ABSTRACT

Introduction

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a rising epidemic in Sri Lanka. It is estimated that annually 1000 patients of End Stage Renal Failure (ESRF) are newly diagnosed. For survival they require dialysis therapy, until kidney transplantation.

Haemodialysis (HD) is the widely practiced dialysis method used today. The Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) is the other dialysis option available.

Though there are studies done on costing of haemodialysis, no such studies are available for CAPD. The aim of this study is to fill that void.

General Objective

To compare the provider cost of Haemodialysis and Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis processes performed at National Institute of Nephrology, Dialysis and Transplantation during the month of February 2016.

Methodology

Study was designed as a descriptive cross sectional retrospective study, conducted among patients who underwent HD and CAPD for one month, using the records available at NINDT, Maligawatta. Step down approach was used to calculate the costs.

Data analysis and Results:

The results of the study shows that the cost for a patient who undergo haemodialysis for one month is Rs. 102,420. Cost for CAPD procedure for a patient during the 1st month was Rs 87,485 including the five day training. From the second month home based CAPD cost per month is Rs. 77,520.

Discussion & Conclusion:

Most Asian countries adopt 'CAPD first policy' for Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT) due to its economic viability. With the increasing number of ESRF patients in Sri Lanka need of rationalizing RRT has become vital.

According to the study that annual cost for a HD patient is Rs1,229,040 and the same for CAPD patient is Rs 940,205.

Final conclusion of the study is CAPD is 25% less costly than HD

Recommendation

Increase the facilities available for CAPD at more hospitals.

Key Words: Haemodialysis, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis, Provider Cost