

## SFHRenRL3

# Assess whether home haemodialysis is feasible for a patient



### Overview

Many patients will be able haemodialyse independently of practitioner assistance at home, generally with the support of a carer. Staff need to be able to assess the benefits and risk with the patient and carer, survey the property, help the patient (and carer, if appropriate) learn the techniques and set up support systems. National recommendations for home haemodialysis and additional local guidelines should be followed.

Users of this standard will need to ensure that practice reflects up to date information and policies.

## SFHRenRL3

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#### Performance criteria

*You must be able to:*

- P1 ensure that all patients developing established renal failure (ERF) or on haemodialysis are fully informed of the option for home haemodialysis
- P2 establish local criteria, based on national recommendations, that can be easily explained and justified to the patient and carer
- P3 review the possibility of home haemodialysis for all patients, applying the criteria with a view to the balance of benefit and risk
- P4 discuss the possibility of home haemodialysis with all patients who meet the local
- P5 encourage the patient and carer to explore the benefits, risks and drawbacks of home haemodialysis, providing examples and information in a way that fits the evidence (e.g. situations in which home haemodialysis would no longer be appropriate, problems of isolation, need for respite care)
- P6 enable the patient and carer to understand the responsibilities and obligations that home haemodialysis entails
- P7 assess the motivation and capability of patient and carer separately, assess whether either is putting pressure on the other, and update the assessment of the balance of benefit and risk
- P8 assess the suitability of the accommodation and options for installing equipment by working with other members of the multidisciplinary team
- P9 make a decision with the patient and carer whether or not to proceed, exploring the balance of benefit and risk openly and without prejudice
- P10 work with the patient and carer to decide on the most suitable location within the home if more than one room could be used

## SFHRenRL3

### Assess whether home haemodialysis is feasible for a patient

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#### Knowledge and understanding

*You need to know and understand:*

- K1 recognition and methods of disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous waste, including legal and organisational requirements for handling hazardous materials (e.g. COSHH, Environmental Protection Act, role of local authorities)
- K2 how infection is spread and how its spread may be limited (e.g. through safe transfer of equipment and effective hand-cleaning)
- K3 the nature of renal failure and the function of renal replacement therapy
- K4 the operation of dialysis machines and the characteristics of different machines
- K5 how haemodialysis works for the patient and how its effectiveness is measured
- K6 what equipment and materials are needed by patients who carry out dialysis at home
- K7 the common problems with equipment and materials that patients may encounter and how they should deal with them
- K8 the nature and significance of parameters of different care plans (e.g. machine set-up, frequency, rate, duration) and how circumstances may allow or require these to be varied
- K9 how patients may respond before, during and after dialysis and why (e.g. physical and emotional changes), and what significant responses should be recorded and affect care for the patient
- K10 conditions required for effective and safe dialysis and the reasons for these (e.g. safe, treated water supply, good hygiene and infection control in relation to equipment and material, self, patient, visitors)
- K11 practical home arrangements (e.g. provision of a room suitable for dialysing that can be kept hygienic, storage for consumables, organising water supply, quality restoration of service arrangements, electricity supplies)
- K12 benefits of haemodialysis at home (e.g. better fit for the patient with domestic, work and social life; improved wellbeing, reduced travelling, in line with NICE guidelines)
- K13 risks and drawbacks of haemodialysis at home (higher level of responsibility for carer, lack of immediate practitioner support, occupation of space in the home, additional accommodation costs, risks of infection)
- K14 nationally recommended criteria to identify patients suitable for home haemodialysis and additional criteria applied related to technical and care support available locally (e.g. NICE guidelines)
- K15 organisational policy and procedure for dealing with emergency calls from patients and carers
- K16 how to ask open-ended questions, listen carefully and summarise back
- K17 methods of communicating sensitive information to individuals

## SFHRenRL3

### Assess whether home haemodialysis is feasible for a patient

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- K18 how to provide individuals with opportunities to ask questions and increase their
- K19 how to adapt communication styles in ways which are appropriate to different people (e.g. culture, language, or special needs)
- K20 how to identify how the individual wishes to be addressed and communicated with
- K21 how to highlight the individual's abilities in a positive way
- K22 how information obtained from individuals should be recorded and stored
- K23 how to obtain full and accurate information about individuals
- K24 recording of agreements and other communications within and between primary, community and renal multidisciplinary teams
- K25 how to treat individuals fairly
- K26 the effects of culture, religious beliefs, age and disability on individual communication styles
- K27 the different features services must have to meet people's gender, culture, language or other needs

## SFHRenRL3

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### Additional Information

#### External links

This standard links with the following dimension within the NHS Knowledge and Skills Framework (October 2004):

Dimension: HWB2 Assessment and care planning

## SFHRenRL3

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<b>Developed by</b>	Skills for Health
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<b>Relevant occupations</b>	Health, Public Services and Care; Health Professionals; Healthcare and Related Personal Services
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<b>Key words</b>	kidney, kidneys, donation, diabetes, donor, renal, transplant
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