United States Dialysis Facilities With a Racial Disparity in Kidney Transplant Waitlisting

To the Editor: Dialysis facilities are responsible for the majority of care provided to patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) in the United States (US).\textsuperscript{1,2} US dialysis facilities are overseen by 18 ESRD networks and are tasked by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) to oversee quality ESRD care.\textsuperscript{3} The CMS closely monitors dialysis facility performance related to many quality measures—such as patient mortality, patient hospitalization, vascular access, and other measures—quantifies the facility’s performance in a 5-star performance rating for patient interpretation.\textsuperscript{4} The current quality metrics do not include measures for kidney transplantation access, which is the preferred treatment for the majority of patients with ESRD.\textsuperscript{5} Variation in transplant rates across US dialysis facilities\textsuperscript{1}, as well as racial and geographic disparities in kidney transplantation,\textsuperscript{6–8} have been reported, but dialysis facility variation and prevalence of racial disparities in access to the deceased donor kidney waitlist remains unknown. Our aims were to describe (i) the variation in waitlisting and waitlisting racial disparities (African American vs. white) across US dialysis facilities and (ii) the geographic distribution of dialysis facilities with a waitlisting racial disparity. The identification of dialysis facilities with low waitlisting and the presence of racial disparities could help focus intervention efforts to improve access to kidney transplantation.

METHODS

Study Data

To measure waitlisting variation and waitlisting racial disparities (African American vs. white), we analyzed United States Renal Data System data on dialysis facility characteristics, obtained by aggregating patient receiving dialysis (service dates from January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2014) by facility and year to obtain data on each facility in which a patient received dialysis. Each patient contributed 1 observation per facility per service period. Of a total of 9924 dialysis facilities, we included 5050 dialysis facilities with low waitlisting and the presence of racial disparities could help focus intervention efforts to improve access to kidney transplantation.
to populate Dialysis Facility Compare, a patient-facing website that allows comparison of dialysis facility quality metrics.

**Variation in Waitlisting**
A patient was classified as waitlisted for a dialysis facility if the patient had a listing date that preceded or was within the dialysis service dates for that particular dialysis facility. The number of patients receiving dialysis, per year, was calculated as the total number of patients who received dialysis during the year. The percentage of patients who were receiving dialysis waitlisted for each of the 3 years was calculated as a 1-year period prevalence by dividing the number of patients on the waiting list in that year by the total number of patients who were treated with dialysis within that year, stratified by race (African American vs. white).

**Racial Disparities in Waitlisting**
If 1-year period prevalence of African American patients on the waitlist was lower than the 1-year period prevalence of white patients waitlisted for 3 consecutive years, the dialysis facility was classified as having a within-facility racial disparity in waitlisting; the absolute disparity was calculated as a difference between percentage of African American patients waitlisted and percentage of white patients waitlisted for the US and each ESRD network. One-sample *t* tests were used to compare each network’s mean absolute disparity with the national absolute disparity.

**Correlates of Disparities in Waitlisting**
We compared dialysis facilities with and without a racial disparity by average patient age, percentage of patients by race, patient insurance status at start of dialysis, patient comorbid conditions, dialysis facility profit status, and CMS 5-star performance rating. Sensitivity analysis was performed to determine Pearson correlation coefficients between insurance status and percentage of white and African American patients. To describe geographic variation in racial disparity in waitlisting, we mapped US dialysis facilities with and without a 3-year consecutive racial disparity in the 18 ESRD networks. An exact binomial test was used to compare the percentage of dialysis facilities with a racial disparity in each ESRD network to the US average.

**RESULTS**
The average percentage of patients with ESRD on the waitlist for kidney transplantation remained unchanged from 2012 (19.8%) to 2014 (19.5%). In 2014, the percentage of patients waitlisted varied from 0% to 71.9% across US dialysis facilities (mean,19.5%; SD, 8.7%). We found that 27.4% (*n* = 1381) of dialysis facilities had a 3-year consecutive (2012–2014) racial disparity in waitlisting. Among those with a racial disparity, 27.4% (*n* = 1381) had a within-facility racial disparity in waitlisting. The number of patients receiving dialysis, per year, was calculated as the total number of patients who received dialysis during the year. The percentage of patients who were receiving dialysis waitlisted for each of the 3 years was calculated as a 1-year period prevalence by dividing the number of patients on the waiting list in that year by the total number of patients who were treated with dialysis within that year, stratified by race (African American vs. white).

**Figure 1.** Flow chart of cohort construction using data from the United States Renal Data System on patients receiving dialysis, aggregated at the dialysis facility level and categorized based on a 3-year consecutive racial disparity (African American vs. white).
disparity, the mean absolute disparity was -10.0% across all 3 years and varied from -0.7% to -48.7%.

Figure 2 shows the geographic distribution of dialysis facilities with a racial disparity in waitlisting, the mean absolute disparity for each ESRD network, and results of binomial tests of the percentage of facilities with a disparity in waitlisting in each ESRD network compared with the US average. Every ESRD network had at least some dialysis facilities with a 3-year consecutive racial disparity in waitlisting (mean, 27.3%; minimum, 18.2%; maximum, 36.1%). ESRD Networks 1, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 had a significantly lower

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**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ESRD Network</th>
<th>Average count of white ESRD patients per dialysis facility</th>
<th>Average count of African American ESRD patients per dialysis facility</th>
<th>Dialysis facilities with a racial disparity in waitlisting n (%)</th>
<th>Mean absolute disparity in waitlisting (P value)</th>
<th>Two-sided exact binomial test P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>56.9</td>
<td>82.0</td>
<td>1,381 (27.4)</td>
<td>-10.0 (P = 0.83)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 1</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>109.4</td>
<td>26 (19.4)</td>
<td>-9.7 (P = 0.03)</td>
<td>0.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 2</td>
<td>67.9</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>97 (33.92)</td>
<td>-8.9 (P = 0.10)</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 3</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>102.8</td>
<td>52 (26.8)</td>
<td>-10.4 (P = 0.66)</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 4</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>76.8</td>
<td>51 (21.6)</td>
<td>-10.4 (P = 0.66)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 5</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>68 (21.1)</td>
<td>-8.8 (P = 0.09)</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 6</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>45.0</td>
<td>144 (24.0)</td>
<td>-11.1 (P = 0.10)</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 7</td>
<td>56.2</td>
<td>88.7</td>
<td>117 (31.3)</td>
<td>-8.0 (P = 0.001)</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 8</td>
<td>76.0</td>
<td>51.4</td>
<td>65 (18.2)</td>
<td>-10.1 (P = 0.86)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD Network 9</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>115 (28.1)</td>
<td>-9.2 (P = 0.16)</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 2.** United States map showing geographic distribution of dialysis facilities with a 3-year consecutive racial disparity in kidney transplant waitlisting, 2012–2014. Borders represent the 18 end-stage renal disease (ESRD) networks. P value for exact binomial test comparing percentage of facilities with disparities in waitlisting in network to the national average (27.4%).
percentage of dialysis facilities with a waitlisting racial disparity compared with the US average; whereas ESRD Networks 2, 13, 14, and 18 had a significantly higher percentage of facilities with a waitlisting racial disparity.

Characteristics of the 5050 dialysis facilities included in our study are provided in Table 1. Compared with dialysis facilities that did not have a 3-year consecutive within-facility racial disparity in kidney transplant waitlisting, dialysis facilities with this disparity had a lower percentage of white patients (40.5% vs. 45.2%; \( P < 0.001 \)) and patients with employer-based insurance at onset of ESRD (21.5% vs. 23.2%; \( P < 0.001 \)). There was no difference between facilities with and without a racial disparity in waitlisting in the percentage of African American patients with ESRD (38.9% vs. 38.4%; \( P = 0.53 \)), percentage of patients not informed of transplantation as a treatment option (15.2% vs. 15.7%; \( P = 0.31 \)), or the CMS 5-star performance rating (\( P = 0.09 \)). Sensitivity analysis indicated a notable positive correlation between percentage of white patients and percentage of patients with Medicare as their insurance status. 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only insurance \( (R = 0.62; \ P < 0.001) \) and an inverse correlation with patients with Medicaid as their only insurance \( (R = -0.39; \ P < 0.001) \).

**DISCUSSION**

We identified substantial variation in the percentage of patients with ESRD waitlisted for a kidney transplant across US dialysis facilities, where 12 facilities had no patients waitlisted, and other facilities had 71.9\% of their patients waitlisted in 2014. Racial disparities in waitlisting were widespread and affected more than one-quarter of dialysis facilities across all ESRD networks. However, there were few differences in the measured characteristics between facilities with and those without a disparity; differences may reflect variation in unmeasured factors such as facility resources, staff characteristics, or other center-specific characteristics.

Although kidney transplantation remains the preferred treatment for most patients with ESRD,\(^5\) access to kidney transplantation is not a CMS quality metric.\(^4\) A CMS technical expert panel was convened in 2015 to discuss the development of quality measures that address important quality gaps, including the proportion of patients waitlisted within a dialysis facility.\(^1\) Although some may argue that waitlisting is the primary responsibility of transplantation centers and involves the desire for a patient to pursue transplantation, many key steps such as appropriate patient education on treatment options, regular discussions focused on transplantation, and subsequent referral for transplant evaluation are tasks typically performed by health care providers in dialysis facilities and should be considered by CMS as potential quality metrics.

A strength of our study was the ability to capture each dialysis facility in which a patient with ESRD was treated during each 1-year period. Our study was descriptive in nature, focusing on reporting the prevalence of racial disparity in waitlisting at the dialysis facility level and absolute measures to identify where resources should be targeted. Therefore we did not include any regression analyses to control for facility characteristics such as patient age, percentage of Medicare or Medicaid recipients, or patient-to-staff ratio. Additionally, we explored the waitlisting racial disparity between African American and white patients with ESRD. Future studies should explore the racial disparity between other groups of patients with ESRD.

Given the wide variation in waitlisting across US dialysis facilities and the prevalence of consistent 3-year racial disparities in waitlisting of more than one-quarter of US dialysis facilities, we urge the CMS to continue to include pretransplantation quality metrics of dialysis facilities such as waitlisting and racial disparity in waitlisting when the quality of dialysis facilities is considered. Identifying where disparities occur could help ESRD networks, nephrologists in dialysis facilities, and researchers develop targeted interventions to improve waitlist performance and reduce disparities.

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**DISCLOSURE**

SOP reports being a minority shareholder in Fresenius Dialysis (College Park, Georgia). All the other authors declared no competing interests.

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**CONTRIBUTORS**

Research idea/study design: JCG, RZ, LP, SM, SP, and REP; data acquisition: RZ, JCG, REP; data analysis/interpretation: JCG, RZ, LP, SM, SOP, and REP; statistical analysis: JCG and REP; supervision/mentorship: REP and SOP.

Each author contributed important intellectual content during manuscript drafting or revision and accepts accountability for the overall work by ensuring that questions pertaining to the accuracy or integrity of any portion of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved. J. Gander takes responsibility that this study has been reported honestly, accurately, and transparently; no important aspects of the study have been omitted and that any discrepancies from the study as planned have been explained.
REFERENCES


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