

Summary of current sites providing renal treatment, care and support related to St Helier and St George's hospitals

| Location | Type | Service(s) provided |
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| St Helier Hospital (ESTH) | Hospital | <p>1. Full range of renal inpatient services apart from transplantation surgery, including inpatient admissions for complex vascular access surgery.</p> <p>2. Day case unit for multiple renal procedures, day case surgery, intravenous (IV) infusions, plasma exchange and assessment of acute problems.</p> <p>3. Haemodialysis unit for local patients on chronic dialysis and management of haemodialysis patients who temporarily need increased care or investigation without admission.</p> <p>4. Outpatient services: general nephrology clinics; advanced kidney care clinics (including intravenous iron administration); haemodialysis and home haemodialysis clinics; home haemodialysis training. Post-transplant clinics from day five.. Pre-transplant work up clinics. Living donor assessment clinics. Vascular access assessment clinics. Peritoneal dialysis clinics with acute peritoneal dialysis start. Acute outpatient intermittent peritoneal dialysis availability and peritoneal dialysis training.</p> |

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| | | <p>Hypertension clinics; multidisciplinary vasculitis clinic; renal adolescent and transition support clinics Pre-pregnancy renal counselling clinics. Haematology and renal joint clinics. Renal diabetic clinics; ADPK and tolvaptan clinic. Access to renal counsellor. Access to renal dietetic review and clinic.</p> |
| <p>St Georges Hospital</p> | <p>Hospital</p> | <p>Full range of renal inpatient and day care services including inpatients admissions for transplantation surgery and vascular access surgery. multiple renal procedures, day case surgery, iv infusions, plasma exchange and assessment of acute problems</p> <p>Haemodialysis unit for local patients on chronic dialysis and management of haemodialysis patients who temporarily need increased care or investigation without admission</p> <p>Outpatient services: general nephrology clinics; advanced kidney care clinics (including IV iron administration); haemodialysis and PD clinics and; home haemodialysis training. Post-transplant clinics. Pre-transplant work up clinics. Living donor assessment clinics. Vascular access assessment clinics. Peritoneal dialysis clinics with acute peritoneal dialysis start and some acute outpatient intermittent peritoneal dialysis availability and peritoneal dialysis training; Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) clinics, Hypertension clinics. Multidisciplinary vasculitis clinic; Renal adolescent and</p> |

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| | | transition support clinics. Pre-pregnancy renal counselling clinics. Haematology and renal joint clinics, Renal diabetic clinics; Access to renal psychologist. Access to renal dietetic review and clinic. |
| Frimley Park Hospital | Hospital | 1. Renal inpatient services apart from transplantation surgery, complex vascular access surgery and complicated renal procedures 2. Outpatient services including general nephrology and renal pre-pregnancy counselling |
| Queen Mary Hospital, Roehampton | Hospital | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology, post-transplant patients and renal diabetic clinics |
| Nelson Health Centre | | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology, Post-transplant clinics |
| Croydon | Hospital | Satellite dialysis with availability of dialysis for stable inpatients. General nephrology clinics, advanced kidney care clinic (including IV iron administration), renal diabetic clinic, HIV and renal clinic, |
| Kingston Hospital (Kingston Hospital NHS Foundation Trust) | Hospital | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology, AKI clinics, anaemia clinics, acute kidney care clinics, renal diabetic clinics. |
| Brighton Hospital (Brighton and Sussex University Hospitals NHS Trust) | Hospital | Outpatient clinics – Pre-transplant. |

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| Royal Surrey Hospital (Guildford Surrey) | Hospital | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology, advanced kidney care clinics, peritoneal dialysis clinics, renal and diabetes clinic |
| Woking Community Hospital | Ashford and St Peter's Hospital related site | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology and advanced kidney care clinics |
| East Surrey | Hospital | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology |
| Epsom (ESTH) | Hospital | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology |
| Leatherhead | | Outpatient clinic for general nephrology |
| Aldershot Health Centre | Frimley Park Hospital related site | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology and advanced kidney care |
| Fleet Community Hospital | Frimley Park Hospital related site | Outpatient clinics for general nephrology |
| Crawley | Satellite Unit | Satellite dialysis, haemodialysis clinics and advanced kidney care clinic |
| Sutton | Satellite Unit | Haemodialysis and haemodialysis clinics |
| Farnborough | Satellite Unit | Haemodialysis, haemodialysis clinics and advanced kidney care clinics |
| Epsom | Satellite Unit | Haemodialysis and haemodialysis clinics |
| West Byfleet | Satellite Unit | Haemodialysis and haemodialysis clinics |
| Manor Gate site | Satellite unit | Dialysis |
| Colliers Wood | Satellite unit | Haemodialysis and haemodialysis clinics |

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| North Wandsworth | Satellite unit | haemodialysis and haemodialysis clinics. |
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Renal (kidney) services explained.

Common conditions

Chronic kidney disease (CKD). This means that the kidneys do not work as well as they should. They are unable to remove waste products from your body. Damage to the kidney's filter system can also allow blood and protein to leak into the urine.

The term 'chronic' means that it is a long-term condition. It does not necessarily mean kidney damage is severe. Many cases of CKD are mild and can be managed with help from a GP and without hospital involvement.

Kidney failure. Around 10% of people with CKD may reach a stage known as established renal failure. This is when the kidneys can no longer work well enough to keep us healthy and alive, and support from dialysis treatment or a kidney transplant is considered.

Nephrotic syndrome is caused by loss of protein through the kidneys leading to low protein levels in the blood.

Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a sudden loss of kidney function that develops within a few days.

Vasculitis is an autoimmune disease that causes inflammation and narrowing of blood vessels (arteries, veins and capillaries). These vessels carry blood to and from the heart and the body's organs. In severe cases, the condition can cause organ damage or death.

Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) is an inherited condition that causes small fluid-filled sacs called cysts to develop in the kidneys. Kidney function will gradually deteriorate until so much is lost that kidney failure occurs.

Common treatment

Haemodialysis

Haemodialysis involves taking blood out of a patient and cleaning it through a haemodialysis machine before returning the blood back to the patient. This can be performed in the hospital, at satellite/community clinics or at home.

Peritoneal dialysis

Peritoneal dialysis, (also known as continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis or CAPD) involves using the patient's peritoneum (abdomen lining) as a dialysis membrane, and the dialysis takes place within the patient's body, instead of through a dialysis machine. This technique can be carried out in patients' homes.

Transplantation

Kidney transplant is the organ transplant of a kidney into a patient with end-stage kidney disease.

Vascular access

Patients requiring haemodialysis require a means of connecting to the haemodialysis machine. While short term use of dialysis lines can be used the best practice for the majority of patients is to have an arteriovenous (AV) fistula or graft created. This is performed by highly specialised vascular surgeons.

An AV fistula is a direct connection between the patient's artery and one of their nearby veins. An AV graft (sometimes called a bridge graft) is an indirect connection between the artery and vein. A plastic tube is most common, but donated arteries or veins can also be used.