

An Immigrate Patient with Down Syndrome on Hemodialysis Treatment for Seven Years

Sayan C¹, Bulbul E², Gursu M³, Pecen M¹, Gul EB¹, Elcioglu O³, Bildaci YD³, Kazancioglu R³.

¹ Bezmialem Vakif University Nephrology Department, Dialysis Unite, Istanbul, Turkey

² Saglik bilimleri University Nursing Faculty, Istanbul, Turkey

³ Bezmialem Vakif University Nephrology Department, Istanbul, Turkey

Down syndrome (DS) is one of the most common genetic causes of learning disabilities in children. DS can affect multiple organ systems, although renal disease has been thought to be quite rare. Down syndrome patients are usually not preferred for peritoneal dialysis because of mental retardation, higher risk of peritonitis caused by difficulties with maintaining personal hygiene and compliance.

We report about a 43-year-old male patient with Down syndrome with end-stage renal disease on maintenance hemodialysis (HD) for seven years. The etiology of renal disease is unknown. He has no other comorbidities. The HD treatment was started in Syria using a right jugular catheter which was kept until maturation of arteriovenous fistula.

The patient is not good at taking his drugs such as phosphor binders and his 12 month phosphorus average is 6.7gr/dL. He is not a high fluid consumer and his ultrafiltration rate is approximately 2.5L/session. His blood pressure level is well regulated. His albumin and hemoglobin levels are within target levels and the Kt/V is 1.69 average.

In conclusion, in the literature survey we have not encountered any similar patient who is dialysis treatment such a large period of time. The patient has mental retardation so behavior changes, depression or anxiety are observed. Managing a patient with DS can sometimes be difficult but can be performed successfully. But family support is mandatory regarding dietary regulations and compliance to prescriptions.