

ISRCTN75383472: Survey of the current management of secondary hyperparathyroidism in patients with end-stage renal disease undergoing dialysis in the UK NHS

Results in plain English

This study took place to understand how people with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) who also have secondary hyperparathyroidism (SPHT) are treated in the NHS. Several specialist organisations have published guidelines on how these patients should be managed. These guidelines provide doctors with information to help them decide on the best way to manage their patients.

Blood chemistry (biochemical) markers were measured to assess the management of secondary hyperparathyroidism in patients with end-stage renal disease who received haemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis at 8 UK NHS hospital dialysis units during 2011. The results were compared against treatment targets set by the UK Renal Association, the National Kidney Federation Kidney Disease Outcome Quality Initiative (KDOQI) and the Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO). The markers were serum phosphate, adjusted calcium, parathyroid hormone (PTH), and also calcium phosphate product for the KDOQI guidelines.

Out of 2,361 patients, 60% were male. Most (81%) patients were aged 50 years or older, of white ethnicity (74%) and received haemodialysis (88%). Almost two thirds (62%) of patients had two biochemical markers within set targets but only a quarter (25%) had three markers within set targets. Most patients did not meet the treatment targets issued by the UK Renal Association, KDOQI or KDIGO.