

Table of contents

List of tables	I
List of figures.....	II
List of abbreviation	III
Acknowledgment.....	IV
Abstract	V
المستخلص.....	VI
Chapter one: introduction.....	1
1.1General introduction.....	2
1.2 Problem statement.....	3
1.3 Objectives.....	3
1.3.1 General Objective.....	3
1.3.2 Specific Objectives.....	3
1.4 Research organization.....	4
Chapter two: Theoretical Background.....	5
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 Kidney Function.....	6
2.2.1 Nephron.....	6
2.2.2Renal Corpuscle.....	7

2.2.3Promixal Convoluted Tubule.....	8
2.2.4Loop of Henle.....	8
2.2.5Distal Convoluted Tubule.....	8
2.2.6Juxtaglomerular Apparatus.....	9
2.2.7Collecting Ducts.....	9
2.2.8Renal Pelvis and Ureter.....	9
2.2.9Urinary Bladder.....	10
2.2.10Urethra.....	10
2.3 End Stage Rend Disease (ESRD).....	12
2.3.1Uraemia and its symptoms.....	13
2.3.2 Urea.....	13
2.4 Dialysis machine.....	13
2.4.1Machine has three parts.....	14
2.4.2Extracorporeal Circuit.....	15
2.4.3Dialysate Circuit.....	15
2.4.4Conductivity.....	16
2.5 Hemodialysis (HD).....	17
2.5.1Transport of substances during haemodialysis.....	20
2.6 Transport Mechanisms.....	21

2.6.1 Diffusion.....	21
2.6.2 Osmosis.....	22
2.6.3 Ultra filtration.....	23
2.7 Hemofiltration.....	24
2.8 Hemodiafiltration (HDF).....	24
2.9 Dialysis dose.....	24
2.9.1 Standard methods of determination of the dialysis dose.....	25
2.9.1.1\ Urea Reduction Ratio (URR).....	25
2.9.1.1.1 Relation to (URR).....	25
2.9.1.2\ Determination of Kt/V.....	26
2.9.1.3 Rationale for Kt/V as a marker of dialysis adequacy.....	27
2.9.1.4\ Quantification based on Conductivity Kinetics.....	29
2.10 The Online Clearance Monitoring (OCM): Overview of existing	30
Chapter three: Literature review.....	31
Chapter Four: Methodology.....	34
4.1 Equipment and materials.....	35
4.2 Online Clearance Monitoring.....	36
4.3 The study of patient.....	37
Chapter Five: Result and discussion.....	38

5.1 Result.....	39
5.2 Discussion.....	45
Chapter six Conclusion and Recommendations.....	47
6. 1Conclusion.....	48
6.2 Recommendation.....	48
Reference.....	49

List of Tables

Name of table	Page NO
Table 2.1 the concentration of solutes in dialysate compared to serum	19
Table 2.2 weight of molecular	
Table (5.1) shown efficiency by conventional	21
Table (5-2) patient's statistics and efficiency by online clearance monitoring	45
Table5.2 the comparison between (OCM) and without	46

List of Figures

Name of Figures	Page NO
Figure (2.1) micrscopic structure of the kideny	11
Figure 1.2Renal Corpuscle and Filtration	12
Figure (2.2) Heamodialysis machine	17

Figure2.3 The simple flow diagram of dialysis process	18
Figure (2.4) Diffusion	22
Figure2.5The Osmosis	23
Figure 2.7The ultrafiltration	23
Figure (4. 1) Machine 4008S classic	36
Figure (4. 2) The OCM	37
Figure (5-1) The OCM in the mid time	39
Figure (5-2) OCM in the end of dialysis	40
Figure (5-3) The OCM before ending dialysis	40
Figure (5-4) OCM in end of dialysis	41
Figure (5-5) OCM before ending dialysis	42
Figure (5-6) OCM before ending dialysis	42
Figure (5. 7) The (OCM)befor ending dialysis	44

Abbreviations List

ESRD	End Stage Renal Disease
GFR	Glomerular Filtration Rate
HD	Hemodialysis
HDF	Hemodiafiltration
K	Clearance
OCM	Online Clearance Monitoring
T	Time
UF	Ultrafiltration
URR	Urea Reduction Ratio
V	Urea Distribution Volume

Acknowledgment:

I would like to thank all people who helped me in completing this thesis, especially Dr fargoon for supervising this thesis.

Great thanks also go to all my colleagues at Soba University Hospital. I would not forget my family for helping and encouraging me during various stages of this thesis.

Also I would like to thank all my relatives who gave me intellectual help to complete this thesis.

Abstract:

Monitoring of efficiency of haemodialysis treatment is future work, today many companies of haemodialysis machine have been developed applications to calculate the efficiency of dialysis dose using single pool (sp kt/v).

In this thesis online clearance monitoring (OCM) were used to monitor the dialysis dose.

It used conductivity cell in input of dialysate and output of dialysate to monitor the concentration of dialysate.

Monitoring of dialysate conductivity in the spent dialysate stream has been considered as urea monitoring ionic dialysate has been found to be highly correlated to urea clearance.

In this study the (OCM) is implemented with ten patients have been treated by haemodialysis in the center of dialysis. Good results for efficiency of dialysis dose were achieved.

The study concludes that the online clearance monitoring (OCM) is helpful in many as documentation, decrease the cost of investigation, monitor the adequacy of analysis in every session and assisting the patient treatment management.

The study recommends for comparative studies between the online clearance monitoring (OCM) and Diascan for Gambaro Company application.

مستخلص

مراقبة الكفاءة في عمليات الغسيل الدموي من الاعمال التي تطورت

توجد اليوم عدد من الشركات المصنعة لماكينات الغسيل الدموي التي قامت بتطوير تطبيقات تقوم بحساب الكفاءة للغسيل الدموي باستخدام معادلة الوحدة المجسمة (SP KT/V)

تم استخدام برنامج مراقبة الغسيل المباشر(OCM) التي طورتها شركة فرزينيوس (Fresenius) في ماكيناتها لمراقبة الغسيل الدموي.

كما تم استخدام محسيس كثافة conductivity cell (عند مدخل و مخرج محلول الغسيل المحضر من قبل الماكينة لمراقبة تركيز في هذه التقنية مراقبة كثافة محلول عند قناعة محلول الغسيل تعامل كأنها ترافق نسبة اليوريا في الدم من حيث معدل التركيز ومن حيث انخفاضها وارتفاعها .

في هذه الدراسة تم تطبيق برنامج مراقبة الغسيل المباشر(OCM) لعينة عشرة مرضى يتلقون علاج الغسيل الدموي في مراكز الغسيل الدموي.

استنتج من البحث أن تطبيق برنامج مراقبة الغسيل المباشر(OCM) يعطي نتائج أفضل كما استنتج من البحث أن من فوائد برنامج مراقبة الغسيل المباشر(OCM) يمكن أن يساعد على الآتي : التوثيق ببيانات المرضى وتقليل تكلفة الفحوصات ومراقبة كفاءة الغسيل والمساعدة في إدارة علاج المرضى .

يوصى البحث باجراء دراسات مقارنة بين مراقبة الغسيل المباشر(OCM) وتطبيق ال(Diascan) التابعه لشركة ال(Gambaro).