The Japan Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (J-DOPPS) was initiated in 2001 to evaluate the effects of the use of erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) on hemoglobin levels and outcomes among patients on maintenance dialysis in Japan and to compare these findings with those reported for other countries participating in the Dialysis Outcomes and Practice Patterns Study (DOPPS). The J-DOPPS includes 12 hospitals in Japan, 12 hospitals in Australia, 17 in Canada, 15 in the United Kingdom, 11 in Germany, 4 in Turkey, 2 in Oman, 2 in United Arab Emirates, 1 in Japan, 1 in Russia, and 1 in Turkey. A total of 2,286 patients were enrolled at 12 centers, excluding 1 center in Russia, in a total of 12 countries. 

**Results**

**Abstract #:**

- **Model 1:**
  - Female: 0.90 (0.64 - 1.29) (p-value: 0.36)
  - Male: 1.50 (1.21 - 1.87) (p-value: 0.001)

- **Model 2:**
  - Female: 0.90 (0.64 - 1.29) (p-value: 0.36)
  - Male: 1.50 (1.21 - 1.87) (p-value: 0.001)

- **Model 3:**
  - Female: 0.90 (0.64 - 1.29) (p-value: 0.36)
  - Male: 1.50 (1.21 - 1.87) (p-value: 0.001)

- **Model 4:**
  - Female: 0.90 (0.64 - 1.29) (p-value: 0.36)
  - Male: 1.50 (1.21 - 1.87) (p-value: 0.001)

**Discussion:**

- ESA use was associated with increased risk of mortality in the analysis of the entire study population (Model 3).
- Gender differences in the association between ESA use and mortality were observed (Models 1 and 2).

**Conclusions:**

- The findings suggest that the association between ESA use and mortality differs by gender, and that future research should be conducted to further understand these differences.

**Background / Goal**

- The association between ESA use and mortality differs by gender, and that future research should be conducted to further understand these differences.