Peritoneal Dialysis (PD)

A step by step approach

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Outline



Step 1&2 Is PD the right modality for me?

Automated PD



CAPD



What is PD?

- Type of dialysis that uses the lining of the abdomen to filter blood inside of the body
- Dialysis solution flows from a bag through a catheter that has been placed in the peritoneal cavity
- The dialysis solution absorbs wastes and fluid from the body
- The dialysis solution, wastes and extra fluid is drained from the body



Benefits of PD

- Home-based self care therapy: greater lifestyle flexibility and independence
- Continuous therapy much like natural kidneys
- Short training time
- Less travel time to hospital or clinic
- Less diet restrictions
- Needle free treatment
- Increased travel opportunities
- Longer lasting residual kidney function



What is needed to perform PD?

- PD catheter
- Dialysis solution and supplies
- Clean work environment







Step 3 It's time to have a PD catheter inserted

- Soft, flexible silicone tube/catheter
 - Allows PD solution to flow in and out of the peritoneal cavity
- Placed in the lower abdomen area
- Dacron cuffs hold it in place
- Inserted in the OR, radiography or at the bedside
 - Usually a day procedure
- Insertion considered when GFR is around 15ml or less



What does a PD catheter look like?





Exit site and PD Catheter

PD catheter attached to Baxter transfer set with twist clamp

Step 4 Let's look at the PD catheter and discuss what to expect following insertion

Step 5 PD training

CAPD training usually starts 2-6 weeks after PD catheter insertion
 CAPD training: average 5 days (Mon-Fri)
 APD training: average 2 additional days at a later time

 you and your support person will be provided all information to care for yourself at home

PD procedures - CAPD/APD exchanges
How to keep clean
Caring for your exit site
How to solve any PD problems
How to monitor your health
Ordering PD supplies



PD Modalities

Continuous Ambulatory PD (CAPD)
 >manual method
 >Majority of patients start on CAPD

Continuous Cycler PD (CCPD)/Automated PD(APD)
 > automated method

There may be clinical indications to recommend one over the other
 ➢ultimately patient's decision





CAPD

- Consists of 3 phases (exchange)
 ➢ Fill: with new PD solution called dialysate
 ➢ Dwell dialysate: 4-5 hours
 ➢ Drain dialysate: remove dialysate along with extra fluid and waste
- 4 exchanges are performed every day
- Each exchange takes approximately 30 minutes
- Each fill volume is approximately 2000cc 2500cc
- There is always fluid in the abdomen



CCPD/APD

- Utilizes cycler to perform PD overnight
- Machine automatically performs patient's therapy by filling and draining dialysate through out the night
- Patient disconnects from cycler in morning and in many cases is free to go about the day
- Option to leave fluid dwelling during the day



PD Solutions: Dialysate

- Dialysate removes extra fluid and wastes from the body
- Dialysate contains
 - a sugar called dextrose or a compound called icodextrin
 - Minerals
- Usual volume of dialysate for each exchange is 2000 cc 2500cc



Let's take a look at a PD exchange

Step 6 Performing PD at home

Caring for yourself

You will be in contact with all members of your health care team

Self monitoring of your health

Regular clinic visits at the hospital

Telephone calls with the PD nurses





PD Supplies

- PD supplies will be delivered to your home every 2-4 weeks
- You must have space to accommodate supplies



Activities on PD

Maintaining your current interests and activities is important

 Discuss ways to include activities such as hobbies, sports and travel with your PD team









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Patient experience on Peritoneal Dialysis

Jeff Moore

Questions?

PD support resources for patients and families

✓ Your KKC and PD health care team members!

✓BC Renal website: <u>bcrenal.ca</u>

- PD transition guides
- Patient e learning modules
- Videos

✓Kidney foundation: <u>kidney.ca</u>