} / 200 \text{ mmHg}$**
- ▶ **$\text{UF factor} = 10 \text{ ml/h} \times \text{mmHg}$**

Summary

Profiles do not constitute any miracle method but are a reasonable supplement to your therapy options!

**Thank you
very much for
your attention!**