



**Procedure Information –
Haemodialysis/ Haemofiltration**

Visit No.: Dept.:
Name: Sex/Age:
Doc. No.: Adm. Date:
Attn. Dr.:
Patient No.: PN

*Please fill in /
affix patient's label*

Page No:

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Introduction

Haemodialysis / Haemofiltration is a process of cleaning the blood outside the body by a filtering machine (dialyser), removing accumulated waste products and water from blood to restore body's haemostatic balance. It is a substitute for the excretory function of the kidneys but does not replace the endocrine and metabolic functions. It is mainly used in patients with end-stage kidney failure or acutely ill patients with significant impairment of kidney function.

Indication

1. In acute kidney failure, haemodialysis or haemofiltration is a procedure to remove toxic substances and regulate body fluid balance when the kidneys are temporarily unable to do so, to allow the kidneys to rest or recover.
2. In chronic kidney failure and end stage kidney disease, haemodialysis or haemofiltration is used to substitute for function of the kidney indefinitely. In life-threatening situation, haemodialysis or haemofiltration is used to quickly remove drug, toxic substance or large volume of fluid from the body.

The Procedure

1. A catheter is inserted into the large vein in the neck, chest or femoral area.
2. The 'dirty' blood is pumped out of the body by a machine and flow across the membrane of the artificial kidney by diffusion and ultrafiltration.
3. Toxins and water are removed from the blood to the dialysate. The 'cleaned' blood is then pumped back to the body.
4. Haemodialysis is an intermittent procedure. Each session lasts for about four to six hours. The treatment may be required daily or several times per week.
5. Haemofiltration is a continuous process which can last for a few days.

Possible risks and complications

1. Bleeding from the catheter site.
2. Systemic or catheter site infection.
3. Headache
4. Low blood pressure.
5. Low body temperature & chills during the procedure
6. Muscle cramp

Before the procedure

1. Your doctor will explain to you the reason, procedure and possible complications. You will need to sign a consent form.



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After the Procedure

A. Hospital care

1. After the dialysis is established, confine to bed and avoid excessive movement.
2. Extra care should be taken to prevent disconnection or pulling out of tubing.
3. Close monitoring of body vital functions and regular blood test are required throughout the procedure to evaluate the treatment effects.

B. Follow up

1. Haemodialysis or haemofiltration can be temporary or permanent depending on the body conditions and recovery of kidney function.
2. It can be a lifelong procedure for chronic kidney failure.

Remarks

This is general information only and the list of complications is not exhaustive. Other unforeseen complications may occasionally occur. In special patient groups, the actual risk may be different. Should a complication occur, another life-saving procedure or treatment may be required immediately. For further information please contact your doctor.

Reference

Hospital Authority – Smart Patient Website

I acknowledge that the above information concerning my operation/procedure has been explained to me by Dr. _____. I have also been given the opportunity to ask questions and receive adequate explanations concerning my condition and the doctor's treatment plan.

Patient / Relative Name

Signature

Relationship (If any)

Date