

PERITONEOPLEURAL LEAKAGE IN PERITONEAL DIALYSIS PATIENTS: 10 YEAR EXPERIENCE

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Background and Aims

Peritoneopleural leakage is a rare complication of peritoneal dialysis (PD), which is affecting dialysis quality and often leading to termination of peritoneal dialysis. This study aimed to describe cases of peritoneopleural leakage - demographic, clinical data of the patients; treatment and outcome of the leakage treatment.

Methods

All ambulatory files of PD patients treated in Center of Nephrology in Pauls Stradins Clinical University Hospital from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2023 were reviewed retrospectively. Clinical, demographic data of the patients with peritoneopleural leakage and data of the outcome of the treatment were collected.

Results

A review of 521 ambulatory records of PD patients revealed that peritoneopleural leakage was diagnosed in 10 patients (1.9%). Of these patients, 6 were female. The age at diagnosis ranged from 26 to 81 years. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) was identified as the underlying cause of end-stage kidney disease in 4 patients. Right-sided pleuroperitoneal effusion occurred in 9 patients. Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (chemical pleurodesis with talc) was performed on 9 patients. Following treatment, 6 patients were able to continue PD, while 4 patients were switched to hemodialysis.

Conclusions

Pleuroperitoneal leakage is an uncommon complication in PD patients. The incidence was 1.9% - similar as reported previously. The condition was more frequent in patients with ADPKD. Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery was effective, allowing most patients to continue peritoneal dialysis. Early diagnosis and surgical intervention are key to managing this complication.