



# University Hospital Split Croatia



## Where do you perform your CAPD exchange?

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**INTRODUCTION:** Peritonitis is frequent and most serious complication of peritoneal dialysis (PD). Although less than 5% of patients with peritonitis die, it represents the main cause of death among patients treated with PD. Peritonitis can cause functional and structural changes of peritoneal membrane, which results in solute transport changes and low ultrafiltration, and finally to method failure. Peritonitis is a major cause of unsuccessful PD and transfer to haemodialysis (HD).

**AIM:** To assess socio-economic status of patients treated with continuous ambulatory PD (CAPD), based on questionnaire form, and also to assess quality of patients education conducted during hospitalization.

**RESULTS:** Peritonitis rate was 0.41 episodes per patient year. Statistical analysis showed no correlation of the peritonitis occurrence with the sex ( $p=0,222$ ), age ( $p=0,243$ ), working place ( $p=0,512$ ), marital status ( $p=0,257$ ), place of residence ( $p=0,42$ ), number of inmates ( $p=0,576$ ), pets ( $p=0,424$ ), monthly income ( $p=0,111$ ), depending on whether the exchange was done alone or with assistance of the other person ( $p=0,431$ ).

Higher peritonitis occurrence was associated with duration of CAPD ( $\chi^2 = 22,92$ ;  $p<0.001$ ), and the room where dialysis exchange was performed (higher incidence in the bedroom) ( $\chi^2 = 8.51$ ,  $p=0.037$ ) (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Relationship between peritonitis and the room where the CAPD was performed

		The room where the CAPD was performed:				Total
		Separate	Bedroom	Dining room	Living room	
 Did you have peritonitis?	Yes	8	29	0	1	38
	No	11	13	2	3	29
Total		19	42	2	4	67

**CONCLUSION:** Duration of CAPD treatment and houserom for performing CAPD (sleeping room) can cause higher peritonitis incidence rate.