

# RISK FACTORS FOR LOSS OF PD CATHETERS: PROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL DANISH MULTICENTER STUDY.

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## Objectives:

Prospective observational Danish multicenter study to investigate the possible effect of:

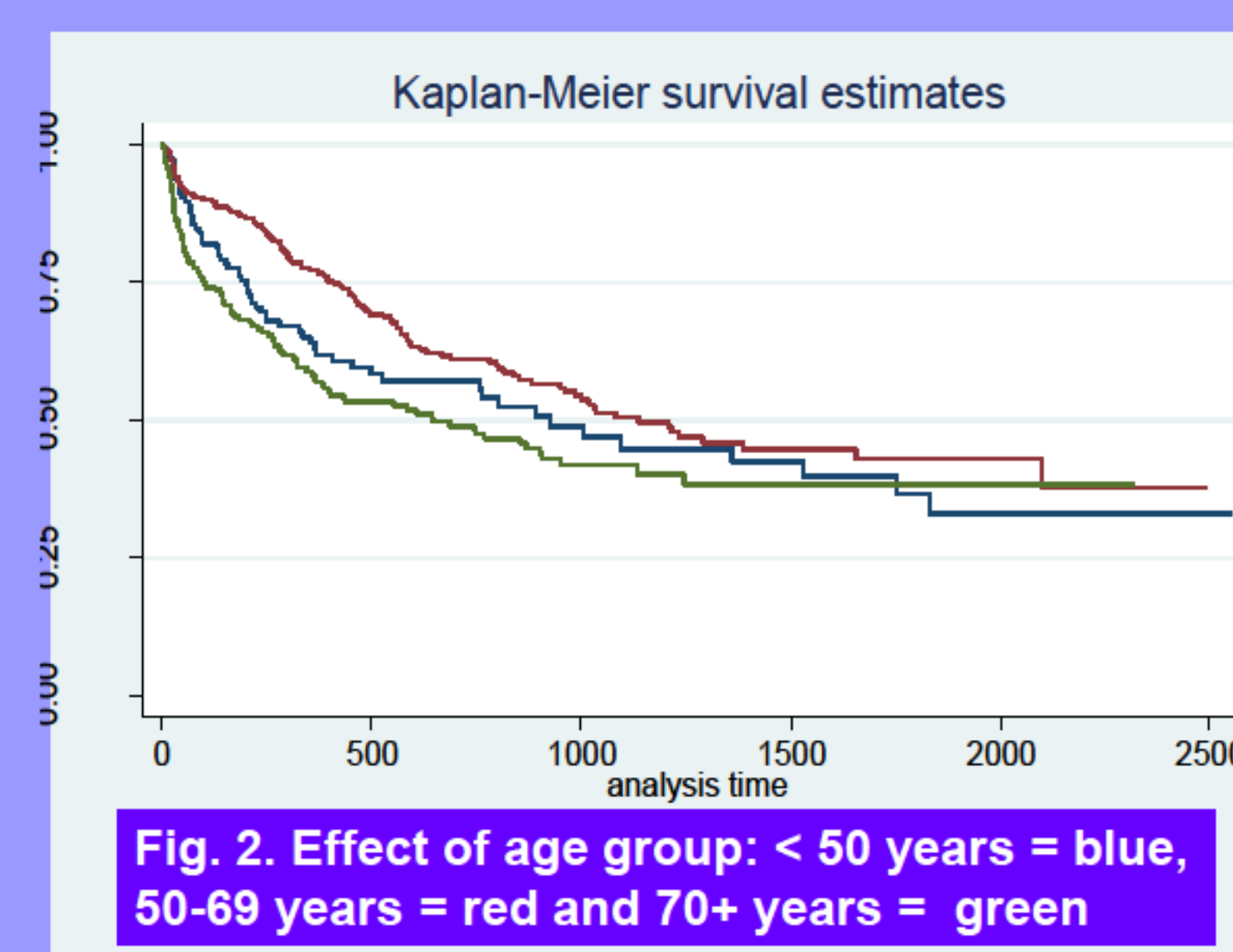
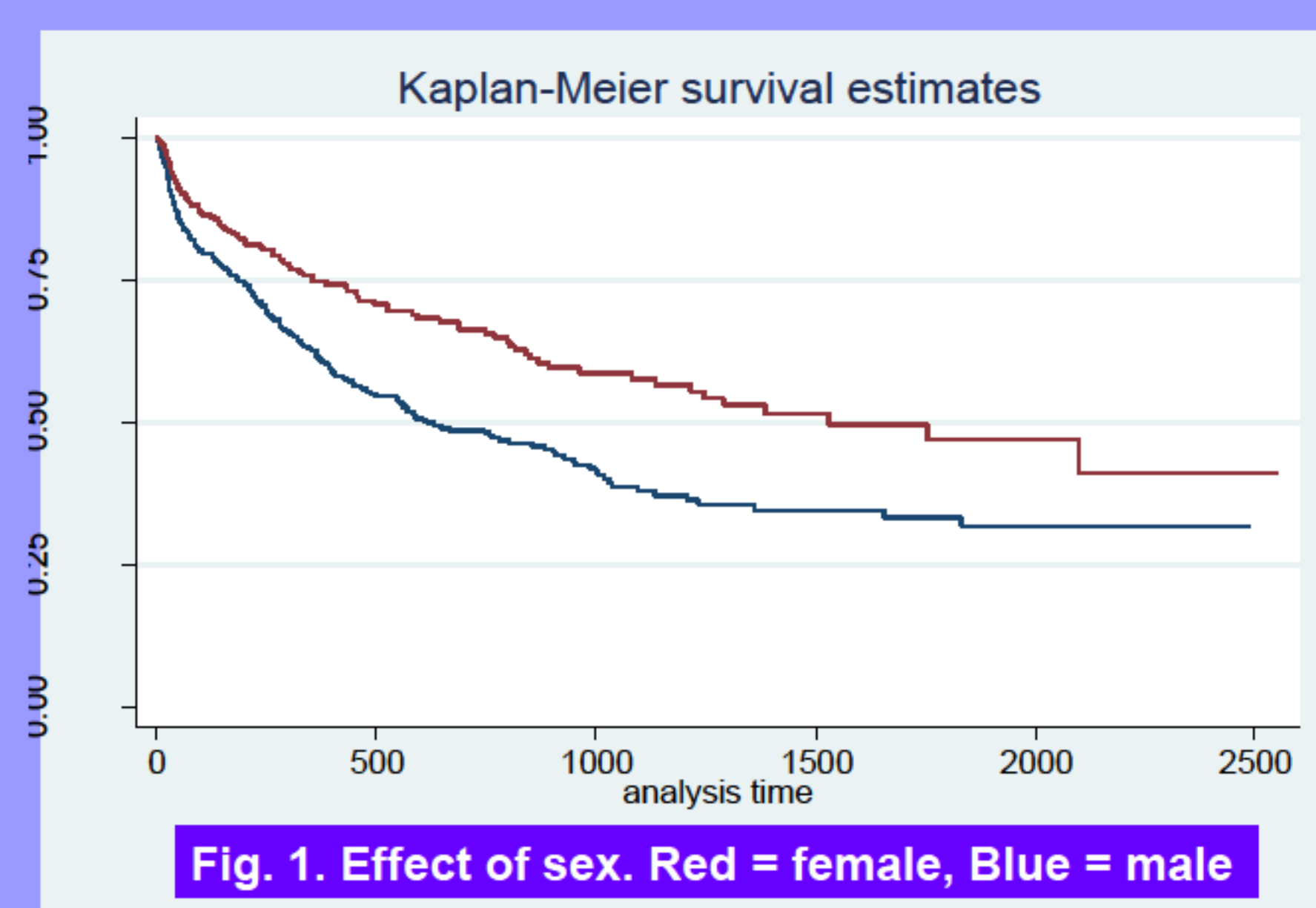
- Sex (male, female).
- Age group (<50 years, 50-69 years and 70+ years).
- BMI (<, ≥ 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>).
- Direction of exit site (downwards < 30° from sagittal line or lateral ≥ 30° from sagittal line) and
- Distance from exit site to first cuff in the double cuffed PD catheter (0-3 cm, ≥ 3 cm) on PD catheter survival.

## Methods:

The present study is based on 632 PD catheters in incident patients starting PD during the years 2005 - 2009 and with clinical follow up until 2012.

After censoring for transplantation, dialysis cessation, death and end of observation period, the possible effect of sex, age group, BMI, direction of exit site and distance from exit site to first cuff on PD catheter survival was tested.

Statistics: Cox regression analysis.



## Results:

- Females had a significant better PD catheter survival than men (Adjusted Hazard Ratio (HR) = 0.59(0.41, 0.83), P<0.001).
- Patients in the age group of 50 - 69 years had significant better PD catheter survival than younger and older patients (HR = 0.58(0.38, 0.83), P<0.05).
- BMI (HR = 0.81(0.48, 1.38), P = NS),
- Direction of exit site (HR = 0.90(0.59, 1.37), P = NS) and
- Distance from exit site to first cuff (HR = 0.98(0.70, 1.36), P = NS) did not affect PD catheter survival.

## Conclusions:

PD catheter survival was influenced by sex and age group, but not by BMI, direction of exit site or distance from exit site to first cuff.