

Characteristics of Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis in Saudi Arabia

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ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a well-recognized worldwide disorder that has been associated with multiple risk factors including concomitant chronic illnesses. This study focuses on the characteristics of patients who are currently undergoing hemodialysis in Saudi Arabia. This is a cross-sectional study that was conducted at Dr. Sulaiman Al-Habib Hospital in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia between June and October 2025. Descriptive statistics were presented as mean and standard deviation (SD) for continuous variables and frequency and percentage for categorical variables. This study included 93 HD patients. The majority of patients had undergone dialysis for 1-5 years (49.5%), followed by less than 1 year (28.0%). Arteriovenous fistula (AVF) was utilized by 40 participants (43.0%) and 55.9% reported using a catheter for dialysis access. Calcium levels were normal in (50.5%, whereas PTH levels ranged from 14 to 63 pg/ml in 50 patients (53.8%). Sevelamer was utilized by 58.1%, calcium by 61.3%, cinacalcet by 31.2%, and vitamin D by 59.1%. The prevalence of CKD has been increasing annually worldwide, and with this global increase, Saudi Arabia has seen a significant expansion in dialysis facilities covering the entirety of the region, and although participants of this study have shown mineral and hormonal disturbances, the treatment of such disturbances closely follows KDIGO guidelines in Saudi Arabia. Understanding the characteristics of patients on HD is essential for the understanding of disease patterns in the area and proper ways to manage these diseases.

Keywords: Characteristics; Chronic kidney disease; hemodialysis; Saudi Arabia

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