



Emory Healthcare

Renal Replacement Therapy Surge Plan

EHC RRT Surge Planning Committee

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EHC RRT Surge Planning Committee

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Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT) During ICU Surge Situation

Background

- RRT is commonly required lifesupport tool for critically ill ICU patients
 - 15-30% ICU patients require RRT
- Multiple methods to provide RRT

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All methods effective when used appropriately

Challenge

- RRT is a *finite resource* due to limitations in:
 - Machines
 - Supplies
 - Personnel → depending on the type of RRT performed
- Surge in ICU census → surge RRT needs





RRT Surge Plan

Goal:

- Use multiple methods of RRT to <u>maximize</u> # of patients who can receive appropriate RRT to meet their individual support needs.
- Equitable distribution and utilization of RRT resources to provide benefit to the most patients.

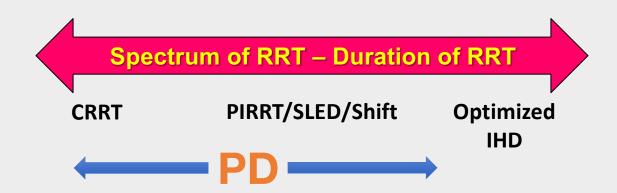
Challenge:

- Develop resource distribution systems to meet this goal.
 - o Staffing
 - Supply chains
 - o Machine use → when machines are limited, system to minimize machine down-time





Acute Renal Support in the ICU



CRRT

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- Cardiovascular instability
 (cardiogenic shock, septic shock, acute liver failure)
- · Metabolic acidosis
- Volume control
- · Cerebral edema

IHD/PIRRT

- Hyperkalemia
- · Profound acidosis
- Drug poisonings
- Anticoagulation issues with CRRT





Acute RRT Options in ICU

CRRT - 24h

- Prismaflex CRRT machine
- 24hr continuous RRT
- Work force = ICU RNs

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Shift-based CRRT

- Prismaflex CRRT machine
- 10-12 hr RRT sessions
- Work force = ICU RNs

PIRRT/SLED

- Conventional HD machine
 - or Tablo[®]
- 6-8 hr RRT sessions
 - Usually overnight
- Work force = collaborative:
 - HD RNs: set-up, start, & terminate HD
 - ICU RN: monitors & calls HD RN for issues

Intermittent Hemodialysis (IHD)

- Conventional HD machine
- 3-4 hr RRT sessions
- Work force = Hemodialysis RN

Peritoneal Dialysis (PD)

- 2 Options:
- Continuous treatments (CAPD)
- Automated PD (APD)
- CAPD: exchanges q3-4 hrs, 24 hrs/day by ICU or general ward RN
- APD: HD RN sets up & starts APD session lasting 10-12 hr





EHC: Pandemic ICU RRT Surge Plan

Plan A: Conventional Operations

Plan B: Machine Load Balance

Plan C: Mixed CRRT Duration

Plan D: Mixed CRRT + HD/SLED

Plan E: CAPD + all hemoRRT

24h CRRT

- IHD if/when clinically indicated
- CRRT preferred to decrease exposure of additional RNs needed for HD

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- 24h CRRT
- IHD only if clinically indicated
- Intermittently move CRRT machines between EHC institutions as load balance needed
- CRRT preferred to decrease exposure of additional RNs needed for HD

- Mix of CRRT-24h & shift-based CRRT based on clinical needs of patient
- Some CRRT machines will perform RRT on 2+ patients per day
- IHD only if clinically indicated
- CRRT machine use preferred to decrease exposure of additional RNs needed for HD

- Mix of CRRT-24h & shift-based CRRT based on clinical needs of patient
- Some CRRT machines will perform RRT on 2+ patients per day
- Overnight SLED with HD machines
- IHD as soon as clinically appropriate

- Acute bed-side PD catheter insertion & CAPD
 - Sedated/mech vented COVID+ patients
- Mix of CRRT-24h & shift-based CRRT based on clinical needs of patient
- Overnight SLED with HD machines
- IHD as soon as clinically appropriate





Determinant of RRT Surge Plan

Plan A:
Conventional
Operations

Plan B:
Machine
Load Balance

Plan C:
Mixed CRRT
Duration

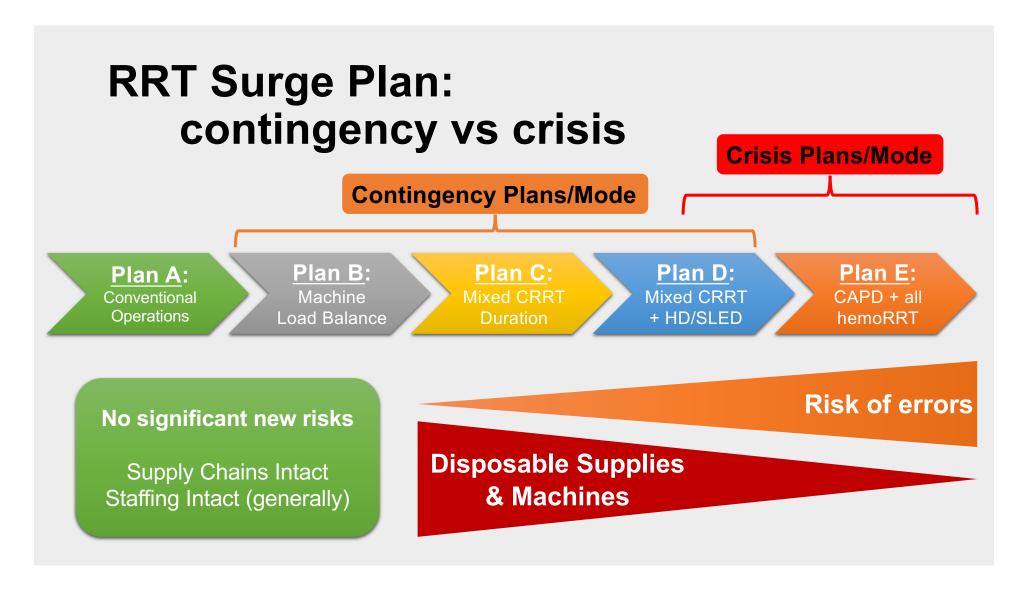
Plan D:
Mixed CRRT
+ HD/SLED

Plan E: CAPD + all hemoRRT

Total # of Patients needing ICU RRT

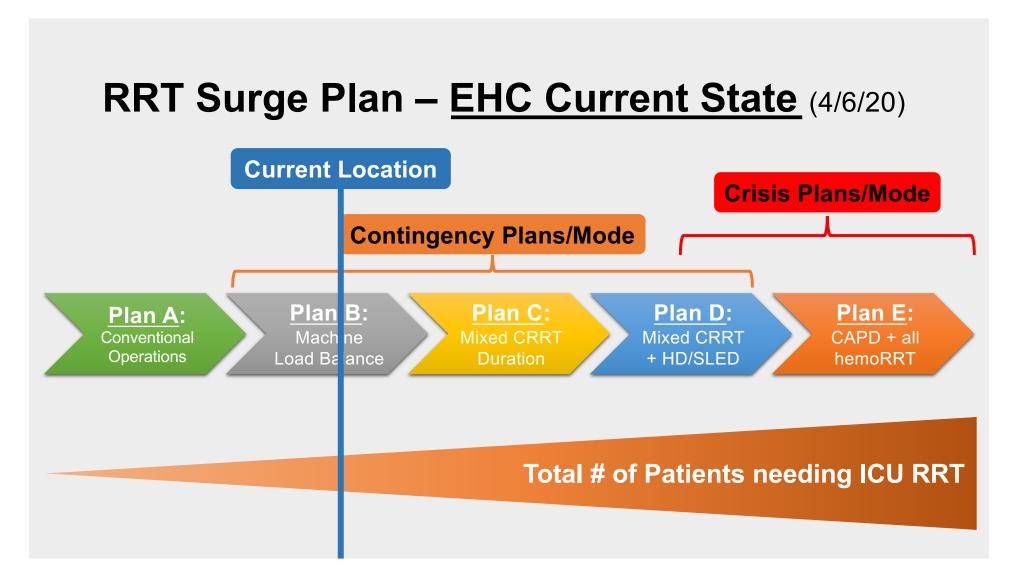
















Plan A – Conventional Operations

Challenges

- No specific new challenges
- Enough machines & disposable supplies to meet ICU RRT demands with 24h CRRT & IHD
- Usual challenges:

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- ICU RN & HD RN staffing
- Adequate distribution of supplies including filters, CRRT solutions, citrate/calcium availability

Pandemic Surge Preparations

- Plan adapted for pandemic isolation needs
- Prefer CRRT use to minimize additional staff exposures to isolation environment
 - HD RN to deliver IHD
- IHD may continue in ICUs
 - Facilitate liberation from CRRT for PT/OT
 - ESRD patient with native AVF/AVG





Plan B – Machine Load Balance

Surge Challenge

- Surge of patient at a given EHC facility ->
 do not have enough machines to meet
 demand at a given facility
- Supply chains intact:
 - RRT supplies come from EHC offsite warehouse → easy to increase deliveries to meet demand
- Limited staffing impact

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Pandemic Surge Preparations

- Move RRT machines periodically between EHC institutions to meet RRT demands
- Coordination between:
 - · Biomedical engineering departments
 - · Clinical leadership teams
 - Asset administration
 - Movers
 - Others
- Takes time to implement





Plan C – Mixed CRRT Durations

Challenges

- Unable to meet RRT demands
 - # of ICU RRT pts > CRRT machines
- Different patients will require different RRT plans
 - · One shift-based RRT plan will not fit all
- Highly complex to orchestrate
 - Matching available machines to appropriate pts
 - Complex scheduling

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Surge Preparations – Needs

- Operational expertise to implement
- Daily CRRT machine deployment schedule
 - Staff to develop deployment schedule
- Staff to orchestrate machine deployment
- Appropriate RRT orders to match plan





Plan D – Mixed CRRT + HD/SLED

Challenges

- Unable to meet RRT demands
 - # of ICU RRT pts > CRRT machines (even with shift-based CRRT implementation)
- Will have to more widely use HD machines & HD RNs for ICU HD & SLED
 - HD RN staffing impact → ? less non-ICU HD
- Highly complex to orchestrate

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ICU RNs unfamiliar with HD equipment

Surge Preparations – Needs

- New machine: Tablo® 10 have been ordered
- EHC Fresenius HD Machines: require chip upgrade to perform SLED
- Operational expertise to implement
- Daily CRRT & HD machine & staff deployment schedule → staff needed to develop schedule & orchestrate deployments
- SLED: Overnight HD RN(s) to set-up, initiate, terminate HD sessions & to make rounds while patients are running on SLED.





Plan E – CAPD & all HemoRRT

Challenges

- Unable to meet RRT demands
 - # of ICU RRT pts > CRRT + HD machine + staff availability
- ICU RNs CAPD educational needs
 - · CAPD performed rarely in EHC ICUs
- Bed-side PD catheter insesttion → surgeons
- CAPD charting

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Surge Preparations – Needs

- Identifying & train surgeon partners
- RN training for and delivery of CAPD

versus

- HD RN performing APD with limited ICU RN involvement
- Continue need for CRRT & HD machine & staff deployment program/resources
- Determine supplies for CAPD & purchase soon
 - · Surgeons' & nephrologists' preferred PD catheter
 - · Disposable supplies for PD exchanges
 - PD solutions





ICU RRT for **ESRD** Patients

- During pandemic, RRT for ICU patients with ESRD should be guided by:
 - 1. Patients preferred outpatient dialysis method
 - HD via AVF/AVG
 - HD via Permcath (PC)
 - o PD
 - 2. Native dialysis vascular access
 - 3. Clinical condition
- Native AVF/AVG: preference is HD via AVF/AVG unless too hemodynamically unstable
- Native PC: HD via PC or CRRT-24h/CRRT-shift via PC
- **PD**: PD









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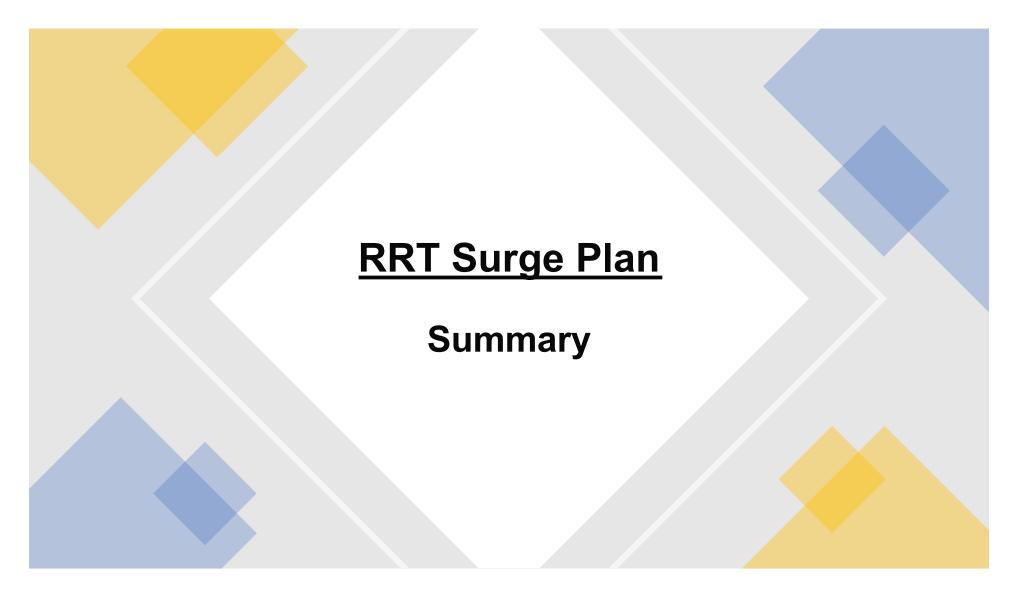


RRT Surge Plan – Ethics

- No strong data that 1 method of RRT is *clearly superior* to another
 - When prescribed & performed well, all methods of RRT are effective at achieving patient-centered goals (correction of acid-base or electrolyte disorders, fluid management goals, etc)
- Provided EHC can provide appropriate RRT to meet a patient's needs,
 then there are little (if any) ethical implication of any of these techniques
- Ethical issues arise if/when we do not have the supplies or capacity to meet a given patient's needs











Summary

- System-wide RRT surge plan is required
- System-wide expertise will be needed to operationalize & implement any RRT surge plan
 - MDs, APPs
 - · RNs & staff
 - Educators
 - Administrative leadership
 - Administrative expertise
 - Supply Chain Management



