

LONG-TERM EXPERIENCE WITH PERCUTANEOUSLY PERITONEAL CATHETER PLACEMENT

Marios Theodoridis, Stylianos Panagoutsos, Elias Thodis, Michail Karanikas, Alexandros Mitrakas, Pelagia Kriki, Konstantia Kantartzi, Ploumis Passadakis and Vassilis Vargemezis
Department of Nephrology, University Hospital of Alexandroupolis, Evros, Greece

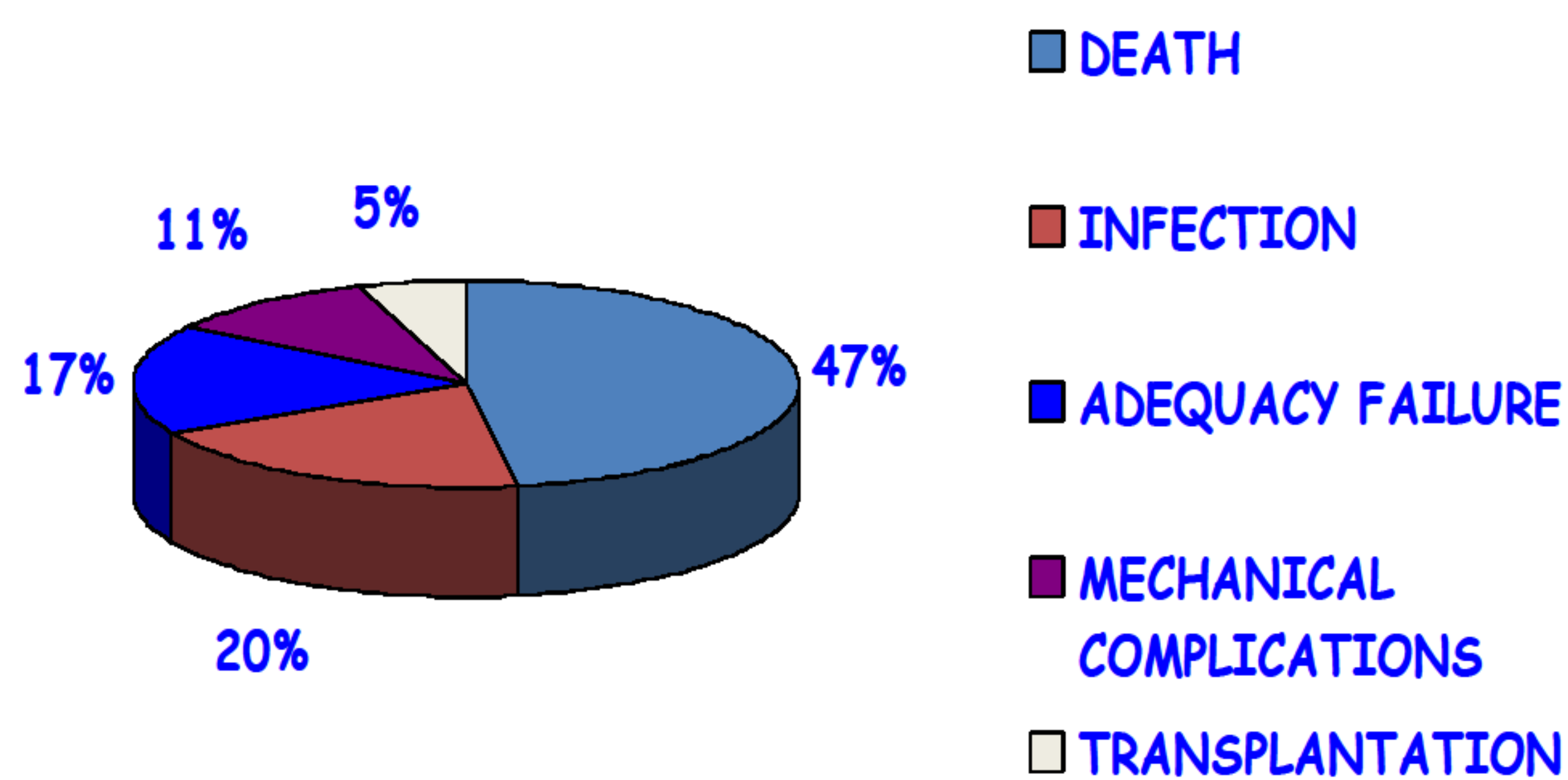
The aim of this study is to estimate retrospectively the survival of peritoneal catheters inserted percutaneously in our unit with a Tenckhoff trocar at bedside during the last twenty years, from 1989 to 2010

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

The successful placement of the peritoneal catheter is directly related to peritoneal dialysis (PD) technique survival. The methods used in peritoneal catheter insertion are distinguished in the surgical method with small laparotomy, in the laparoscopic method and in the percutaneous method as well. The latter is performed either with the Seldinger approach, or by using a trocar. There are conflicting data to date regarding the effectiveness of the various methods of PD catheter placement.



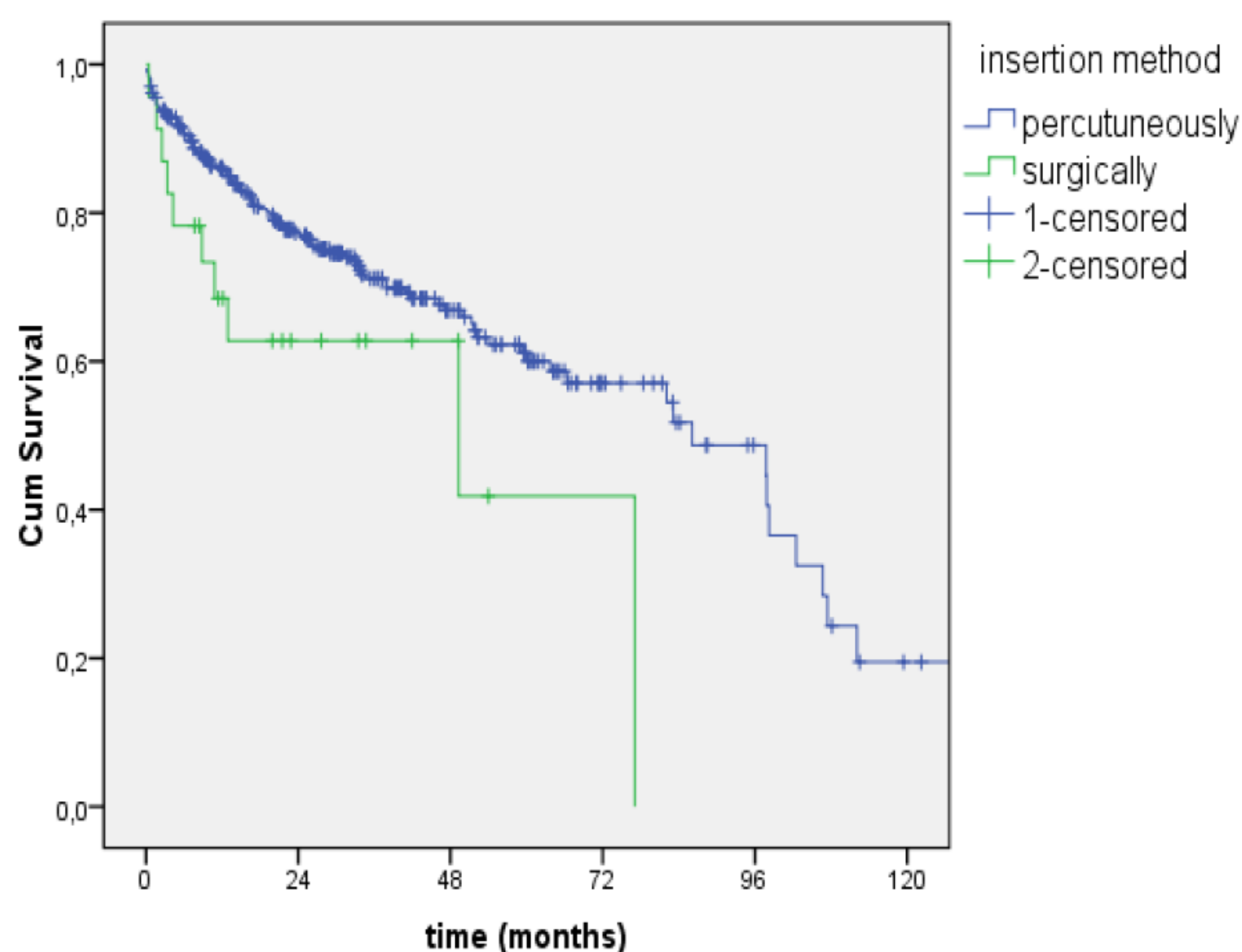
Causes of catheter loss



RESULTS

A total of **360 Tenckhoff** peritoneal catheters were placed in **322 patients** (177 men, 145 women) with a mean age of 63 ± 13 years old. Of the 360 catheters, **337** were inserted **by a nephrologist with the percutaneous-trocar** method and 23 catheters were inserted by a surgeon with the small-laparotomy technique. There was not any serious early or late complication related to the insertion technique

Catheters' Survival



The survival of catheters placed with a trocar was **86%** at the first year, **71%** at 3 years, **61%** at 5 years and **49%** at 8 years respectively

CONCLUSIONS

We conclude that the percutaneous insertion of peritoneal catheters by expertise in the method nephrologists *remains a safe and effective method*, without the need of an operating room as used by surgical methods, while providing an equivalent catheter survival

