

AMERICAN NEPHROLOGY NURSES' ASSOCIATION

ANNA'S 43rd National Symposium April 29-May 2, 2012 Walt Disney World Dolphin, Orlando, FL

Nephrology Nurse Survey: Trends in Anemia Management Practices

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Purpose: Since the advent and routine use of erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) in patients with kidney disease, nephrology nurses have been the key clinicians responsible for managing their utilization. Over the past 20 years anemia management has evolved based in part on changes in guidelines and reimbursement policies. In 2011, anemia protocols and practices are once again being affected by many factors including: 1) research findings and ESA label changes to hemoglobin (Hb) targets; 2) changes in reimbursement that included ESAs as part of a bundled payment; and 3) Quality Incentive Program (QIP) measures based on selected Hb parameters.

Methods: A survey of nephrology nursing key opinion leaders (NN-KOL) was conducted in December 2009 (n = 17) and again in July 2011 (n = 10) and administered as an online questionnaire. The purpose of the survey was to describe anemia management practices in the in-center hemodialysis setting and to identify challenges to maintaining Hb outcomes.

Results: While 90% of respondents in the 2009 survey agreed on the appropriate Hb target, there was much less consistency among the respondents in the 2011 survey. Additionally, the 2011 survey participants reported less frequent measurement of Hb and a lower threshold for holding ESA.

	Target Hb					Hb	Hb
	11-12	10-12	9-11	Avoid Transfusion	Un- decided	Measurement Frequency	Threshold For hold
2010	19%	73%	N/A	N/A	N/A	Q Week 25%	14 – 9%
Pre Bundle						Q 2 Weeks 44%	13 - 45%
						Q Month 31%	12 - 36%
							11 - 0%
							Other 9%
2011	N/A	36%	36%	9%	18%	Q Week 9%	13 - 0%
Post						Q 2 Weeks 54%	12 - 45%
Bundle +						Q Month 27%	11 - 18%
FDA							Other 36%

Top strategies for anemia management however were unchanged.

- Consistency in adherence by clinicians to ESA and iron protocols
- Assessment of individual patient response to therapy

Implications: Nephrology nurses are challenged to identify and implement effective protocols. Education of clinicians to consistently follow protocols, while assessing individual patient response appears critical to maintaining hemoglobin levels.

Abstract selected for presentation at ANNA's 43rd National Symposium, Orlando, FL, 2012