

## Dialysis Modalities

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This month's quiz is based on the article "Dialysis Modalities: What the Non-Nephrologist Needs to Know," which begins on page 11 of this issue. Choose the single best answer for each question.

- 1. Which of the following statements regarding when dialysis should be initiated in a patient with chronic kidney disease from diabetes is true?**
  - (A) Dialysis should be initiated once the serum creatinine level reaches 3.5 mg/dL
  - (B) Dialysis should be initiated once the blood urea nitrogen level reaches 100 mg/dL
  - (C) Dialysis should not be initiated until symptoms of severe uremia develop
  - (D) Dialysis should be initiated earlier in a patient with diabetes than in a patient who does not have diabetes
  - (E) Dialysis should be initiated in all patients with an estimated glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of 15 mL/min regardless of symptoms
- 2. Which of the following changes in hemodialysis prescription can be tried to improve the "dialysis adequacy" in a patient who is underdialyzed?**
  - (A) Change to a dialyzer with a lower clearance coefficient (K)
  - (B) Decrease the blood flow
  - (C) Give midodrine with dialysis
  - (D) Increase the dialysis treatment time
  - (E) Increase the calcium level in the dialysis bath
- 3. Which is the preferred hemodialysis access type for chronic dialysis patients?**
  - (A) Arteriovenous fistula
  - (B) Arteriovenous graft
  - (C) Tenckhoff catheter
  - (D) Tunneled subclavian catheter
  - (E) Untunneled internal jugular catheter
- 4. In a patient on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, which of the following will result from changing the dialysate from a 2.5% to 4.25% dextrose solution?**
  - (A) Constipation
  - (B) Hypertension
  - (C) Hypoglycemia
  - (D) Improvement in solute clearance
  - (E) Increase in ultrafiltration
- 5. Which of the following is an indication for urgent acute dialysis?**
  - (A) Creatinine level of 10 mg/dL
  - (B) Heroin overdose
  - (C) Hyponatremia
  - (D) Serum pH of 7.2
  - (E) Uremic pericarditis
- 6. Continuous venous-venous hemodialysis (CVVH/D) is the most appropriate dialysis modality in which of the following clinical scenarios?**
  - (A) Diabetic ketoacidosis with renal failure
  - (B) Hepatic encephalopathy and renal failure
  - (C) Hyperkalemia and renal failure
  - (D) Hypertensive emergency with acute renal failure
  - (E) Severe uremia with pericarditis

For answers, see page 25.

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**Answers to the Clinical Review Quiz, which appears on page 38. The article on dialysis modalities begins on page 11.**

1. (D) Dialysis should be initiated earlier in a patient with diabetes than in a patient who does not have diabetes
2. (D) Increase the dialysis treatment time
3. (A) Arteriovenous fistula
4. (E) Increase in ultrafiltration
5. (E) Uremic pericarditis
6. (B) Hepatic encephalopathy and renal failure