

Peritoneal Dialysis

Mr. M. V. Kolhe, SRN, London, WC2

PERITONEAL dialysis means a wash out of the peritoneal cavity and draw the excessive fluid from the body. Comparative to the Haemodialysis it is simple but important.

Indications for the dialysis—the patient who is suffering from the acute renal failure, chronic renal failure, chronic congestive cardiac failure, prolonged post-operative anuria, an unmanageable oedema and poisoning due to drugs,

Preparation of the patient—He can lie down flat on the bed with couple of pillows. Sometimes he may be dyspnoic, unconscious or restless. As per his condition premedication or sedation is to be given by the Doctor's order. Umbilical region should be opened if necessary. Bladder must be emptied.

Equipments—On the trolley, one sterile tray containing dressing pack with gauze swabs, cotton swabs, 4 paper towels, 2 ml syringe with needle to give local anesthesia, scalpel blade, pair of scissors, tooth dissecting forceps, needle holder, cutting needle with suture, gloves besides the sterile tray there should be (1) Giving set or irrigation set, trocher and canula

with stilette (These are sterilized by gamma radiation). It is easy to open and use them. (2) For injection of xylocaine 1%, (3) Bottle of Tr. Hibitane swabs, (4) Adhesive roll, (5) Unsterile pair of scissors. Bottom of the trolley—Mask and an apron for doctor, 6 sterile winchester bottles to drain the fluid, one pint measure, one dust bin on the floor, one 10 mls syringe and one bottle (plastic container) near the bed or in the utility room to keep 1 mls drained fluid out of 100 mls from each cycle. Albustix to check protein in the fluid.

Preparation of the solution—Dialaflex—solution No. 61 and No. 62 is usually used. Take one litre Dialaflex No. 61 and add injection 25 mgm Tetracycline, 500 units Heparin, 10 mgm Hydrocortisone, Xylocains 1% 1 mls. Prepare 4 litres Dialaflex 61 with drugs and warm upto the body temperature. The tray should be prepared to add the drugs into the solutions as shown in the diagram. (1) Square Tray—this tray is not sterile, syringes and needles are sterile and disposable. Needles have caps on it. Write small labels on the syringes according to the names of injections. (2) K-Basin (3) Bottle of distilled water (4) plastic cup with needles and files (5) Bottle of Tr. Hibitane with forceps swabs (6) Inj-Heparine with 2 ml-syringe (7) Inj-Tetracycline (8) Inj-Hydrocortisone (9) Xylocaine 1% (10) Potassium chloride. Tray cover is not necessary.

Procedure and management—Explain to the patient the procedure if he is conscious. Keep curtain around the bed. Patient lies in recumbent position with 2 pillows under his head. Nurses should have masks. The doctor after scrubbing and putting gloves cleans the umbilical region with tr. Hibitane and covers with sterile towels. He gives local anesthesia where he wants to insert rocher and canula. A small incision is made and the canula is inserted with stilette. One litre Dialaflex No. 61 with drugs is warmed and kept

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