

The COVID-19 Pandemic Identifies Significant Global Inequities in Hemodialysis Care in Low and Lower-Middle Income Countries—An ISN/DOPPS Survey



Elliot Koranteng Tannor¹, Brian Bieber², Ryan Aylward^{3,4}, Valerie Luyckx^{5,6,7}, Dibya Singh Shah⁸, Adrian Liew⁹, Rhys Evans¹⁰, Chimota Phiri¹¹, Murilo Guedes¹², Ronald Pisoni², Bruce Robinson², Fergus Caskey³, Vivekanand Jha^{13,14,15}, Roberto Pecoits-Filho^{2,12,17} and Gavin Dreyer^{16,17}

¹Department of Medicine, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Kumasi, Ghana; ²Arbor Research Collaborative for Health, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA; ³Population Health Sciences, Bristol Medical School, University of Bristol, Bristol, UK; ⁴Department of Medicine, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; ⁵Renal Division, Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, USA; ⁶Department of Paediatrics and Child Health, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa; ⁷University Children's Hospital, Zurich, Switzerland; ⁸Department of Nephrology and Transplant Medicine, Institute of Medicine, Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Kathmandu, Nepal; ⁹Mount Elizabeth Novena Hospital, Singapore, Singapore; ¹⁰Department of Transplantation, Renal Medicine, University College London, Royal Free Hospital, London, UK; ¹¹Queen Elizabeth Central Hospital, Blantyre, Malawi; ¹²Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Paraná, Curitiba, Brazil; ¹³George Institute for Global Health, New Delhi, India; ¹⁴School of Public Health, Imperial College, London, UK; ¹⁵Prasanna School of Public Health, Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal, India; and ¹⁶Department of Renal Medicine, Barts Health NHS Trust, London, UK

Introduction: It is unknown how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the care of vulnerable chronic hemodialysis (HD) patients across regions, particularly in low and lower-middle income countries (LLMICs). We aimed to identify global inequities in HD care delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: The ISN and the Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS) conducted a global online survey of HD units between March and November, 2020, to ascertain practice patterns and access to resources relevant to HD care during the COVID-19 pandemic. Responses were categorized according to World Bank income classification for comparisons.

Results: Surveys were returned from 412 facilities in 78 countries: 15 (4%) in low-income countries (LICs), 111 (27%) in lower-middle income countries (LMICs), 145 (35%) in upper-middle income countries (UMICs), and 141 (34%) in high-income countries (HICs). Respondents reported that diagnostic tests for SARS-CoV-2 were unavailable or of limited availability in LICs (72%) and LMICs (68%) as compared with UMICs (33%) and HICs (20%). The number of patients who missed HD treatments was reported to have increased during the COVID-19 pandemic in LICs (64%) and LMICs (67%) as compared with UMICs (31%) and HICs (6%). Limited access to HD, intensive care unit (ICU) care, and mechanical ventilation among hospitalized patients on chronic dialysis with COVID-19 were also reportedly higher in LICs and LMICs as compared with UMICs and HICs. Staff in LLMICs reported less routine testing for SARS-CoV-2 when asymptomatic as compared with UMICs and HICs—14% in LICs and 11% in LMICs, compared with 26% and 28% in UMICs and HICs, respectively. Severe shortages of personal protective equipment (PPE) were reported by the respondents from LICs and LMICs compared with UMICs and HICs, especially with respect to the use of the N95 particulate-air respirator masks.

Conclusion: Striking global inequities were identified in the care of chronic HD patients during the pandemic. Urgent action is required to address these inequities which disproportionately affect LLMIC settings thereby exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities that may contribute to poorer outcomes.

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KEYWORDS: advocacy; chronic hemodialysis; COVID-19; inequity; kidney failure; nephrology

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Correspondence: Roberto Pecoits-Filho, Arbor Research Collaborative for Health, 3700 Earhart Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105, USA.
E-mail: roberto.pecoits@arborresearch.org

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¹⁷RPF and GD contributed equally as senior authors.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating global impact on health care delivery,^{1,2} disproportionately affecting LLMICs as a result of longstanding insufficient health care investment, relatively poor health care infrastructure, and low numbers of skilled health care workers.^{3–5} The delivery of kidney replacement therapy, and in particular HD, has been particularly challenging during this unprecedented period.⁶

The mortality related to SARS-CoV-2 infections in patients with kidney failure receiving kidney replacement therapies (dialysis and kidney transplantation) has been significantly higher than the mortality in the general population, ranging from 10% to 41%.^{7–13} The risk of COVID-19 infection is particularly high in the HD population, owing to the need for frequent visits to health care settings for treatments, inability to maintain social distancing during transportation, and dialysis sessions in some dialysis units.^{6,7,14,15}

Intrinsically fragile health care systems, lack of diagnostic testing for SARS-CoV-2, low staff numbers with high rates of staff sickness during the pandemic, and shortage of PPE have challenged LLMICs since the beginning of the pandemic. In addition, increased costs needed for the implementation of protocols, transportation barriers caused by lockdowns and health care professional burnout have potentiated the duration and magnitude of the effect of the pandemic on dialysis services.^{16,17}

COVID-19 infection guidelines have been drawn up by various organizations including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the European Renal Association—European Dialysis and Transplant Association, and the United Kingdom Renal Association to guide clinicians to optimize patient and staff safety, prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection, and manage patients with COVID-19 on HD.^{18–21} In addition, the African Association of Nephrology published recommendations with a focus on LLMIC settings in Africa.²⁰ Successful implementation of such guidelines has been dependent on availability of the required resources and infrastructure, including but not limited to SARS-CoV-2 testing facilities, adequate PPE for staff and patients, and isolation rooms within HD units for management of patients diagnosed with COVID-19. The provision of adequate resources to implement these guidelines set against chronically underfunded health care systems may be a significant challenge in many LLMICs.³

Inequities in health care delivery for patients with kidney failure on HD in LLMICs as compared with UMICs and HICs are likely to have been worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic. Data on such inequities will be important to advocate for directed improvements in HD care during and after the pandemic for better

outcomes in the population living with kidney failure. To the best of our knowledge, no study has systematically collected information on the ground across all income groups globally to support these assumptions. As such, the ISN and the DOPPS undertook an online survey to better understand the global challenges and inequities in HD care delivery consequent to the COVID-19 pandemic. The main objective of the present work was to describe global inequities in care of chronic HD patients according to the income status based on World Bank classification as a tool for advocacy and change.

METHODS

A survey to assess the impact of COVID-19 on dialysis services was developed by DOPPS and ISN investigators and administered in May to June 2020 to medical directors at sites participating in DOPPS phase 7 in May 2020 (including 41 returns from China facilities).²² The DOPPS and ISN agreed to extend the survey to countries not participating in DOPPS, including LLMICs. The ISN requested country-member societies and registries to provide a list of dialysis units in their country, including HD and peritoneal dialysis, private and public, university affiliated and nonaffiliated, and hospital- and satellite-based units. The adapted survey ([Survey questionnaire](#)) was subsequently disseminated to units in all countries in 2 stages, as follows:

Stage 1 (stratified random sample): For countries with fewer than 40 HD units, all units were invited to participate. For countries with >40 HD units, a stratified (by region/province and facility size) random sample of 20 units was selected. The survey was open for completion between November 18, 2020, and March 13, 2021. Responses were received from 43 of 113 invited countries, and a total of 209 surveys were returned.

Stage 2 (convenience sample): Responding to concerns that some adverse patient or staff experiences may be overlooked by a stratified random sampling approach, the survey was opened out to all HD or peritoneal dialysis centers between March 3, 2021, and March 13, 2021. A total of 162 surveys from 78 countries were returned.

Returned questionnaires from the initial China DOPPS survey ($n = 41$), stage 1 of the ISN survey ($n = 209$), and stage 2 of the ISN survey ($n = 162$) were combined for a total of 412 responses in 78 unique countries. Results were presented descriptively by country income category (according to the World Bank classifications) as low-, lower middle-, upper middle-, and high-income countries based on gross national income per capita in current US dollar (using the Atlas

method exchange rates) of the previous year (i.e., 2020 in this case)²³ (see [Supplementary Table S1](#) for country breakdown of income and geography status). The Arbor Research Collaborative for Health Reference Ethical and Independent Review Services approved the study (IRB000007807) before its commencement. We ensured that digital personal identifiers were not requested, so no responses could be traced back to individuals or units completing the survey. The participants consented to deidentified responses being securely stored on ISN and Arbor servers.

RESULTS

The study included 412 responses ([Table 1](#)) from 78 countries, with 15 (4%) responses from 7 LICs, 111 (27%) from 19 LMICs, 145 (35%) from 22 UMICs, and 141 (34%) from 30 HICs (see [Supplementary Table S1](#) for list of responding countries). Overall, Africa had the highest number of responses (76 [18%] from 18 countries). Responses from LICs and LMICs were also mainly from Africa (11 [73%] and 53 [48%], respectively), whereas responses from UMICs were mainly from North and East Asia (45 [31%]), South East Asia

and Oceania (27 [19%]), Eastern/Central Europe (22 [15%]), and Latin America (21 [15%]). HIC responses were mainly from Western Europe (59 [41%]). The HD units of the survey respondents were located in urban areas in country income groups as follows: LICs (100%), LMICs (79%), UMICs (88%), and HICs (67%). Of the HD units, 67% were in the public sector in LICs and 40% in LMICs. HD was the sole kidney replacement therapy available in 87% of LICs and 79% of LMICs. Both HD and peritoneal dialysis were available in 7% of LICs and 21% of LMICs as compared with 55% and 70% in UMICs and HICs, respectively.

Patient-Level Impact

Diagnostic Testing for SARS-CoV-2 Infection

At the peak of the first wave of the pandemic in April 2020/May 2020, diagnostic polymerase chain reaction testing was more frequently unavailable or of limited availability by the respondents in LICs (72%) and LMICs (68%) compared with UMICs (32%) and HICs (20%) ([Table 2](#)). These proportions had declined by the time of the survey in November 2020 to March 2021 in LMICs (21%), UMICs (9%),

Table 1. Respondents' dialysis unit characteristics, by country World Bank income status

Survey participation	World Bank classification				
	All	Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income
<i>n</i> facilities	412	15	111	145	141
<i>n</i> countries	78	7	19	22	30
ISN region, %					
Africa	18	73	48	8	1
Europe (Eastern/Central)	11	0	1	15	16
Latin America	8	0	10	15	1
Middle East	3	27	0	1	4
Newly independent states and Russia, %	5	0	2	12	0
N. America/Caribbean	7	0	0	0	20
Asia (North and East)	15	0	0	31	11
Asia (South East and Oceania)	13	0	17	19	6
Asia (South)	6	0	23	0	0
Europe (Western)	14	0	0	0	42
Health care sector, %					
Public health care	46	67	40	41	54
Private health care	27	20	37	30	17
Academic/university hospital	27	13	23	29	29
Location, %					
Rural area	10	0	8	4	17
Urban area	79	100	79	88	67
Suburban area	12	0	13	8	16
Services offered, %					
Adults only	70	47	49	68	90
Children only	2	7	2	1	2
Both	28	47	50	31	8
Modalities available, %					
HD only	50	87	79	44	28
PD only	1	7	0	1	2
HD and PD	48	7	21	55	70

HD, hemodialysis; PD, peritoneal dialysis.

Table 2. PCR and antibody testing of patients with kidney failure treated with chronic hemodialysis and staff, by World Bank classification

Survey participation	World Bank classification				
	All	Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income
<i>n</i> facilities	384	14	106	132	132
Availability of PCR testing					
In April/May 2020, %					
Not available	13	29	25	8	7
Limited	26	43	43	24	13
Moderate	33	29	24	34	42
Widespread	27	0	9	34	39
Now, ^a %					
Not available	5	8	9	4	3
Limited	8	54	13	5	2
Moderate	21	23	32	26	8
Widespread	66	15	46	65	88
Anticipated in 3–6 mo, %					
Not available	7	0	10	6	5
Limited	9	46	14	5	2
Moderate	19	54	25	27	6
Widespread	66	0	51	61	87
Availability of antibody testing, %					
In April/May 2020					
Not available	58	64	74	43	57
Limited	33	29	24	38	35
Universal testing	10	7	2	19	8
Now, ^a					
Not available	31	57	40	31	21
Limited	42	36	42	35	47
Universal testing	27	7	18	34	32
Anticipated in 3–6 mo					
Not available	26	46	38	26	14
Limited	41	39	34	38	48
Universal testing	33	15	27	36	38
Testing process/procedures, ^a %					
Time to receive antibody test results					
On the day of testing	35	15	40	51	22
1–2 d	25	8	16	25	33
3–7 d	12	15	7	8	18
More than 1 wk	2	8	1	1	2
Test not available	27	54	36	16	26
Time to receive PCR test results					
On the day of testing	34	21	13	26	60
1–2 d	45	29	54	49	37
3–7 d	16	43	26	21	2
More than 1 wk	2	0	3	1	2
Test not available	3	7	5	3	1
Routine asymptomatic PCR testing for					
Dialysis patients	19	7	14	19	23
Staff	22	14	11	26	28
Payer for majority of PCR tests					
Health care system	73	71	50	81	84
Patient insurance	8	—	4	9	12
Patient out-of-pocket	15	14	40	6	2
Test not available	4	14	6	4	2

PCR, polymerase chain reaction.

^aAs of survey completion date (November 2020–February 2021); April 2020/May 2020 data based on recall at time of survey completion.

and HICs (5%), and to a lesser extent in LICs (62%). Routine diagnostic testing for asymptomatic patients was reportedly performed by 7% in LICs, 14% in LMICs, 19% in UMICs, and 23% in HICs. The

turnaround time for results of diagnostic (polymerase chain reaction) testing was longer by the respondents from LLMICs as compared with UMICs and HICs (Table 2). Patients paid out-of-pocket for diagnostic

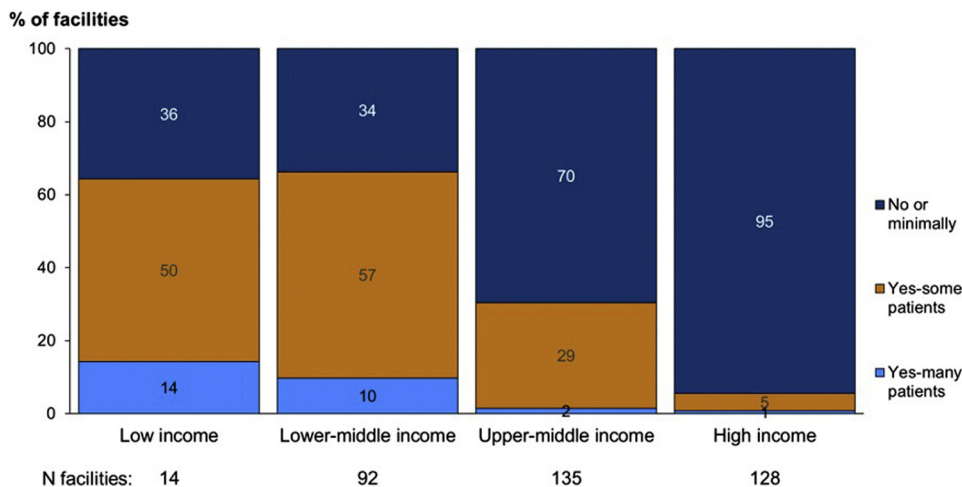


Figure 1. Facilities reporting that the number of patients missing HD treatments has increased during the pandemic, by country World Bank country income. HD, hemodialysis.

test more frequently according to respondents in LMICs (40%) as compared with LICs (14%), UMICs (6%), and HICs (2%) (Table 2).

Interruption to HD Delivery

As compared with prepandemic, respondents from HD facilities in the LLMICs reported an increase in missed HD sessions for patients during the pandemic (Figure 1). Transportation to and from HD units during the pandemic was reported to be more challenging by 31% of the respondents from HD units in LICs and 38% in LMICs compared with 16% and 19% in UMICs and HICs, respectively. Duration of HD sessions was reported to be more frequently reduced for logistic reasons or to limit exposure to SARS-CoV-2 infection by the respondents from LICs (28%) and LMICs (27%) compared with UMICs (20%) and HICs (15%). Major

supply disruptions of HD consumables, such as dialyzers, were frequently reported by the respondents from LICs (25%) and LMICs (24%). Major disruption to HD water processing was reported by 16% of the respondents from HD units in LICs and 8% in LMICs.

Access to ICU Care, Mechanical Ventilation, In-Hospital HD Became More Restricted During Versus Before the Pandemic for HD Patients Requiring Admission to Hospital Because of COVID-19 Infection

Access to HD and ICU-level care for admitted patients with SARS-CoV-2 infection who were on chronic HD (during vs. before the pandemic) was reportedly more limited in LICs and LMICs as compared with UMICs and HICs (Figure 2). The respondents reported that the admitted patients in LICs and LMICs were less likely to

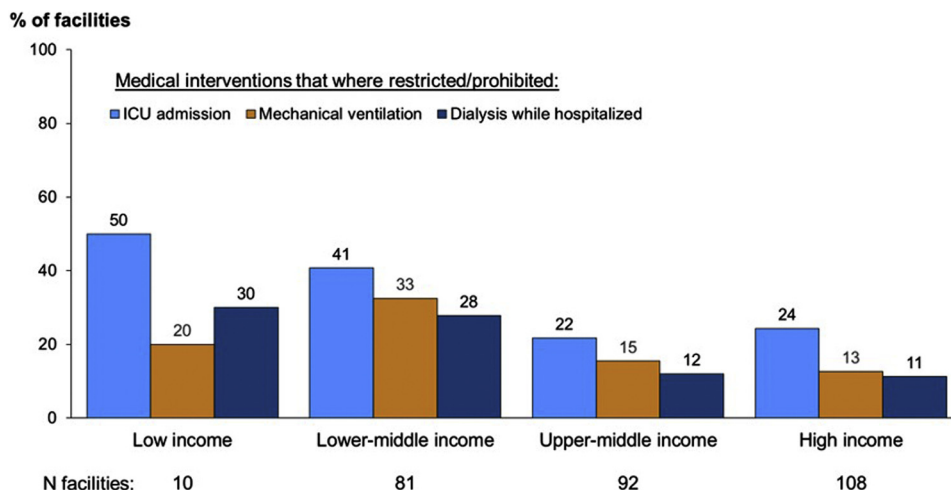


Figure 2. Medical interventions became more restricted or prohibited for chronic dialysis patients admitted to the hospital with COVID-19 during versus before the pandemic, by World Bank country income. ICU, intensive care unit.

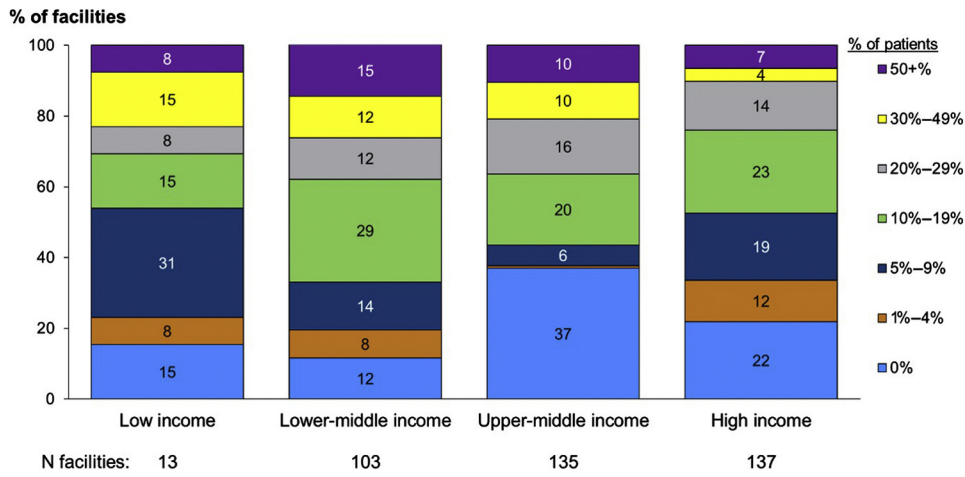


Figure 3. Reported facility percent of HD patients with confirmed/suspected COVID-19, by country World Bank country income. HD, hemodialysis.

be offered mechanical ventilation when required during versus before the pandemic (Figure 2).

Incidence and Mortality in COVID-19 Infection and Outcomes for Patient Treated With Chronic HD

Respondents in 23% of LICs and 27% of LMICs reported confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases in >30% of patients as compared with 20% in UMICs and 11% in HICs (Figure 3). Mortality was higher in LLMICs with 30% of the respondents from LIC setting reporting >50% mortality as compared with 8% of the respondents in HICs (Figure 4).

Staff-Level Impact

Staff Testing

Staff in HD units in LLMICs reported less routine testing for SARS-CoV-2 when asymptomatic as compared with UMICs and HICs—14% of staff in LICs

and 11% in LMICs, compared with 26% and 28% in UMICs and HICs, respectively.

Use of PPE by Staff

There were differences in the availability and use of PPE by staff in HD units across income levels especially with plastic aprons, isolation gowns, and eye protection. PPE use was proportionally lower in LLMICs as compared with UMICs and HICs (Table 3).

Shortages of PPE

Severe shortages of PPE were reported by the respondents from LICs and LMICs compared with UMICs and HICs, especially with respect to the use of the N95 particulate-air respirator masks (Table 4). Face masks were reportedly used beyond the manufacturers’ shelf-life in 50%, 40%, 29%, and 25% in LICs, LMICs, UMICs, and HICs, respectively. Staff reported paying

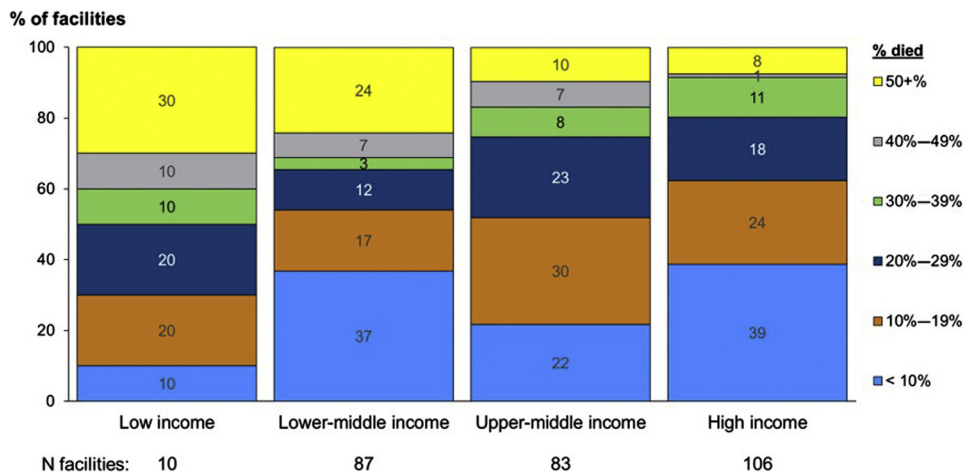


Figure 4. Reported facility percent of HD patients with confirmed/suspected COVID-19 who died, by country World Bank country income. HD, hemodialysis.

Table 3. Use of personal protective equipment, by income

Survey participation	All	World Bank classification			
		Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income
<i>n</i> facilities	382	14	102	136	130
Particulate-air filter respirators (e.g., N95 masks), %					
For direct contact—with all patients	36	39	40	35	32
For direct contact—only for patients with suspected/confirmed cases	51	46	47	57	48
Not available in this dialysis unit	10	15	11	8	9
Available, but not used	4	0	2	0	10
Surgical mask, %					
For direct contact—with all patients	89	79	92	92	84
For direct contact—only for patients with suspected/confirmed cases	6	14	1	5	9
Not available in this dialysis unit	1	0	1	2	1
Available, but not used	4	7	6	1	6
Extended face mask use program for staff ^a	75	93	71	74	76
Use of face masks by staff beyond manufacturer shelf-life ^b	31	50	40	29	25
Gloves, %					
For direct contact—with all patients	84	86	92	89	73
For direct contact—only for patients with suspected/confirmed cases	15	14	7	11	25
Not available in this dialysis unit	0	0	0	0	0
Available, but not used	1	0	1	0	2
Eye protection, %					
For direct contact—with all patients	63	31	60	70	63
For direct contact—only for patients with suspected/confirmed cases	30	39	24	28	35
Not available in this dialysis unit	4	23	9	2	0
Available, but not used	3	8	7	1	2
Isolation gown, %					
For direct contact—with all patients	47	42	43	58	40
For direct contact—only for patients with suspected/confirmed cases	46	42	44	39	56
Not available in this dialysis unit	4	17	8	2	2
Available, but not used	3	0	5	1	3
Plastic apron, %					
For direct contact—with all patients	45	29	39	57	42
For direct contact—only for patients with suspected/confirmed cases	31	29	33	28	33
Not available in this dialysis unit	16	43	21	12	12
Available, but not used	8	0	7	2	13

^aUse of the same mask for direct contact with different patients.

^bImplemented by dialysis clinic.

directly out-of-pocket for PPE more frequently in LICs (58%) and LMICs (76%) compared with UMICs (53%) and HICs (21%).

COVID-19 Training and Guidance From Within Institutions

Institutional guidance or training for staff in infection control procedures and PPE use during care of patients with COVID-19 was less frequently provided in LICs as compared with LMICs. Provision of guidance on infection control was reported by 33% of the respondents from LICs as compared with 73% from LMICs. Guidance and training for staff in PPE use were reported by 25% of the respondents in LICs as compared with 74% in LMICs.

Psychological Support of Staff

Psychological support for staff during the COVID-19 pandemic was limited in all settings with support services reported to be available by 31% and 32% of the respondents in LICs and LMICs, respectively, as

compared with 58% in UMIC and 52% in HIC. Staff working in HICs and UMICs were more likely to receive one-on-one private counseling in HICs (28%) and UMICs (27%), respectively, compared with LICs (23%) and LMICs (16%), respectively.

DISCUSSION

The COVID-19 pandemic has global devastating consequences on health systems globally and has further highlighted and widened the gap of health care inequities between lower- and upper-income countries.^{17,24–26} This is the first report to study challenges in dialysis delivery during the COVID-19 pandemic across countries of different World Bank income status categories.²³ Our report identifies that there are important global inequities in the availability of diagnostic testing, availability and use of PPE, and restricted-access dialysis sessions and ICU care in LLMICs as compared with non-LLMICs.

Table 4. Shortages of personal protective equipment at any point in the pandemic, by World Bank country income

Survey participation	World Bank classification				
	All	Low income	Lower-middle income	Upper-middle income	High income
<i>n</i> facilities	342	14	101	97	130
Particulate-air filter respirators (e.g., N95 masks), %					
No shortage	39	21	19	53	47
Moderate shortage	38	29	43	38	36
Severe shortage	14	43	24	4	10
Not available (before or during pandemic)	9	7	15	5	7
Surgical mask, %					
No shortage	72	57	59	83	76
Moderate shortage	22	36	32	14	19
Severe shortage	5	7	7	2	5
Not available (before or during pandemic)	1	0	2	1	0
Gloves, %					
No shortage	80	79	69	85	84
Moderate shortage	17	21	23	14	14
Severe shortage	3	0	7	1	2
Not available (before or during pandemic)	0	0	1	0	0
Eye protection, %					
No shortage	63	36	41	71	78
Moderate shortage	25	29	34	23	19
Severe shortage	7	7	13	3	4
Not available (before or during pandemic)	6	29	12	3	0
Isolation gown, %					
No shortage	58	36	31	74	70
Moderate shortage	31	29	50	21	23
Severe shortage	7	14	10	4	6
Not available (before or during pandemic)	4	21	10	1	1
Plastic apron, %					
No shortage	57	36	41	71	61
Moderate shortage	22	14	29	17	21
Severe shortage	5	14	10	2	3
Not available (before or during pandemic)	16	36	20	10	14

At the time of the survey, diagnostic testing for SARS-CoV-2 infection was not available or of limited availability for patients in LICs and LMICs as compared with UMICs and HICs. Many governments provide diagnostic testing for symptomatic patients but not for asymptomatic cases.²⁷ Most LLMICs had very few testing centers leading to backlogs and delay in results during the peak of the pandemic.²⁸ Restrictions in testing may have led to the spread of SARS-CoV-2 infection in these HD units. Delays in receiving COVID-19 diagnostics results may also delay HD care and delivery of interventions associated with HD, such as vascular access procedures, which may have critical consequences for some patients. Contributing to these delays and inequities, the respondents reported that patients in LLMICs were more likely to have to pay out-of-pocket for diagnostic testing and that test results took longer to process. The cost of in-patient diagnostic testing has been shown to range from as low as \$10 to as high as \$1390 depending on the setting.²⁹ Reduced testing for COVID-19 infection among staff could lead

to increased transmission in the HD unit among clinical staff and to already vulnerable patients with kidney failure.¹⁵

Adequate provision and use of PPE is an important measure to prevent the spread of SARS-CoV-2.^{18–21,30,31} Staff in HD units in LLMICs not only reported that they were less frequently tested for SARS-CoV-2 infection when asymptomatic but also reported shortages in the availability of PPE. Moreover, the staff had to purchase the PPE themselves and were more likely to use disposable PPE beyond the manufacturers' stated shelf-life as compared with the staff from UMICs and HICs.

Patients receiving HD in LLMICs reportedly missed their treatments more frequently than patients in UMICs and HICs. This was likely owing to greater transportation challenges occurring in LLMICs during the peak of the pandemic, lack of work/funds, and severe local lockdowns and curfews. Such barriers have been described by others and can lead to death independent of infection with COVID-19.³² In addition,

it has been described that some private facilities in LLMICs refused to dialyze patients with symptoms suggestive of COVID-19, owing to the perceived stigma of COVID-19 infection and lack of capacity to isolate patients with COVID-19 on dialysis. Referral of these patients to oversubscribed and under-resourced public hospitals likely further increased transmission risks in these facilities.^{33,34}

Access to in-patient care, ICU care, or mechanical ventilation was reportedly more restricted for patients receiving HD in LLMICs. Generally, patients with kidney failure have multiple comorbidities and are assumed to have poor prognosis with high in-hospital mortality, especially when on chronic HD.^{35–37} There are data suggesting that poor outcomes are not universal in patients with COVID-19 and kidney disease, once appropriate ICU care and mechanical ventilation are available.³⁸ However, access to ICU care for HD patients with COVID-19 infection in LLMICs was restricted during the pandemic compared with access to ICU care for the same group of patients pre-pandemic. This suggests that dialysis dependence was likely used (officially or unofficially) as a triage criterion, as has been suggested/implemented elsewhere.³⁹ Most LLMICs generally have limited availability of adequate ICU facilities and have fewer specialty-trained staff and less standardized processes of care.⁴⁰ Delivery of ICU care may have been even more difficult as a result of the strain on the health system owing to the COVID-19 pandemic,^{26,41} leading to very strict triaging criteria for ICU admissions and mechanical ventilation. The necessity of triage practices under pandemic circumstances highlights the importance of accurate prognostication, transparency of the decision-making process, psychological support for the staff, and the importance of palliative and supportive care.³⁹

Aligned with the current evidence, the study respondents reported higher mortality with COVID-19 infection for patients treated with chronic HD in LLMICs than non-LLMICs.^{3,6,24} Though mortality was subjectively reported by the survey respondents, limited testing for COVID-19 infection, lack of availability of suitable PPE, disruption of HD care, and restricted access to ICU care and mechanical ventilation may have in combination contributed the reported greater proportion of deaths among HD patients in LLMICs compared with UICs and HICs observed in our study.

Psychological support for HD staff was low in all settings but proportionally lower in LLMICs compared with UIC and HIC. Factors that have been shown to significantly increase psychological stress in health care staff are working in isolation wards, concern about

acquiring COVID-19 infection in the workplace, shortages of PPE, and staff working in direct contact with patients with COVID-19.⁴² Respondents reported that during the pandemic, staff in LLMICs had less guidance and training than elsewhere. Evidence suggests that increasing staff knowledge of infection prevention, development of protocols, and educational activities can improve the morale among health care staff.⁴³ Adding to the already significant workplace-based stress, health care staff have been victims of stigma in some countries as they were assumed to have COVID-19 infection and were prevented from using public facilities and public transportation.^{16,44,45} In the face of these psychological stressors with reduced support for the same in LLMIC, burnout and reduction in HD clinical staff should be expected as the pandemic continues.

The significant global reach of the ISN combined with the existing DOPPS networks and previous experience in capturing the reality of dialysis services across the globe is a major strength of this study. Our findings are likely to be both generalizable and informative for policymakers as the pandemic progresses, and also in future health care crises. Our study however had some limitations. The respondents completed the survey during varying times of the pandemic, and the pandemic peaks (up to survey date) varied by region, such that recall bias may have been differential. Responses from LICs were relatively few compared with LMICs, HICs, and UMICs potentially because LLMICs may have had reduced access to internet services and access to social media or may not have been aware of the web-based survey. Mortality of HD patients from COVID-19 was subjectively reported but is in line with published literature.^{7–13}

In summary, although many global imbalances in dialysis care predate the pandemic, striking and unacceptable inequities related to the care of HD patients were identified comparing countries with different income categories. Different restrictions to COVID-19 diagnostic testing, availability of PPE for staff, access to ICU care and mechanical ventilation, and poor psychological support for staff during the pandemic clearly exemplify the fragility in HD service delivery across income categories. Additional challenges not captured in this survey, such as the unacceptably slow delivery of vaccines to LLMICs, have added another layer of inequity.⁴⁶ Given this fact, HD units in LLMICs are still relying mainly on basic public health practices, such as hand washing, use of hand sanitizers, the wearing of facemasks, as well as social distancing in an attempt to prevent COVID-19 infection, whereas the rest of the world increases their vaccine coverage and eases restrictions.⁴⁷

We conclude that urgent action is required to address these inequities that disproportionately affect LLMIC settings thereby exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities which may contribute to poorer outcomes. In the modern era of medical practice and globalization, the existence and widening of such health inequities are unacceptable. In solidarity with patients living on HD and those who care for them, the nephrology community must urgently add its voice to the calls for global equity in access to all resources needed to detect and treat COVID-19 as well as to life-saving vaccinations.

DISCLOSURE

RPF reports receiving research grants from Fresenius Medical Care; receiving consulting fees from AstraZeneca, Bayer, Novo Nordisk, Boehringer-Lilly, and Retrophin; and conducting voluntary work for the ISN and KDIGO. VJ reports receiving grants from Baxter Healthcare, GlaxoSmithKline, NephroPlus, and Biocon; receiving honoraria from AstraZeneca and Baxter Healthcare; participating in Zydus and GlaxoSmithKline data safety monitoring boards; and is the past president of the ISN. AL is a member of ISN ExCom, a member of OSEA Regional Board, and Chair of the ISN Disaster Preparedness Working Group. BR reports receiving consultancy fees or travel reimbursement since 2019 from AstraZeneca, GlaxoSmithKline, and Kyowa Kirin Co. All the other authors declared no competing interests.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

BR, RPF, MG, and RP (Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study) developed the study idea and initial questionnaire. FC, RA, EKT, GD, AL, VL, DS, CP, RE, and VJ adapted the survey. RA and FC disseminated the survey to ISN members (with the support of ISN). BB performed the analysis. EKT wrote the first draft of the manuscript, with edits by GD, RPF, VL, and BR. All authors reviewed the manuscript and approved its final draft.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Supplementary File (PDF)

Survey questionnaire.

Table S1. Survey returns by country and World Bank country income.

STROBE Checklist.

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