
Clinical Policy Committee

Commissioning policy: Renavit® for the dietary management of water soluble vitamin deficiency in renal failure patients receiving haemodialysis

The commissioning of Renavit® is accepted in Devon for the dietary management of water soluble vitamin deficiency in renal failure patients receiving haemodialysis. Formulary Interface Groups should include this in locally defined treatment recommendations.

Rationale for the decision

Patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) undergoing haemodialysis are at risk of lower serum levels of water soluble vitamins caused by abnormal renal metabolism, restrictive diet, poor gastrointestinal absorption and removal of vitamins by dialysis.

Observation studies have shown haemodialysis reduces serum levels of water soluble vitamins, and a single observational study has suggested haemodialysis patients receiving water soluble vitamin supplements have a lower mortality risk compared to patients not receiving supplements.

Best practice guidelines published in Europe and the UK recommend patients undergoing haemodialysis receive daily supplements of water-soluble vitamins. Renavit® contains vitamins at doses that closely match the European recommendations.

All vitamins contained in Renavit® are at doses below the lowest concentration at which there has been an observed toxic or adverse effect.

Guidance notes on exceptionality

This general policy does not replace clinical judgement on the appropriate treatment of an individual patient.

Date of publication: 5th August 2013