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Perspective

Peritoneal Dialysis Importance and the its Risk Factors

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DESCRIPTION

When the kidneys can no longer work properly, peritoneal dialysis is used to remove by-products from the blood. In compared to the traditional blood-filtering procedure known as haemodialysis, this device filters the blood in an unusual way. A purging liquid passes via a cylinder (catheter) into the mid-region during peritoneal dialysis. The covering of the mid-region (peritoneum) acts as a conduit, allowing by-products from blood to be removed. The liquid containing the sifted by-products passes through the middle and is discarded after a specified period of time.

Importance

If the kidneys aren't working properly, dialysis is required. Kidney damage typically worsens over time as a result of long-term diseases such as diabetes, high blood pressure, kidney deterioration (glomerulonephritis), and numerous cysts in the kidneys (polycystic kidney sickness)

In haemodialysis, blood is removed from the body, filtered via a machine, and then returned to the body as isolated blood. Haemodialysis is usually performed in a medical setting, such as a dialysis centre or clinic; therefore it should occasionally be doable at home.

Despite the fact that both types of dialysis may efficiently filter blood, the advantages of peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis are as follows

Greater flexibility and liberty in one's manner of living. These might be especially important if you work, travel, or live a long way from a hemodialysis centre.

A more flexible eating schedule. Peritoneal dialysis is more constant than hemodialysis, resulting in less potassium, sodium, and liquid accumulation. This allows for a more flexible eating schedule than hemodialysis would allow. Leftover renal work can be tolerated for a longer period of time. Peritoneal dialysis patients may be able to hold off on kidney work a little longer than haemodialysis patients.

The time it takes for a person to become dependent on dialysis is

- How effectively the kidneys function
- How much fluid weight one may gain between medications
- How much trash one has in the body
- The type of fake kidney used

Every hemodialysis treatment usually lasts four hours and is repeated many times each week. High-transition dialysis is a kind of hemodialysis that may require less time. One can consult with a general practitioner to see whether there is an appropriate remedy.

Risks

Peritoneal dialysis complications might include

- Peritoneal dialysis frequently causes contamination of the stomach lining (peritonitis). If the person performing the dialysis isn't properly prepared, the risk of contamination is greater.
- Sugar is present in the dialysate (dextrose). Consuming a part of the dialysate may cause you to consume many more calories each day, resulting in weight gain. The extra calories can also lead to a spike in blood sugar, especially if the person has diabetes.
- Holding fluids in the abdomen for long periods of time can cause muscular tension.
- After a while, peritoneal dialysis might become inadequate. It is possible that hemodialysis will be required.
- Nonsteroidal medicines, as well as several over-the-counter medications, can damage the kidneys. Relaxing in a shower or warm tub, diving in a lake, a stream, or a pool that isn't chlorinated can all increase the risk of infection. Showers and diving in a humid environment are, for the most part, acceptable.

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