Assess the result of peritoneal dialysis (PD) in patients with stubile and instuble hemodynamic in Ardabil Emam Komeini Hospital in recent five years

Abstract

Background and Objective: Peritoneal dialysis is a therapeutic approach in the treatment of patients with irreversible renal failure that has been developed in many countries and in our country this treatment has recently been used in a larger scale.The aim of this study was to evaluate the results of peritoneal dialysis in patients with stable and unstable hemodynamics in Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil during the last five years.

Materials and Methods: In this case series study, we retrospectively reviewed the records of patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis in two groups with and without unstable hemodynamics who were treated at Imam Khomeini Hospital in Ardabil between 2011 and 2016. And etiology of primary disease (diabetic nephropathy, chronic glomerulonephritis, hypertensive nephroclerosis, amyloidosis, reflux nephropathy, etc.) and reasons for choosing patients for this type of treatment (vascular problems and hemodialysis or kidney transplant failure, high age, history) Ischemic heart disease and myocardial infarction, etc. were evaluated and the outcome Results were recorded including completion of treatment, failure to respond to treatment, complications, and death of patients. Serum urea and creatinine levels as well as systolic and diastolic blood pressure and urine volume of patients at the beginning and end of admission were recorded in the checklists and the results were statistically evaluated.

Results: 77.8% of patients in this study had unstable hemodynamics. The majority of patients were male. Toxicity was the most frequent in both leave and death. There was no significant relationship between pre-dialysis urine volume and stable hemodynamics, but there was a significant relationship between hemodynamics and urine volume after dialysis. There was a significant relationship between creatinine, blood pressure, urea before and after dialysis with hemodynamics. But only the relationship between blood pressure and disease outcome was significant.

Conclusion: In this study, the majority of patients undergoing peritoneal hemodialysis were patients with unstable hemodynamics and poisoning. Therefore, peritoneal dialysis can be used in emergency cases.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, Peritoneal Dialysis, Hemodynamic Status