

Insourced 24-Hour Prolonged Intermittent Kidney Replacement Therapy (PIKRT) in Critically Ill Patients: Multisite Outcomes from 10,000 Treatments

Co-authors: Elise Edson¹, Michael Aragon MD¹



BACKGROUND/INTRODUCTION

- PIKRT reduces nursing burden and cost while demonstrating reproducible effectiveness and safety.
- PIKRT provides operational advantages over other ICU modalities.
- The Tablo Hemodialysis System simplifies traditional PIKRT delivery and expands the modality up to 24hrs.

OBJECTIVES

- Utilizing Tablo’s cloud-based data platform, evaluate and report on prescription achievement, cartridge utilization and user experience on PIKRT treatments prescribed >23hrs with a maximum of 24hrs.

METHODS

- Transmitted data from Tablo’s cloud-based platform was reviewed for acute treatments prescribed >23hrs.
- Cartridge usage, prescribed and achieved time and ultrafiltration (UF), alarms, and alarm resolution times were collected.
- Treatments were classified as achieving treatment time within 5mins or >5mins of prescribed time and subclassified by sensor data as device- or user-directed (with or without an alarm), consistent with FDA benefit-risk guidance and ISO 14971 standards.
- Critical alarms were defined as those leading to blood pump stoppage.
- Alarm resolution time was obtained from device sensor data.

RESULTS

- A total of 10,000 consecutive PIKRT treatments prescribed for >23hrs were analyzed across 148 hospitals.
- 88.5% were completed within 5mins of prescribed time
- 11.0% were terminated >5mins by the user (Fig. 1).
- Prescribed time averaged 23.6±2.2hrs vs Actual delivered time of 23.8±1.4hrs.
- Average UF achieved versus prescribed was over 99% (4.0±2.6L vs 4.0±2.6L).
- 82% of treatments experienced one or fewer cartridge changes
- 62% of treatments had one or fewer critical alarms with an average resolution time of 14.3±42.8secs (Table 1).

References:

- 1) U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Factors to Consider Regarding Benefit-Risk in Medical Device Product Availability, Compliance, and Enforcement Decisions. 2016.
- 2) International Organization for Standardization (ISO). ISO 14971:2019 Medical devices — Application of risk management to medical devices. Geneva: ISO; 2019.

FIGURE 1

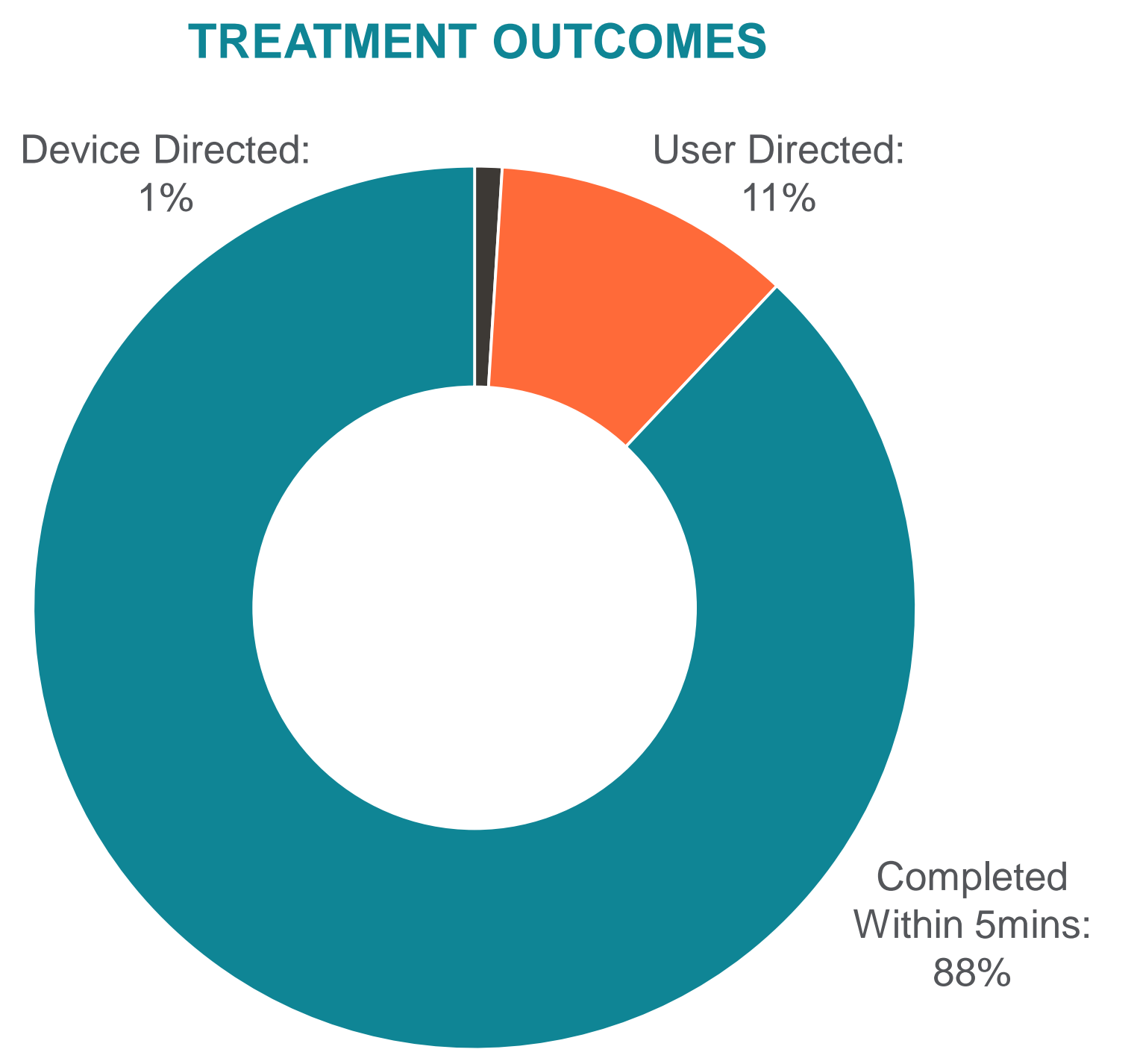


TABLE 1

Treatments (N)	10,000	Average Alarm Resolution (sec)	14.3 ±42.8
Average Achieved Time (h)	23.8±1.4	Average Prescribed Time (h)	23.6 ±2.2
Average Achieved UF (L)	3.99 ±2.6	Average Prescribed UF (L)	4.03 ±2.6
		% Time Achieved vs Prescribed	100%
		% UF Achieved vs Prescribed	99.10%

DISCUSSION

- Across 10,000 treatments, Tablo PIKRT prescribed >23hrs demonstrated over 89% achievement of prescribed time and 99% ultrafiltration achievement with infrequent cartridge changes and rapid alarm resolution.
- In critically ill patients, achievement of prescribed treatment duration and target ultrafiltration are foundational to optimal renal replacement.
- Minimizing treatment interruptions and cartridge changes enhance treatment efficiency and reduce potential for cartridge associated blood loss.

CONCLUSION

- PIKRT treatments >23hrs with Tablo were associated with high achievement of prescription goals with minimal workflow interruption. These findings support Tablo utilization for up to 24 hours in critically ill patients.

The Tablo® Hemodialysis System and TabloCart™ is indicated for use in patients with acute and/or chronic renal failure, with or without ultrafiltration, in an acute or chronic care facility. Treatments must be administered under physician’s prescription and observed by a trained individual who is considered competent in the use of the device. The Tablo Hemodialysis System is also indicated for use in the home. Treatment types available include Intermittent Hemodialysis (IHD), Sustained Low Efficiency Dialysis (SLED/ SLEDD), Prolonged Intermittent Renal Replacement Therapy (PIRRT), and Isolated Ultrafiltration.