Encounter #2

IRC INFORMED

CKD Education Program





Encounter #2

- Review previous visit info
- Stages of kidney disease
- Discuss most common labs related to kidney disease
- Common causes
- Treatment option overview
- Modality comparison chart
- Healthy lifestyle choices
 - Physical activity
 - Sleeping habits
 - Self-care
 - Adapting social activities
- Controlling co-morbid conditions with nutrition





Stages of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD

Stage	Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR)	Description
1	> 90	Normal or high GFR
2	60-89	Mild CKD
3	30-59	Moderate CKD
4	15-29	Severe CKD
5	< 15	End Stage CKD – Kidney Failure



Common Lab Values for Healthy Adults

Lab	Range
BUN	7 – 20 mg/dl
Creatinine	0.7 - 1.3 mg/dl
Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR)	≥ 90
Hemoglobin	12 – 16 g/dl
Potassium	3.5 – 5 mEq/L
Phosphorus	3- 4.5 mg/dl



- GFR and Hemoglobin may decrease when kidneys are not working properly.
- The range of common results noted may vary slightly depending on the lab you use. Speak with your kidney doctor about your labs results.



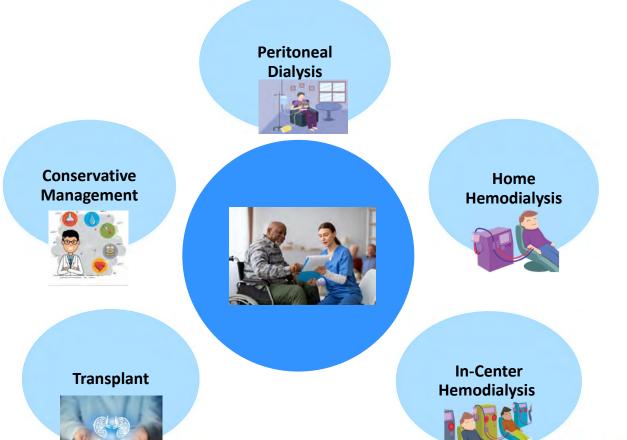


Common Causes of Kidney Failure

- Diabetes
- High blood pressure
- Glomerular disease (damages the filters in the kidney)
- Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD), a genetic disorder
- Lupus, an autoimmune disorder
- Infections
- And others...



Journey through the dialysis life – treatment options





Treatment Options – You Have a Choice!

Peritoneal Dialysis (PD)

- Continuous Ambulatory PD (CAPD)
- Automated Peritoneal Dialysis(APD)

Benefits

- Individualized training
- Dialyze at home
- No needles
- Portable –easy to take with you and travel





Treatment Options – You Have a Choice!

Hemodialysis (HD)

- Home Hemodialysis
 - Individualized training
 - Dialyze on own schedule
 - Dialyze at home
 - Equipment portable easy to travel
 - May be done at night (nocturnal) while you sleep
- In-Center HD
 - Typically receive dialysis treatment 3 x week
 - Scheduled days and times provided by clinic
 - Some participation in care may be offered





Treatment Options – You Have a Choice!

Transplant

A healthy kidney is placed inside your body to do the work of your failing kidneys

Living Donor

- Occurs when patient receives a kidney from a live person –friend, family member, stranger
- Benefits include:
 - Shorter transplant process/wait time
 - Better organ function and may last longer
 - Shorter hospitalization stays with easier recovery

Paired-Donor

 If your donor does not match you, they give a kidney to another patient who does match.
 Then you receive a kidney that has been matched to you from a different donor

Deceased Donor

- A transplant that comes from a deceased donor
- Wait times for deceased donor transplants can take from 3 to several years. Each transplant center has different wait times.

Check with your local transplant center to get the most up to date information for your area

Conservative Management

- Health care team continues your care without dialysis or transplant.
- Focus of care is on quality of life and symptom control



Treatment Options

Compare the options to see what works best for you!

You have a choice!

Home Dialysis Treatments Compared



Home Treatments Compared: Pluses +

	CAPD	CCPD	Conventional HHD	Daily	Nocturnal HHD	In-center HHD
More-normal diet and fluids	1	1	1	1	1	
More dialysis to feel better			1	1	1	
Work-friendly treatment	1	1	1	1	1	
Puts you in charge	1	1	1	1	1	
You're not around sick people	1	1	1	1	1	
Fewer ups & downs in how you feel	1	1		1	1	
Portable – take it with you	1	1		1		
Flexible - suits your schedule	1	1	1	1		
Available in every state	1	1	1	1	1	1
Needle-free treatments	1	1				
Have your days free		1			1	
Learn it in a week or two	1	1				
Fistula likely to last longer			1	1	/	

Home Treatments Compared: Minuses -

CAPD	CCPD	Conventional HHD	HHD	Nocturnal HHD	In-center HHD
					1
1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1				
1	1			1	1
					/
		1	1	1	
		1	1	1	
		1		1	
	CAPD / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /	CAPD CCPD			



Making healthy choices when it comes to things like physical activity and nutrition will lead to a happier and healthier life even with a chronic illness like kidney disease

- Physical Activity
 - People who are physically active are happier and healthier than people who are not
 - It's important to find enjoyable, productive activities that improve YOUR life
 - Exercise isn't one size fits all. It's everyone CAN find the right fit. (Must be MD approved)
- Healthy eating
 - We're leaving this to the dietitian!
 - He/she will discuss individually with each patient



The importance of **quitting smoking** cannot be stressed enough. Smokers usually have a much better chance of quitting with a support program.

Here are ways to access them:

- Your primary care doctor or local hospital
- Your health insurance plan and or your employer
- Your local health department
- The National Cancer Institute Quitline at 877-448-7848
- The American Cancer Society Quitline at 800-227-2345
- The American Lung Association www.lung.org which has online and telephone-based programs
- State programs in all 50 states and the District of Columbia at 1-800-QUIT-NOW
- There are also medicines & nicotine replacement therapies like Nicorette gum if you decide you'd rather go at on your own

You can take control of your health by quitting and staying smoke free.



Sleep Habits

We often forget that sleep is a basic need just like food & water.

Here are some tips to improve sleeping habits:

- Make your bedroom comfortable
- Avoid eating & drinking caffeinated drinks before bedtime
- Put your computer, tablet or smartphone away at least an hour before going to bed
- Maintain a regular rest and sleep schedule

Sleep disturbances may be a sign of a disorder or other medical condition. Ask your doctor for help.



Self Care

Activity that we do deliberately to take care of our emotional, and physical health.

- Good self-care is key to improved mood and reduced anxiety.
- Very important for people dealing with the stress of a chronic illness

Types of Self Care: Keep in mind there may be barriers and you may need to modify activities based on your current health status.

- Relaxing activities
- Pleasurable activities
- Spending time with loved ones
- Joining a club or support group
- Spiritual activities





Adapting Social Activities

With a little forethought and planning you can do the things you love and used to do.

- What if you have an event scheduled for the same time as your dialysis appointment?
 - Dialysis facilities can accommodate schedule changes with doctor approval.
 - With home dialysis, you set the schedule!
- What if I need to travel out of town for any length of time? Can I still go on vacation?
 - Your dialysis provider can help arrange treatment near where you're traveling.
 - You can travel with home dialysis!





Controlling Co-Morbid Conditions with Nutrition If you have...

- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Cardiovascular Disease



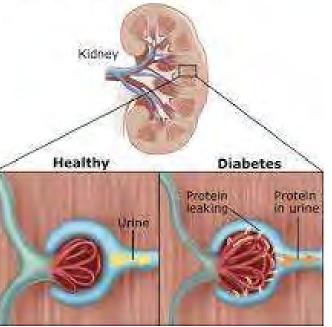
Proper nutrition can help to keep your other conditions under control



Nutrition and Diabetes

If you have...

 Diabetes – why is managing it so important when you also have kidney disease?





Nutrition and Diabetes

The Plate Method – 3 Easy Steps

Follow these steps to ensure healthy choices

Step One

Fill half the plate with non-starchy vegetables like broccoli, summer squash, green beans, cauliflower, carrots, peppers and leafy greens.

Step Two

On the other half, fill the first half of that side of the plate with a lean protein like, chicken, fish, pork or plant-based protein like tofu or beans.

Step Three

Fill the second half with a whole grain like brown rice, whole-wheat pasta, or a starchy vegetable like a sweet potato, corn, winter squash or peas.



Nutrition, Hypertension and Cardiovascular Disease

Why is managing my hypertension or high blood pressure so important?



What can I do to help control high blood pressure?

- Take your blood pressure medicine as prescribed
- Focus on lowering your sodium or salt intake
- Take diuretics if prescribed



Nutrition, Hypertension and Cardiovascular Disease

High sodium foods to limit

- Prepackaged grain mixes with seasoning mixes
- Canned vegetables (unless they are low sodium or salt free)
- Pickles; vegetables packed in brine, such as sauerkraut or olives
- Fried or breaded vegetables; vegetables in cream or butter sauces
- Higher sodium cheese
- Processed cheese products
- Canned, cured or smoked meat or fish
- Processed meats such as bacon, sausage or hot dogs
- High-sodium lunch or deli meats
- Canned beans (unless they are low-sodium or salt-free)





Questions?

Speak with your Nephrologist

