

SHORT TERM CLINICAL OUTCOME OF PERITONEAL DIALYSIS PATIENTS AT VILA CENTRAL HOSPITAL: A RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY

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INTRODUCTION

- End-stage Kidney disease (ESKD) is a growing global health problem with major health and economic implications
- Peritoneal dialysis (PD) is a renal replacement therapy that infuses a sterile solution into the peritoneal cavity and uses the peritoneal membrane as the exchange surface to remove waste products.
- Prior to 2020, patients requiring dialysis were sent overseas.
- However, due to border closures in response to COVID-19 in 2020, trained local urologist initiated in country PD for those that required urgent PD.



- The purpose of this study is to evaluate the clinical outcome and complications of PD within three months



METHODS

- This is a retrospective cohort study examining PD cases at VCH.
- The medical records of all patients who had PD inserted from 1st January 2021 to 10th of July 2023 were collected.
- The follow up time period was three months after insertion.
- Data were collected and analyzed focusing on the demographics, co-morbidities, and clinical outcomes.
- Clinical outcomes were measured by recorded fluid overload status and creatinine levels.



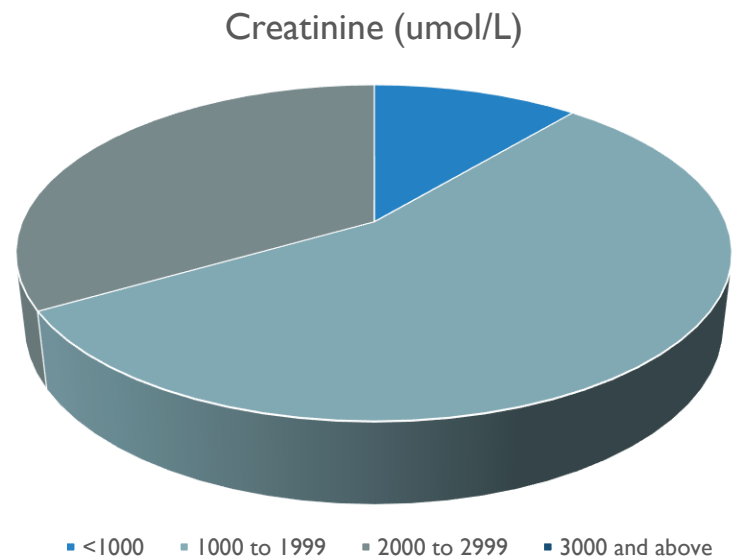
DESCRIPTIVE RESULTS

- There was a total of 12 PD catheter inserted from July 2021 to July 2023.
- Data was available for 9 of these patients.
- Majority of these were male (78%) with the average age about 59 years old.
- All of these patients had both Diabetes and Hypertension.

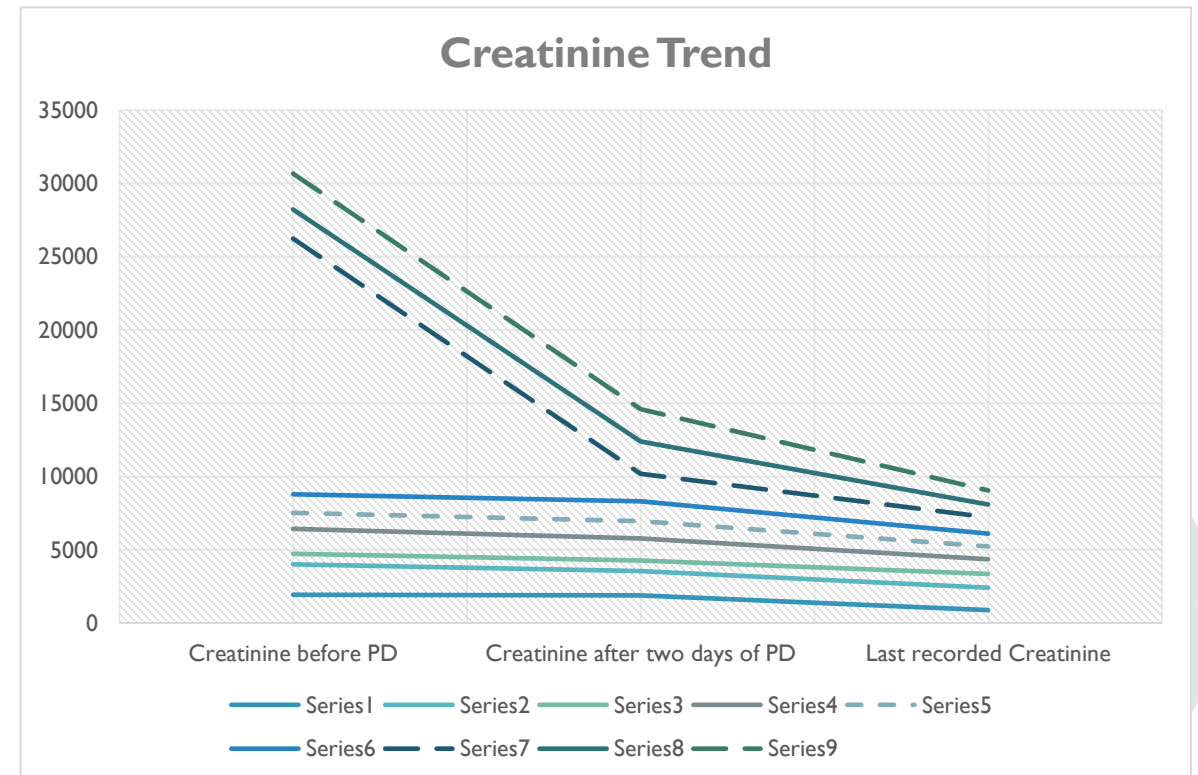


CLINICAL RESULTS

Creatinine before dialysis



Creatinine Trend



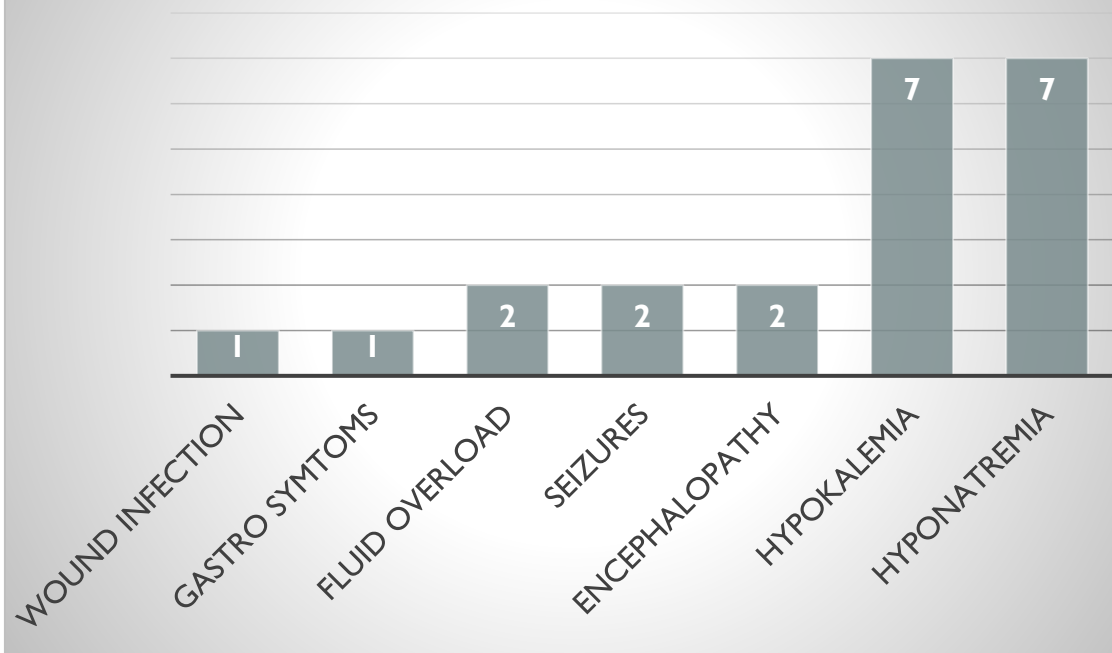
CLINICAL RESULTS

- Average length of hospital stay post initiation of dialysis was 31 days.
- 44% of these patients require more than one visit to the theater to change their catheter .

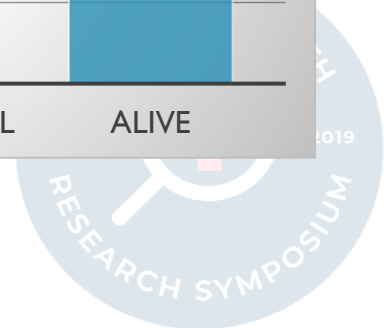
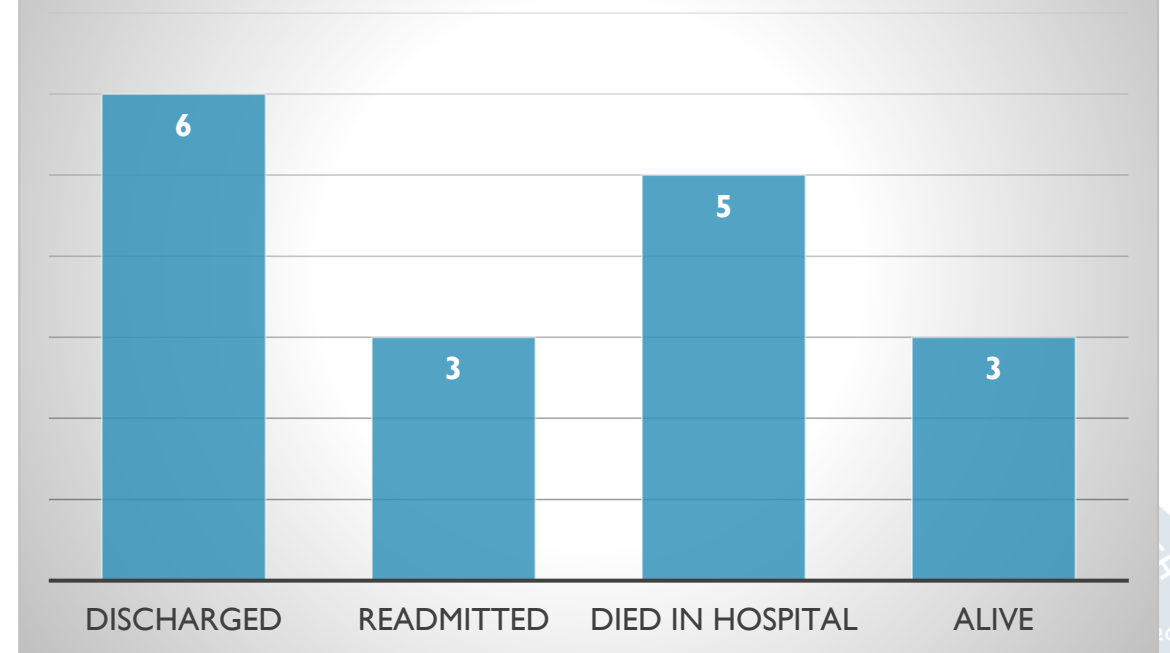


CLINICAL RESULTS

Complications After Dialysis

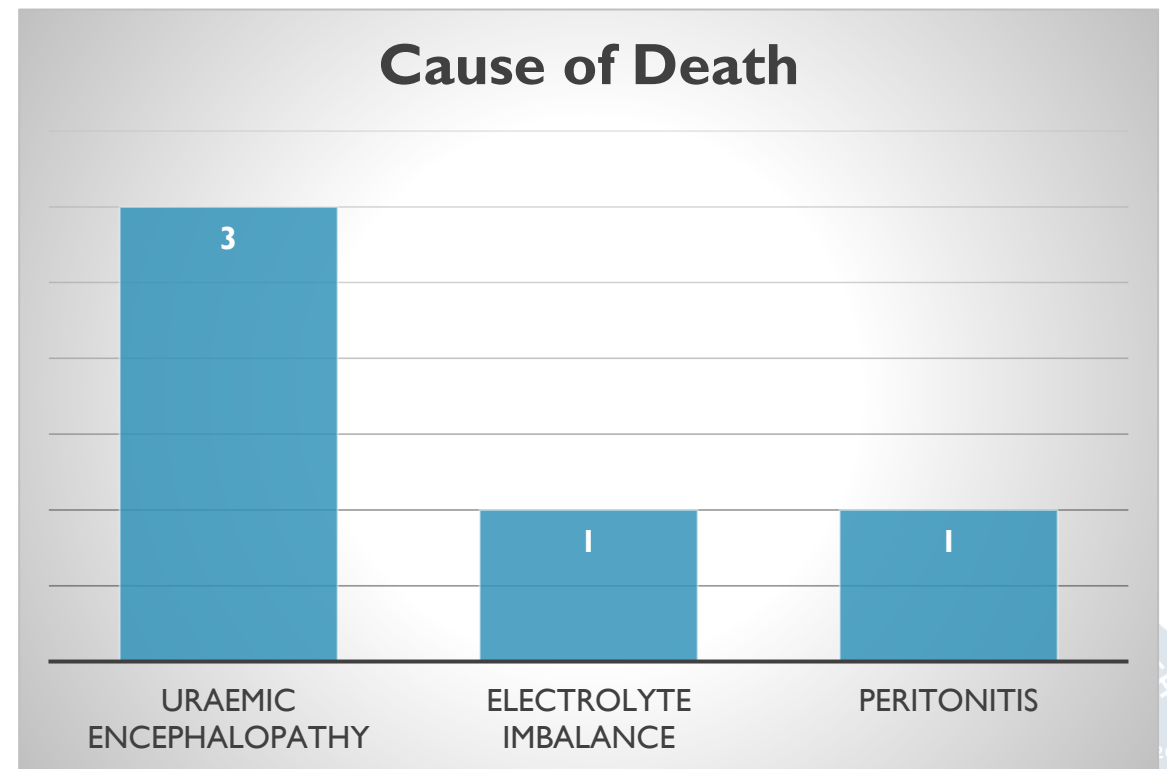


Outcome of patients



CLINICAL RESULTS

- 5 patients passed away within the three months.



DISCUSSION

- There was an overall decrease in creatinine numbers by 10%.
- 56% of the cases noted an improvement or decrease in their overall fluid status.
- 78% of the patients had electrolyte Imbalances.
- Only 1 of the case had an infection at the incision site.
- 67% developed uraemic encephalopathy with two of the cases having uncontrolled seizures.

- From the nine cases, six got discharged on the first admission.
 - Three cases got readmitted within the three months after dialysis.
 - All three cases had developed Peritonitis
 - Two of these cases succumbed to their infections.



RECOMMENDATIONS / IMPLICATIONS

- Initiating PD in ESKD patients showed an improvement in kidney function and decrease in fluid status and overall an improvement in patients general condition.
- However there was a high mortality rate of 66%.
- The most common cause of death is uraemic encephalopathy with overlapping Peritonitis.
 - Highlighting the importance for patient education on home dialysis



- Limitations:

- Two missing folders
- Small sample size

- PD may be best suited as a tool for stabilizing patients prior to referral overseas for specialist services.



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