Moving beyond COVID-19 Surge—Caring for Patients with Kidney Disease throughout the Pandemic


Introduction

As nephrologists, we have early on recognized the current coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic to be particularly threatening to the patients we care for in our clinics. Many observations have shown older patients and those with chronic medical comorbidities to be disproportionately at risk for excess morbidity and mortality due to COVID-19 infection (1,2). As a medical subspecialty, nephrologists not only see the most substantial proportion of patients age ≥80 years but also care for the most complex patient population with the highest number of comorbidities (3). Therefore, extensive discussions have been carried out in our community about the potential fallout of COVID-19 infection and the observed or anticipated adverse outcomes. These adverse outcomes include hospitalizations, critical care admission, ESKD, and death in patient’s kidney disorder (4–6). Further, several reports have shown that a high number of patients with COVID-19 infection experience AKI and may require dialysis, potentially increasing demand for available resources beyond capacity (7–9). Several surge-mitigation protocols and COVID-19–related best practice guidelines are now available to nephrologists (10,11).

Moving beyond the surge, however, there is substantial uncertainty about the chronic management of patients with kidney disease in the near-term future. When should we time dialysis access placement? Do we place patients at unnecessary risk for “nosocomial” COVID-19 infection by requiring routine laboratory assessment or dialysis access surveillance for primary prevention? Or do we risk a rise in preventable adverse outcomes by dialing back on care considered not essential and thus, failing to identify early signs of medical complications?

Answers to some of these questions were already hotly debated before. The COVID-19 pandemic has considerably increased their complexity and uncertainty. Here, we share the Kaiser Permanente Northern California (KPNC) strategy for population-wide management strategies of patients with kidney disease, beyond the acute surge and mitigation plans. We anticipate the necessity of adapting to a new norm of providing medical care, which is likely to last until an effective therapy or vaccine becomes widely available.

The KPNC is an integrated health care delivery system with approximately 4.5 million members who live in the greater metropolitan San Francisco Bay area. Approximately 90 nephrologists at 22 medical centers care for approximately 11,000 patients with advanced CKD (eGFR<45 ml/min per 1.73 m²), approximately 3000 patients with a functioning kidney transplant, approximately 5500 patients on dialysis, and approximately 6000 patients with GN.

Elimination of Avoidable Health Care Exposure

Because of patients’ comorbidities and chronic conditions, nephrology has historically been a “follow-up”–intense medical specialty. Further, in-person patient evaluation and physical examinations are essential parts of a new assessment of most patients who present with a new diagnosis of kidney disease. However, this level of close physical interaction will also increase individual patient’s risk of COVID-19 infection and the spread of the disease throughout the health care environment. Therefore, the overarching goal in our region-wide approach to mitigation and suppression strategy is the safe elimination of close physical encounters between patients and the health care setting to the extent acceptable. In Table 1, we provide a summary of approaches. These guides are not definitive and require tailoring to any given patient’s needs, and they are subject to ongoing change.

New Outpatient Consultation and CKD Management

Here, we have implemented a telehealth first strategy. Although each nephrology clinic is always staffed with at least one nephrologist to accommodate any need for urgent in-person evaluations, the overwhelming number of visits are conducted remotely by phone or video. In August, 95% of new patient evaluations were conducted through telehealth, with 52% performed through video and 42% performed through telephone appointments.

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For a large proportion of new patient referrals, we schedule a telehealth visit within 3 days of consult request to assess the nature and urgency of patient presentation and preorder laboratory and imaging tests if indicated; with this, eliminate unnecessary returns to the clinic for follow-up testing or secondary referrals. Patients with known CKD and established relationships with a nephrologist are evaluated through video or phone check-ins instead of in-person visits if their condition is stable. A higher frequency of interval check-ins combined with home BP and weight diaries are leveraged to compensate for less frequent office evaluations. Further, population-based systematic screening for “high-risk” patients through an electronic CKD and kidney transplant dashboard provides clinical teams the opportunity to set frequency and timing of in-person visits according to patients’ ESKD risk (12). In August, >4500 such visits were conducted, 90% of which were through telehealth.

### Laboratory Evaluations

Serum chemistries, complete blood count, and urine analysis are the cornerstone of routine nephrology care. Several clinical guidelines by the Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes provide recommendations about the type and frequency of laboratory evaluations in AKI, CKD, and other associated medical conditions (13,14). The individual application of these guidelines according to a given patient’s needs is now more critical than ever. A reassessment of laboratory orders and adjustment of their frequency may not make much of a difference to an individual patient who otherwise is stable and well cared for. However, on a population level, a decrease in routine laboratory evaluation (for example, from quarterly to every 4 months) can translate to a tremendous reduction of COVID-19 transmission risk.

### Anemia Management

Strategies to decrease nosocomial transmission risks of COVID-19 include support for home erythropoiesis-stimulating agent injection and when not possible, a decrease in injection frequency (e.g., from every 4 weeks to every 6 or 8 weeks), which is compensated for by higher injection doses. Where allowable, oral iron supplementation replaced infusions, as did iron formulations, which can be infused at a higher dose and lower frequency.

### Mail-Order Pharmacy

Similar to the Kaiser Permanente Pharmacy service, many commercial pharmacies provide the option of online orders of prescription medication. Leveraging the mail-order pharmacy options, nearly all prescription medications are now...
being provided through mail-order pharmacy, substantially decreasing in-person contacts.

**Option Counseling and Education of Patients with CKD**

Patients with advanced CKD who need to initiate RRT are a particularly vulnerable subpopulation that may not readily be cared for through telehealth. These patients are offered online group seminars for general education. However, they are also scheduled for 1:1 option counseling and advanced CKD teaching to enforce emotional support, maintain a healthy relationship with the care team, and ensure a detailed understanding of options and next steps.

**Dialysis Access**

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services has classified dialysis access placement as an essential procedure (15). We have created a consensus approach to triaging dialysis access care (Table 2). Considering preexisting controversy and lack of strong evidence, we have significantly reduced or eliminated elective access surveillance solely for primary prevention.

**Pretransplant Evaluation and Preparation**

We almost wholly stopped pretransplant testing during the peak of the pandemic. However, shortly after, we decided to prioritize testing for patients with accepted living donors and patients awaiting deceased donor offers with a high likelihood of receiving an offer: high degree of HLA sensitization and long wait times. Our affiliated transplant surgical centers also maximized telemedicine for evaluation and education.

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**Table 2. Dialysis access care plan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AVF/AVG for CKD 4</td>
<td>Multidisciplinary patient review Postpone if patient is stable and deemed low risk for AVF maturation failure Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVF/AVG for CKD 5 and ESKD Ulceration/erosion/bleeding of vascular access</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complications of current AV access (steal, malfunction, etc.)</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Removal of tunneled HD catheter—no longer needed</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrombosis of AVF/AVG</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placement of tunneled HD catheter for immediate dialysis</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Routine or follow-up fistulogram</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malfuction/infected HD catheter</td>
<td>Multidisciplinary patient review Postpone if purely elective Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suboptimal AVF/AVG</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD catheter emergent &lt;48 h</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD catheter urgent &lt;2 wk</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD catheter elective &lt;4–6 wk</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revision of PD catheter to ensure patient safety and ability to continue PD</td>
<td>Proceed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adaptations and modifications must be considered on the basis of individual patients’ needs and local variations in the fallout of the pandemic (opinion based). AVF, arteriovenous fistula; AVG, arteriovenous graft; IR, interventional radiology; AV, arteriovenous; HD, hemodialysis; PD, peritoneal dialysis.

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**In-Center ESKD Care**

We found that virtual physician visits cannot readily replace in-person rounding on the inpatient dialysis units. The nephrologist is a central anchor in the dialysis unit, and patients and staff value his or her physical presence. Therefore, we reserved telehealth visits for monthly rounds on otherwise stable patients on home modalities, including peritoneal dialysis and home hemodialysis. In coordination with outside dialysis vendors, we have adopted a triage and placement strategy, similar to other regions across the United States, that is cohorting patients with confirmed or suspected COVID-19 infection into dedicated dialysis facilities.

**Inpatient Acute Service Care**

We are now expecting the resumption of services at the level and routine of the pre-pandemic time. For this phase, we have not implemented uniform protocols for acute inpatient services across all medical centers given the number of COVID-19–positive patients, and rates of hospitalization for not COVID-19–related indications highly vary among centers currently. Contingency plans remain in place for the potential of a “third wave” toward the end of the year, which is feared to be more calamitous due to concurrent regional wildfires and a flu pandemic resulting from record low flu vaccination rates.

We anticipate that many of these guides will require modifications as we adapt to an evolving pandemic and gain experience along the way. Although we expect that with the resolution of the pandemic, our approach to the care of patients with kidney disorders will be restored to their prepandemic standards, we also believe that certain elements may remain and influence our practice for beyond the era of COVID-19. Nephrology is a data-driven specialty,
heavily relying on laboratory studies for the diagnosis and follow-up of kidney disorders. Leveraging telehealth strategies to evaluate and provide counseling to patients who do not require physical examinations is one example of a new practice pattern that is likely to remain if regulatory requirements and financial incentives do not change back to prepandemic time.

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Author Contributions
S. Belani and L. Pravoverov conceptualized and led the regional implementation of the work; N. Goes was responsible for the transplant methodology; A. Poyan Mehr was responsible for the glomerular disease methodology; A. Asovskaya and P. Kroupa were responsible for data curation; A. Asovskaya, S. Belani, N. Goes, P. Kroupa, A. Poyan Mehr, and L. Pravoverov were responsible for project administration; S. Belani and L. Pravoverov provided supervision; A. Poyan Mehr wrote the original draft; and A. Asovskaya, S. Belani, N. Goes, P. Kroupa, A. Poyan Mehr, L. Pravoverov, and S. Zheng reviewed and edited the manuscript.

References

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