



Hemodialysis facility star rating affects mortality in chronic hemodialysis patients: a longitudinal observational cohort study

Hayne Cho Park^{1,2,*}, Hyung Yun Choi^{3,*}, Do Hyoung Kim^{1,2}, AJin Cho^{1,2}, Young Eun Kwon⁴, Dong-Ryeol Ryu⁵, Ki Hwa Yang⁶, Eun Mi Won⁷, Ji Hyeon Shin⁸, Jinseog Kim⁹, Young-Ki Lee^{1,2}

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Kangnam Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea

²Kidney Research Institute, Hallym University, Seoul, Republic of Korea

³Korean Society of Nephrology, Seoul, Republic of Korea

⁴Department of Internal Medicine, Myongji Hospital, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Goyang, Republic of Korea

⁵Department of Internal Medicine, Ewha Womans University Seoul Hospital, Ewha Womans University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea

⁶Healthcare Review and Assessment Committee, Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service, Wonju, Republic of Korea

⁷Division of Chronic Disease Assessment, Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service, Wonju, Republic of Korea

⁸Division of Quality Assessment Management, Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service, Wonju, Republic of Korea

⁹Department of Big Data and Applied Statistics, College of Science and Technology, Dongguk University, Gyeongju, Republic of Korea

Background: Many countries have their own hemodialysis (HD) quality assurance programs and star rating systems for HD facilities. However, the effects of HD quality assurance programs on patient mortality are not well understood. Therefore, in the present study, the effects of the Korean HD facility star rating on patient mortality in maintenance HD patients were evaluated.

Methods: This longitudinal, observational cohort study included 35,271 patients receiving HD treatment from 741 facilities. The five-star ratings of HD facilities were determined based on HD quality assessment data from 2015, which includes 12 quality measures in structural, procedural, and outcome domains. The patients were grouped into high (three to five stars) and low (one or two stars) groups based on HD facility star rating. Cox proportional hazards model was used to evaluate the effects of star rating on patient mortality during the mean follow-up duration of 3 years.

Results: The patient ratio between high and low HD facility star rating groups was 82.0% vs. 18.0%. The patients in the low star rating group showed lower single-pool Kt/V and higher calcium and phosphorus levels compared with subjects in the high star rating group. After adjusting for sociodemographic and clinical parameters, the HD facility star rating independently increased the mortality risk (hazard ratio, 1.11; 95% confidence interval, 1.04–1.18; $p = 0.002$).

Conclusion: The HD facilities with low star rating showed higher patient mortality.

Keywords: Health care, Health care quality assurance, Mortality, Outcome assessment, Renal dialysis

Received: February 22, 2022; **Revised:** May 14, 2022; **Accepted:** May 16, 2022

Correspondence: Young-Ki Lee

Department of Internal Medicine, Kangnam Sacred Heart Hospital, Hallym University College of Medicine, 1 Singil-ro, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul 07441, Republic of Korea. E-mail: km2071@hallym.or.kr

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3464-6144>

*Hayne Cho Park and Hyung Yun Choi contributed equally to this work as co-first authors.

Copyright © 2023 by The Korean Society of Nephrology

© This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial and No Derivatives License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution of the material without any modifications, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original works properly cited.

Introduction

The number of hemodialysis (HD) patients increases every year and health expenditures for their treatment continue to expand [1]. The main reasons for the recent increase in the number of HD patients are the increased prevalence of underlying comorbidities such as diabetes and hypertension as well as the increasing geriatric population [2]. Because mortality and morbidity rates are higher in HD patients than in the general population and subsequent healthcare cost is exponentially increasing, evaluating adequacy and quality of HD service is important to improve outcomes in HD patients as well as to reduce medical cost [3,4].

Korea is a country with a rapidly rising prevalence of HD patients [5], increasing nearly 50% from 42,596 in 2011 to 62,634 in 2015. Accordingly, the number of HD centers in Korea has increased by 20% from 770 in 2011 to 917 in 2015 [6]. Therefore, an HD quality assessment tool was developed by the Health Insurance Review and Assessment (HIRA) Service to control HD quality and reduce medical costs [7]. After a pilot survey in 2008, the HIRA has performed HD quality assessment regularly since 2009 and provided HD facilities with five-star ratings based on assessment results.

The HD facility star rating helps each HD center improve the quality of service to their patients. In addition, the rating provides useful information regarding HD facilities to the patients in a recognizable format [8]. Many countries have their own HD quality assurance programs and star rating system for HD facilities [3,9-12]. In 2014, an international group of experts gathered to develop recommendations on how to develop and implement quality assurance measures among HD facilities [13].

Although items included in HD quality assessment tools differ by country and are continuously amended yearly, the effects of HD quality assurance programs on patient mortality are poorly understood. Therefore, in the present study, the effects of HD facility star rating developed by the Korean HIRA on patient mortality among maintenance HD patients were evaluated.

Methods

This study was conducted in accordance with the Decla-

ration of Helsinki. The Institutional Review Board of Ewha University Medical Center approved the study protocol (No. EUMC 2018-12-025) and written informed consent was waived due to the retrospective study design.

Study design

This was a longitudinal, observational cohort study among Korean maintenance HD patients. The baseline data including HD facility star rating were collected from HD quality assessment data starting in 2015 and mortality data collected through June 2019.

Hemodialysis facility star rating method

The HD quality assessment tool includes 12 quality measures in three domains including structural, procedural, and outcome (Supplementary Table 1, available online). The five-star rating was determined based on the sum of weighted scores from 12 measures of HD quality (Supplementary Table 2, available online). A total score summed up to 100. The weight was applied from 0.5 to 2.0 based on the importance of the measures. The star rating ranged from one-star to five-star based on the absolute sum of weighted scores: one-star, <65; two-star, 65 to 75; three-star, 75 to 85; four-star, 85 to 95; and five-star, ≥95.

Data source and study population

The target patients were 18 years of age or older who underwent HD at least twice weekly as outpatients at a single HD center during the assessment period. Subjects who were admitted to the hospital during the assessment period, received HD less than twice weekly, or transferred to another HD unit were excluded from the analysis. The HD centers selected were facilities in which HD services were performed with HD equipment and claims submitted for HD fees. The HD facilities with less than five measurements in either procedural or outcome domains were excluded from the star rating.

The HD service providers who submitted fee claims in 2015 were screened and the 12 measures in three domains (structure, process, and outcome) were assessed from October 2015 to December 2015. The assessment data were collected using a web-based data collection system. Each

HD facility entered the general information regarding HD facilities, number of HD treatments, medical expenses, and number of HD equipment. In addition, information regarding the seven measures in the structural domain were entered such as personnel, availability of isolated HD equipment and emergency equipment, and satisfaction of the minimum required frequency of water quality testing. Lastly, the following patient factors in procedural and outcome domains were entered: frequency and satisfaction rate of HD adequacy, vascular access stenosis monitoring, frequency of regular laboratory tests, and satisfaction rate of calcium and phosphorus control. Data retrieved from the web-based database were compared with the data from electronic medical records to confirm the accuracy and reliability.

Sociodemographic and clinical data were obtained from the HIRA database. The sociodemographic factors collected included age, sex, dialysis vintage, cause of end-stage renal disease, body mass index, and health insurance status. The medical comorbidities of the subjects were identified by reviewing the medical history 1 year before the initiation of dialysis therapy. The International Classification of Disease (ICD-10) codes were used to extract the following comorbidities: ischemic heart disease (I20–25), congestive heart failure (I50), cerebrovascular disease (I60–64, I69), diabetes mellitus (E10–14), hypertension (I10–13, I15), and atrial fibrillation (I48). Predialysis systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured. The laboratory parameters including plasma hemoglobin, serum albumin, calcium, and phosphorus, were collected every month during the assessment period. The single-pool Kt/V was measured as an indicator of HD adequacy. The date of the patient's death was estimated from the date of insurance loss.

Statistical analyses

Statistical analyses were performed using SAS Enterprise Guide 6.1 (SAS Institute). The subjects were divided into two groups based on star rating: low star rating (one or two stars) and high star rating (three to five stars). The chi-square test was used to compare categorical variables and independent t test was used to compare continuous variables between groups. Kaplan-Meier survival curves were used to compare the risk of mortality between groups. The patients who received kidney transplantation after

HD quality assessment were censored in survival analysis. Multivariable-adjusted Cox proportional hazards model was used to evaluate star rating as an independent variable for mortality. Model 1 was adjusted for age, sex, dialysis vintage, and body mass index. Model 2 was adjusted for medical comorbidities in addition to the factors included in model 1. Model 3 was adjusted for all sociodemographic and clinical factors including health insurance status and laboratory parameters. Finally, subgroup analyses were used to define the relative risk of mortality based on star rating.

Results

Baseline characteristics of the subjects based on hemodialysis facility star rating

A total of 35,271 HD patients from 741 HD centers were included in the analysis. The average star rating score was 83.1 ± 11.2 . Based on the five-star rating system, 82 centers (11.1%) received five stars, 298 (40.2%) received four stars, 208 (28.1%) received three stars, 104 (14.0%) received two stars, and 49 (6.6%) received one star.

Baseline characteristics of the subjects based on star rating groups are presented in [Table 1](#). A total of 28,907 patients from 588 HD facilities were included in the high star rating group and 6,364 patients from 153 HD facilities were included in the low star rating group. The patients in the low star rating group had higher serum calcium and phosphorus levels, higher diastolic blood pressure but a lower proportion of chronic heart failure and lower single poor Kt/V compared with patients in the high star rating group.

Crude rate of all-cause mortality based on hemodialysis facility star rating

A total of 7,630 deaths (21.6%) occurred during 36.2 ± 11.1 months. The crude death rate was 72 patients per 1,000 person-years. The crude mortality rate ratio was lower in the high star rating group than in the low star rating group (69 patients vs. 82 patients per 1,000 person-years, $p < 0.001$). However, minimal difference was found between five-star and four-star ratings ([Supplementary Table 3](#), available online). After censoring 2,033 cases (5.8%) who received kidney transplantation, Kaplan-Meier survival

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the subjects based on HD facility star rating

| Variable | Total (n = 35,271) | 1–2 Stars (n = 6,364) | 3–5 Stars (n = 28,907) | Standardized means difference |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. of HD facilities | 741 | 153 | 588 | |
| Age (yr) | 60.1 ± 12.8 | 60.8 ± 12.3 | 59.9 ± 12.9 | 0.070 |
| Male sex | 20,758 (58.9) | 3,801 (59.7) | 16,957 (58.7) | 0.020 |
| Dialysis vintage (yr) | 5.7 ± 5.2 | 6.1 ± 5.4 | 5.7 ± 5.2 | 0.077 |
| Diabetes mellitus | 20,539 (58.2) | 3,870 (60.8) | 16,669 (57.7) | 0.063 |
| Hypertension | 28,584 (81.0) | 5,296 (83.2) | 23,288 (80.6) | 0.068 |
| Ischemic heart disease | 11,311 (32.1) | 2,192 (34.4) | 9,119 (31.6) | 0.060 |
| Heart failure | 4,691 (13.3) | 673 (10.6) | 4,018 (13.9) | 0.101 |
| Cerebrovascular accident | 2,942 (8.3) | 564 (8.9) | 2,378 (8.2) | 0.025 |
| Hemoglobin (g/dL) | 10.7 ± 0.9 | 10.7 ± 0.9 | 10.7 ± 0.8 | <0.001 |
| Albumin (g/dL) | 3.99 ± 0.35 | 4.0 ± 0.36 | 3.98 ± 0.34 | 0.057 |
| Total calcium (mg/dL) | 8.99 ± 0.81 | 9.15 ± 0.82 | 8.95 ± 0.8 | 0.247 |
| Phosphorus (mg/dL) | 4.94 ± 1.33 | 5.12 ± 1.39 | 4.9 ± 1.31 | 0.165 |
| Single-pool Kt/V | 1.55 ± 0.28 | 1.50 ± 0.28 | 1.56 ± 0.28 | 0.214 |
| Medical Aid | 7,053 (20.0) | 1,298 (20.4) | 5,722 (19.8) | 0.015 |
| Body mass index (kg/m ²) | 22.4 ± 3.4 | 22.1 ± 3.2 | 22.4 ± 3.4 | 0.088 |
| Systolic blood pressure (mmHg) | 141.2 ± 15.5 | 142.0 ± 15.6 | 141.0 ± 15.5 | 0.065 |
| Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg) | 77.6 ± 9.6 | 79.3 ± 8.8 | 77.2 ± 9.7 | 0.219 |

Data are expressed as number only, mean ± standard deviation, or number (%). HD, hemodialysis; Kt/V, hemodialysis adequacy.

curve showed a lower risk of patient mortality in the high star rating group than in the low star rating group (Fig. 1).

Hemodialysis facility star rating independently increases mortality risk

Cox proportional hazards model was used to determine risk factors associated with patient mortality (Table 2). In univariate analysis, older age, male sex, lower body mass index, higher systolic blood pressure, lower diastolic blood pressure, presence of comorbidities (diabetes mellitus, ischemic heart disease, heart failure, and cerebrovascular accident), lower plasma hemoglobin, lower serum albumin, and National Health Insurance status were associated with higher mortality risk. In addition, the low star rating group was associated with higher mortality (hazard ratio [HR], 1.18; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.12–1.25; $p < 0.001$). After adjusting for age, sex, dialysis vintage, and body mass index (model 1), the low star rating group remained an independent predictor for patient mortality (HR, 1.12; 95% CI, 1.05–1.20; $p < 0.001$). After adjusting for comorbidities in addition to factors included in model 1 (model 2), the low star rating group remained an inde-

pendent risk factor for patient mortality (HR, 1.10; 95% CI, 1.03–1.17; $p = 0.004$). After adjusting for sociodemographic and clinical factors found significantly associated with mortality in univariate analysis (model 3), the low star rating group remained an independent risk factor for patient mortality (HR, 1.11; 95% CI, 1.04–1.18; $p = 0.002$).

Patients in the low star rating group showed poorer patient survival across different subgroups except those with cerebrovascular disease (Fig. 2). Patients younger than 65 years of age and shorter dialysis vintage (<5 years) showed a higher benefit from selecting a high-star-rating HD facility.

Discussion

In this prospective cohort study using nationwide HD quality assessment data, the effects of HD facility star rating on patient mortality were evaluated. The patients in the HD facilities with low star ratings (one or two stars) showed lower HD adequacy, higher serum calcium and phosphorus levels as well as higher diastolic blood pressure. The HD facilities with low star ratings had poorer patient survival compared with high-star-rating facilities. Multivariable Cox regression analysis showed that low HD facility star rating

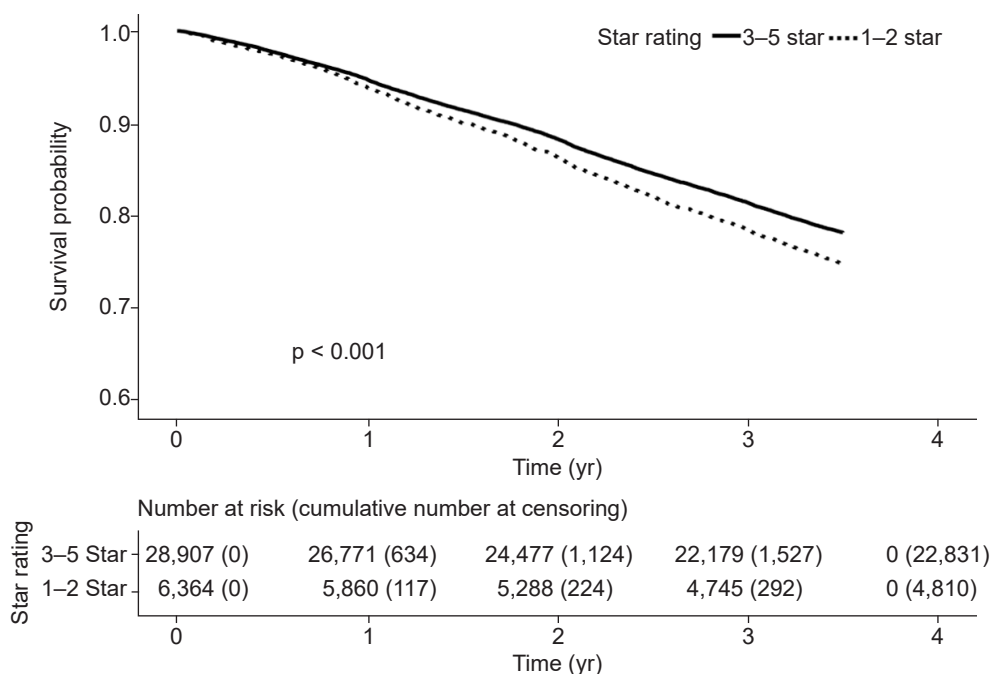


Figure 1. Kaplan-Meier survival curves based on hemodialysis facility star rating. A total of 7,630 deaths occurred during 36.2 ± 11.1 months. After censoring 2,033 cases (5.8%) who received kidney transplantation, the patients in the high star-rating group showed better survival compared with subjects in the low star-rating group ($p < 0.001$).

Table 2. Multivariable Cox regression analysis of patient mortality based on HD facility star ratings

| Star rating | Unadjusted | | Model 1 ^a | | Model 2 ^b | | Model 3 ^c | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| | HR (95% CI) | p-value | HR (95% CI) | p-value | HR (95% CI) | p-value | HR (95% CI) | p-value |
| 3-5 Stars | (Reference) | | (Reference) | | (Reference) | | (Reference) | |
| 1-2 Stars | 1.18 (1.12-1.25) | <0.001 | 1.12 (1.05-1.20) | <0.001 | 1.10 (1.03-1.17) | 0.004 | 1.11 (1.04-1.18) | 0.002 |

CI, confidence interval; HD, hemodialysis; HR, hazard ratio.

^aModel 1: adjusted for age, sex, dialysis vintage, and body mass index. ^bModel 2: adjusted model 1 + systolic and diastolic blood pressure, history of diabetes mellitus, ischemic heart disease, heart failure, and cerebrovascular accident. ^cModel 3: adjusted model 2 + plasma hemoglobin, serum albumin, and Medical Aid status.

increased patient mortality risk by approximately 11%.

In the United States, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services launched the end-stage renal disease Quality Incentive Program (QIP) in 2012 to pay for performance based on quality improvement [14]. In addition, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services launched the Dialysis Facility Compare Star Program in 2015 with the purpose of presenting differences in quality of care among dialysis facilities based on the reported quality measures [12]. Since then, the distribution of HD facility star rating has shifted upward showing an improvement in quality of HD care [8]. The QIP and Dialysis Facility Compare Star Program is similar to the Korean HD quality assessment

and HD facility five-star rating systems. Although the HD quality assessment tool and HD facility star rating system were developed to improve patient health outcome, minimal research has been conducted regarding their effect on patient outcome. In addition, discussing the effects of the QIP program or star rating system on patient outcome has been difficult because many indicators of quality assessment have changed over time and each version has not yet been compared.

This is the first study in which the effects of HD quality assessment and HD facility star rating system on patient mortality among prevalent HD patients were reported. Recently, Ajmal et al. [15] reported the dialysis facilities with

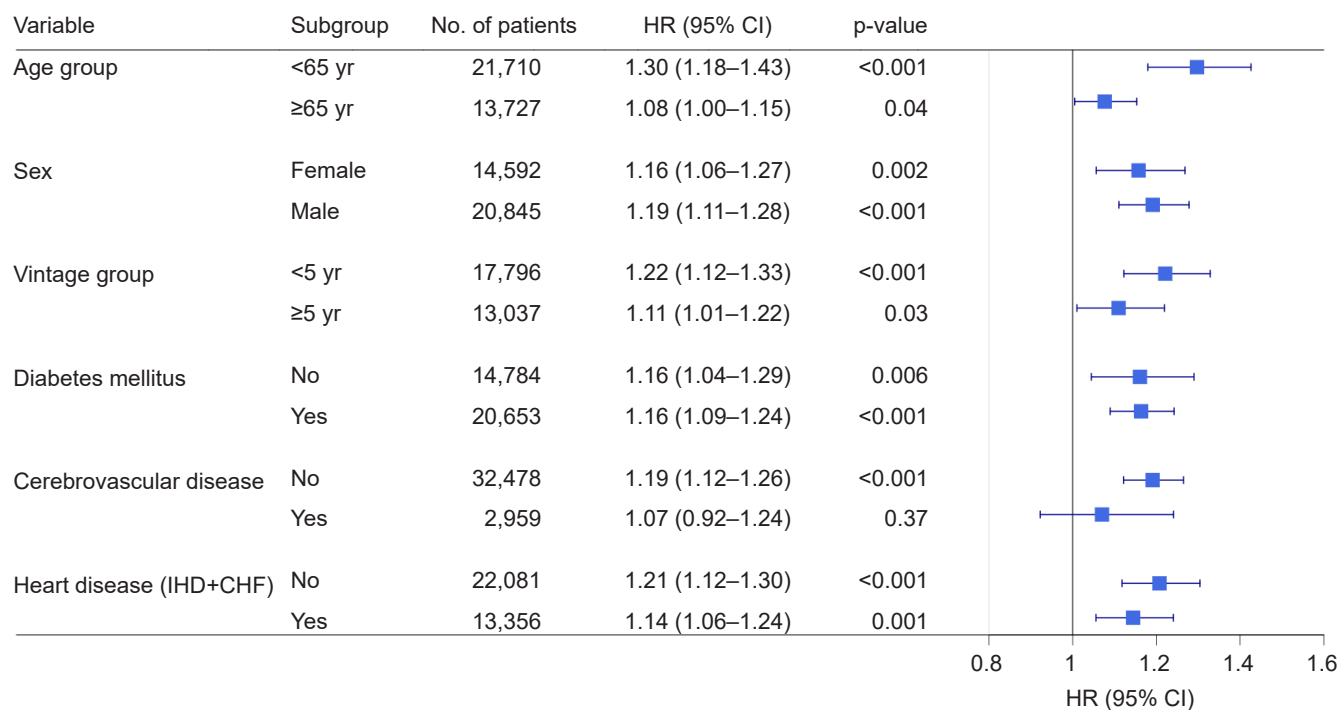


Figure 2. Forest plot depicting the relative risk of patient mortality based on HD facility star rating in different subgroups. The patients in the high HD facility star rating group showed better patient survival across all subgroups except subjects with cerebrovascular disease.

CHF, congestive heart failure; CI, confidence interval; HD, hemodialysis; HR, hazard ratio; IHD, ischemic heart disease.

low QIP scores were associated with a higher mortality rate within 1 year of beginning HD among incident patients. However, the effects of HD facility star rating system on long-term patient mortality have not been investigated in any other study. We prospectively collected survival data during a mean follow-up of 3 years. The results showed HD facility star rating is also independently associated with long-term patient mortality.

Significant attention has been given to patient characteristics to improve clinical outcome among HD patients. Patient characteristics such as age, presence of diabetes mellitus, previous cardiovascular disease, and low level of serum albumin are associated with higher mortality risk in HD patients [16]. In addition, increasing HD efficacy and treating anemia and mineral bone disorders may be important for improving patient outcome. However, increasing HD dose/frequency in previous large-scale clinical trials failed to reduce all-cause mortality [17–19] or manage anemia [20] and mineral bone disease [21]. Conversely, minimal attention has been given to the effects of structural and procedural components of HD service on

patient outcome. In a recent study by Ajmal et al. [15], the clinical effects of QIP measures on patient outcome were evaluated. The United States QIP data includes percentage of waste removed during HD (HD adequacy), percentage of anemia overcorrection (plasma hemoglobin > 12.0 g/dL), vascular access type, infection rate, In-Center HD Consumer Assessment of Healthcare Providers and Systems, monthly reporting of calcium and phosphorus levels, monthly dosage of erythropoietin-stimulating agents, and monthly reporting of hemoglobin and hematocrit levels [12]. However, QIP has been criticized for including easily obtained laboratory measures with a limited evaluation regarding patient outcome [22–24]. To improve the quality of HD care, decreasing the workload of HD personnel, improving the water treatment process, reducing events associated with vascular access, and regularly monitoring patient-related outcomes are essential. The strength of the Korean HD facility star rating system is the inclusion of structural and procedural indicators. For example, evaluating the percentage of vascular access (catheter vs. fistula) and the satisfaction rate of regular monitoring for

the stenosis of arteriovenous fistula is part of the system. In addition, physician-to-patient ratio and proportion of experienced personnel in each HD unit are monitored. In a recent study by Harley et al. [25], high nephrology case-load was reportedly associated with poor patient outcome. Therefore, structural components in addition to laboratory measures may affect patient mortality.

In the present study, patients from low-star-rating HD facilities had more comorbidities and poorer clinical indices such as higher blood pressure and lower hemoglobin and albumin levels. However, whether this is due to the large portion of elderly patients or poor patient management in low-star-rating HD facilities is unclear. However, HD facility star rating remained an independent risk factor for patient mortality after adjusting for known risk factors including older age, male sex, medical comorbidities, and health insurance status.

The present study had several limitations. Because this study was from a single country with data from a single assessment year, the results may not be generalized. The baseline covariates between two HD facility star rating groups were not balanced before analysis using propensity score matching. Each component of star rating was not analyzed, therefore, which component of HD quality assessment mainly affected patient mortality could not be determined. In addition, the cause of death was not analyzed. In addition, disease-specific mortality was not compared between groups. Further studies should be performed to evaluate the importance of each indicator (facility personnel or procedural indicator) or underlying disease for all-cause mortality and specific patient outcomes. Patients admitted to the hospital were excluded from the analysis, therefore, patients with severe comorbidities or those admitted to nursing hospitals may have been excluded from the analysis. Next, this study was performed with only prevalent HD patients. Therefore, the effect of HD quality assessment on incident HD patients cannot be determined from this study. In addition, whether the current HD facility star rating scoring system is optimal is beyond the scope of this study. Further studies are needed to validate the current scoring system and determine whether the star rating system is optimal. Lastly, whether star rating of HD facilities improves patient outcome cannot be concluded from the results and may be deduced in another study with sequential HD quality assessment data.

In conclusion, the low HD facility star rating based on HD quality assessment may result in higher patient mortality. Further prospective studies are needed to prove whether improvement in star rating reduces patient mortality.

Conflicts of interest

All authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

Data sharing statement

The raw data were generated at the Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service. The database can be requested from the Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service by sending a study proposal including the purpose of the study, study design, and duration of analysis through an e-mail (turtle52@hira.or.kr) or at the portal site (<https://www.hira.or.kr/bbsDummy.do?pgmid=HIRAA020002000100&brdScnBltno=4&brdBltno=9025&pageIndex=1#none>). The authors cannot distribute the data without permission.

Authors' contributions

Conceptualization: YEK, DRR, YKL

Data curation: YEK, DRR, KHY, EMW, JHS

Formal analysis: HCP, HYC, JK

Methodology: DHK, AC

Writing—original draft: HCP, HYC

Writing—review & editing: DHK, AC, YEK, DRR, KHY, JHS, JK, YKL

All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

ORCID

Hayne Cho Park, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1128-3750>

Hyung Yun Choi, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6134-3504>

Do Hyoung Kim, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8664-8830>

AJin Cho, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7097-7026>

Young Eun Kwon, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0843-9857>

Dong-Ryeol Ryu, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5309-7606>

Ki Hwa Yang, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0134-3059>,

Eun Mi Won, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6213-394X>

Ji Hyeon Shin, <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8915-6885>

Jinseog Kim, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3172-3212>

Young-Ki Lee, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3464-6144>

References

1. Thomas B, Wulf S, Bikbov B, et al. Maintenance dialysis throughout the world in years 1990 and 2010. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2015;26:2621–2633.
2. Himmelfarb J, Vanholder R, Mehrotra R, Tonelli M. The current and future landscape of dialysis. *Nat Rev Nephrol* 2020;16:573–585.
3. Lee YK, Kim K, Kim DJ. Current status and standards for establishment of hemodialysis units in Korea. *Korean J Intern Med* 2013;28:274–284.
4. Sola L, Levin NW, Johnson DW, et al. Development of a framework for minimum and optimal safety and quality standards for hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. *Kidney Int Suppl (2011)* 2020;10:e55.
5. Lee HS, Ju YS, Song YR, et al. Current treatment status and medical costs for hemodialysis vascular access based on analysis of the Korean Health Insurance Database. *Korean J Intern Med* 2018;33:1160–1168.
6. Jin DC, Yun SR, Lee SW, Han SW, Kim W, Park J. Current characteristics of dialysis therapy in Korea: 2015 registry data focusing on elderly patients. *Kidney Res Clin Pract* 2016;35:204–211.
7. Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service (HIRA). Archive: quality assessment; chronic disease-hemodialysis [Internet]. HIRA; c2020 [cited 2020 Dec 26]. Available from: <http://www.hira.or.kr/bbsDummy.do?pgmid=HIRA-J030000007004&brdScnBltno=4&brdBltno=6&pageIndex=1>
8. Pozniak A, Pearson J. The dialysis facility compare five-star rating system at 2 years. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2018;13:474–476.
9. Arenas MD, Gil MT, Egea JJ, Sirvent AE, Giménez A. Quality assurance and certification of a hemodialysis unit according to the ISO-9001-2000 standards. *Nefrologia* 2003;23:37–46.
10. Büchtemann D, Meinhold S, Follert P. 10 years of external quality assurance in dialysis in Germany: results and future prospects. *Z Evid Fortbild Qual Gesundheitsw* 2017;126:23–30.
11. Ekelund B, Ladefoged SD. Quality assurance of hemodialysis. Results after five years. *Ugeskr Laeger* 2001;163:1862–1864.
12. Weiner D, Watnick S. The ESRD quality incentive program: can we bridge the chasm? *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2017;28:1697–1706.
13. Alquist M, Bosch JP, Barth C, et al. Knowing what we do and doing what we should: quality assurance in hemodialysis. *Nephron Clin Pract* 2014;126:135–143.
14. Watnick S, Weiner DE, Shaffer R, et al. Comparing mandated health care reforms: the Affordable Care Act, accountable care organizations, and the Medicare ESRD program. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2012;7:1535–1543.
15. Ajmal F, Probst JC, Brooks JM, Hardin JW, Qureshi Z, Jafar TH. Freestanding dialysis facility quality incentive program scores and mortality among incident dialysis patients in the United States. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2020;75:177–186.
16. Ma L, Zhao S. Risk factors for mortality in patients undergoing hemodialysis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Cardiol* 2017;238:151–158.
17. Eknoyan G, Beck GJ, Cheung AK, et al. Effect of dialysis dose and membrane flux in maintenance hemodialysis. *N Engl J Med* 2002;347:2010–2019.
18. FHN Trial Group, Chertow GM, Levin NW, et al. In-center hemodialysis six times per week versus three times per week. *N Engl J Med* 2010;363:2287–2300.
19. Rocco MV, Lockridge RS Jr, Beck GJ, et al. The effects of frequent nocturnal home hemodialysis: the Frequent Hemodialysis Network Nocturnal Trial. *Kidney Int* 2011;80:1080–1091.
20. Besarab A, Bolton WK, Browne JK, et al. The effects of normal as compared with low hematocrit values in patients with cardiac disease who are receiving hemodialysis and epoetin. *N Engl J Med* 1998;339:584–590.
21. Suki WN, Zabaneh R, Cangiano JL, et al. Effects of sevelamer and calcium-based phosphate binders on mortality in hemodialysis patients. *Kidney Int* 2007;72:1130–1137.
22. Moss AH, Davison SN. How the ESRD quality incentive program could potentially improve quality of life for patients on dialysis. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2015;10:888–893.
23. Chambers JD, Weiner DE, Bliss SK, Neumann PJ. What can we learn from the U.S. expanded end-stage renal disease bundle? *Health Policy* 2013;110:164–171.
24. Nissenson AR. Improving outcomes for ESRD patients: shifting the quality paradigm. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2014;9:430–434.
25. Harley KT, Streja E, Rhee CM, et al. Nephrologist caseload and hemodialysis patient survival in an urban cohort. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2013;24:1678–1687.