

A mathematical model comparing solute kinetics in low- and high-bmi hemodialysis patients  
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Dialysis patients with high body mass index (BMI) experience survival advantages as compared to patients with smaller BMI. This study aimed to model uremic toxin concentrations in patients exhibiting a wide range in BMI. The first aim was to examine how BMI contributed to heightened or reduced levels of toxin and to test whether the model provided support for the hypothesis that the observed enhanced survivability rates for patients with higher versus lower BMI might be related to a differential in toxin levels.