CAUSATIVE ORGANISMS AND OUTCOMES OF PERITONEAL DIALYSIS RELATED PERITONITIS IN **KUCHING, MALAYSIA**

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Background

Peritoneal dialysis (PD) peritonitis remains a significant cause of morbidity for PD patients and the main reason for conversion from PD to hemodialysis. Owing to diversity in population and difference in microbiological susceptibility from center to center, the aim of this study was to evaluate the microbiology and the clinical outcomes among continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patients in Kuching, Malaysia.

Microbiology



Method

This is a retrospective record review of 82 CAPD patients who developed peritonitis during 2013 to 2015. Data examined included patients' demographic data, causative organism and outcome.

Results



PD Catheter Removal Rate

Removed





Catheter removal rate higher in gram-negative compare to gram-positive (38.9% vs 16.7%, p = 0.027)

Peritonitis Rate

(Overall: 0.40 episodes/ patient year)

Conclusions

— Episode/patient year



The increasing trend of peritonitis and high rates of culture negativity and peritoneal dialysis catheter removal are areas that need further evaluation and improvement in the future. Study on risk factors of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis peritonitis, detailed microbiology, antimicrobial treatment and response are warranted to further improve the outcomes of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis patients.

References

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