REPORT

In this topic we are investigating the Total Annual Costs of three different methods of Extranephral Purification, the PeritonealDialysis (PD)), Hemodialysis (HD)) and On-line Hemodiafiltration (OL-HDF)) which constitute all three groups to be compared. Peritoneal method (N=7), Hemodialysis Method (N=9) and On-line Hemodiafiltration method (N=4). In the methods where an ANOVA test was performed, the regularity test that allows us to perform the test has been carried out beforehand.

The age distribution by method is described in Table 1

Table 1 Age distribution of the sample by Exonephral Clearance method.

	Exonephral Purification Method		
Age Group	**Peritoneal**	**Dialysis**	**On-Line Haemodiafiltration**
0-4	1 (14.3%)	2 (22.2%)	0 (0%)
5-9	2 (28.6%)	3 (33.3%)	1 (25%)
10-14	4 (57.1%)	4 (44.4%)	2 (50%)
15+	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)
Percentage of Women	3/7 (43%)	2/9(22%)	2/4(50%)

In table 1 we observe that for the **Peritoneal** method of exonephral clearance, in the sample people aged 0-4 make up 14.3% and the percentage corresponds to 1 person in absolute units. People aged 5-9 years make up 28.6% and the percentage corresponds to 2 people in absolute units. People aged 10-14 make up 57.1% and the percentage corresponds to 4 people in absolute units. There were no people aged 15 and over. For women, the percentage for **Peritoneal** as a method of exonephral dialysis was found 3 out of 7 subjects, ie about 43% of the total percentage for this method. For **Hemodialysis** as the second method of exonephral dialysis, in the sample people aged 0-4 make up 22.2% and the percentage corresponds to 2 people in absolute units. People aged 5-9 years make up 33.3% and the percentage corresponds to 3 people in absolute units. People aged 10-14 years make up 44.4% and the percentage corresponds to 4 people in absolute units. For women, the rate for **hemodialysis as a** method of exonephral dialysis was found to be 2 out of 9 people in absolute units, i.e. about 22% of the total rate for this method. For **On-line**

Haemodiafiltration as the third method of extraneural dialysis, there were no subjects aged 0-4 in the sample. People aged 5-9 years make up 25% and the percentage corresponds to 1 person in absolute units. People aged 10-14 years make up 50% and the percentage corresponds to 2 people in absolute units. For women, the rate for **On-line Haemodiafiltration as a** method of exonephral dialysis was found to be 2 out of 4 people in absolute units, i.e. 50% of the total rate for this method. The following is table 2 describing the Age distribution of the Initiation of the Exonephral Purification methods.

Table 2 Age distribution of initiation of exonephral purification methods

Ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	14+
Frequency (%)	7 (35%)	7 (35%)	6 (30%)	0 (0%)

In table 2 we observe that for the age group 0-4 they constituted 35% expressed in 7 people in absolute units, the age group 5-9 constituted 35% expressed in 7 people in absolute units, finally the age group 10-14 constituted 30% expressed in 6 people in absolute units, as the age group of 14 years and over did not consist of a person. According to the Xi-Square test ($p = 0.9510$)
Then, table 3 follows with the Age distribution of the Onset of the first choice method of Exonephral Purification.

Table 3 Age distribution of the Onset of the first choice method of Exonephral Purification

Age Intervals	< 1	1-2	3-5	6+
Frequency (%)	5 (26.3%)	2 (10.5%)	6 (31.6%)	6 (31.6%)

In table 3 we observe that the age of initiation of the first choice method for the age group that is less than one year was found 26.3%, which corresponds to 5 people in absolute units, for the age group 1-2 years 10.5% was found, which corresponds to 2 people in absolute units, for the age group 3-5 years 31.6% was found corresponding to 6 people in absolute units, and for the age group of 6 years and over, 31.6% was found, which corresponds to 6 people in absolute units. There is no statistically significant difference between the 4 groups in percentage according to the Xi-Square test ($p = 0.5200$)

Table 4 Percentages of the first choice of exonerial method

Method	Peritoneal	Dialysis
Frequency (%)	14 (70%)	6 (30%)

In table 4 we observe that the Peritoneal method as the first choice of the exonephral method, constitutes 70%, i.e. 14 individuals in absolute units, and Hemodialysis as the first choice of the exonerial method, constitutes 30%, that is, 6 atoms in absolute units.
Descriptive measures - data on the number of sessions per month were found (M = 13 , SD = 1.34, Max = 14.5, Min = 8.75).

Table 5 Age distribution of duration of renal therapy

Time Intervals (Years)	< 1	1-2	3-5	6+
Frequency (%)	10 (52.6%)	2 (10.5%)	5 (26.3%)	2 (10.5%)

In table 5 we observe that the age distribution of the duration of renal function therapy for the age group that is less than one year was found 52.6%, which corresponds to 10 people in absolute units, for the age group 1-2 years 10.5% was found, which corresponds to 2 people in absolute units, for the age group 3-5 years 26.3% was found corresponding to 5 people in absolute units, and for the age group of 6 years and over, 10.5% was found, which corresponds to 2 people in absolute units. There is a statistically significant difference between the 4 groups percentage according to the Xi-Square test (p = 0.029)

Table 6 Average Monthly Number of visits

Method	< = 1	> 1
Frequency (%)	2 (28.6%)	5 (71.4%)

In table 6 we observe that for the Peritoneal method of exonephricular clearance, the people who visited the hospital on average more than once constitute 71.4% expressed in 5 people in absolute units, which means that the 5 people visited the hospital on an annual basis more than 12 times, contrary to the protocol that provides for 12 visits, while the people who visited on average less than once the hospital makes up 28.6% expressed in 2 people in absolute units, meaning that the 2 people visited the hospital on an annual basis a maximum of 12 times according to the protocol.

Table 7 Frequency Table of Chronic Renal Failure Cause

Cause of Chronic Renal Failure	Frequencies (%)
Congenital Abnormalities of the Kidneys and Urinary Tract	8 (40%)
Nephrotic Syndrome	8 (40%)
Glomerulopathies	2 (10%)
Renal Vein Thrombosis	1 (5%)
Neurogenic Bladder	1 (5%)

In table 7 we observe that the main causes of Chronic Renal Failure are Congenital Kidney and Urinary Tract Abnormalities with a frequency of 40% expressed in 8 people by absolute units and Nephrotic Syndrome with a frequency of 40% expressed in 8 people by absolute units, constituting 80% of the sample expressed in 16/20 people in absolute units. Glomerulopathies as a cause of Renal Failure constitute 10% expressed in 2 people by absolute units, as Renal Vein Thrombosis and Neurogenic Bladder constitute 5% expressed in 1 person by absolute units respectively.

Table 8 Frequency table of Chronic Renal Failure Cause by Exonephral Dialysis method

	Exonephral Purification Method		
Cause of Chronic Renal Failure	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Congenital Abnormalities of the Kidneys and Urinary Tract	3 (42.9%)	4 (44.4%)	1 (25%)
Nephrotic Syndrome	3 (42.9%)	4 (44.4%)	1 (25%)
Glomerulopathies	1 (14.3%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0%)
Renal Vein Thrombosis	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)
Neurogenic Bladder	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (25%)

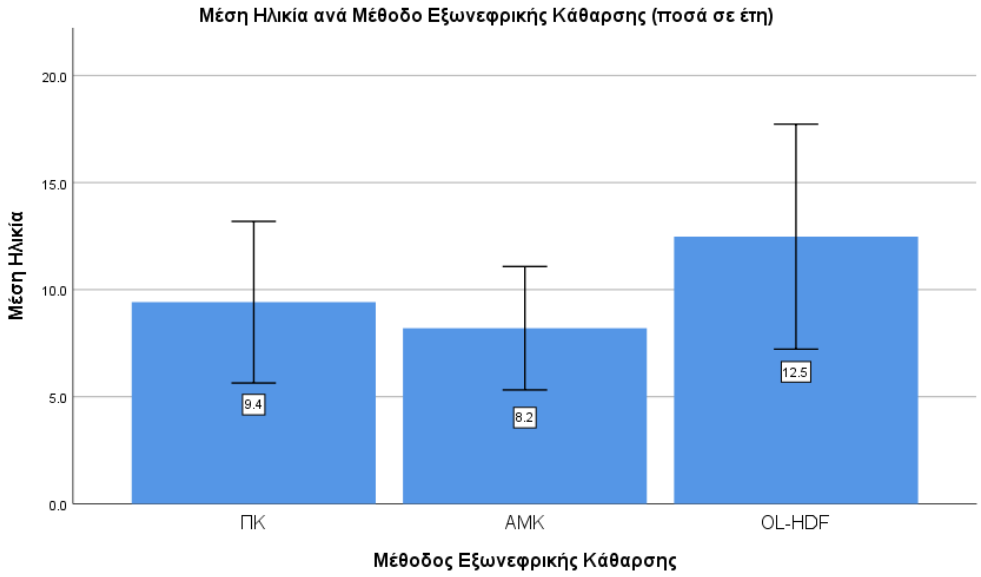
In table 8 we observe that for the **Peritoneal** method of Exonephral Dialysis, the main causes of Chronic Renal Failure are Congenital Kidney and Urinary Tract Abnormalities with a frequency of 42.9% expressed in 3 people by absolute units and Nephrotic Syndrome with a frequency of 42.9% expressed in 3 people by absolute units, constituting 85.8% of the expressive samplerising to 6/7 people in absolute units. Glomerulopathies make up 14.3% expressed in 1 person in absolute units. For **Hemodialysis as a** method of Extranephral Purification, the main causes

of Chronic Renal Failure are Congenital Kidney and Urinary Tract Abnormalities as well as Nephrotic Syndrome with frequencies of 44.4% expressed in 4 people respectively. Glomerulopathies make up 11.1% expressed in 1 person in absolute units. For **On-line Hemodiafiltration as a** method of Extranephral Purification, Congenital Renal and Urinary Tract Abnormalities constitute 25% expressed in 1 person in absolute units, Nephrotic Syndrome is 25% expressed in 1 person by absolute units, Renal Vein Thrombosis is 25% expressed in 1 person by absolute units and Neurogenic Bladder 25% expressed in 1 person in absolute units and Neurogenic Bladder 25% expressed in 1 person in absolute units.

Table 9 Ages by Exonephral Purification Method

Age	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Price	9.41	8.20	12.48
Standard deviation	4.08	3.75	3.30

Figure 1 Ages by Exonephral Purification Method (amounts in Years)



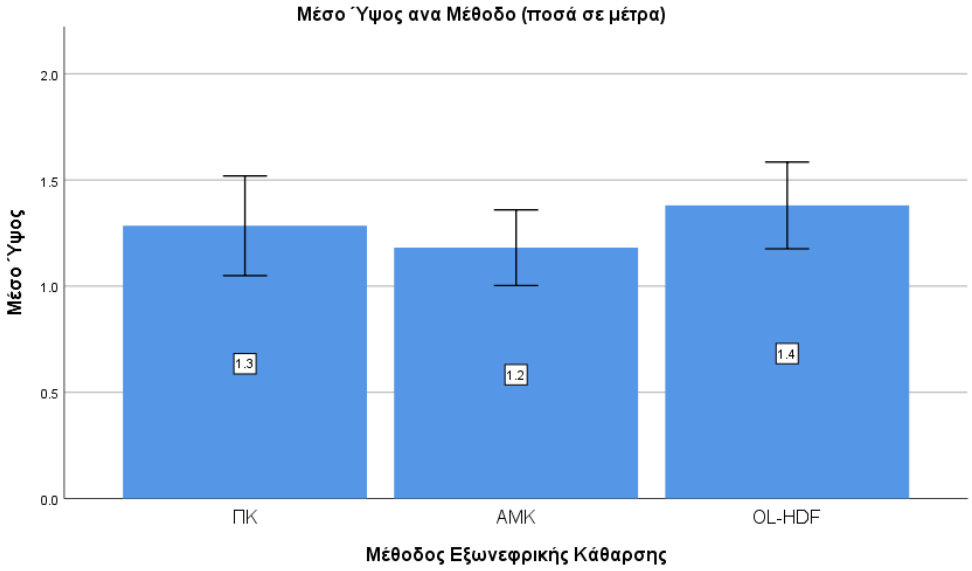
In table 9 we observe that the mean age value for the peritoneal method of exonephral clearance was found to be 9.41 with a standard deviation of 4.08 (*M* = 9.41 , *SD* = 4.08) For Hemodialysis as a method of exonermative clearance, the mean age value was found to be 8.2 with a standard deviation of 3.75 (*M* = 8.2 , *SD* =

3.75). For On-line Haemodiafiltration as a method of exonephrical clearance, the mean age value was found to be 12.48 with a standard deviation of 3.3 (M = 12.48 , SD = 3.3). According to the ANOVA test to check the average values per method of extraneural clearance there is no statistically significant difference between mean age (F(2.17) = 1.76 , p = 0.202)

Table 10 Height by Exonephral Purification Method

Height	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Price	1.28	1.18	1.38
Standard deviation	0.25	0.23	0.13

Figure 2 Heights by Exonephrical Clearance Method (amounts in Measures)

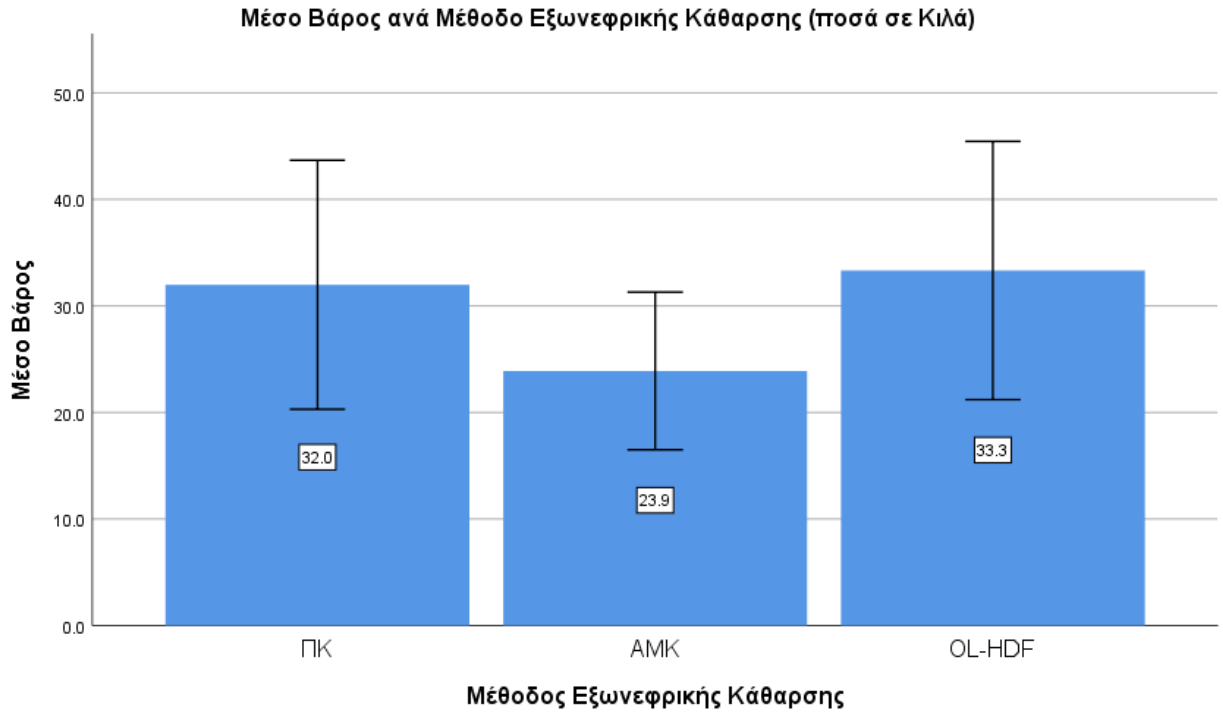


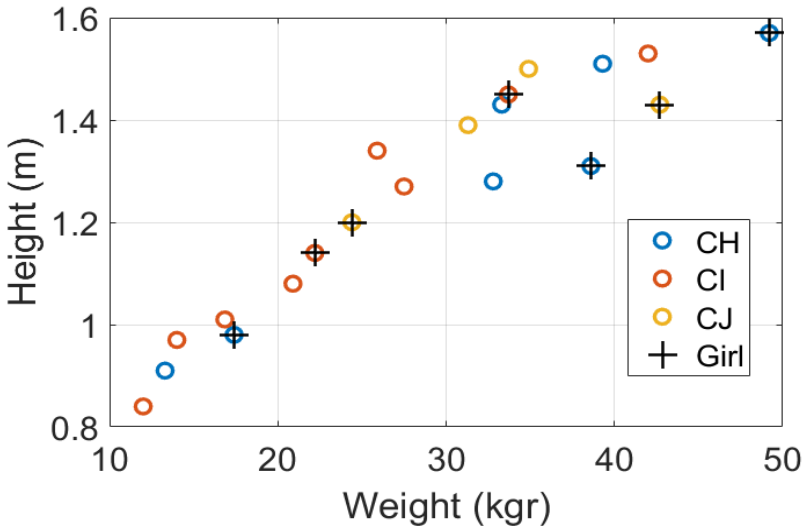
In table 10 we observe that the mean height value for the peritoneal method of exonephral clearance was found to be 1.28 with a standard deviation of 0.25 (M = 1.28 , SD = 0.25). For Hemodialysis as a method of exonephral clearance, the mean height value was found to be 1.18 with a standard deviation of 0.23 (M = 1.18 , SD = 0.23). For On-line Haemodiafiltration as a method of exonephrical clearance, the mean height value was found to be 1.38 with a standard deviation of 0.13 (M = 1.38 , SD = 0.13). According to the ANOVA test to check the mean values per exonephral clearance method there is no statistically significant difference between the mean height (F(2.17) = 1.15 , p = 0.339) .

Table 11 Weight by Exonephral Purification Method

Weight	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Price	31.99	23.89	33.33
Standard deviation	12.64	9.63	7.62

Figure 3 Weight by Exonormal Clearance Method (amounts in Kilograms)



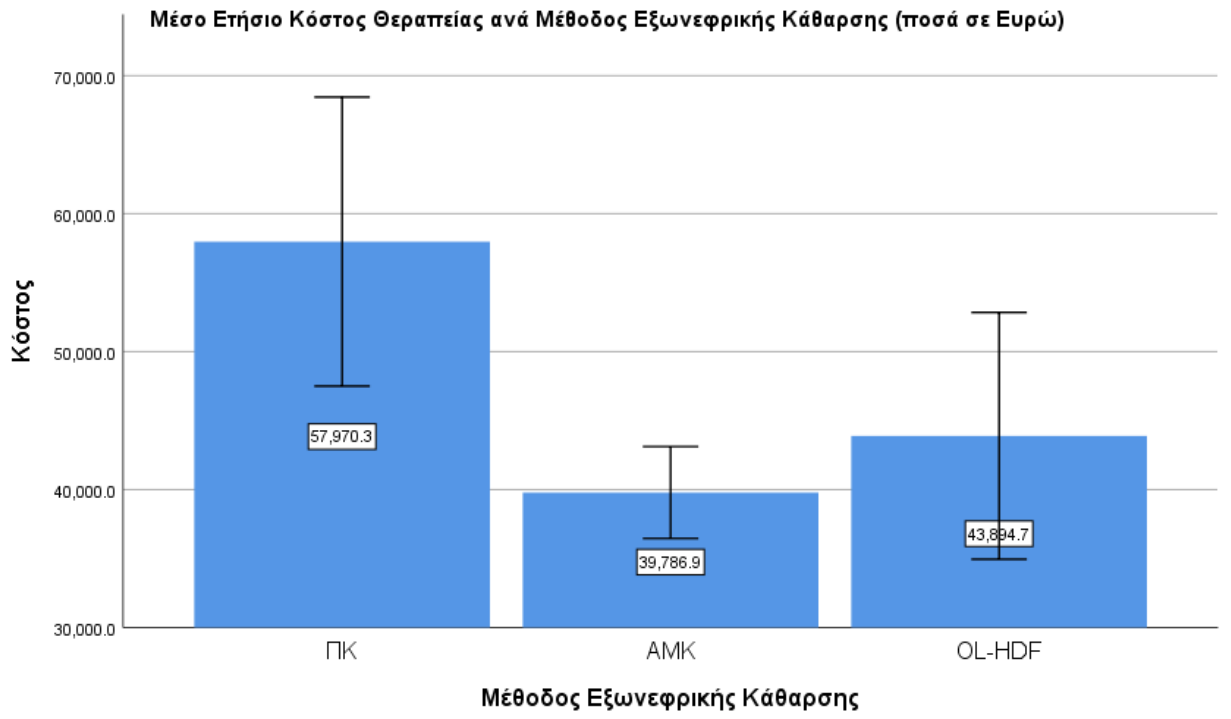


In table 11 we observe that the mean weight value for the peritoneal method of exonephral clearance was found to be 31.99 with a standard deviation of 12.64 (M = 12.64 , SD = 12.64). For hemodialysis as a method of exonephral clearance, the mean weight value was found to be 9.63 with a standard deviation of 0.23 (M = 9.63 , SD = 0.23). For On-line Haemodiafiltration as a method of extraneural clearance, the mean weight value was found to be 33.33 with a standard deviation of 7.62 (M = 33.33 , SD = 7.62) . According to the ANOVA test to check the mean values per exonephral clearance method there is no statistically significant difference between the mean weight ($F(2.17) = 1.67$, $p = 0.217$)

Table 12 Average Total Annual Cost per Exonephral Purification method

Total Annual Cost	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Cost (in €)	57970.33	39786.86	43894.73
Standard deviation	11324.52	4330.92	5619.78

Figure 4 Average Annual Treatment Costs by Exonephral Purification Method (amounts in €)



The Mean Value for the Total Annual Cost of Treatment of the Peritoneal Method was found to be relatively high (M = 57970.33 , SD = 11324.52) in relation to the method of Hemodialysis (M = 39786.86 , SD = 4330.92) and On-line Hemodifiltration (M = 43894.73 , SD = 5619.78). . For the variables Peritoneal,

Hemodialysis and - Hemodiafiltration, for the dependent variable Patients the data follow normal distribution. Kolmogorov-Smirnov- Test for the peritoneal variable shows that the data follow a normal distribution ($KS(7) = 0.285$, $p = 0.088$), Sha- Test for the variable Hemodialysis shows that the data follow a normal distribution ($W(9) = 0.961$, $p = 0.814$) and finally the Shapiro-Wilk Test for the On-line Hemodilation variable shows that the data follow a normal distribution ($W(4) = 0.880$, $p = 0.337$). This means that we can use the ANOVA test below.

The ANOVA test for the analysis of variance (Table 10) showed that the media differences of the 3 categories differ statistically significantly, ($F(2.17) = 11.31$, $p = 0.0008$). Post hoc analysis (Table 14) using the Tuckey HSD criterion for their statistical differences between them, showed that the variable Peritoneal (57970.33 ± 11324.52 €) differs statistically significantly from the variables Hemodialysis (39786.86 ± 4330.92 € , $p = 0.00061$) and On-line Hemodiafiltration (43894.73 ± 5619.78 € , $p = 0.025226$), while there was no statistically significant difference between the variables Hemodialysis and On-line Hemodiafiltration ($p = 0.656725$)

Table 13 ANOVA table for comparison of instruments

ANOVA

Tinsio Kof Treatment

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1349257803.125	2	674628901.563	11.307	.001
Within Groups	1014269543.484	17	59662914.323		
Total	2363527346.610	19			

Table 14 Table of multiple comparisons

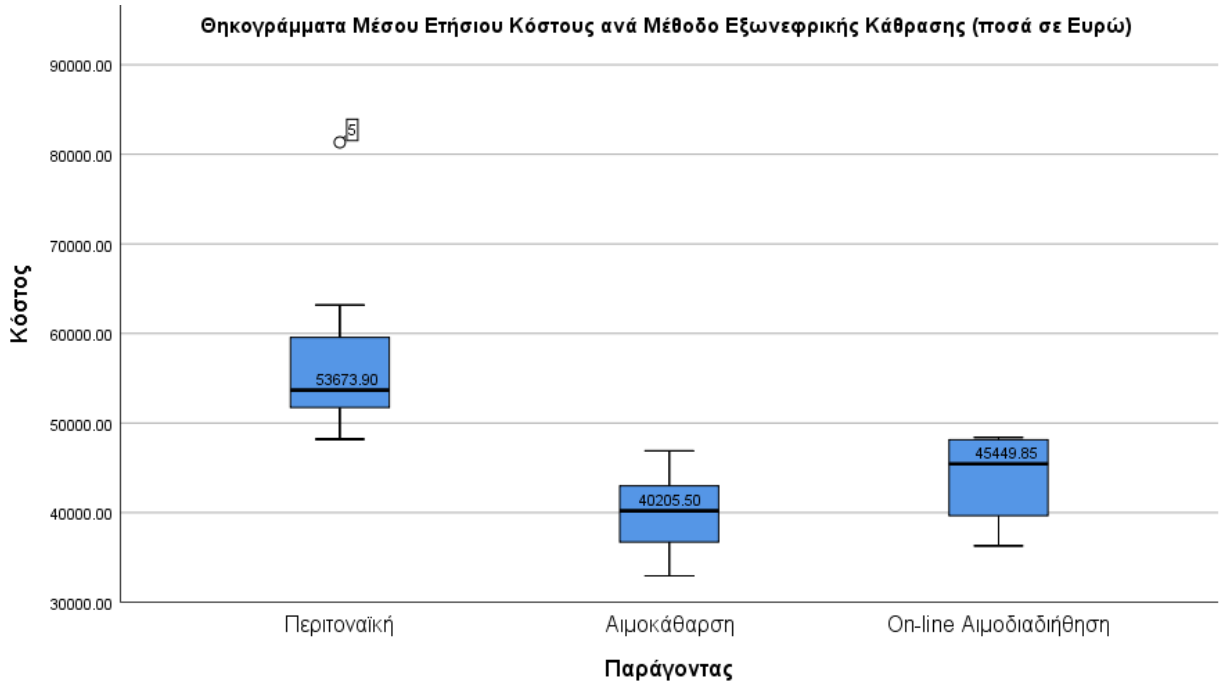
Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable: EC_Therapy

Tukey HSD

					95% Confidence Interval	
(I) Factor	(J) Factor	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Peritoneal	Dialysis	18183.4730	3892.6194	.001	8197.514	28169.432
	On-Line Haemodiafiltration	14075.6036	4841.3843	.025	1655.724	26495.483
On-Line Haemodiafiltration	Dialysis	4107.8694	4641.6529	.657	-7799.627	16015.366

Figure 2 Boxplots for Average Annual Treatment Costs (amounts in €)



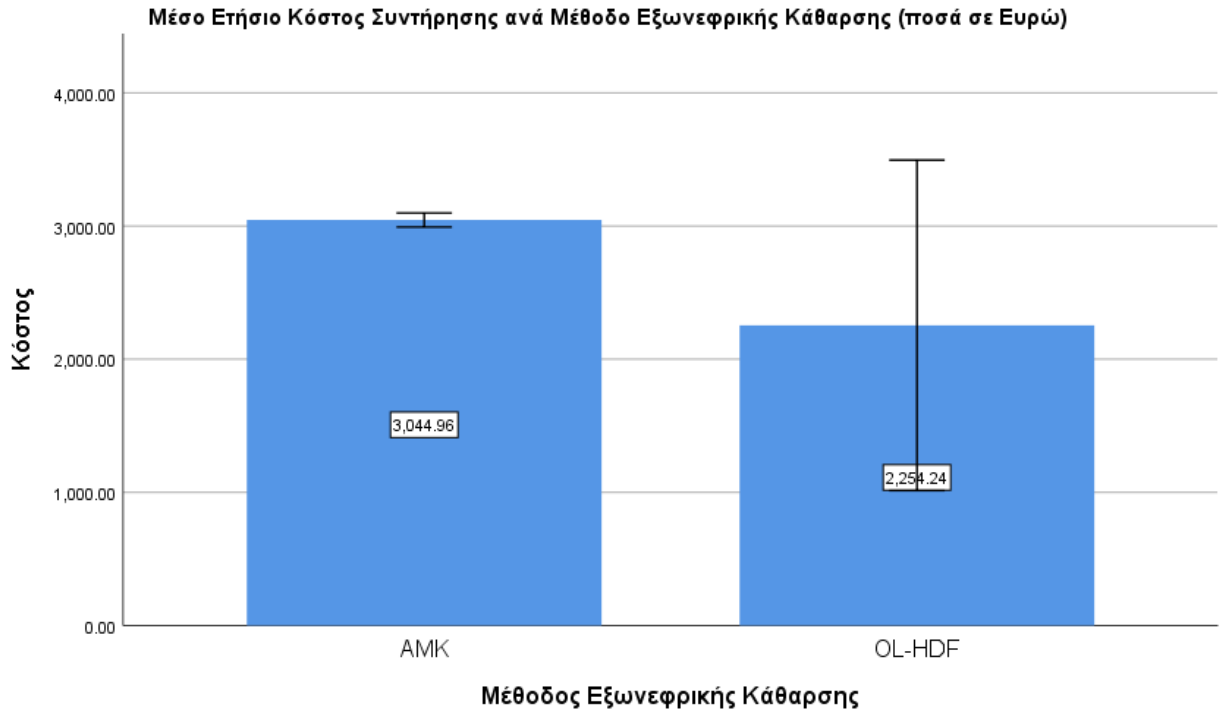
In Figure 2 we observe that for the **Peritoneal** Method of Exonephral Purification, the 7 total observations range between 48,205 and 81,330 which are also the range of values for this method. One value is an extreme observation for this group of observations, namely the 5th observation (81,330.10). The maximum observation (excluding the outliers) was found to be 63,170 . 75% of the observations for this method, 55,942 were found which is the^{75th} percentile or the third quartile. 50% of the observations or otherwise expressed, the median for this method, were found to be 53,673 which is the^{50th} percentile or the second quartile. 25% of the observations for this method, 51,004 were found which makes up the 25th percentile or the first quartile. The minimum value (excluding the outliers) was found 48.205 . For **Hemodialysis as an** Exonephral Purification Method, the 9 total observations range between 32,935 and 46,901 which are also the range of values for this method. The maximum observation was found to be 46,901 . 75% of the observations for this method, 43,080 were found which is the^{75th} percentile or the third quartile. 50% of the observations or otherwise expressed, the median for this method, were found to be 40,205 which is the^{50th} percentile or the second quartile. 25% of the observations for this method, 36,702 were found which makes up the 25th percentile or the first quartile, the minimum value was found 32,935 . For **On-line Haemodiafiltration as a** Method of Extraneural Dialysis, the 4 total observations range between 36,285 and 48,393 which are also the range of values for this method. The maximum observation was found to be 48,393 . 75% of the observations for this method were

found to be 48,264 which is the^{75th} percentile or the third quartile. 50% of the observations or otherwise expressed, the median for this method, found 45,449 which is the^{50th} percentile or the second quartile. 25% of the observations for this method, 37,970 were found which makes up the 25th percentile or the first quartile. Minimum value found 36,285 .

Table 15 Average Total Annual Cost of Maintenance by Exonephral Clearance method

Total Annual Maintenance Cost	Exonephral Purification Method	
	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Cost (in €)	3044.96	2254.24
Standard deviation	68.90	779.69

Figure 5 Average Annual Maintenance Costs by Exonephral Clearance Method (amounts in €)



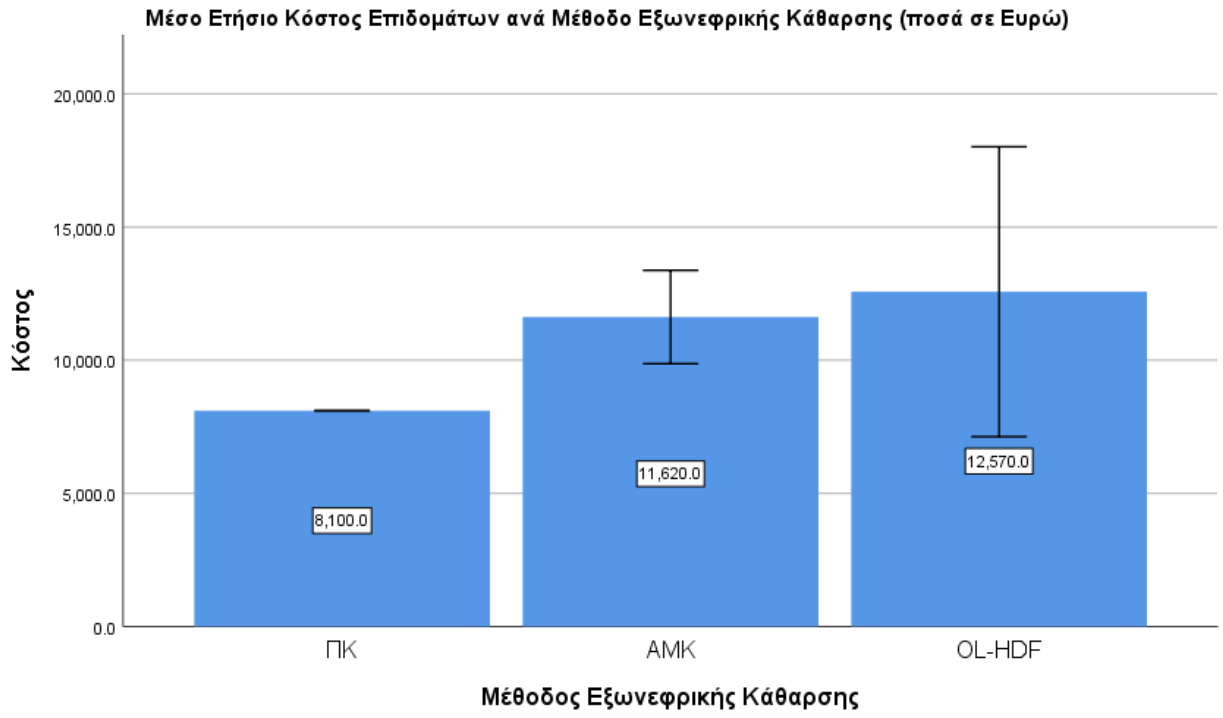
In table 15 we observe that the average annual maintenance cost for hemodialysis as a method of exonephral dialysis was found to be 3,044.96 with a standard deviation of 68.90 (M = 3,044.96 , SD = 68.90). For On-line Hemodiafiltration as a method of exonephral dialysis, mean annual maintenance costs were found 68.90 with a standard deviation of 779.69 (M = 68.90 , SD = 779.69) . The On-line Hemodiafiltration method of extraneural dialysis is significantly lower in cost

compared to Hemodialysis and On-line Hemodiafiltration. According to the - independence test to check the 2 mean values per exonephral clearance method there is no statistically significant difference betweenthe average maintenance cost per Exonephral Clearance Method ($t(1.17) = 3.2$, $p = 0.008$).

Table 16 Average Total Annual Cost of Allowances by Exonephral Clearance method

Total Annual Cost of Allowances	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Cost (in €)	8100	11620.00	12570.00
Standard deviation	0	2280.00	3420.00

Figure 6 Average Annual Cost of Benefits by Exonephrical Clearance Method (amounts in €)

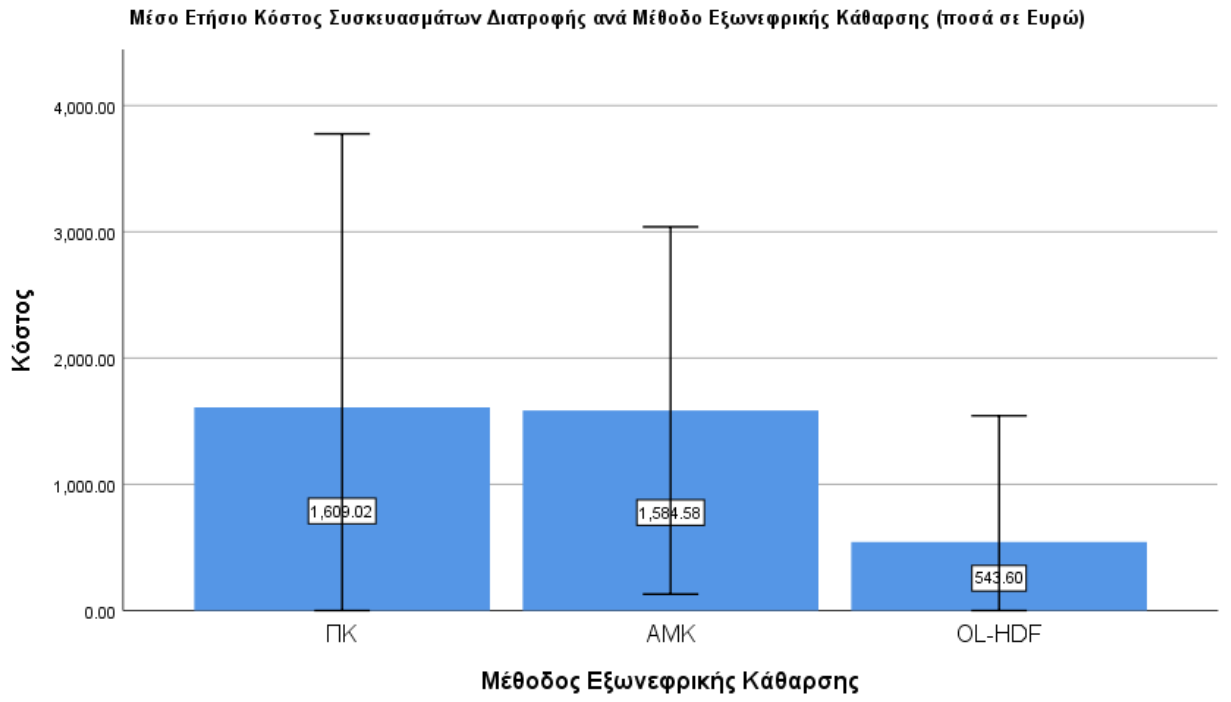


In table 16 we observe that the average annual cost of allowances for the peritoneal method of exonephral purification was found to be 8,100 with a standard deviation of 0 (M = 8,100 , SD = 0). This means that all the values of the observations were the same, that is, 8100. For hemodialysis as a method of exonephrical clearance, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 11,620 with a standard deviation of 2,280 (M = 11,620 , SD = 2,280). For On-line Hemodiafiltration as a method of

exonephrical dialysis, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 12,570 with a standard deviation of 3,420 (M = 12,570 , SD = 3,420). The peritoneal method of extraneural dialysis is significantly lower in cost compared to Hemodialysis and On-line Haemodiafiltration. According to the ANOVA test for the control of the average values per method of exonephral clearance there is a statistically significant difference between the Average Total Annual Cost of Allowances per Exonephral Purification Method (F(2.17) = 7.61 , p = 0.004)Table 17 Average Total Annual Cost of Food Preparations by Exonephral Purification Method

Total Annual Cost of Food Preparations	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Cost (in €)	1609.02	1584.58	543.60
Standard deviation	2342.15	1891.88	627.70

Figure 7 Average Annual Cost of Food Preparations by Exonephral Purification Method (amounts in €)

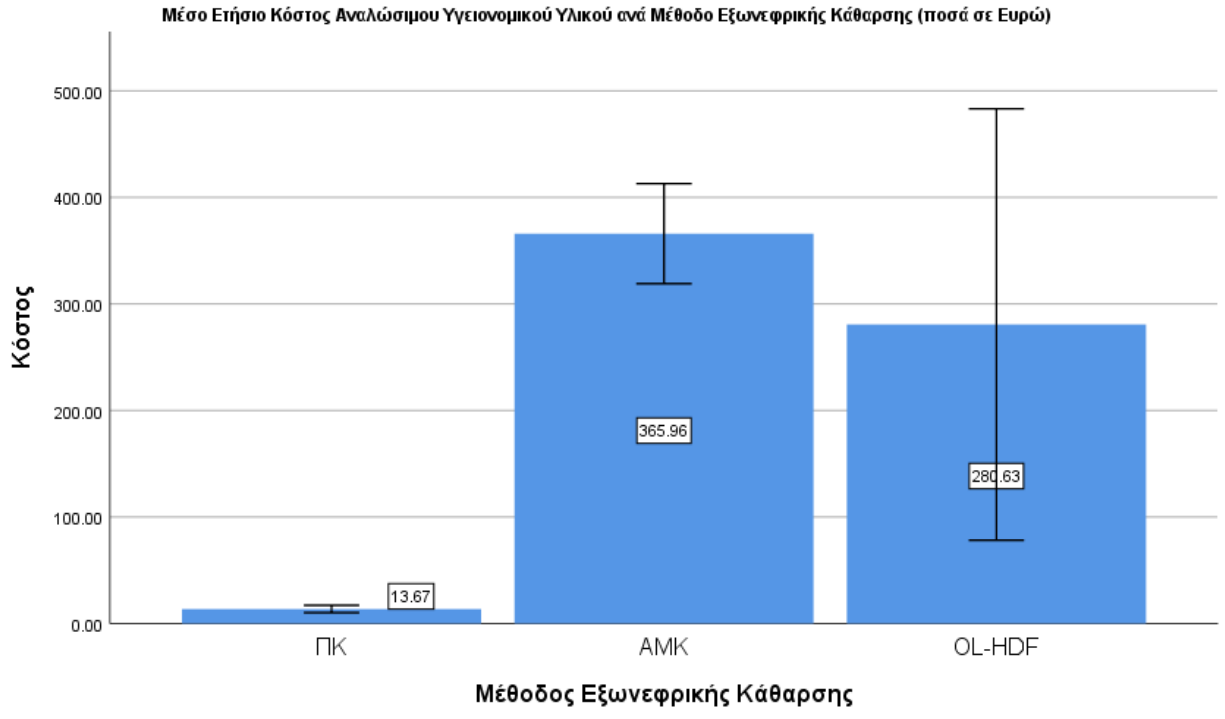


In table 17 we observe that the average annual cost of Dietary Preparations for the peritoneal method of exonephral purification was found to be 1609.02 with a standard deviation of 2342.15 (M = 1609.02 , SD = 2342.15). For hemodialysis as a method of exonephrical clearance, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 1584.58 with a standard deviation of 1891.88 (M = 1584.58 , SD = 1891.88).

For On-line Haemodiafiltration as a method of exonephral dialysis, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 543.60 with a standard deviation of 627.70 (M = 543.60 , SD = 627.70). The peritoneal method of extraneural dialysis is significantly lower in cost compared to Hemodialysis and On-line Haemodiafiltration. According to the ANOVA test for the control of the average values per exonephral clearance method there is a statistically significant difference between the Average Total Annual Cost of Food Preparations per Exonephral Purification Method (F(2.17) = 54.59 , p = 0.000000004)Table 18 Average Total Annual Cost of Consumables of Hospital Medical Supplies by Exonephral Purification Method.

Total Annual Cost of Consumable Medical Supplies of a Hospital	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Cost (in €)	13.67	365.96	280.63
Standard deviation	3.68	61.03	127.23

Figure 8 Average Annual Cost of Hospital Medical Supplies Consumables by Exonephral Purification Method (amounts in €)



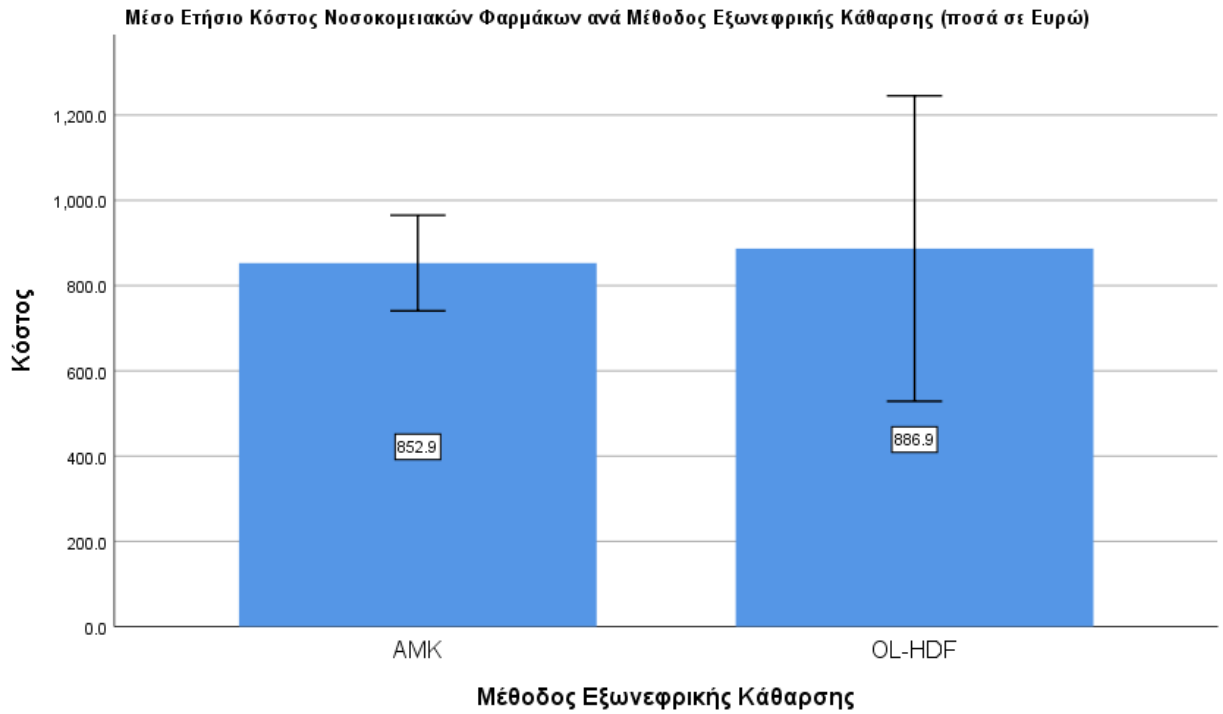
In table 18 we observe that the average annual cost of Consumable Hospital Medical Supplies for the peritoneal method of exonephral purification was found to be 13.67

with a standard deviation of 3.68 (M = 13.67 , SD = 3.68). For Hemodialysis as a method of exonephrical purification, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 365.96 with a standard deviation of 61.03 (M = 365.96 , SD = 61.03). For On-line Haemodiafiltration as a method of exonephral dialysis, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 280.63 with a standard deviation of 127.23 (M = 280.63 , SD = 127.23). According to the ANOVA test for the control of the average values per exonephral clearance method there is a statistically significant difference between the Average Total Annual Cost of Consumable Hospital Medical Supplies per Exonephral Purification Method (F(2.17) = 54.59 , p = 0.000000004)

Table 19 Average Total Annual Cost of Hospital Medicines by Exonephral Purification Method

Total Annual Cost of Hospital Medicines	Exonephral Purification Method	
	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Cost (in €)	852.86	886.90
Standard deviation	146.03	225.13

Figure 9 Average Annual Cost of Consumable Hospital Medicines by Exonephral Purification Method (amounts in €)



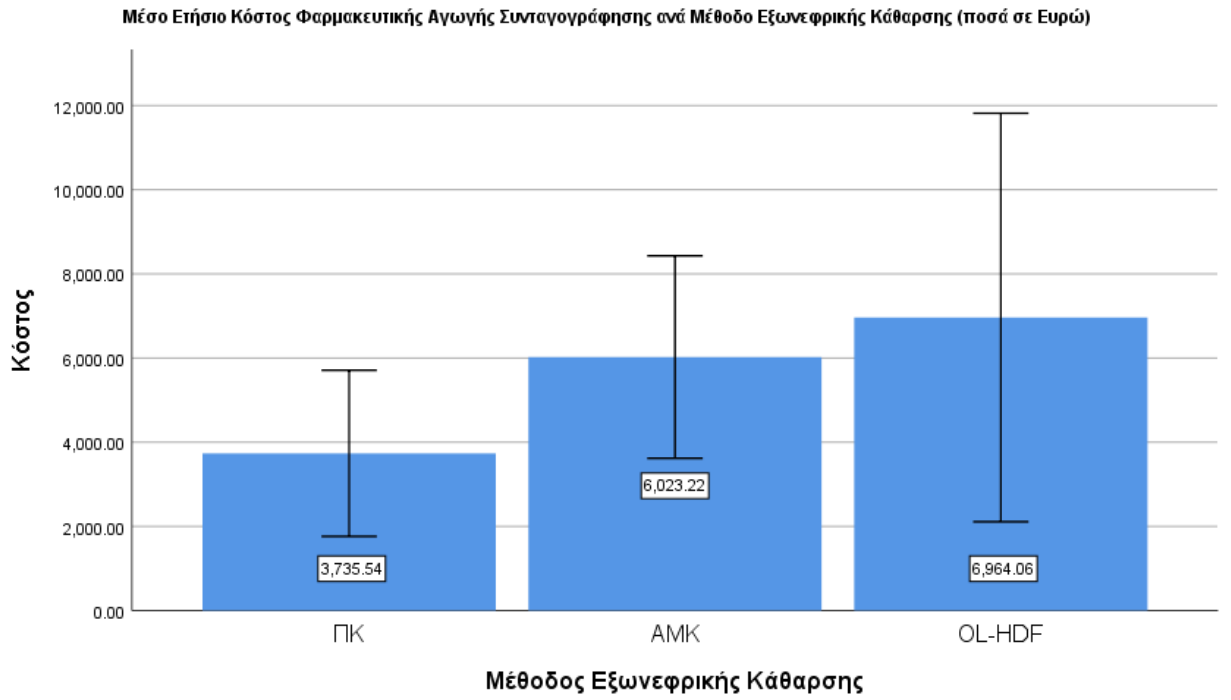
In table 19 we observe that the average annual cost of Hospital Medicines for

Hemodialysis as a method of exonephrical dialysis, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 852.86 with a standard deviation of 146.03 (M = 852.86 , SD = 146.03). For On-line Hemodiafiltration as a method of exonermative clearance, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 886.90 with a standard deviation of 225.13 (M = 886.90 , SD = 225.13) . According to the - independence test for the testing of the 2 mean values per exonephral clearance method there is no statistically significant difference between the average cost of Hospital Medicines per Exonephral Purification Method (t(1.17) = -0.33 , p = 0.747).

Table 20 Average Total Annual Cost of Prescribing Medication by Exonephral Purification Method

Total Annual Cost of Prescribing Medication	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Cost (in €)	3735.54	6023.22	6964.06
Standard deviation	2134.43	3128.32	3049.39

Figure 10 Average Annual Cost of Prescribing Medication by Exonermal Purification Method (amounts in €)



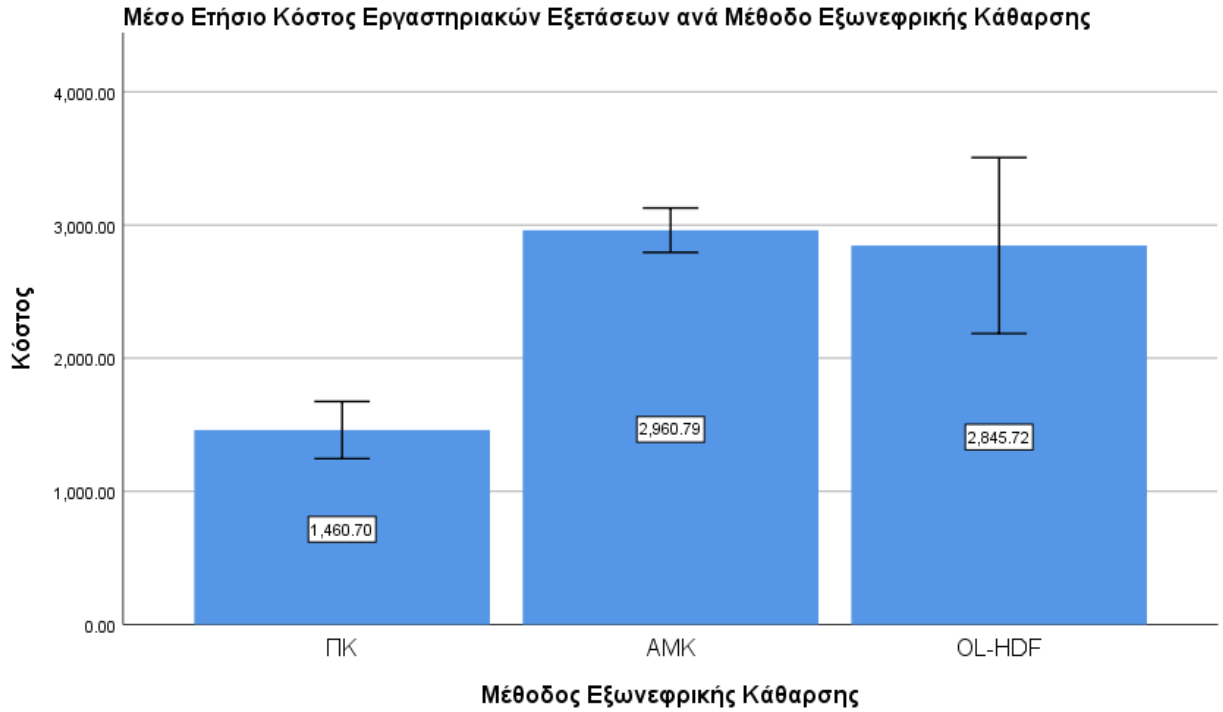
In table 20 we observe that the average annual cost of Prescribing Medication for the peritoneal method of exonephral dialysis was found to be 3735.54 with a

standard deviation of 2134.43 (M = 3735.54 , SD = 2134.43). For hemodialysis as a method of exonerial dialysis, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 6023.22 with a standard deviation of 3128.32 (M = 6023.22 , SD = 3128.32). For On-line Hemodiafiltration as a method of exonephral dialysis, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 6964.06 with a standard deviation of 3049.39 (M = 6964.06 , SD = 3049.39). According to the ANOVA test for the control of the average values per exonephral clearance method there is no statistically significant difference between the Average Total Annual Cost of Medication Prescribing per Exonephral Purification Method (F(2.17) = 2.08 , p = 0.156)

Table 21 Average Total Annual Cost of Laboratory and Imaging Tests by Exonephral Purification Method

Total Annual Cost of Laboratory and Imaging Tests	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Cost (in €)	1460.70	2960.79	2845.72
Standard deviation	231.96	217.10	415.26

Figure 11 Average Annual Cost of Laboratory and Imaging Tests by Exonephral Purification Method (amounts in €)



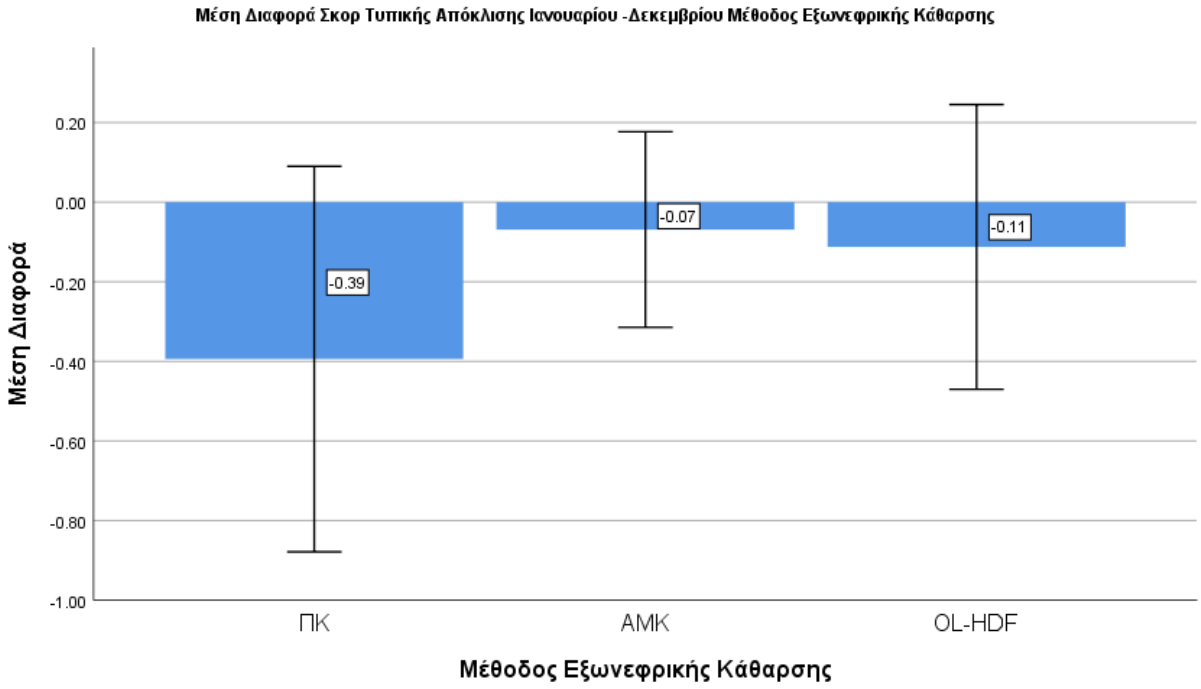
In table 21 we observe that the average annual cost of Laboratory and Imaging Tests

for the peritoneal method of exonephral clearance was found to be 1460.70 with a standard deviation of 231.96 (M = 1460.70 , SD = 231.96). For Hemodialysis as a method of exonephrical clearance, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 2960.79 with a standard deviation of 217.10 (M = 2960.79 , SD = 217.10). For On-line Haemodiafiltration as a method of exonermative dialysis, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be 2845.72 with a standard deviation of 415.26 (M = 2845.72 , SD = 415.26). The peritoneal method of extraneural dialysis is significantly lower in cost compared to Hemodialysis and On-line Haemodiafiltration. According to the ANOVA test for the control of the average values per exonephral clearance method there is a statistically significant difference between the Average Annual Cost of Laboratory and Imaging Tests per Exonephral Clearance Method (F(2.17) = 68.42 , p = 0.0000000007)

Table 22 Average January-December Standard Deviation Score Difference by Exonephrical Clearance method (amounts in

January -December Standard Deviation Score Difference	Exonephral Purification Method		
	Peritoneal	Dialysis	On-Line Haemodiafiltration
Average Price	-0.39	-0.07	-0.11
Standard deviation	0.52	0.32	0.22

Figure 12 Average January-December Standard Deviation Score Difference by Exonephrical Clearance method (amounts in Measures)



In table 22 we observe that a Mean January - December Standard Deviation Score Difference for the peritoneal method of exonephral clearance was found -0.39 with a standard deviation of 0.52 (M = 1460.70 , SD = 231.96). For Hemodialysis as a method of exonephral clearance, the average annual cost of allowances was found -0.07 with a standard deviation of 0.32 (M = 2960.79 , SD = 217.10). For On-line Haemodiafiltration as a method of exonephrical dialysis, the average annual cost of allowances was found to be -0.11 with a standard deviation of 0.22 (M = 2845.72 , SD = 415.26). According to the ANOVA test to check the mean values per exonephral clearance method there is no statistically significant difference between the January-December Mean Standard Deviation Score Difference per Exonephral Clearance method ($F(2.17) = 1.46$, $p = 0.261$)