



## Apuntes para la historia de la diálisis en el mundo y en la Argentina. Primera parte: los inicios de la Hemodiálisis en el mundo [

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Analítica

Hemodialysis (HD), as a treatment for renal failure (RF), and nephrology, as a specialty, arose almost simultaneously. The first successful HD in humans occurred in the Netherlands, in 1945, with a kidney designed by Wilhem Kolff. The first scientific society was founded in France in 1949 (Société de Pathologie Rénale), and the second in 1950, in the United Kingdom (Renal Association). Several attempts preceded the first successful HD. In the experimental setting, John J. Abel, Leonard G. Rowntree and Benjamin B. Turner (1913, United States), George Haas (1914, Germany) and Henry Necheles (1923, China) dialyzed nephrectomized dogs. The first HD in humans were performed by Haas, between 1924 and 1927: he hemodialyzed six patients, from 15 to 30 minutes, since his objective was to test the safety of the method. Although Kolff performed the first successful HD, other authors, such as Nils Alwall (Sweden) and Gordon Murray (Canada), during the 1940s, published successful experiences with other kidney models. By the mid-1940s, HD had been invented, simultaneously and independently, in the Netherlands, Sweden and Canada, although still with doubts about its application and effectiveness. Initially used only for acute patients, HD became a possible treatment for chronic kidney disease (CKD) thanks to the development of the semi-permanent shunt by Belding Scribner and Wayne Quinton in 1960 and the permanent arteriovenous fistula by Michael J. Brescia and James E. Cimino in 1966. This enabled the life support of millions of people with CKD in the world and the development of kidney transplantation as one more therapeutic alternative.

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