Scientific Aspects of Dialysis Therapy

JSPT/ISBP Anniversary Edition

Volume Editors

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Preface

The 34th Congress of the International Society of Blood Purification (ISBP) was held in Hiroshima, Japan, September 8–10, 2016. The scientific program covered a broad spectrum of topics, ranging from hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, hemodiafiltration, and technical innovations in blood purification to complications of chronic kidney disease and acute kidney injury including mineral and bone disorder and anemia. The faculty comprised leading nephrologists and intensive care physicians from across Europe, North America, and Asia.

Hiroshima! With a population of just over 1 million, Hiroshima is one of the major cities of Western Japan. On August 6, 1945, an atomic bomb was detonated approximately 600 m above the center of the city, resulting in a blast that instantaneously reduced a thriving city with a population of 420,000 to barren scorched earth. Ironically, the places related to this tragedy have become our main tourist attractions, and people from all over the world visit the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park and Memorial Museum. It was staggering to have an American president,
Fig. 2. Guest speakers and office members.

Fig. 3. Team AKI: (left to right) Junichi Ono, Hideki Kawanishi, Hiroyuki Hirasawa, William Clark, Claudio Ronco, and Kenich Matuda.
Obama, stand in Hiroshima in May 2016 to advocate for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

The International Conference Center Hiroshima is located in the Peace Memorial Park. The 34th ISBP Congress was held in such a historic place because it was meaningful to recognize the place where ISBP was inaugurated in 1983. This was the sixth time the congress had been held in Japan, and the first time that the 61st Congress of the Japanese Society for Dialysis Therapy (JSDT) had been jointly held at a satellite symposium.

The topics of ISBP 2016 bore the theme of ‘blood purification’. This book, which is part of the Contributions to Nephrology series, was planned to call the world’s attention to blood purification and to commemorate ISBP 2016 Hiroshima.

We thank all of the authors and contributors for their enormous efforts and the quality of their scientific chapters. We would also like to thank those who made this publication possible, in particular Karger Publishers.

Hideki Kawanishi, Hiroshima
34th International Society of Blood Purification (ISBP)
Congress President

Fig. 4. Team HDF: (left to right) Toru Hyodo, Takashi Shigematsu, Ikuto Masakane, Kenji Sakurai, Andre Kaplan, Hideki Kawanishi, Francesco Locatelli, Vladimir Tesar, Yoshiaki Takemoto, Raymond Vonholder, Akihiro Yamashita, Tadashi Tomo, Bernard Canaud, and Junichi Ono.
Introduction

The theme for the 61st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dialysis Therapy was ‘Toward a Sustainable Dialysis Therapy’, which has two meanings. One is in regard to the directionality of the future development of dialysis therapy, namely, providing safely repeatable and continuous treatments that are easy to understand by patients, achieving noninvasive treatment methods, and ensuring a clear understanding of treatment benefits. We must proceed in these directions and seek to establish a treatment in which the patient can contribute to society while maintaining his/her quality of life and activities of daily living.

At this meeting, we held discussions on dialysis membranes, dialysate purification systems, dialysis treatment methods, and vascular access procedures, and deliberated the directions toward a sustainable dialysis therapy.

The second meaning is the issue of medical costs. From the health economics standpoint,
there is no correct answer to the problem of determining what amount of health care resources to allocate to which disease. If we are permitted to do so, it would be appropriate to allocate great amounts of money to all kinds of diseases in order to save as many patients as possible. On the other hand, it might also be a correct direction to provide health care as efficiently as possible and promote cost-effective medicine. The problem with medical costs is that we cannot attempt to attain health by using unlimited amounts of money or by pursuing only efficiency. We therefore discussed at this meeting the efficiency of health care that will enable the realization of a sustainable dialysis therapy and the level of health we need to aim for.

On this occasion of ISBP 2016 to be held here in Japan, we in consultation with the Congress President, Dr. Hideki Kawanishi, decided to together summarize the results of our meeting in-
indicating the directionality of future dialysis therapy and chronic renal failure treatments in order to further our discussions on this subject. We thank our fellow colleagues for all their support and truly hope that this publication will contribute to the development of chronic renal failure treatments toward achieving a sustainable dialysis therapy.

Yoshiaki Takemoto, Osaka
61st Annual Meeting of the Japanese Society for Dialysis Therapy (JSDT)
Congress President