



European PREM survey of anaemia associated with chronic kidney disease

Results

The Dynamo programme is an initiative sponsored and funded by GSK. Trademarks are owned by or licenced to the GSK group of companies

Contributors to this document

Nephrologists:

Corinne ISNARD BAGNIS, Pitié Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, France

Hans FURULAND, Uppsala University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden

Sapna SHAH, Kings College Hospital, London, UK

Patient Advocates:

Daniel GALLEGO-ZURRO, European Kidney Patient Federation (EKPF), Madrid, Spain

Laurie CUTHBERT, Kidney Care UK, London, UK



Policy Advocates:

Raymond C VANHOLDER, European Kidney Health Alliance (EKHA), Brussels, Belgium

Background and objectives

Disease Background

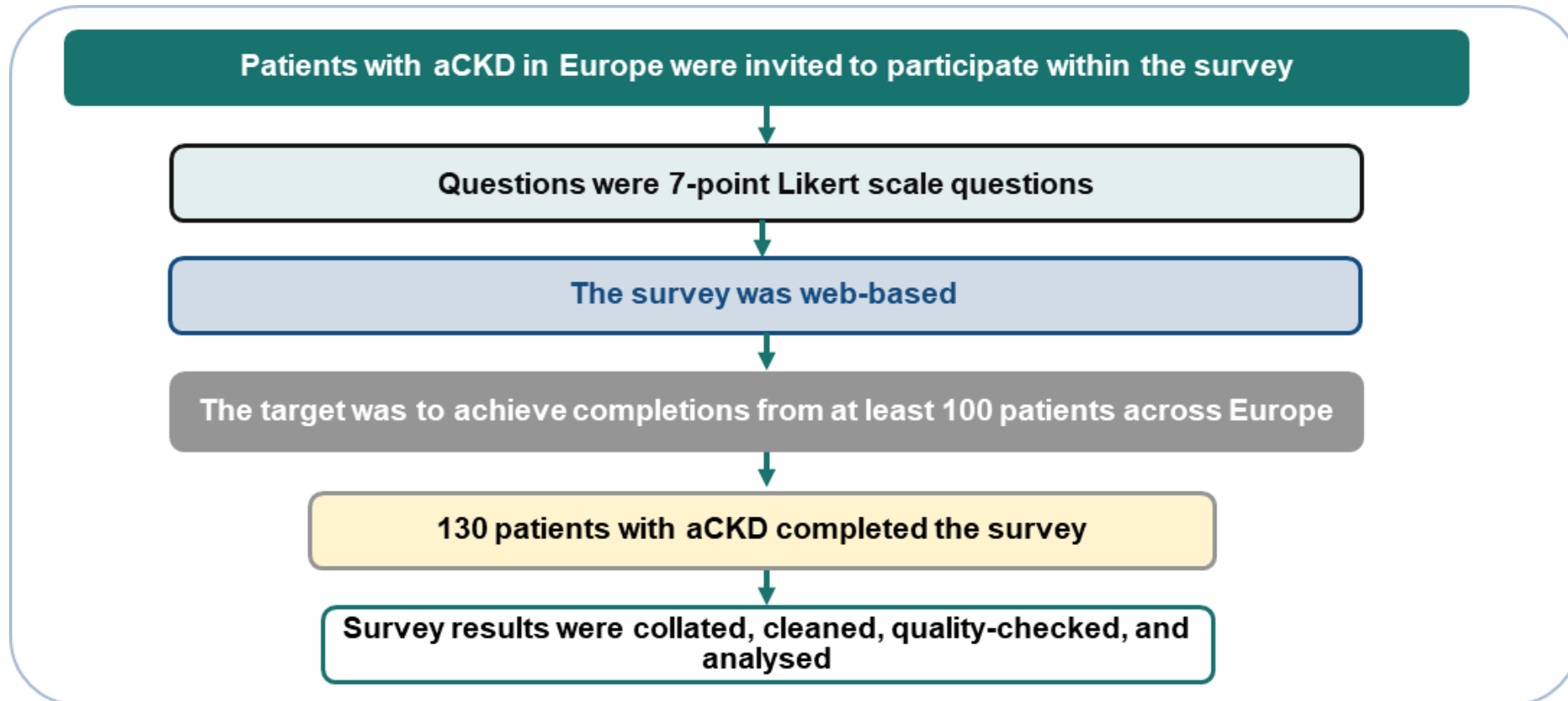
- Anaemia is a frequent complication in chronic kidney disease (CKD) and is associated with an array of clinical and humanistic impacts. The mechanisms of anaemia associated with CKD (aCKD) are complex however several treatment options exist. There is limited evidence regarding the experience and opinions of patients with aCKD about the care and management of their disease*.

Primary Objective

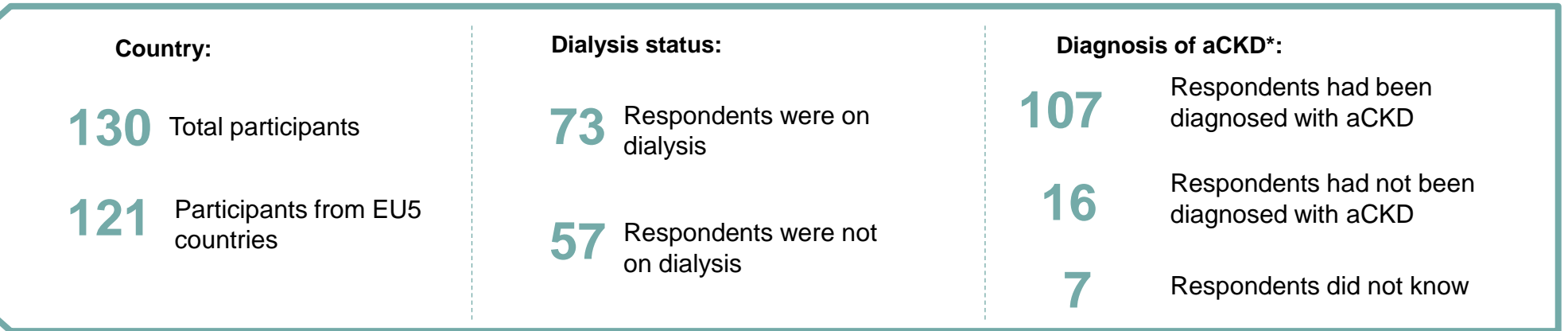
- This study aimed to find out how patients with aCKD in Europe feel about the care and treatment they receive.
- Results from this study will help to establish a European dataset of patient experience that can lead to service improvements by enabling patients to have the opportunity to share what matters most to them.

Methodology

A quantitative survey was designed and launched for completion. The survey encompassed 14 questions that were asked as 7-point Likert scales, where respondents answered these questions from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). These were accompanied by a small number of open-ended questions. This PREM survey was broadly similar in format, and the types of questions asked, to the established UK Kidney PREM.



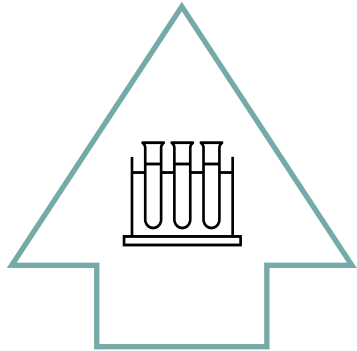
Respondent demographics



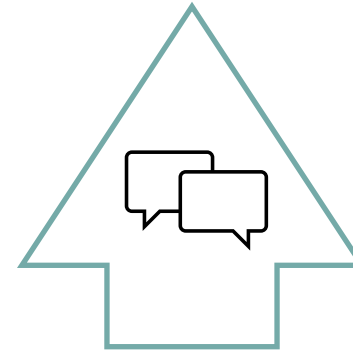
Country	France	Germany	Italy	UK	Spain	Other
Respondents	4	41	2	55	19	9

* Self-reported diagnosis of aCKD

Executive summary of survey results: Key data points



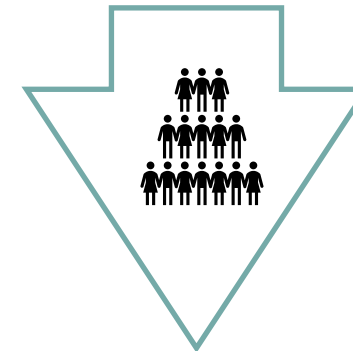
The highest scores were recorded for questions regarding the understanding of the reasons for performing blood tests on patients **6.1** and of the results of these tests **5.7**.



High scores for questions regarding the communication of the renal team with patients, including the time they take to answer their questions **5.6** and how clearly things are explained **5.6**.

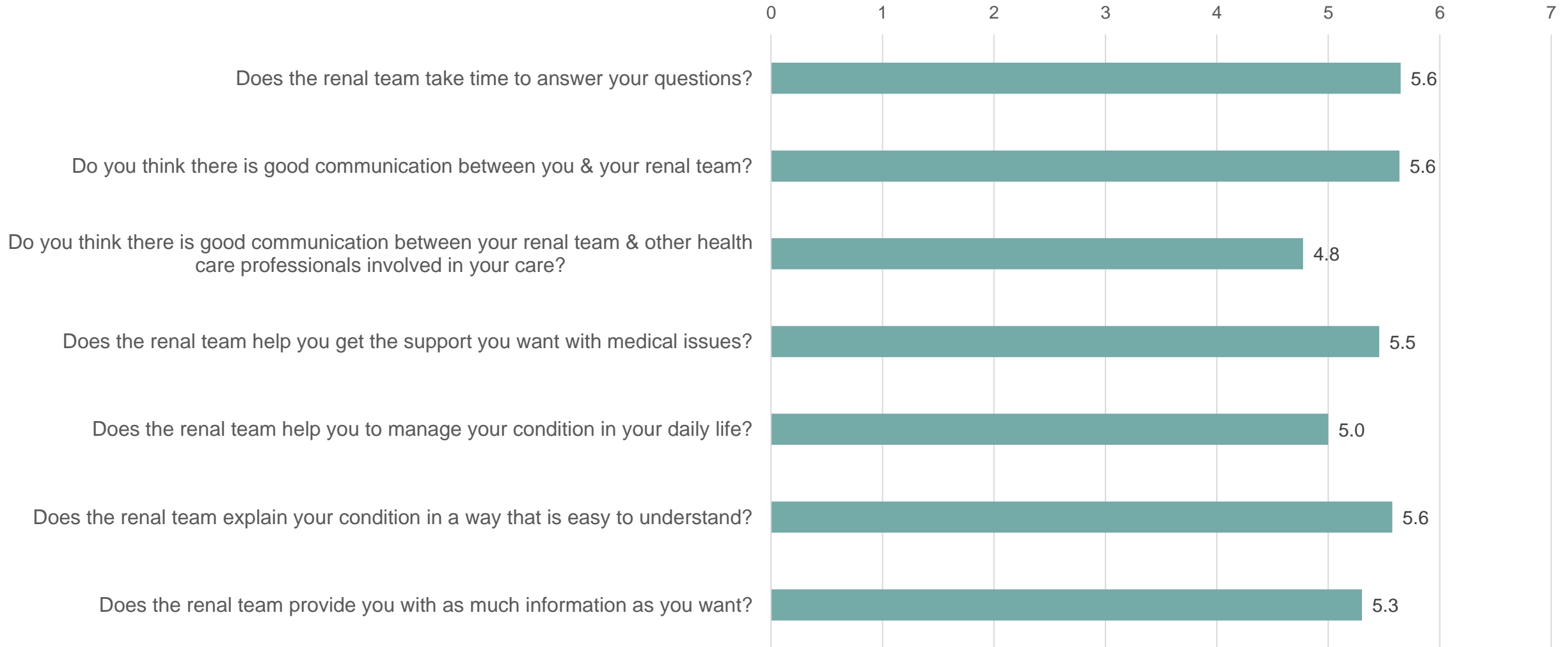


The lowest score was reported for the question inquiring about the communication of the renal team with the patients regarding their life goals **3.9**.



Patients also consider that communication between the renal team and other healthcare professionals involved in their care could improve **4.8**

Executive summary of survey results: General results



Executive summary of survey results: General results (continued)



Executive summary: Limitations and future considerations

Limitations

Sample size

Limited sample size with significant results only achieved for 3 countries, making it hard to draw conclusions that consider all the major 5 European countries

Selection bias

The online distribution and completion method may have favoured certain demographics (e.g. more educated and empowered patients)

Drop-outs

Only 130/160 patients who completed the screening questions went on to complete the rest of the survey and it's unclear why (e.g. question complexity, lack of incentive)

Considerations for future surveys

- **Provide respondent incentives to drive completion**
- **Apply country quotas (keeping the survey open until these are met)**
- **Release a paper version in parallel to the online version**



GSK