

Patient Management In The Vascular Access Failure : A Case (of Acute Peritoneal Dialysis)

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Vascular access is the most essential requirement for patients with chronic renal failure.

The number of patients having vascular problems is increasing with the increase in the duration of dialysis.

For these patients, acute peritoneal dialysis can be chosen as a life-saving alternative treatment.



Case:

A 45 year old female patient had renal failure for 21 years. HD was started via the AV fistula. After 1 year a cadaveric transplantation was performed but the patient had organ rejection and returned to HD.

During the following years when HD continued, the patient's fistula have stoped and first, the graft was tried and then a cuffed catheter was placed on her.

Cuffed catheter was applied to all major veins of the patient, thereafter she was referred to our hospital due to the lack of dialysis from the last left femoral catheter.



The patient's general condition was poor at the time of admission, having respiratory distress, bilateral rales, edema and metabolic acidosis.

The patient was intubated due to respiratory failure.

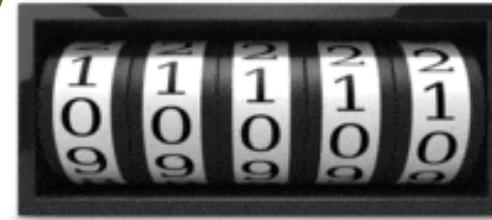
In the meantime the patient is evaluated by interventional radiology to get proper hemodialysis access. And there was no any option for vasculer access.

Therefore we have decided to start with PD.

A tenckhoff catheter is placed by laparoscopic surgery.



In the post-operative period, the patient was started on APD with dialysate volume of 1000 ml with medium glucose concentration and the dialysis time was planned for 24 hours. During that time we did not observe any complication of acute peritoneal dialysis procedure.



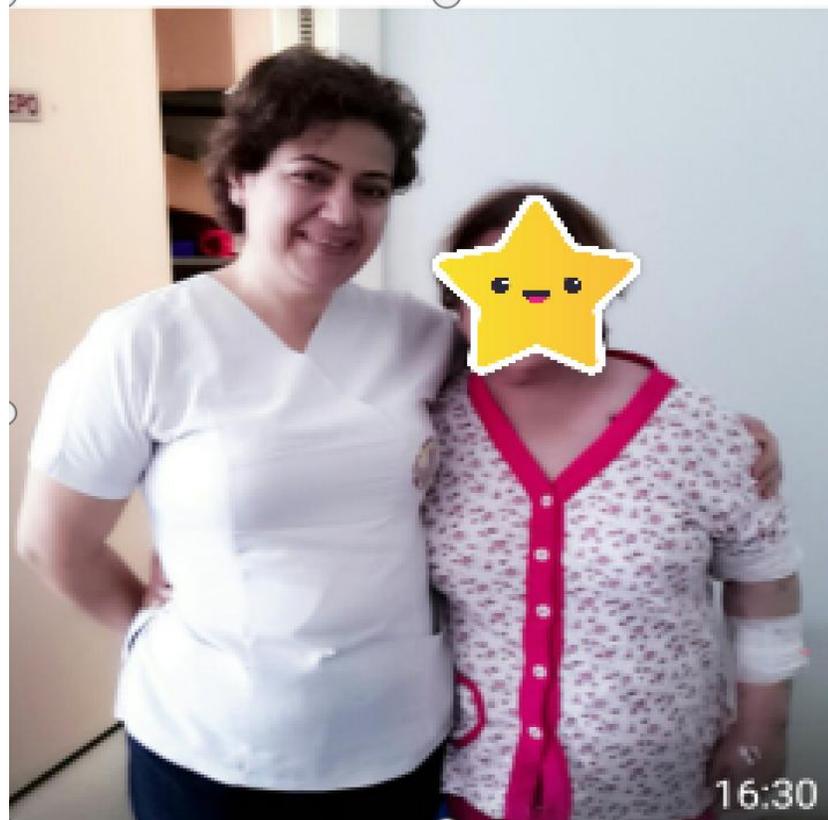
No leakage was observed.

The first day 1000 ml and following days 1600-1700 ml ultrafiltration could be done for the patient and her fluid balance was kept negative.

Her clinical condition has improved day by day and the patient is extubated on the 4th day of admission

She lived in Intensive Care Unit, after 10 days she lost 23 kg.

She is doing APD for one year without any problems



CONCLUSION :

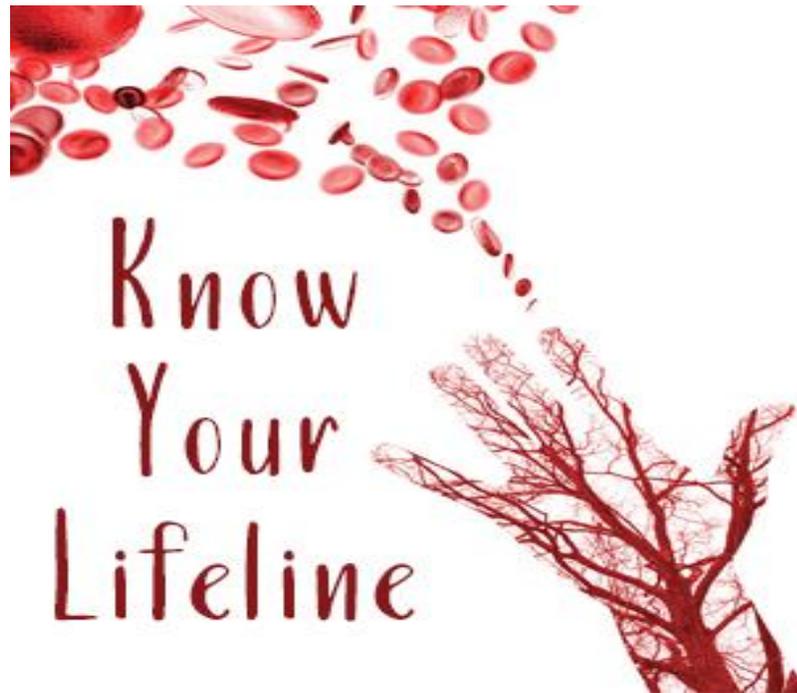
The number of PD patients is decreasing in recent years.

That is due to 2 factors .

1. Hemodialysis has become widespread and accessible in the country,
2. Possibility of interventional radiological catheter placement has increased.



Acute peritoneal dialysis should also be considered as a life-saving alternative for patients with renal failure with vascular access problems.



Thank you for your attention

