



# Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Center at LBJTMC

Presented By:  
CEO Faumuina J.P. Faumuina  
Dr. Seakerise Tuato'o

# Non-Communicable Disease Risk Factors in the Pacific

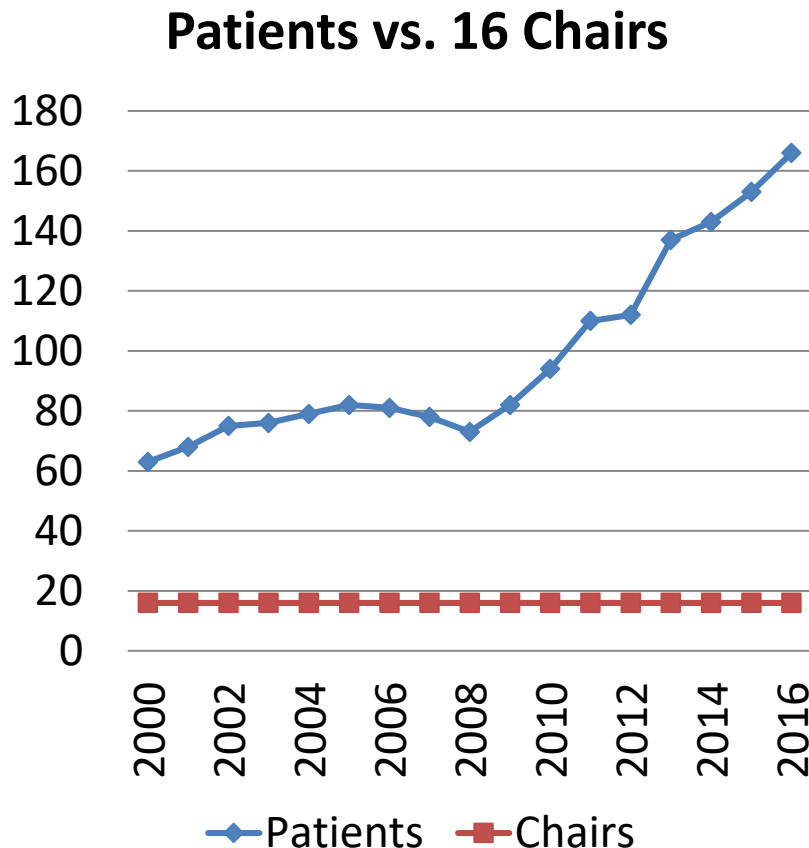
- According to the WHO STEPs Survey published in 2007 of American Samoa, nearly all adults were 93.5% overweight or obese
- Almost 47.3% have diabetes
- 34.2% have hypertension
- In 2007, the LBJTMC Dialysis unit had 16 chairs and served 78 Dialysis patients

END STAGE RENAL DISEASE  
(ESRD)  
DIALYSIS UNIT  
AT LBJTMC

# End Stage Renal Disease – Dialysis Unit

- In 1980, the Dialysis Unit opened its doors in American Samoa with 2 patients and 2 chairs
- In 1988, there were 20 patients and 8 chairs
- In 2000, there were 63 patients and 16 chairs
- Throughout the years, the patient census in ESRD continued to rise, but funding only allowed for 16 chairs
- By 2018, there are 167 patients and 32 chairs with 3 shifts beginning at 6am until 11pm

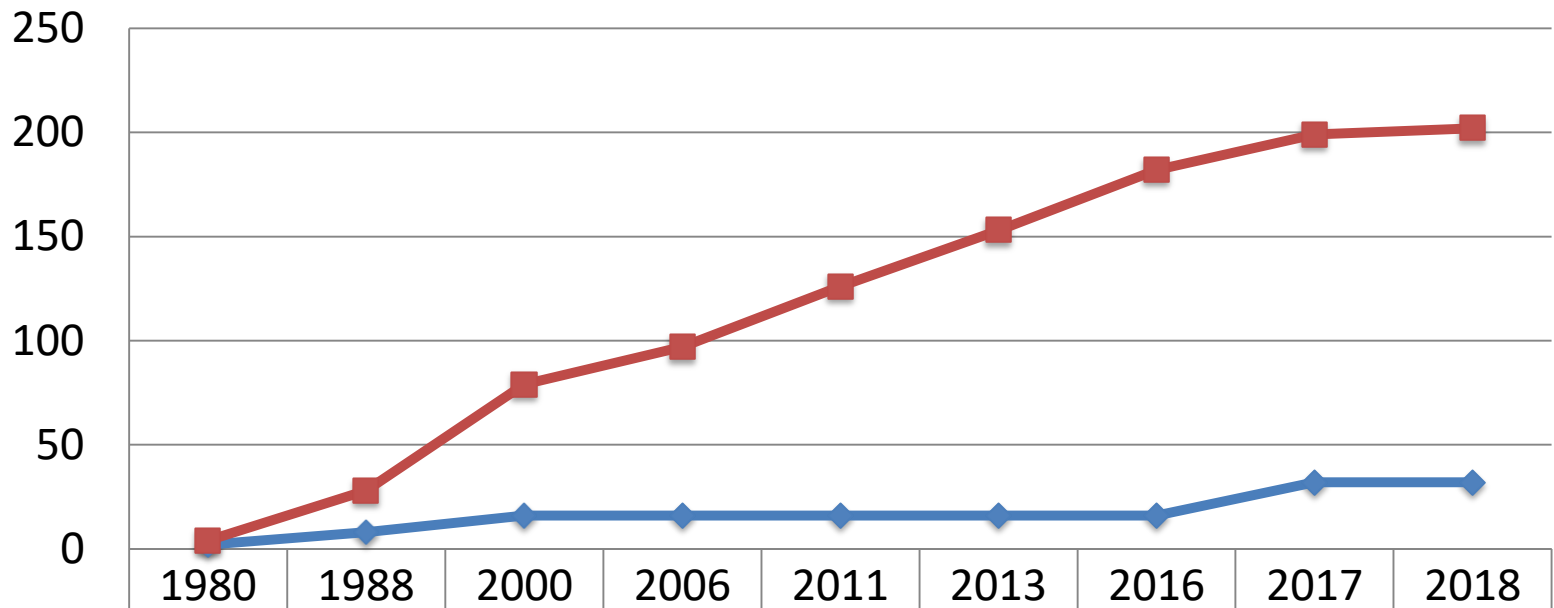
# Dialysis Patients Continue to Increase (2000 to 2016)



- From 2000 to 2016, there were only 16 Chairs
- The Dialysis Patients population continue to increase throughout the years

# End Stage Renal Disease Dialysis Unit

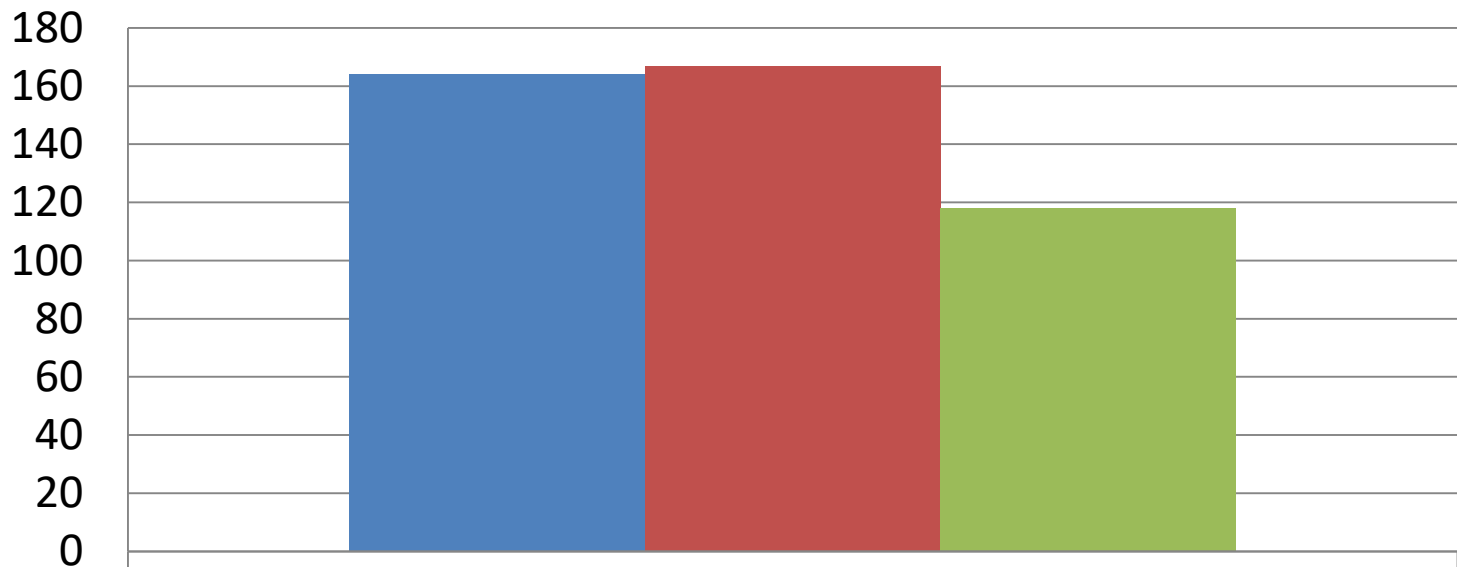
**LBJTMC Dialysis Patients and Chairs  
1980 to 2018**



Patients	2	20	63	81	110	137	166	167	170
Chairs	2	8	16	16	16	16	16	32	32

# Other Illnesses of 167 Dialysis Patients (2018)

**Other Types of Illnesses of the Dialysis Patients**



■ Diabetes	164
■ Hypertension	167
■ Gout	118

# ESRD – Dialysis at LBJTMC 2018

- The Oldest Patient on Dialysis is 87 years
- The Youngest Patient on Dialysis is 16 years
- The Longest amount of years a Patient has been on Dialysis is 24 years at LBJTMC



# CKD CENTER AT LBJTMC

# Purpose of the CKD Center

- Decrease the growing population of Chronic Kidney Disease (Prevention)
- Focus on patients that have been identified at the Moderate Stage 3 and Severe Stage 4 Chronic Kidney Disease
- Decrease the progression to Stage 5 Chronic Kidney Disease
- Decrease potential morbidity and mortality rates in American Samoa

# How were CKD Patients Identified?

- Initially, patients were identified via the Electronic Health Records (EHR)
- Only patients who visited LBJTMC and DOH Community Health Centers within the last 2 years (lab work included)
- Physician referrals (ER, CHC, etc.)

# Planning Stage of CKD by LBJTMC & DOH

- Identified 463 Patients in Stage 3 (Moderately Severe Loss of Kidney Function)
- Identified 146 Patients in Stage 4 (Severe loss of Kidney Function)

# Care Management Team of the CKD Center at LBJTMC

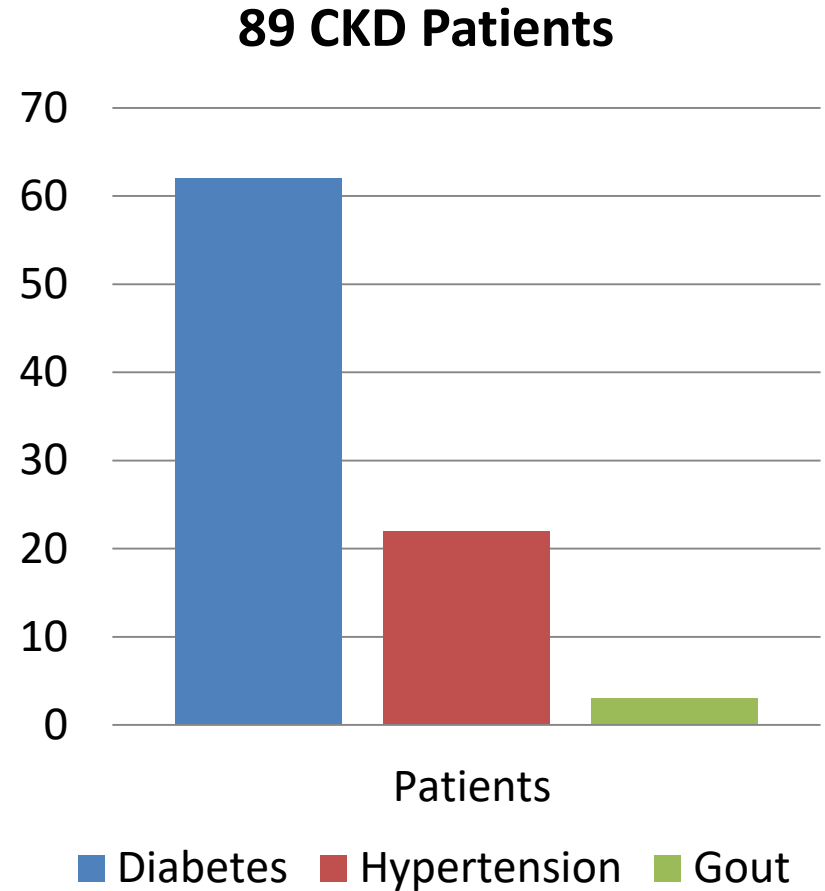
- Physicians
  - Pharmacist
  - Registered Dietitian
  - Clinical Diabetes Educator (CDE)
  - Clinical Social Worker
- 
- CKD Coordinator
  - CKD Support Staff

# CKD

- Official first day of CKD  
November 21, 2017

# CKD Patients (since November 2017)

- 89 Patients
- 62 (72%) Diabetes
- 22 (25%) Hypertension
- 3 (3%) Gout



# Strengths of the CKD

- Collaborative project between LBJTMC and DOH
- Committed Team Members (no budget)
- 1 to 1 Counseling (family members included)
  - 65 Patients of the 89 Patients have completed counseling with the Care Management Team
- All counseling is in the CKD center



# Weaknesses of CKD Center

- No Budget (Staff / Equipment)
- No written MOA between LBJTMC & DOH
- Limit of Professionals on Tuesday/Thursday Clinics (when they are on travel or have high patient loads)

# Discussion / Questions

# Fa'afetai Tele Lava