【Lunch Symposium 7】

The CONVINCE Study's Impact on Mortality and HDF: Lessons and Future Directions

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Renal replacement therapy through dialysis has undergone significant and continuous development over the past six decades with the aim of improving patient outcomes. During this progressive evolution, dialysis modalities have shifted from low-flux cellulosic membranes to synthetic high-flux dialysis modalities, ultimately culminating in high-volume hemodiafiltration.

The recently revealed CONVINCE study provides compelling scientific evidence to support the superiority of convective-based modalities, specifically high-volume hemodiafiltration. This modality, characterized by a substitution volume exceeding 23 liters per session in the postdilution mode, has demonstrated a remarkable 23% reduction in all-cause mortality over a three-year follow-up period compared to high-flux hemodialysis.

This presentation will cover the background of the CONVINCE study, including the development of the convective dose concept and its impact on patient outcomes. We will also discuss the key findings of the CONVINCE study and their clinical implications. Additionally, we will analyze any remaining questions or points requiring further elucidation. The presentation will also address the clinical implications of the CONVINCE findings and future developments related to personalizing HDF treatment, including convective dose scaling and adapting treatment schedules to regional needs. Finally, we will examine the sustainability of hemodiafiltration in comparison to high-flux hemodialysis.

The CONVINCE study represents a significant advancement with the potential to catalyze a paradigm shift in the field of renal replacement therapy, ultimately improving the life expectancy of kidney disease patients.