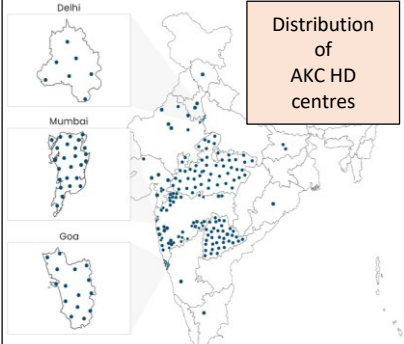


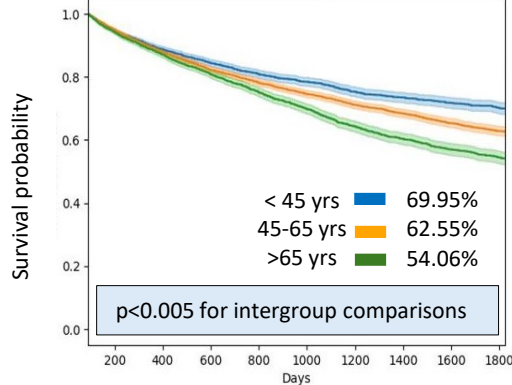
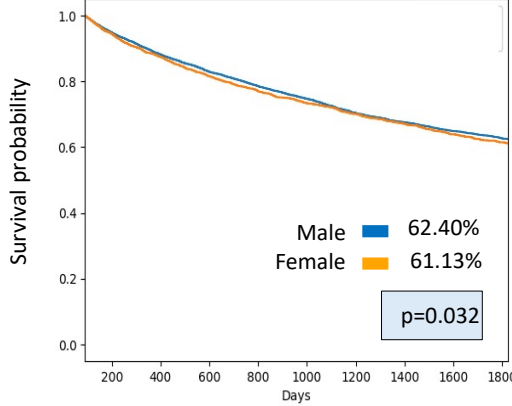
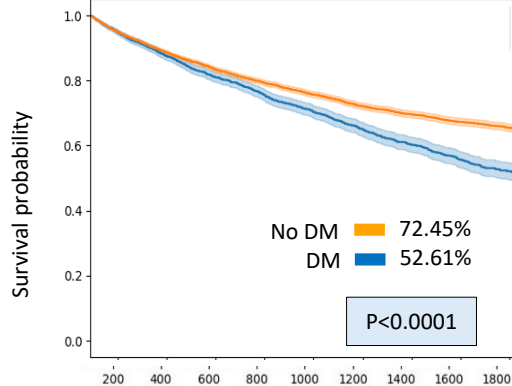
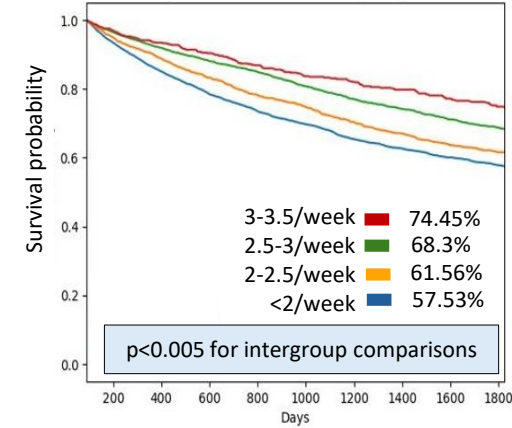
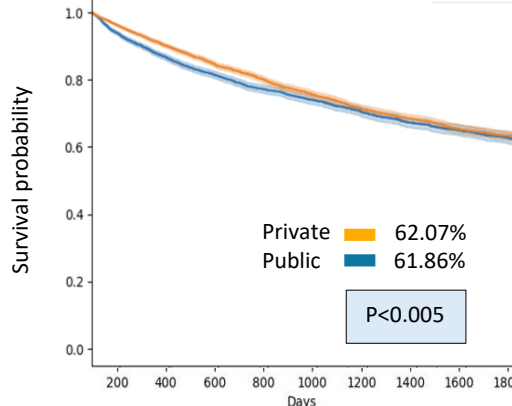


# Survival Analysis of Patients on Long-term Maintenance Hemodialysis in India

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**Introduction:** Maintenance hemodialysis (MHD) constitutes 90% of the available renal replacement therapy (RRT) options for CKD patients in India. Several state and societal initiatives fund MHD programs thus extending their scope to a wider population. However there is limited national data on long term survival of these patients.

<b>Methods</b>	 <p>Distribution of AKC HD centres</p>	<p><b>Apex Kidney Care</b> A national level Hemodialysis service provider</p>	<p>States: 13 Centres: 292 Total = 36415 Survived &gt;90 days =19974</p>	 <p>Aug '08 to Dec '23</p>	<p>Electronic Health Records</p> 
	<p><b>Censorship:</b> Death, Recovery from Acute Kidney Injury (AKI), Switch to Peritoneal Dialysis, Kidney Transplantation, Transfer to a different centre, Lost to followup &amp; Data not available.</p> <p>The impact of patient Age, Gender, HD frequency, DM status, and type of facility (public or private) on long term patient survival was calculated by Kaplan Meier survival analysis.</p>				

<b>Results</b>		
		
		<p><b>Conclusions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The long-term survival for MHD patients in this dataset is comparable to Western registry data.</li> <li>Patient age, gender, frequency of dialysis, and DM status were the most significant parameters affecting patient survival.</li> <li>Further improvement of patient survival in MHD is a clinical necessity, which needs risk factor analysis based on robust existing data.</li> </ul>