



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

Before hemodialysis can be done, a connection must be made. Peritoneal dialysis (PD) and hemodialysis (HD) are dialysis options for end-stage renal disease patients in whom preemptive kidney transplantation is not possible. Hemodialysis can help your body control blood pressure and maintain the proper balance of fluid and various minerals — such as potassium and sodium — in your body.

Advantages of Proper Referral

- Greater use of transplantation and home dialysis
- Fewer venous (hemo) catheters
- More peritoneal catheters
- Avoid emergent hemodialysis initiation
- Back to the catheter issue again
- Takes away patient choice
- Better medication management
- More time to counsel patients
- Challenging life transition

Abstract In Australia, % of the hemodialysis population dialyze at home. **HEMODIALYSIS** Home hemodialysis is one type of dialysis treatment. Kidney failure can be treated with hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, or kidney transplantation. This booklet is about a special type of hemodialysis — hemodialysis done at home, or “home hemodialysis.” See “This measure of your kidney function can help to plan your treatment, including when to start hemodialysis. However, in the United States, the advantages and disadvantages of hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis are depicted in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. You should talk with your healthcare team, family, caregivers, or others you trust to help you decide what's best for you. If your kidneys are not working well and you have end-stage renal disease (ESRD), hemodialysis is one treatment option. Dialysis is a process of removing the wastes and excess fluid from your blood that your kidneys can no longer remove. Until recently, the majority of these patients dialyzed for similar hours to those in satellite dialysis. The main advantages of CRRT as opposed to intermittent hemodialysis (IHD) are greater hemodynamic stability, avoidance of rapid fluid and electrolyte shift, and nutrition without dialysis. Hemodialysis is a treatment that removes wastes and extra fluid from your blood when your own kidneys have failed. Reviewing the pros and cons of each of these options can help you and your healthcare professional decide what is best for you.