

*Original Article***Non-infectious Complications of Peritoneal Dialysis among Sudanese Patients: Five Years Experience**

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Abstract

Introduction: The technique of Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) is known to be associated with various infectious and non-infectious complications. The latter term includes anatomical/mechanical complications as well as hemoperitoneum, inflow pain, electrolyte disturbances, metabolic derangements and delayed gastric emptying.

Methods: We retrospectively evaluated all patients who were maintained on CAPD for a minimum of 90 days in Sudan, in the period between May 2005 and Apr 2010. We examined the incidence of various non-infectious complications and their possible associations.

Results: The analysis included 296 patients including 71 children (24%). Males constituted 62.2% of the study population and 13.9% were diabetic. The incidence per 100 patient-years of various non-infectious complications was as follows: hypokalemia (30.4), catheter dysfunction (10.8), dialysate leak (5.3), hernia (4.7), hemorrhagic effluent (4.7), inflow pain (2.3), upper gastrointestinal symptoms (2) and cuff extrusion (0.9). Catheter block and hernia were diagnosed with a median duration after catheter insertion of 6 and 7.5 months, respectively. Catheter block was significantly more prevalent among children (22.5% versus 9.3%; $P = 0.006$). A high body mass index (BMI) was the only identified independent predictor for leak (OR 1.4, $P = 0.005$). More than half of the 16 hernias were umbilical, and four of the five inguinal hernias were bilateral. Non-infectious complications were responsible for 32% of technique failures.

Conclusion: Non-infectious complications were fairly common among our CAPD patients and led to catheter removal in a considerable number of patients.

Keywords: Hernia; Leak; Non-infectious Complications; Peritoneal Dialysis; Sudan

The authors declared no conflict of interest

Introduction

Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) was first introduced in the Sudan in May 2005. It is operated as a national program, with seven centers in the capital Khartoum and one center in Gezira State. The technique of CAPD is known to be associated with various infectious and non-infectious complications. Infectious complications include peritonitis and exit site infections. The term non-infectious complications is generally understood to mean anatomical/mechanical complications, such as hernias, leaks and catheter dysfunction among others [1-4]. However, non-infectious complications related to CAPD also include hemoperitoneum, inflow pain, hypokalemia and delayed gastric emptying [5-7]. Overall, anatomical complications were reported in 10-19% of CAPD patients [8-10].

This study was designed to measure the incidence of non-infectious complications among Sudanese CAPD patients, to identify the various associated risk factors, and to measure the impact of these complications on dialysis.

Methods

This is a retrospective study, conducted in all functioning CAPD centers in the Sudan. It included all patients who underwent soft peritoneal catheter insertion in the period between the 1st of May 2005 and the 30th of Apr 2010 and were maintained on peritoneal dialysis for a minimum duration of 90 days. After obtaining informed consent, information was collected from the patients' records and through direct or phone interviews with patients and/or their care-givers. This included clinical and demographic

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Table 1: The incidence of non-infectious complications among Sudanese patients maintained on CAPD for \geq 90 days between May 2005 and April 2010

Event	Number	Incidence per 100 patient-years
Hypokalemia	104	30.4
Catheter dysfunction	37	10.8
Dialysate leak	18	5.3
Hernia	16	4.7
Hemorrhagic effluent	16	4.7
Inflow pain	8	2.3
Upper gastrointestinal symptoms	7	2.0
Cuff extrusion	3	0.9

data, dates of catheter insertion and removal, and causes for catheter removal.

Analysis was done using SPSS for windows version 17 (SPSS Inc. Chicago, IL, USA). Data were summarized in the form of means and proportions as appropriate. Chi square test was used to examine for significant associations.

Results

The analysis included 296 patients, including 71 children aged 18 years or less (24%). Males constituted 62.2% of the study population and 13.9% were diabetic. The total CAPD duration was 4101 patient-months. Overall, 41 patients (12%) required more than one PD catheter, including six patients who required three PD catheters. Most PD catheters were placed by mini-laparotomy or modified mini-laparotomy, and some were placed using the percutaneous technique. Laparoscopy was not used for catheter placement in any patient. The incidence rate of various non-infectious complications is shown (Table 1).

The commonest anatomical/mechanical event was catheter block, with an incidence of 10.8 per 100 patient-years. The median time for diagnosis was six months post catheter insertion. Significantly more children suffered from catheter block than adults (22.5% versus 9.3%; $P = 0.006$). Partial omentectomy was needed in 9 out of 16 children with catheter block. The prevalence of catheter block among patients with history of prior intermittent peritoneal dialysis using a hard catheter tended to higher than patients without such history, but the difference was not statistically significant (19.4% versus 10.1%; $P = 0.11$).

Most episodes of leak occurred early after catheter insertion, and only two episodes occurred late (1 exit site and 1 trans-vaginal leak). In logistic regression analysis, the only independent predictor for the occurrence of leak was body mass index (Table 2).

Hernias were noted to occur after a median duration of 7.5 months. The prevalence of hernia among children was 1.4% compared to 7.6% among adults, but the difference was not statistically significant ($P = 0.1$). Hernias were umbilical in more than half the cases (57.9%). The remainder were inguinal (26.3%) and incisional (15.8%). Four out of five inguinal hernias were bilateral. Two hernias were complicated by intestinal obstruction requiring urgent surgical intervention.

Overall, non-infectious complications were responsible for 32% of technique failures.

Discussion

The incidence of non-infectious complications in this cohort of CAPD patients was similar to figures reported from elsewhere (10-19%) [8-11]. In this study, non-infectious complications contributed to more than one third of technique failures. This is comparable to what has been reported by Weber *J et al*, that 49% of catheter failures were due to mechanical complications [12].

In our cohort of patients, the prevalence of leak was higher than some reports (2.25-3%) [1, 8,13-15] and lower than others (15-25%) [10, 15, 16]. This may be due to difference in population characteristics. We found significant association of leak with higher BMI, and other researchers reported similar findings [16, 17].

The prevalence of hernia in our patients was less than that reported by several other investigators, both regionally and internationally [15, 16, 18, 19]. However, it was comparable to some reports from the USA and Spain [8, 20]. Some researchers reported an association of hernia with male gender and cystic disease [8, 16], but we did not find such an association. The prevalence of catheter obstruction was higher in our adult CAPD patients than what has been reported by some investigators [1, 10, 13, 14, 21], though it was less than that reported by Huraib *et al* in KSA [15]. Also, hemorrhagic effluents were less than that reported by others [1, 10, 22, 23].

The prevalence of leak, hernia, and cuff extrusion in our CAPD children was less than that reported by other investigators [24-26], although our patients had more incidence of catheter block in comparison to the mentioned reports. Macchini *et al* [27], reported a leak prevalence comparable to ours.

Table 2: Risk factors associated the occurrence of dialysate leak among Sudanese patients maintained on CAPD for \geq 90 days between May 2005 and April 2010

Risk factor	Odds ratio	P value
Body mass index (BMI), kg/m ²	1.4	0.005
Female gender	15	0.1
Diabetes mellitus	2.7	0.6
Age, years	0.9	0.9
Break in period, days	1.0	0.3

Catheter block was significantly more common among our studied children compared to adults. This might be related to the fact that children have a relatively larger omentum, increasing the risk of omental wrap. The incidence of hernia in our children was lower than adults. This was difficult to explain.

Hypokalemia prevalence in our studied patients was comparable to that of other reports (10 -35%) [7, 28- 30]. The presence of hypokalemia, hypoalbuminemia, and hypophosphatemia could be indicators of malnutrition.

Conclusion

Non-infectious complications were fairly common among our CAPD patients, and they had led to catheter removal in a considerable number of patients. Care is therefore needed to screen CAPD patients for these complications in order to timely address and manage these problems.

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