

Water for Hemodialysis SYSTEM CONSIDERATIONS



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**What is our
Primary Goal?**

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**To Provide
Safe, Adequate
Treatments To Our
Patients**

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SO HOW DO WE PROTECT OUR PATIENTS?

- **Education**
- **Proper water system design**
 - **Correct type and size of components**
 - **Chemical compatibility of all materials used in the water treatment system.**
- **Proper Monitoring**
- **Compliance to Current Water Treatment Standards**



Why Do I Need to Be Trained On Water Treatment?

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**Patient Care Staff are Responsible
For Understanding the Clinical
Ramifications of Water Treatment**

**Everyone Must Be Able to Identify
Problems with the Water
Treatment System Which May
Result in a Potential Threat to the
Patient's Health and Safety**

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HOW CAN I ENSURE MY WATER SYSTEM IS WORKING SAFELY?

- **Understand what is in water and how it affects the patient.**
- **Be knowledgeable about your water treatment system.**
- **Be alert for problems.**
- **Monitor your water treatment system correctly and often.**

WHY IS WATER AND WATER TREATMENT SO IMPORTANT?



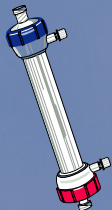
- Water is considered as part of the prescription to the patient.



- Water makes up 90% of the solution used for dialysis (dialysate).



- What happens in the water treatment area can directly affect the patient and has the potential to harm many patients simultaneously.



- Only a semi-permeable membrane separates the patient's blood and dialysate.
 - Even tiny amounts of chemicals and contaminants in the water can be dangerous to the patient.

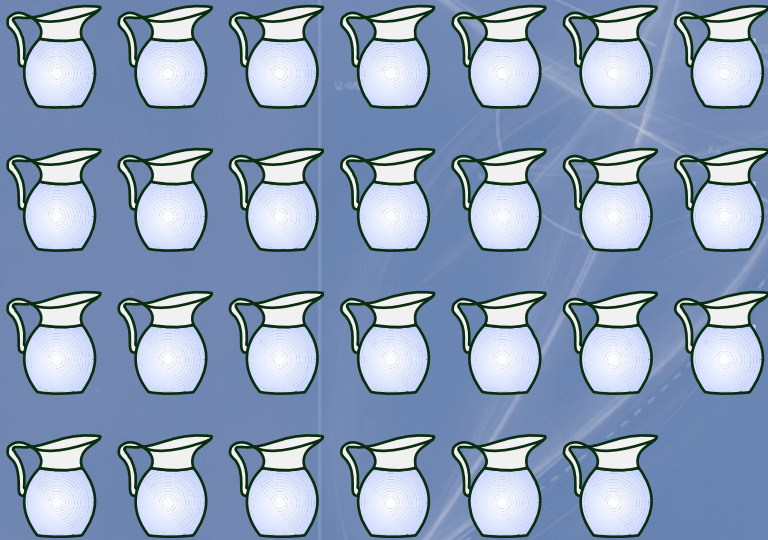
EXPOSURE TO WATER

Average person:



15 Liters / week
Drinking, Recreation
Normal excretion:
gastro-intestinal

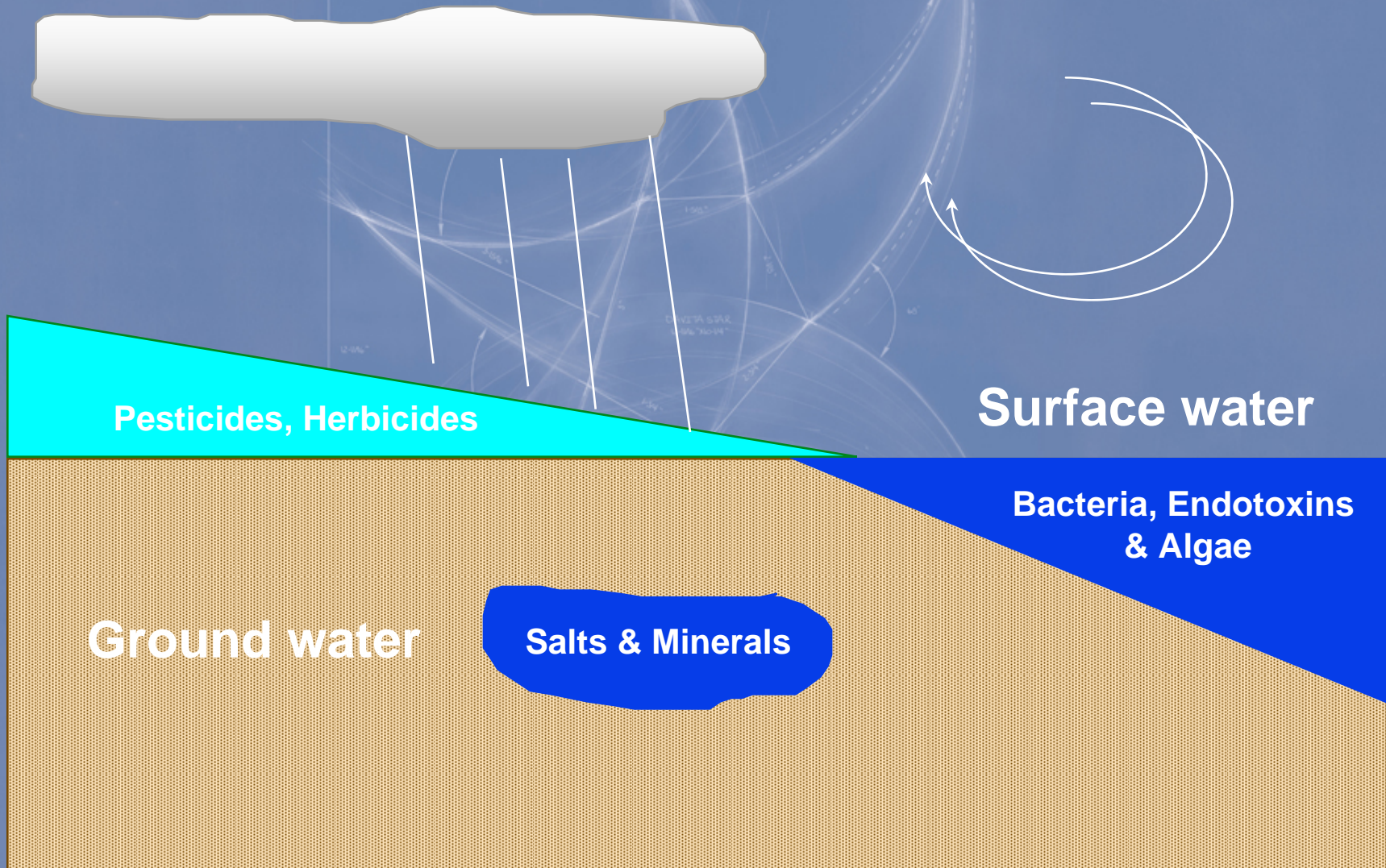
Dialysis
Patient:

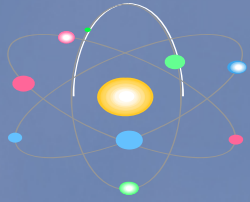


➤ **400 Liters / week**
a lifetime in 3 years
No excretion
Artificial Kidney
process - diffusion
thin membrane
side effects
Even small amounts
of contaminants are
dangerous to patient

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SOURCES OF WATER





TYPES OF WATER

◆ Surface Water

- Contains varying degrees of silt, mud, dirt, debris, chemicals, metals, toxins
- Generally contains more organic material than ground water: bacteria, algae, microbials

◆ Ground Water

- Generally contains more inorganic material; minerals, salts, etc.
- Some bacteria, algae, organics



COMPOUNDS IN WATER

◆ Organics are carbon based; Inorganics are not

- Organics: Pesticides, Herbicides (and chloramine)
- Inorganics: Salts, Minerals, Chemicals

◆ Contaminant levels determined by...

- Location, season, local industry, contact time
 - ✦ Well water - higher salt, calcium; microscopic plants
 - ✦ Reservoirs - higher bacteria, viruses; lower salts
- Municipality adding chemicals for public safety
 - ✦ Alum - flocculant; Fluoride - teeth; Chlorine - bacteria

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POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS IN WATER

Sediment and Particles:

Sand, Mud, Silt

Salts and Other Chemicals:

Calcium, Magnesium

Sodium, Potassium

Fluoride, Chlorine

Nitrates, Sulfates

Metals and Heavy metals:

Copper, Zinc

Aluminum

Iron, Tin

Trace Metals:

Arsenic, Lead, Silver

Barium

Cadmium

Chromium

Selenium

Mercury

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PATIENT CONDITIONS: GENERAL SIGNS, SYMPTOMS, AND CAUSES

| Symptom | Possible Cause |
|----------------------------|---|
| Anemia | Aluminum, Copper, Chloramine, Zinc |
| Bone Disease | Aluminum, Fluoride |
| Hemolysis | Chloramine, Nitrates, Copper |
| Hypertension | Calcium, Sodium |
| Hypotension | Bacteria, Endotoxin, Nitrates |
| Metabolic acidosis | Low pH, Sulfates |
| Muscle weakness | Calcium, Magnesium |
| Nausea/Vomiting | Bacteria, Calcium, Copper, Endotoxin, Low pH, Magnesium, Nitrates, Sulfates, Zinc |
| Neurological Deterioration | Aluminum |

PATIENT CONDITIONS: EFFECTS OF HIGH EXPOSURE TO TRACE METALS

| | |
|------------|---|
| Arsenic | Vomiting, diarrhea, burning abdominal pain, dehydration, throat constriction, pulmonary edema, liver failure |
| Barium | Vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, tremors, convulsions, hypertension, cardiac arrest |
| Cadmium | Vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps, dry throat, cough, dyspnea, headache, shock, coma, renal failure |
| Chromium | Skin diseases |
| Lead | Personality changes, metallic taste, anorexia, abdominal pain, vomiting, constipation, neurological problems |
| Mercury | Acute: Vomiting and diarrhea, salivating, abdominal pain, burning mouth pain, uremia Chronic: Gingivitis, mental disturbance, neurological |
| Selenium | Loss of hair and nails |
| Silver (N) | Vomiting, diarrhea, shock, vertigo, convulsions |

SYSTEM DESIGN

- **The source water is analyzed to determine the highest possible levels of contaminants. Factors considered may include:**
 - **Source of Water**
 - **Bacterial load**
 - **Temperature fluctuations**
 - **In-organic contaminant level testing**
 - **Available water pressure**
 - **Silt content**
 - **pH**
- **Only after the water analysis is complete and all factors are considered, is the necessary equipment selected.**

WATER TREATMENT STAGES

Pretreatment



Purification &
Distribution

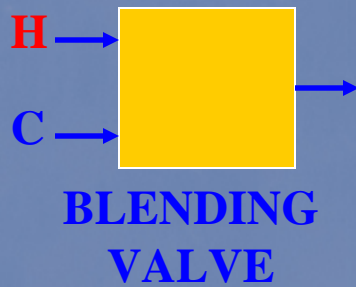
PRETREATMENT PROCESS

- ✦ Patient Protection
 - Chlorine & chloramine removal
- ✦ Component Protection
 - Chlorine removal
 - Hardness removal
 - Particle removal
- ✦ Optimum operating pressure & temperature

PRETREATMENT COMPONENTS

- ✦ Blending/Tempering Valve
- ✦ Booster Pump
- ✦ Particle Filters
- ✦ Softener
- ✦ Carbon Filters
- ✦ On-Line Monitors & Sample Taps

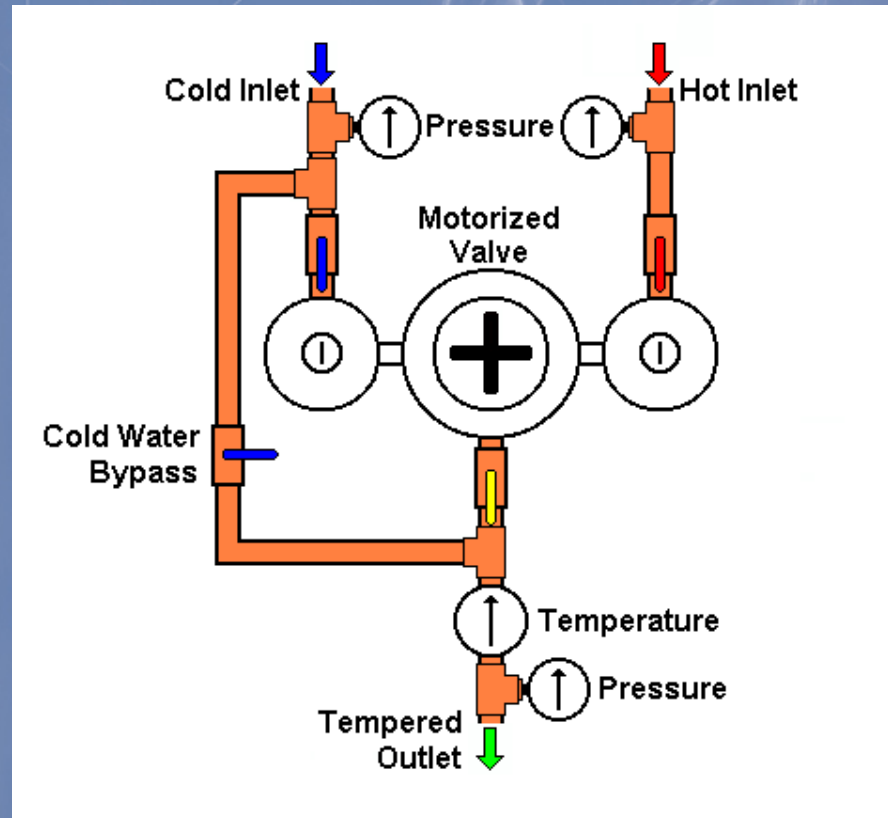
PRETREATMENT DIAGRAM BLENDING VALVE



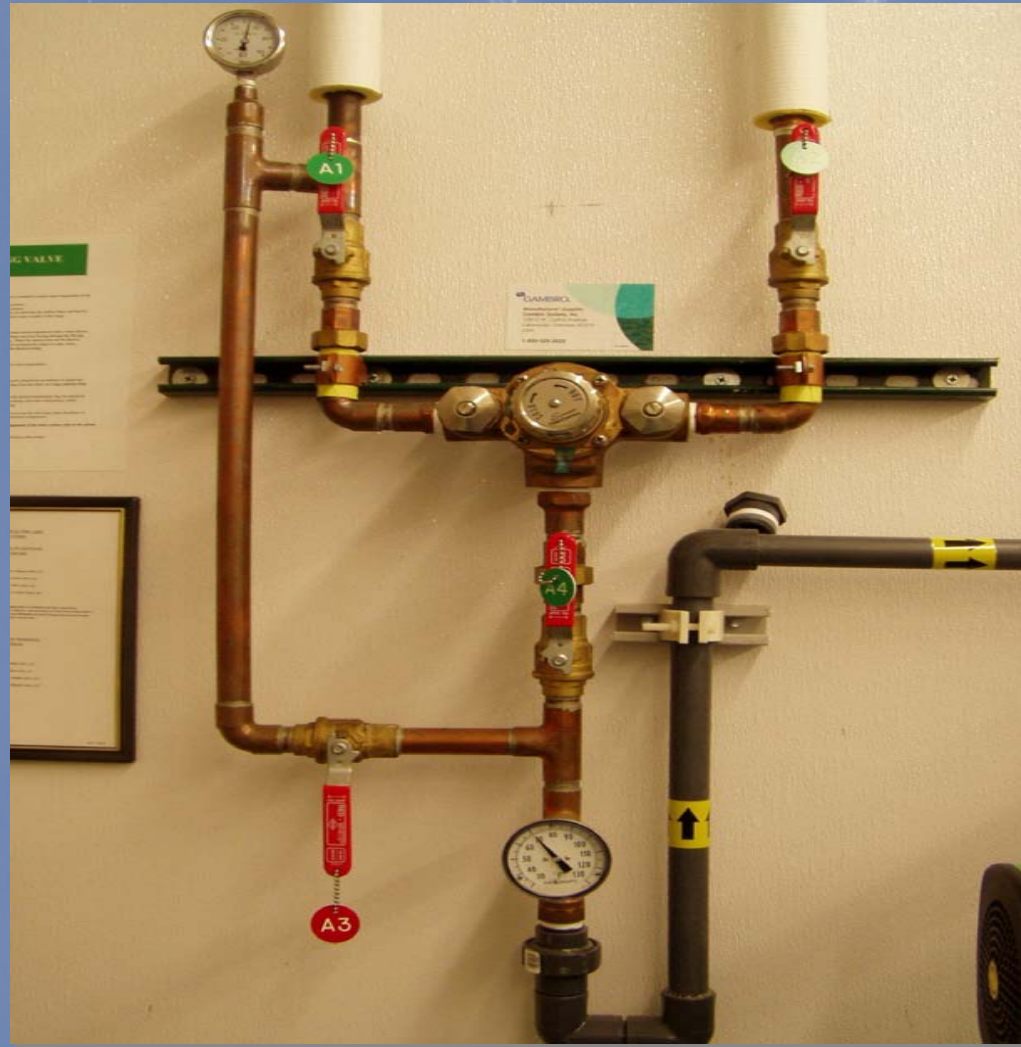
BLENDING VALVE

- ✦ Optimal & stable water temperature
 - Stable RO water production
 - Optimal carbon filter operation
- ✦ Flow range requirements
 - Dialysis operations
 - Backwash & regeneration cycles
- ✦ Monitored with in-line thermometer

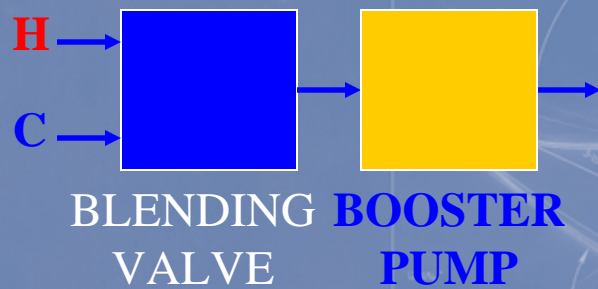
BLENDING VALVE DIAGRAM



BLENDING VALVE



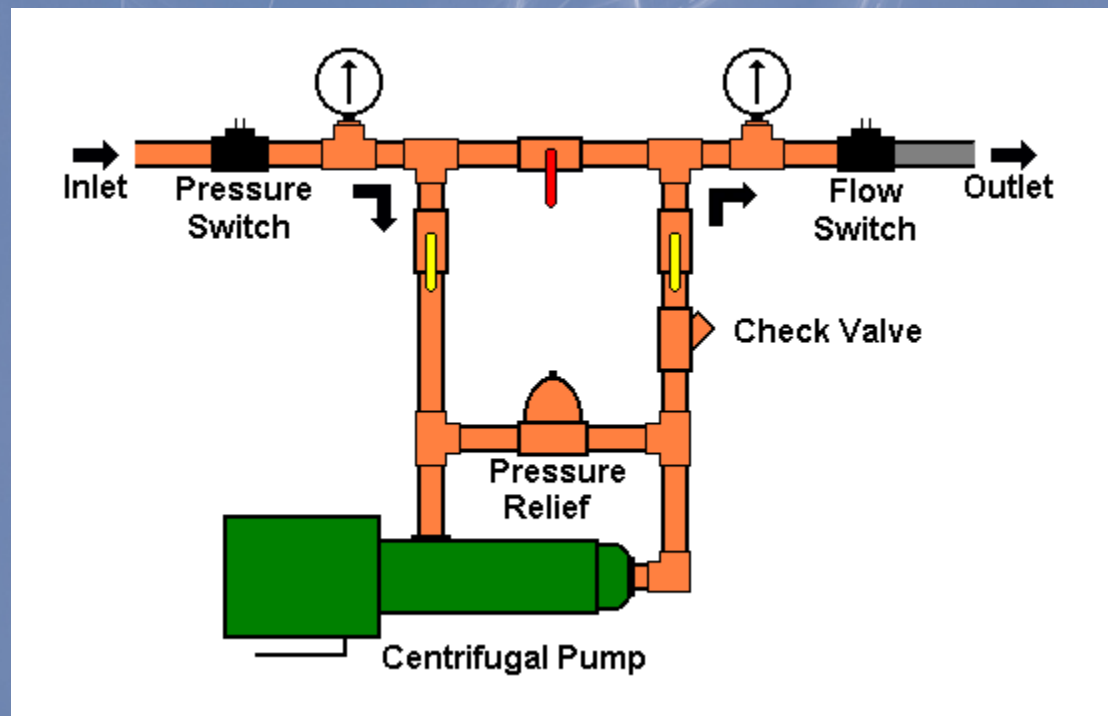
PRETREATMENT DIAGRAM BOOSTER PUMP



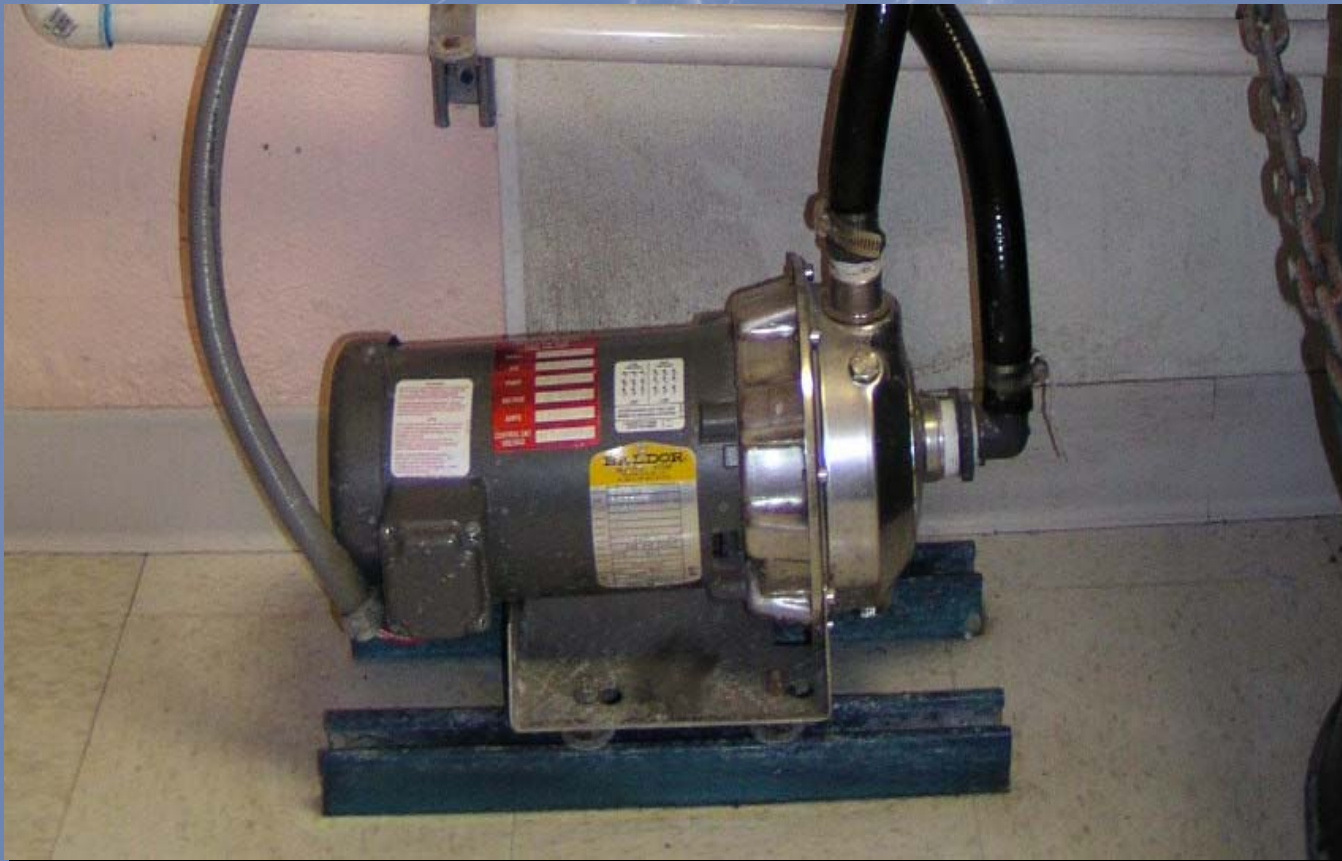
BOOSTER PUMP

- ✦ Raises inlet water to preset pressure
 - Stable RO operation
 - Adequate backwash & regeneration cycles
 - Eliminate wide pressure fluctuations
- ✦ Monitoring
 - In-line pressure gauges

BOOSTER PUMP DIAGRAM

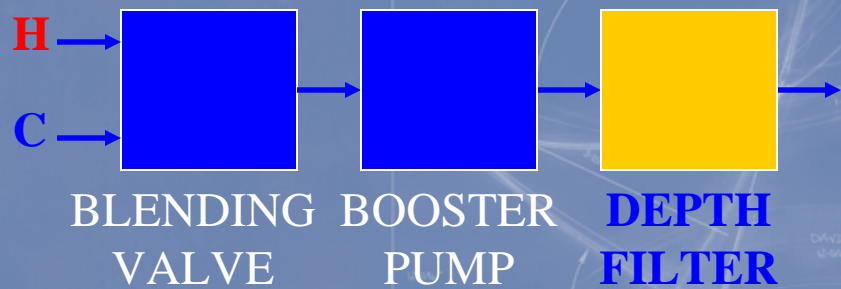


BOOSTER PUMP



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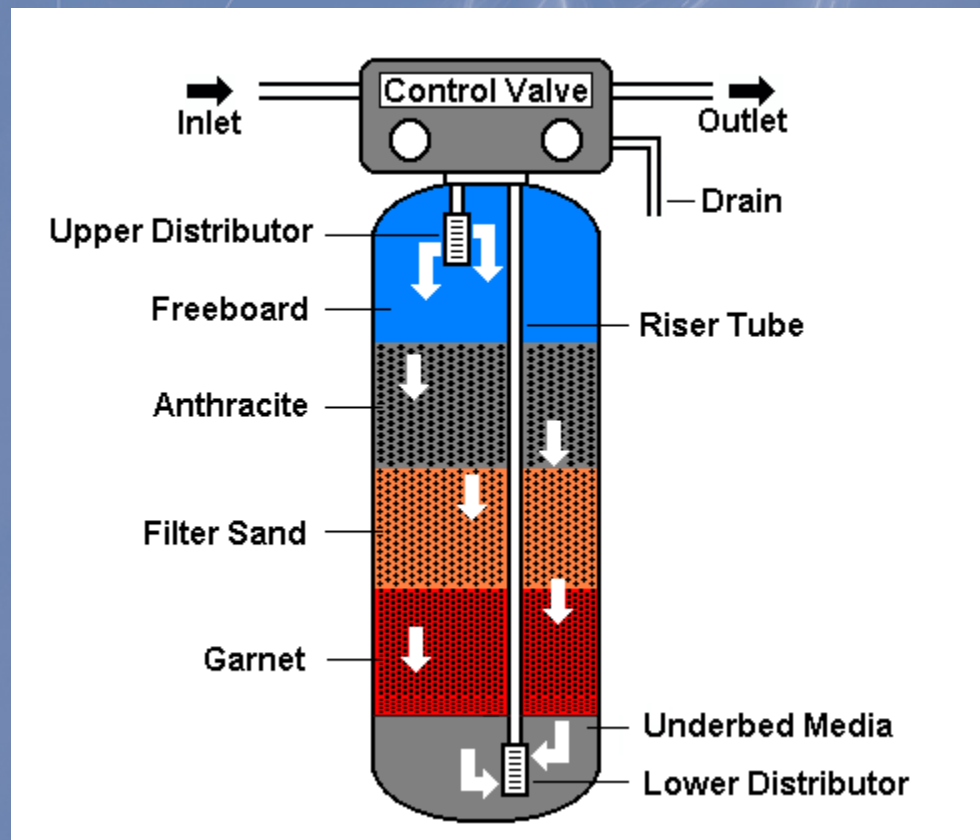
PRETREATMENT DIAGRAM DEPTH FILTER



MULTIMEDIA DEPTH FILTER

- ✦ Particle removal to 10 microns
- ✦ Backwashable
- ✦ Large capacity
- ✦ Monitoring
 - In-line pressure gauges
 - Timer setting

MULTIMEDIA DEPTH FILTER DIAGRAM

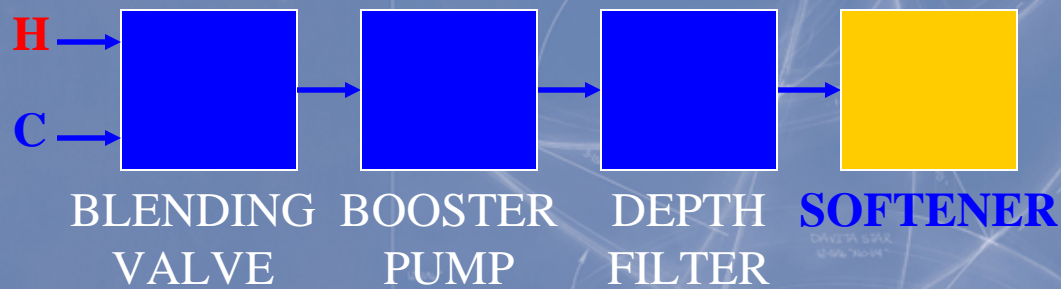


MULTIMEDIA DEPTH FILTER



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PRETREATMENT DIAGRAM SOFTENER



WATER SOFTENER

✦ Ion exchange process

- Removes calcium & magnesium “hardness” ions
- Adds “soft” sodium ions

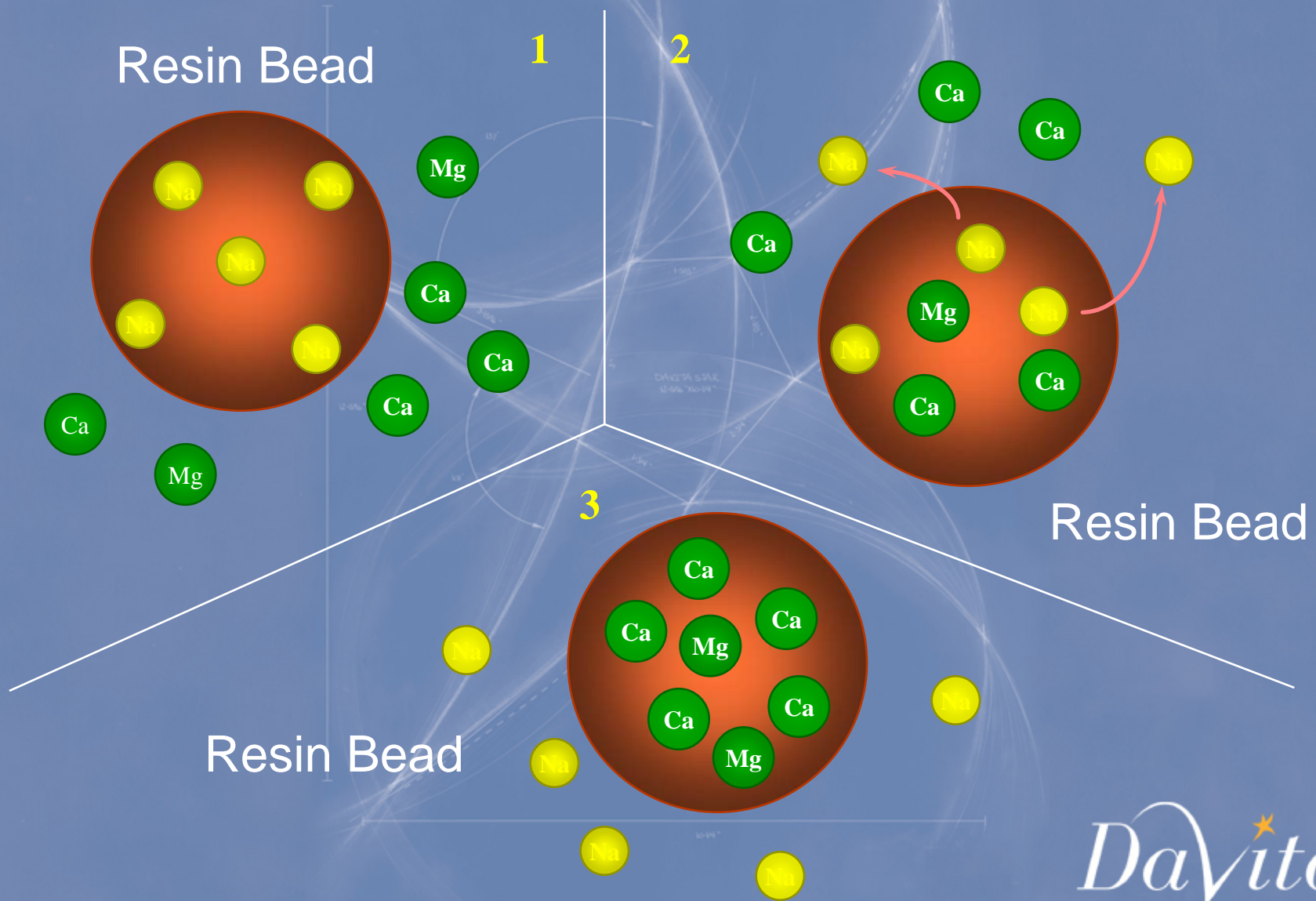
✦ Monitoring

- Hardness test kits/strips
- Timer setting
- Brine tank salt level

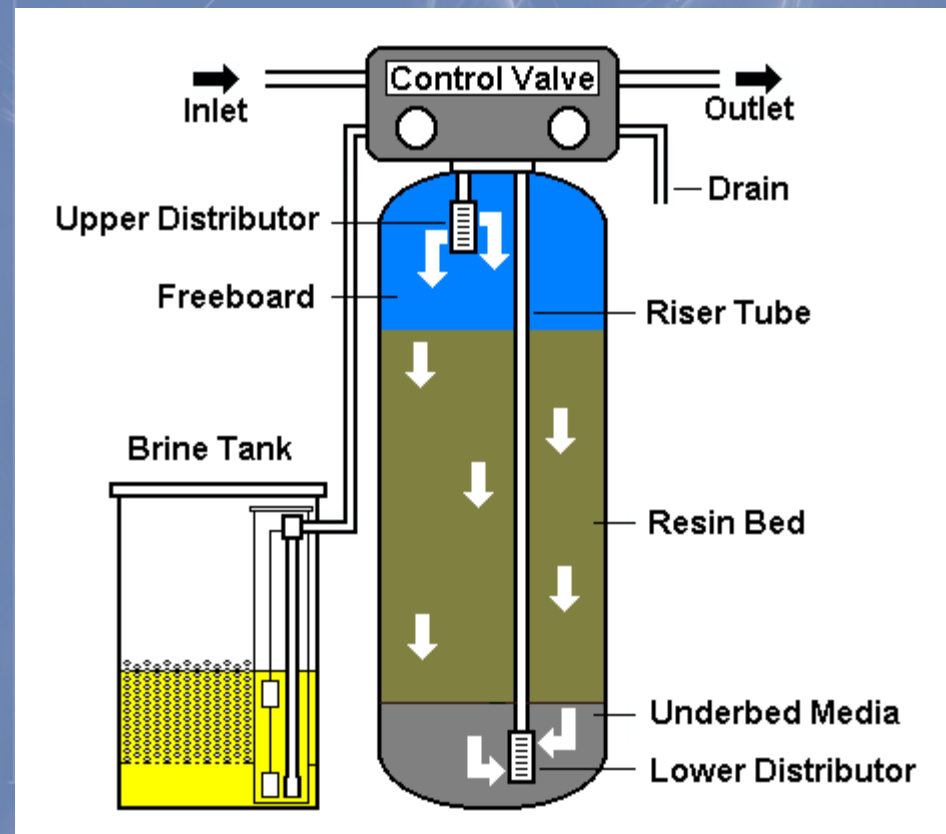
WATER SOFTENER *INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS*

- ✦ Capacity \geq 1 day's operation
- ✦ Regenerable Softeners
 - Include RO "lockout"
 - Regenerate with pellet salt

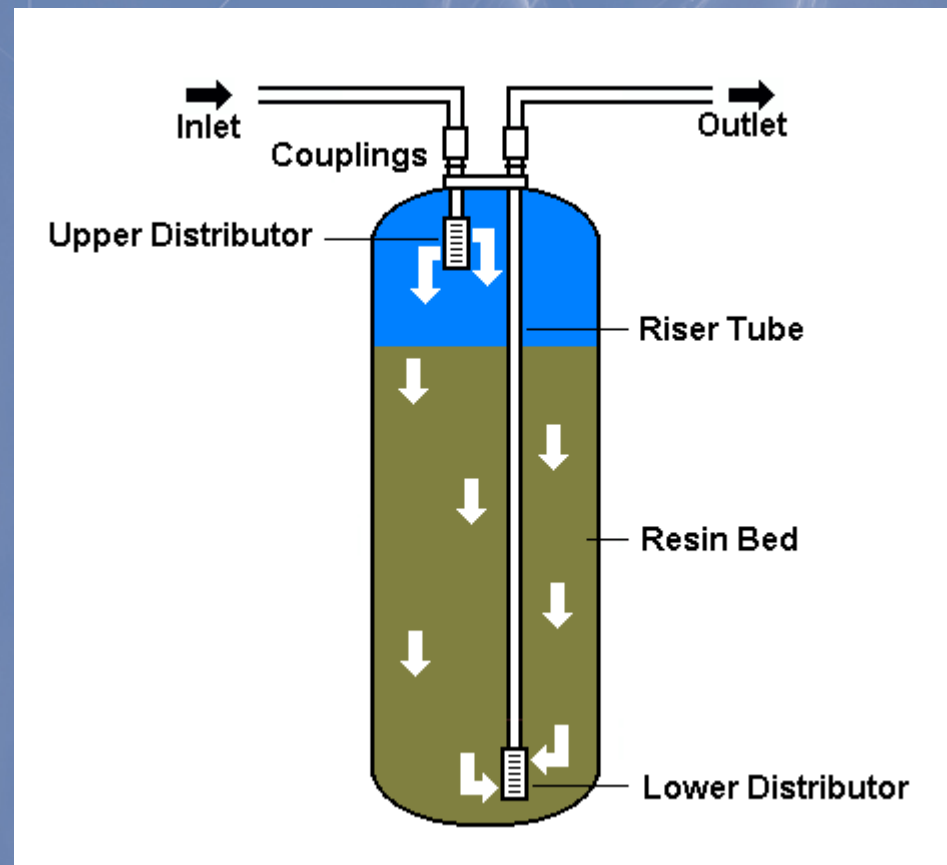
WATER SOFTENER - PRINCIPLE OF ION EXCHANGE



PERMANENT SOFTENER DIAGRAM



EXCHANGE SOFTENER DIAGRAM

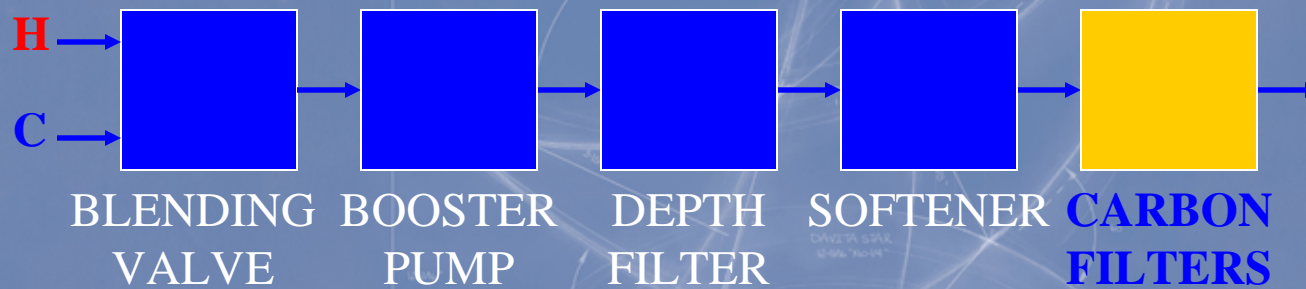


WATER SOFTENER



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PRETREATMENT DIAGRAM CARBON FILTERS



CARBON FILTERS

✦ Adsorption Process

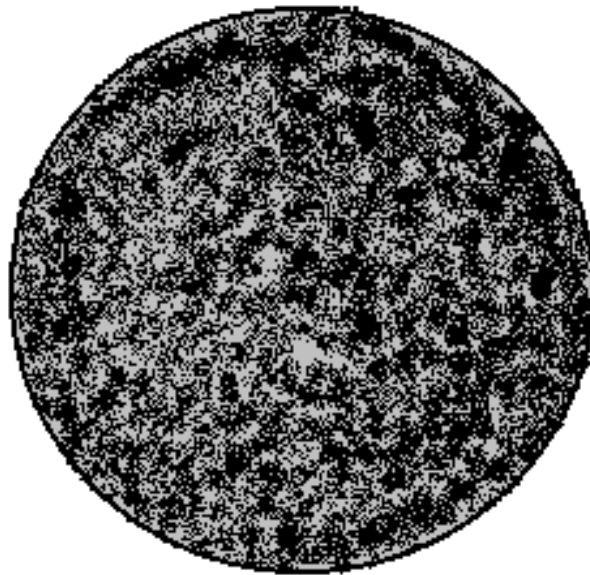
- Chloramine Broken down & adsorption (patient protection)
- Free chlorine adsorption (RO protection)

✦ Monitoring

- Test kits/strips
- Timer setting
- In-line pressure gauges

CARBON ADSORPTION

ACTIVATED CARBON GRANULE



ADSORPTION

- ← FREE CHLORINE
- ← CHLORAMINE
- ← ORGANICS

CARBON FILTERS

INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

- ✦ Series-connected pairs
- ✦ Sample taps after primary & secondary filters
- ✦ RO “lockout” on backwashable filters
- ✦ Include accidental bypass protection

CARBON FILTERS

SIZING REQUIREMENTS

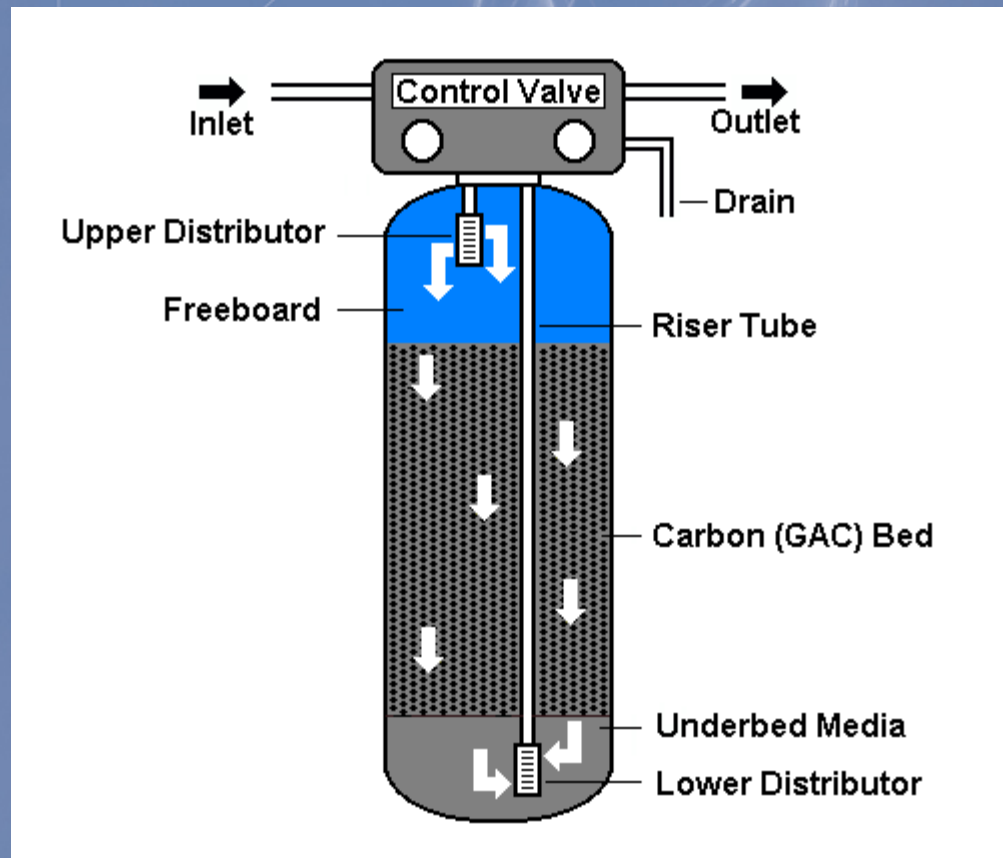
- ✦ Empty Bed Contact Time (EBCT)
 - $EBCT, \text{ min} = (\text{GAC Volume, ft}^3 \times 7.48) / \text{Flow, gpm}$
- ✦ EBCT calculated for all beds combined
 - Minimum EBCT \geq **10 minutes**

CARBON FILTERS

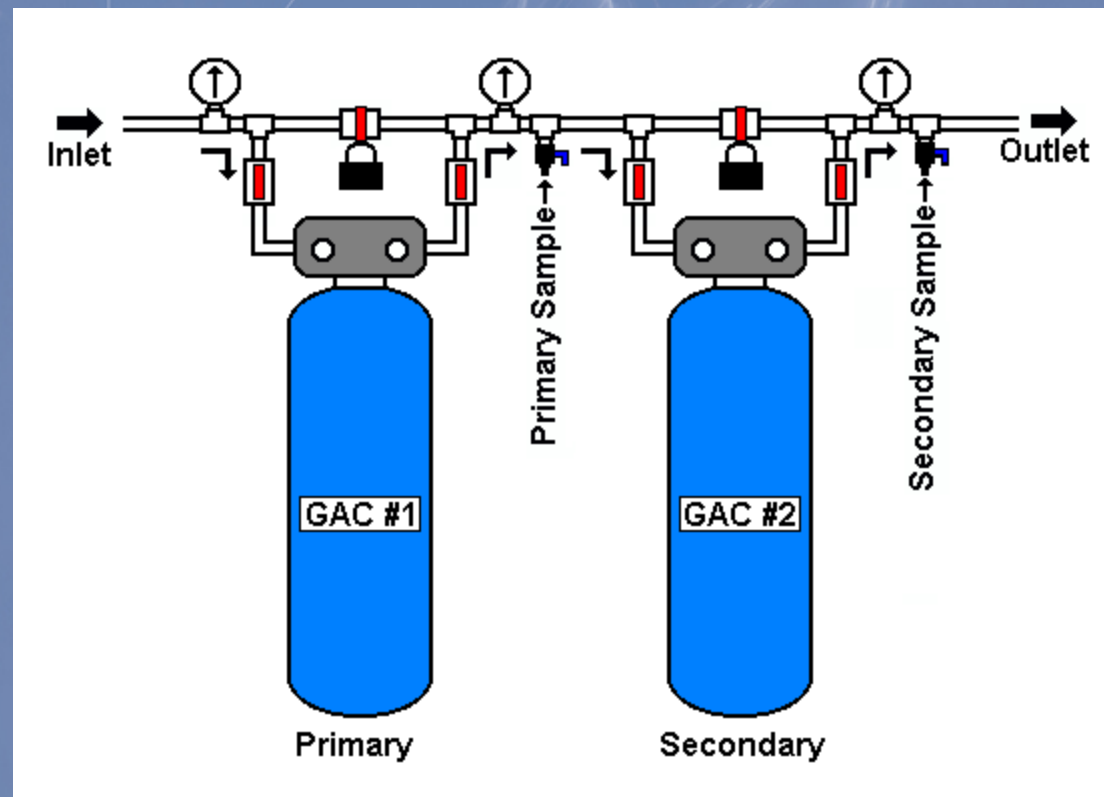
MEDIA SELECTION

- ✦ Granular activated carbon (GAC)
- ✦ Iodine number ≥ 900
- ✦ Mesh size 12 x 40 or smaller
- ✦ Coal-based carbon should be acid-washed

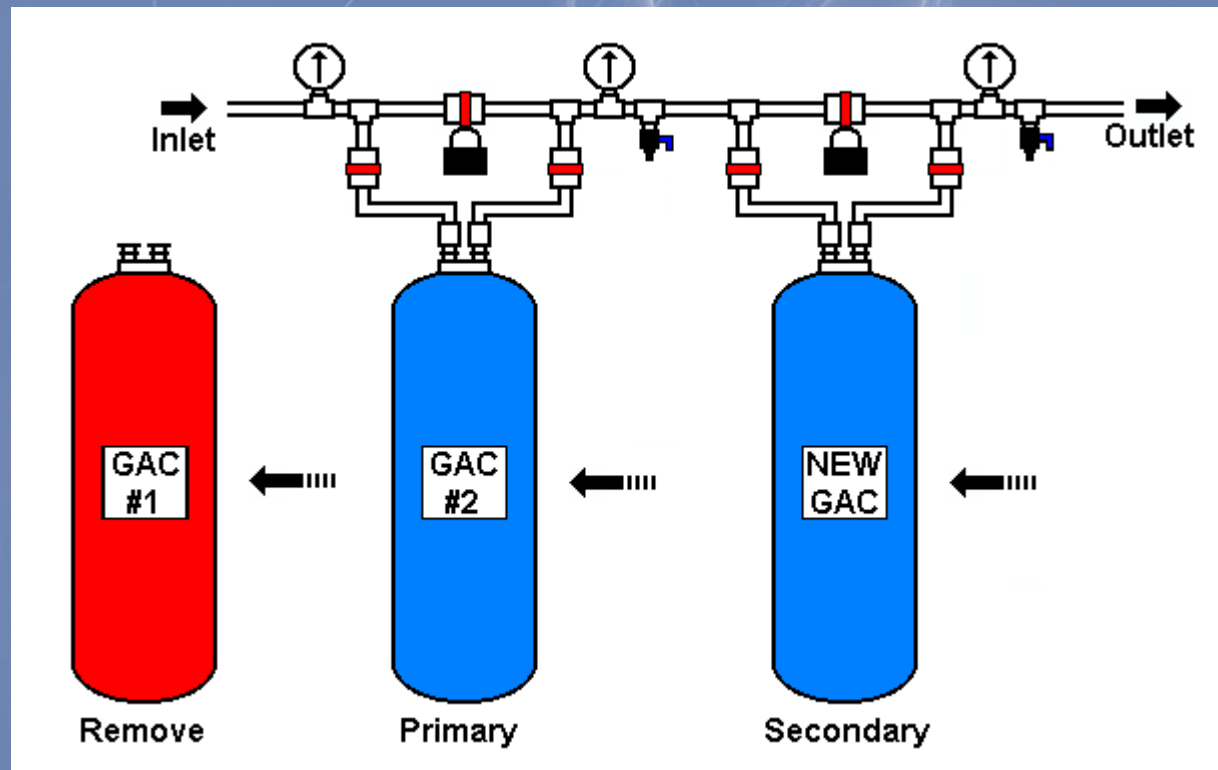
BACKWASHABLE CARBON FILTER DIAGRAM



PAIRED BACKWASHABLE CARBON FILTERS



EXCHANGE CARBON FILTER ROTATION



CARBON FILTERS SERIES CONFIGURATION

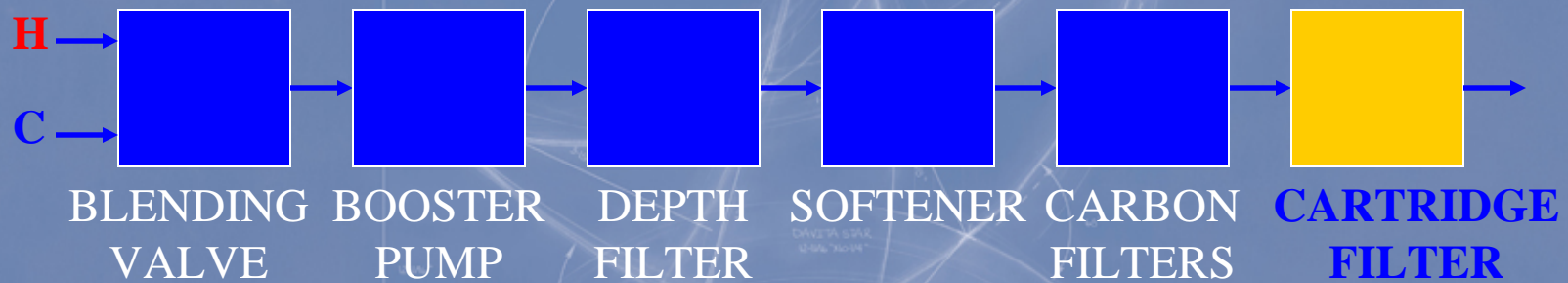


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CARBON FILTERS SERIES-PARALLEL CONFIGURATION



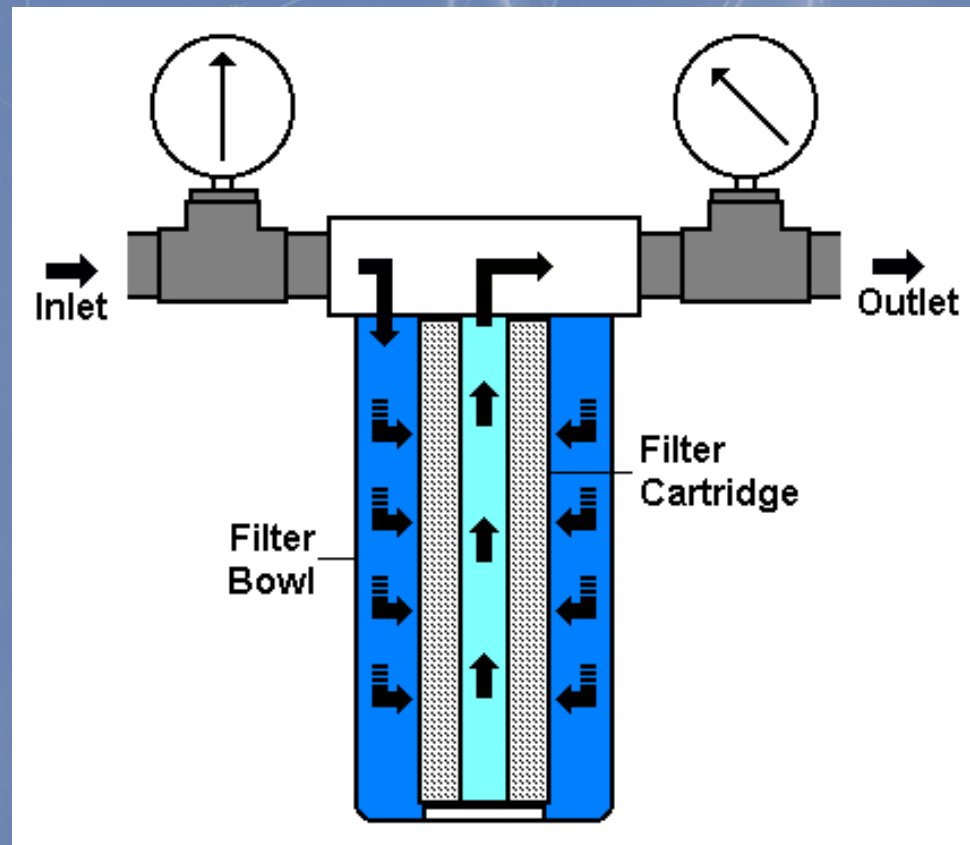
PRETREATMENT DIAGRAM CARTRIDGE FILTER



CARTRIDGE FILTER

- ✦ Particle removal to 5 microns or smaller
- ✦ Pre-RO installation
- ✦ Opaque cartridge housings mandatory
- ✦ Remove particles of 5 microns or smaller
- ✦ Monitoring
 - In-line pressure gauges

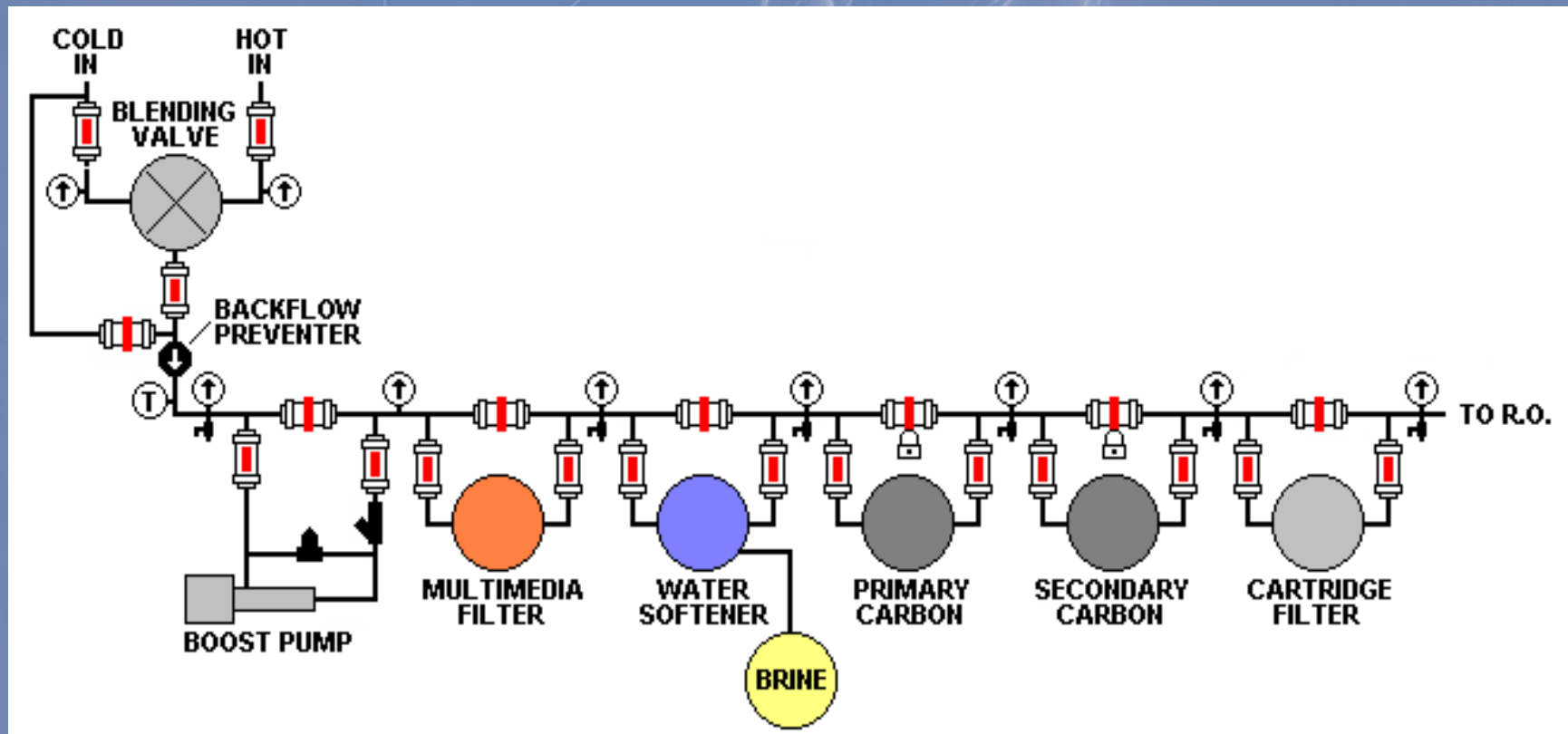
CARTRIDGE FILTER DIAGRAM



CARTRIDGE FILTER



TYPICAL PRETREATMENT SYSTEM DIAGRAM



WATER TREATMENT STAGES

Pretreatment



Purification &
Distribution

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PURIFICATION PROCESS

- ✦ Remove inorganic & organic substances
 - Inorganics (chemicals)
 - Bacteria
 - Bacterial endotoxin
- ✦ Monitoring
 - In-line monitors & gauges
 - Lab testing for chemicals, bacteria & endotoxin

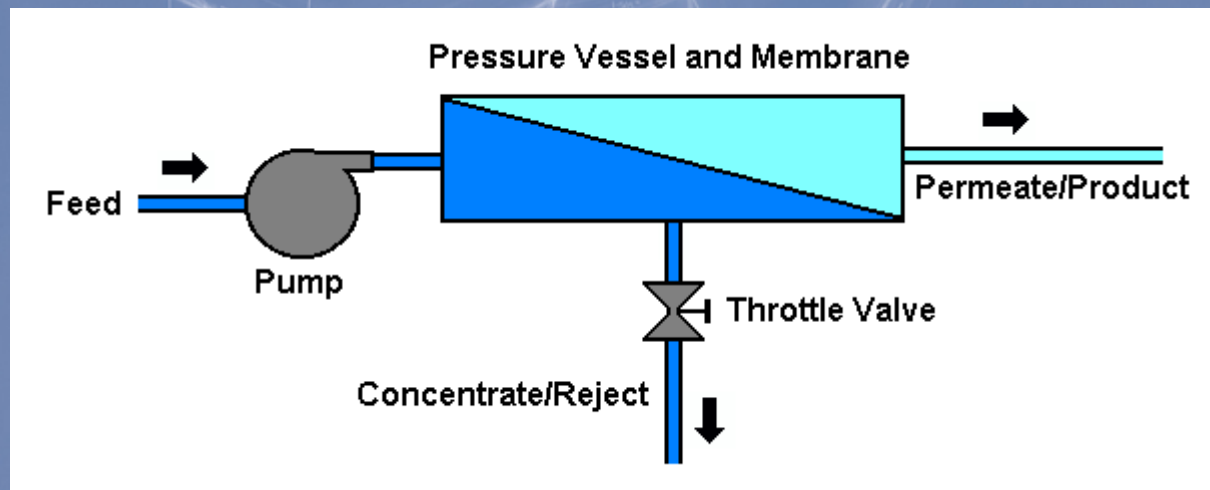
PURIFICATION COMPONENTS

- ✦ Reverse Osmosis (RO)
- ✦ Deionization (DI) + Ultrafiltration (UF)

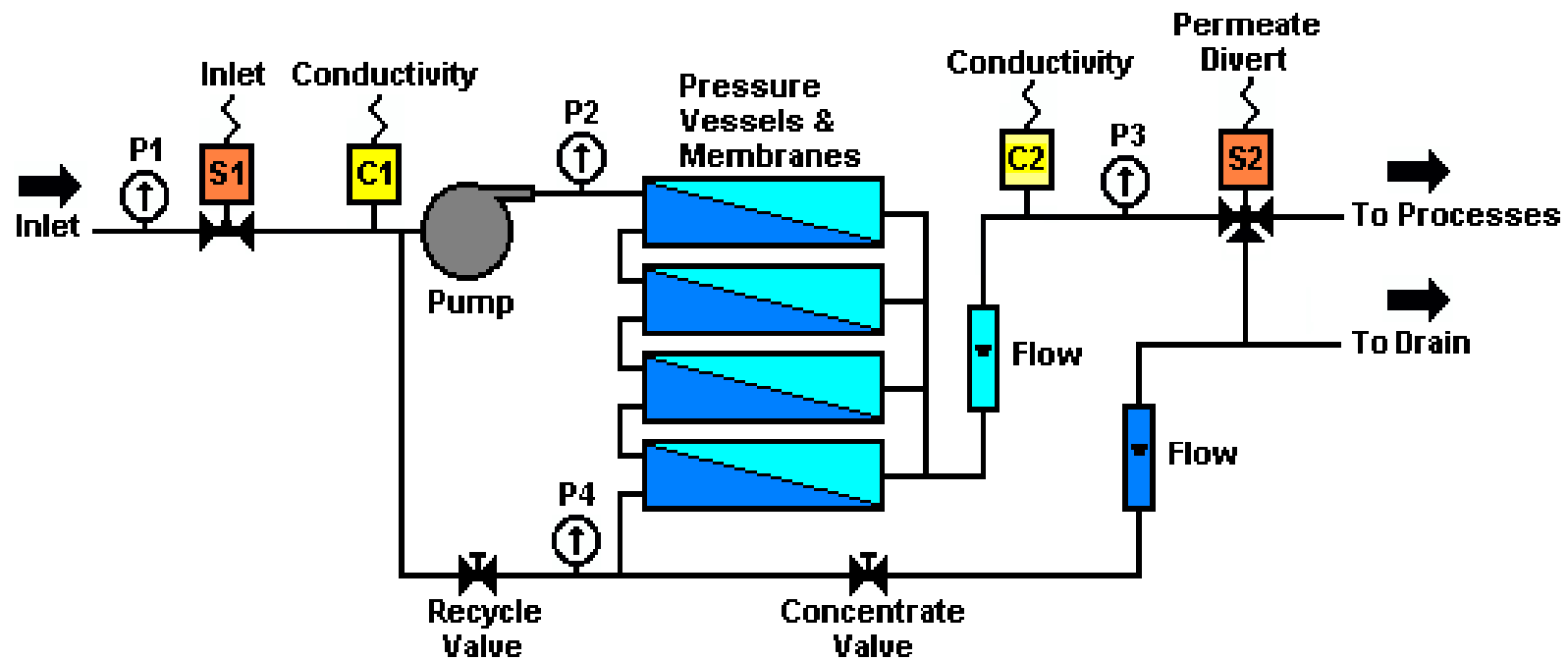
REVERSE OSMOSIS

- ✦ Pump & membrane system *reverses* osmotic flow to produce purified water
- ✦ Removes chemicals, bacteria & endotoxin
- ✦ Monitoring
 - In-line conductivity monitors
 - In-line flow & pressure gauges
 - Lab testing for chemicals, bacteria & endotoxin

BASIC RO MACHINE DIAGRAM



TYPICAL RO MACHINE DIAGRAM



RO SYSTEM CONVENTIONAL RO



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RO SYSTEM CWP



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PERCENT REJECTION

Water quality entering the RO minus Water quality exiting the RO

$$\% \text{ Rejection} = \left(\frac{\text{Feed TDS} - \text{Product TDS}}{\text{Feed TDS}} \right) \times 100$$

Water quality entering the RO

Converts answer into a percentage

Example:

Feed TDS = 400

Product TDS = 10

400 - 10 = 390

390 ÷ 400 = 0.975

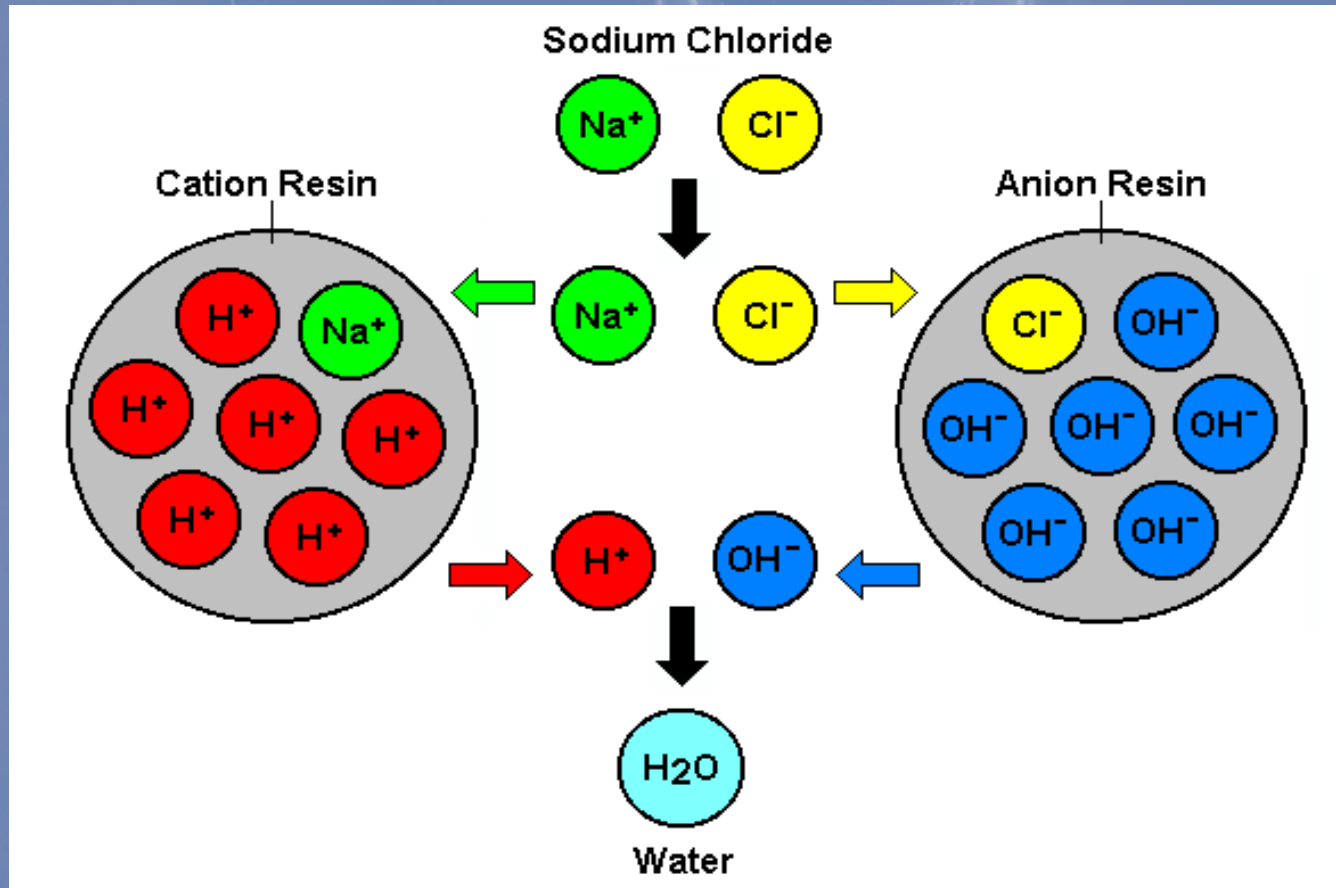
0.975 x 100 = 97.5%

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DEIONIZATION

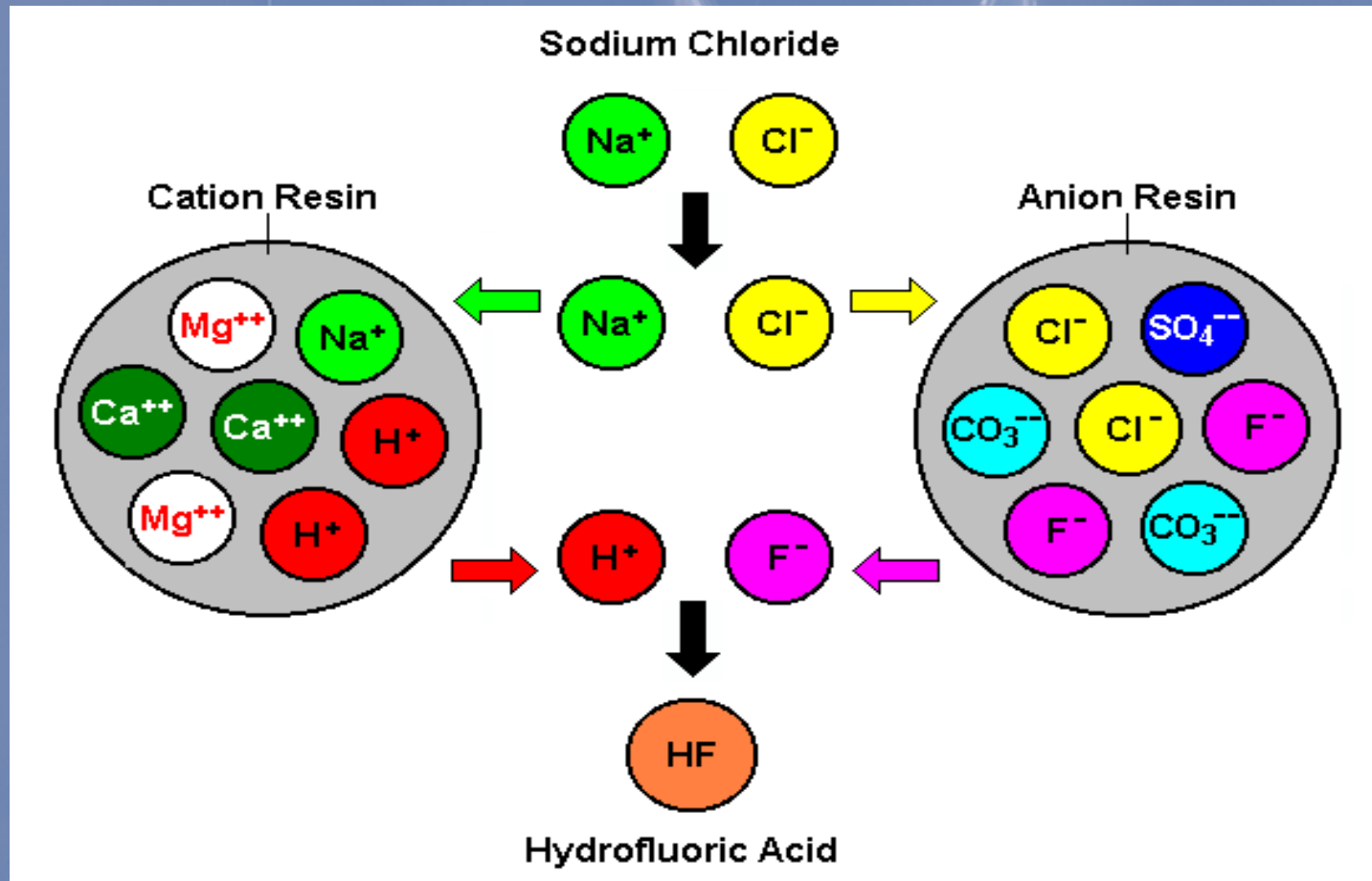
- ✦ Ion exchange process removes both cations & anions
- ✦ DANGEROUS when exhausted
- ✦ Often increase bacterial & endotoxin levels
- ✦ Monitoring
 - Mandatory in-line resistivity monitor w/alarms
 - Lab testing for chemicals

DEIONIZATION ION EXCHANGE PROCESS

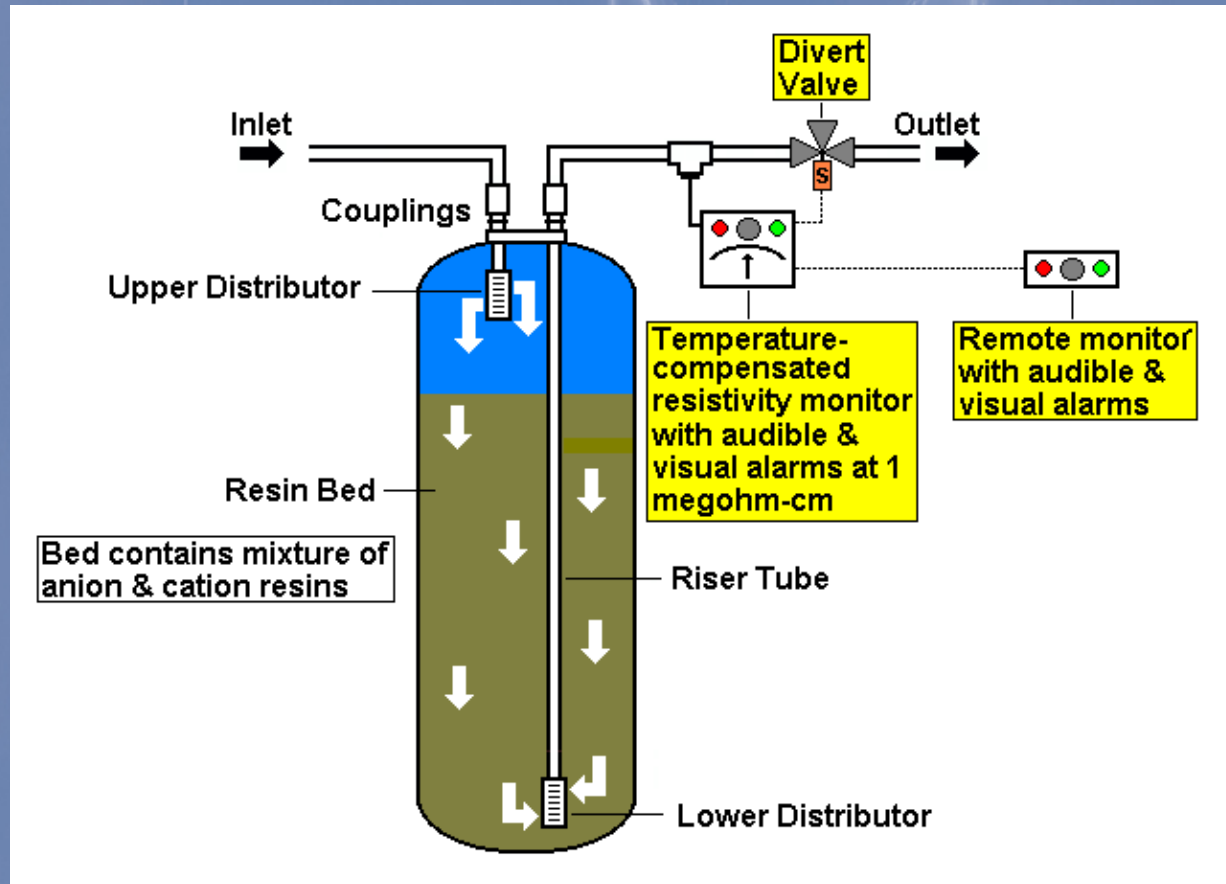


DANGEROUS

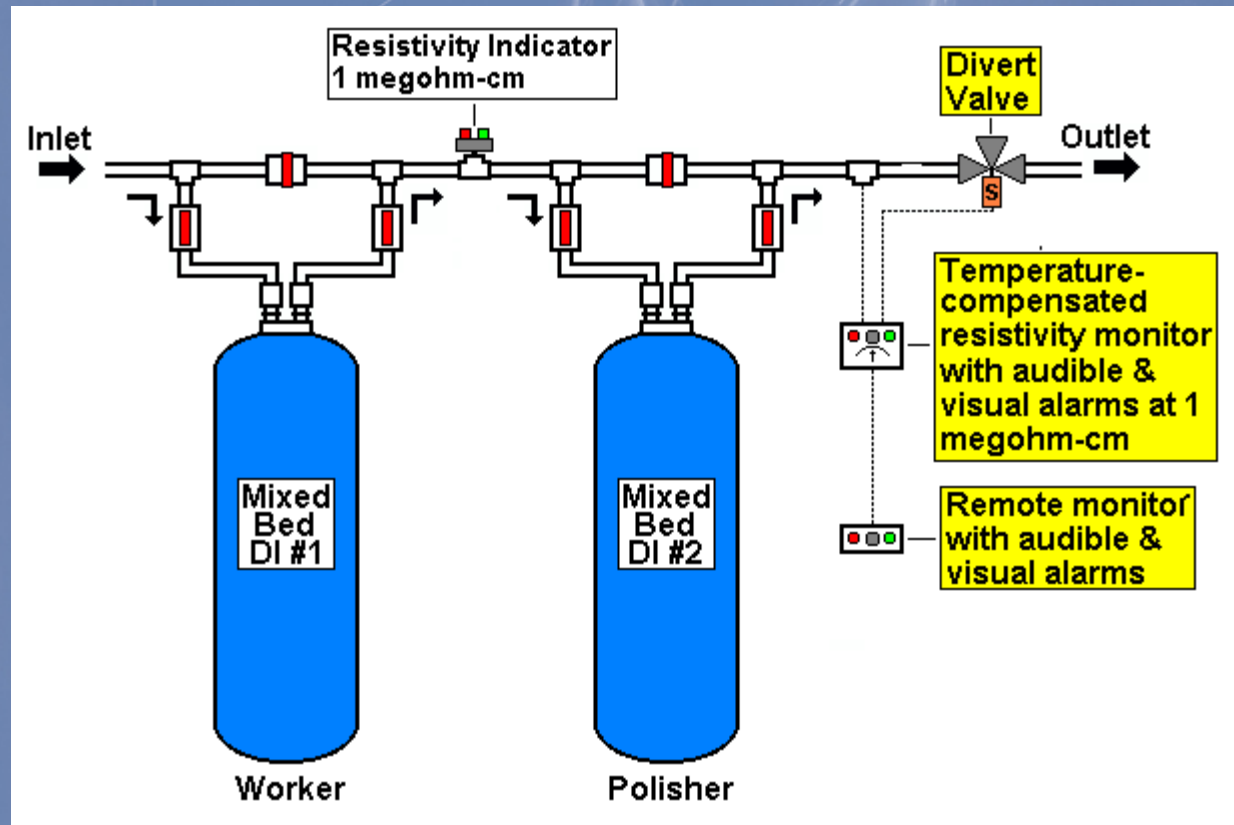
DEIONIZER EXHAUSTION



“MIXED-BED” DI & MONITORING SYSTEM



TYPICAL WORKER-POLISHER MIXED-BED DI INSTALLATION



DEIONIZATION (DI) SYSTEM



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DEIONIZATION (DI) SYSTEM AUTOMATED DIVERT TO DRAIN

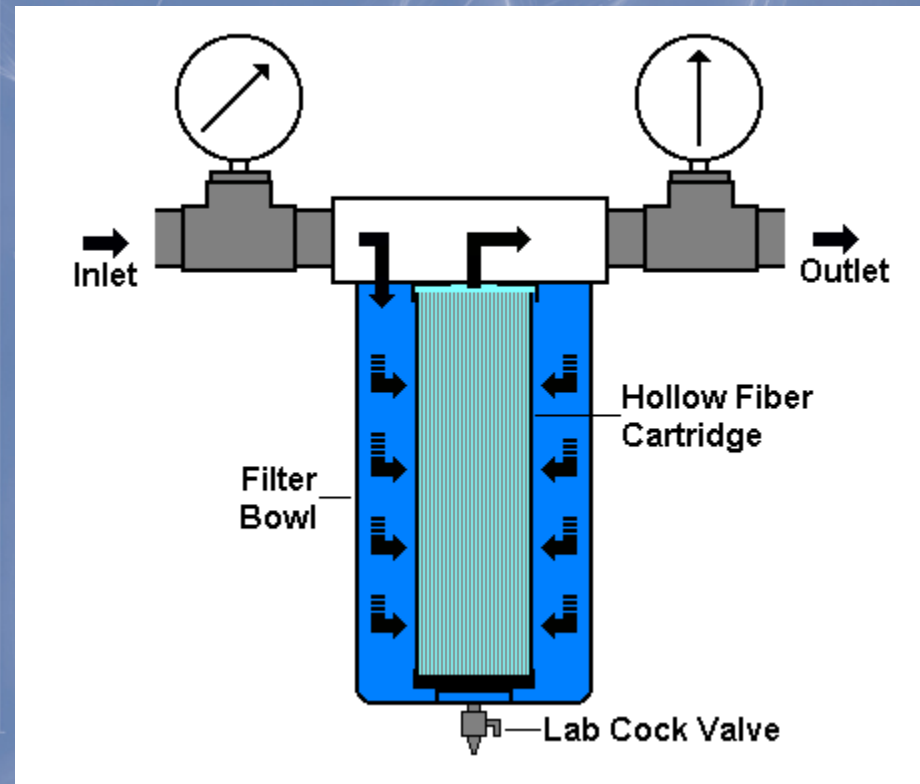


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ULTRAFILTRATION

- ✦ Filtration process removes bacteria & endotoxin
- ✦ Required downstream of DI
- ✦ Required downstream of Ultraviolet Irradiators (UV)
- ✦ Monitoring
 - In-line pressure gauges
 - Lab testing for bacteria & endotoxin

HOLLOW FIBER ULTRAFILTER DIAGRAM



ENDOTOXIN FILTER



STORAGE TANK AND RECIRCULATION PUMP



Water Storage tanks are typically used in systems which consume large amounts of water for procedures such as reuse.



Water Storage tanks are not used in all water treatment systems.



Water Storage tank systems have the following characteristics:

- Conical bottom, sealed storage tank
- Recirculation pump to circulate the water through the distribution loop
- Level and alarm switches to control the RO Unit and the recirculation pump
- Bacteria filter on the tank overflow

WATER STORAGE TANK AND RECIRCULATION PUMP



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ULTRAVIOLET (UV) LIGHT



UV lights are used to kill bacteria



UV light is produced by a mercury vapor lamp which emits light through a quartz sleeve into the water passing through the light. Bacteria exposed to the light will be killed.



Since UV lights kill bacteria, they can produce endotoxins and must be followed by either RO or endotoxin filters.

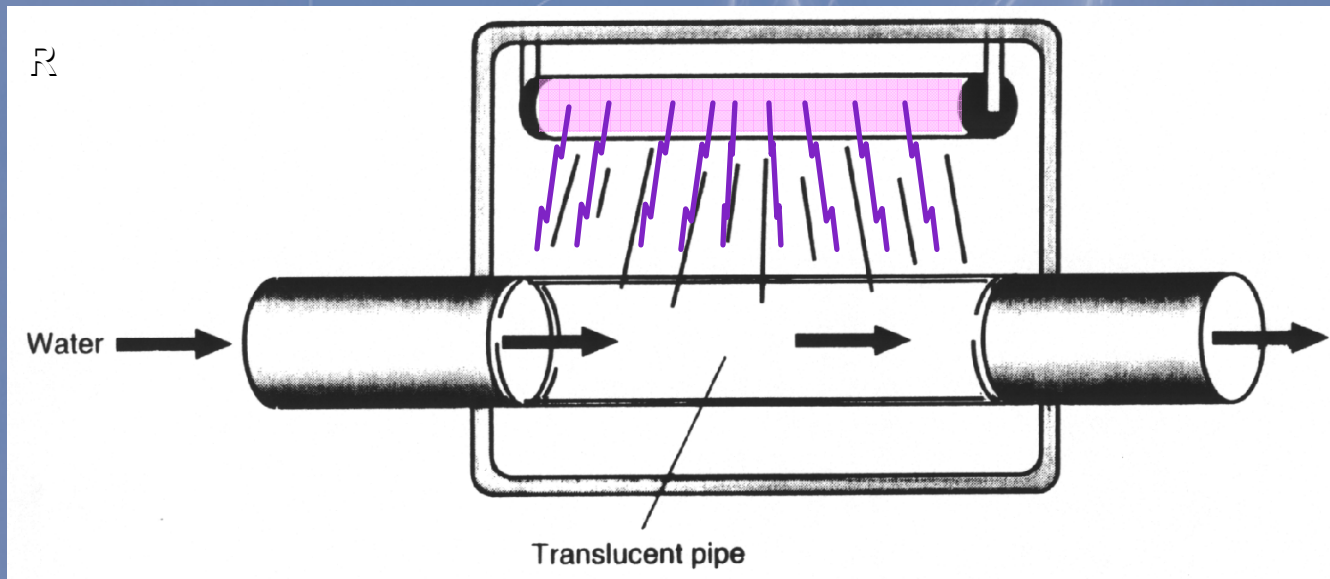


UV lights are incorporated into the water treatment system as specified by the manufacturer and are not required on all water treatment systems.

ULTRAVIOLET (UV) LIGHT

Water does not contact the light itself

UV light shines through a quartz tube



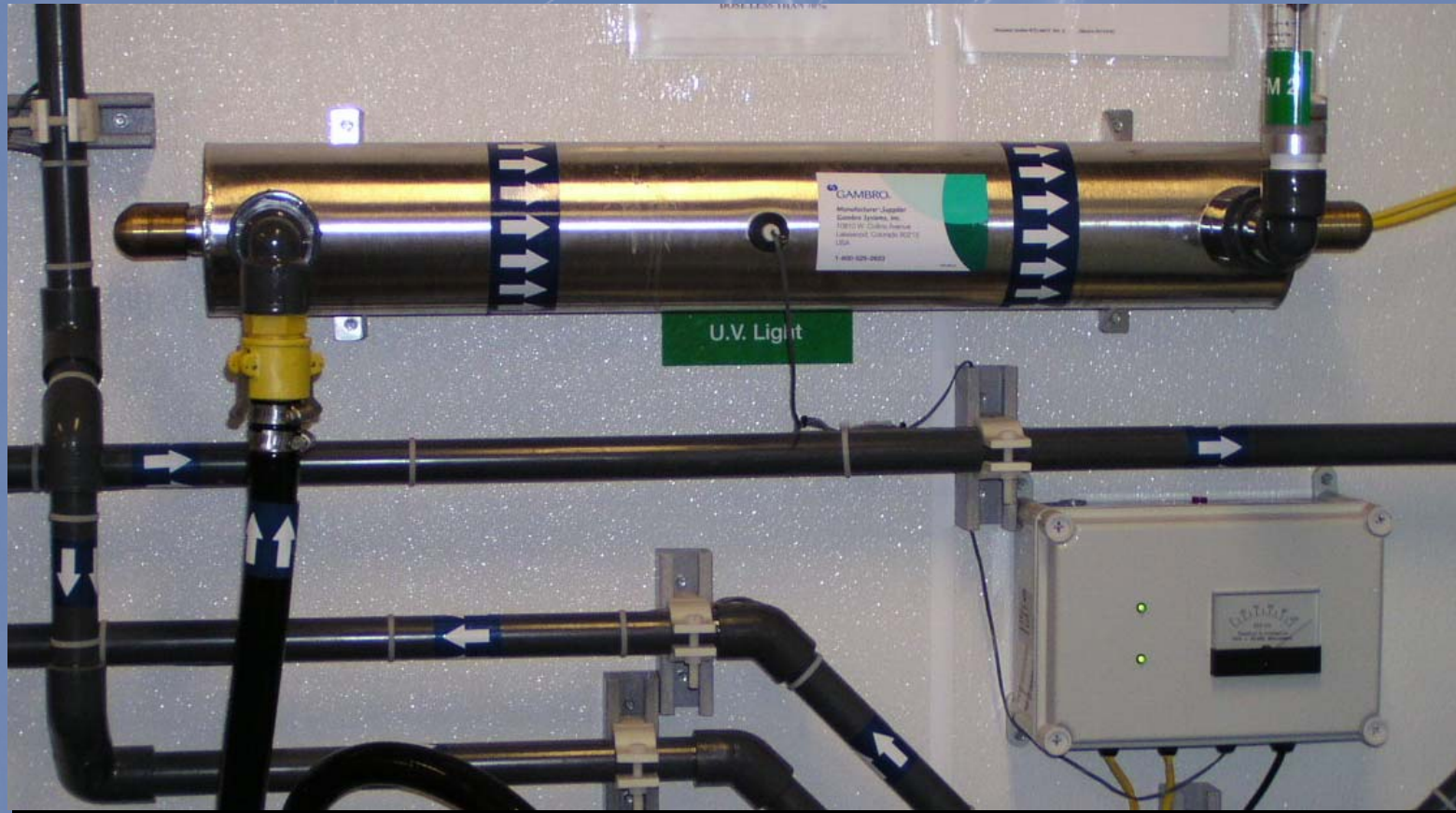
UV light kills most remaining bacteria

Dead bacteria produce endotoxins

If a UV light is present - must be followed by an endotoxin filter

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ULTRAVIOLET (UV) LIGHT AND RADIANCE MONITOR



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OTHER SYSTEM COMPONENTS



All components on the RO product side of the water treatment system must be composed of inert materials. This means that they will not leach any unwanted materials into the water used for dialysis.

Inert materials used in dialysis systems include:

- PVC (polyvinylchloride)
- Stainless Steel
- Glass

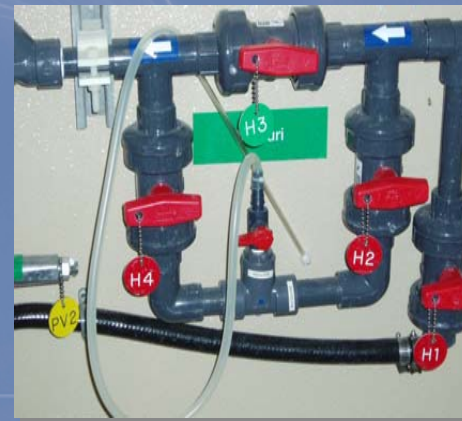
OTHER SYSTEM COMPONENTS



There are several other system components which are important to the safe and effective operation of your water treatment system. These include, but are not limited to:

- Distribution loop
- Flow Meters
- Pressure Regulators
- Pressure Gauges
- Sample Ports
- Venturi assemblies

OTHER SYSTEM COMPONENTS



Questions

