



Procedure Information Sheet

Introduction

Renal patients who are to receive peritoneal dialysis will have to undergo an operation for the insertion of a dialysis catheter into the abdominal cavity. The catheter will be the access for infusion of peritoneal dialysis fluid.

The Operation / Procedure

1. Doctor will inject a local anaesthetic to the skin below the umbilicus.
2. A 5cm long incision will be made until peritoneum comes into view. Then one end of the catheter shall be inserted into the abdominal cavity while the other end will go transversely through the subcutaneous fat and out of the body, 5-6cm away from the incision. Some doctors may choose to introduce the catheter with a trocar and cannula instead.
3. The whole procedure lasts for about 1 hour.
4. Under certain circumstances (e.g. the patient is a child or a complicated surgery), the surgery will be done under General Anaesthesia / Monitor Anaesthesia Care (MAC) / Intravenous Sedation (IVS).

Before the Operation / Procedure

1. Patient has to sign a consent form after the doctor has explained to him/her about the reasons, procedures and possible complications of the surgery.
2. Enema may be performed on the patient if necessary, to clear the large bowel.
3. Use antiseptic soap for body cleaning before the procedure.
4. A 4 to 6-hour fasting period is required before surgery.
5. Diabetes patients shall withhold the anti-diabetic medications upon fasting as prescribed:
6. Medications for control of blood pressure should be taken as advised.
7. Aspirin, other anti-platelet agents and warfarin/anticoagulants may need to be withheld before the surgery as prescribed according to doctor's recommendation.
8. Remove abdominal hair with electric clippers when necessary.
9. Empty the bladder before the procedure. If the bladder is not emptied effectively, bladder catheterization may be needed.

After the Operation / Procedure

1. The incision will be covered with sterile gauze. The patient has to keep the wound clean and dry.
2. Resume aspirin, other anti-platelet agents and warfarin / anticoagulants after the attending Renal physician's or surgeon's assessment.
3. If patient feels unwell, he/she should inform the medical staff immediately.
4. If the wound heals normally, sutures will be removed in 14 days.
5. To avoid infection, keep the exit site and main wound dry and clean. Do not scratch on the exit site and surrounding skin. After 4-6 weeks when the wound heals completely, patients could take a shower at home after learning the techniques.
6. After discharge, the patient / relative should learn how to perform peritoneal dialysis. After learning the techniques, the patient will perform peritoneal dialysis at home.
7. The patient may have to undergo intermittent inpatient peritoneal dialysis or hemodialysis while waiting for his turn to learn how to perform peritoneal dialysis.
8. Patient should observe and take good care of catheter and the exit site daily.

Patient's Label
Patient Name: _____
Hospital No: _____
Episode No: _____



Risk and Complication

1. Complications relating to this procedure:
Leakage of dialysate from exit site (12%); infection (7%); bleeding (5%); intestinal perforation (0.5-3.5%); fatal (rare but possible).
2. Other possible complications: post-surgery incisional pain, perforation of other organs (e.g. bladder and blood vessels), peritonitis, internal bleeding, catheter migration or blockage and the development of incisional hernia etc.
3. Should there be complications, the patient may have to undergo other investigations or surgery including catheter removal. When the patient's condition has stabilized, placement of catheter may be done again.

Disclaimer

This leaflet only provides general information pertaining to this operation / procedure. While common risks and complications are described, the list is not exhaustive, and the degree of risk could also vary between patients. Please contact your doctor for detailed information and specific enquiry.

Reference

1. Smart Patient Website of Hospital Authority: Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter Insertion (2017)
2. Hong Kong College of Physicians, Hong Kong Society of Nephrology, Hospital Authority. (2019). Care of Patient for Insertion of Peritoneal Catheter. *Clinical Practice Guidelines for the Provision of Renal Services in Hong Kong*, 24(1), 86.

Patient's Signature: _____ Date: _____

<p>Patient's Label Patient Name: _____ Hospital No: _____ Episode No: _____</p>
