

IMPACT OF PERITONITIS ON PERITONEAL DIALYSIS SUSTAINABILITY

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Background and Aims:

Peritoneal dialysis (PD) offers greater flexibility and numerous benefits, but also tends to have complications, one of the most common is peritonitis.

This study aims to analyze the impact of peritonitis on the longevity of PD as a treatment method.

Methods:

This retrospective cohort study included patients who started PD from 1st January 2019 till 31st December 2023. Data were collected from the PD patient registry and the survival of PD as a method was analyzed using Kaplan- Meier method (IBM SPSS Statistics).

Results:

The Kaplan Meier analysis included 201 patients (112 male, median age 56 years (age range 20-87)). Among these patients, 136 (67.7%) had no peritonitis episodes; 46 (22.9%) patients had one episode; and 19 (9.5%) had more than two episodes. The mean survival time for PD was 10.5 months for patients without peritonitis episodes, 16.5 months – patients with one episode, and 31.7 months - patients with two and more episodes. The log-rank test did not indicate a significant association between the number of peritonitis episodes and survival, but it did show a trend toward significance ($\chi^2(2) = 7,83$, $p = 0.02$). Our study found that types of PD (continuous or an automated intermittent dialysis), patient sex and the presence of diabetes mellitus did not significantly affect the survival of PD as a treatment method.

Conclusion:

Patients who remained on PD for longer duration, experienced more peritonitis episodes, but the number of peritonitis episodes did not affect survival on peritoneal dialysis in our study.