

Renal Services

Everything I need to know about PD associated Peritonitis

Introduction

This information tells you about what you need to do following outpatient treatment for PD associated peritonitis.

PD stands for **Peritoneal Dialysis**. This is a method of removing waste products and excess water from your blood when your kidneys are no longer able to perform these functions themselves.

Peritonitis is a recognised complication of PD therapy and is treated with antibiotic therapy. Most patients are well enough to receive their treatment as an outpatient; however, if you are feeling very unwell then you will probably need to be admitted to hospital for a couple of days.

Advice

You will have been given a large dose of antibiotic as an injection into your PD fluid. This PD fluid needs to stay inside you for at least eight hours in order for your body to absorb this medicine.

Your next exchange will be due at _____.

Paracetamol can be taken for pain and high temperature. Take as prescribed or as instructed on the box.



Patient Information

If you feel cold and shivery this may be an indication of a high temperature. Measure your temperature if you have a thermometer but don't worry if you haven't. Please contact the following numbers for advice either way.

PD nurses on 024 7696 8308 (7:30 am to 8.00pm)

Ward 50 on 024 7696 8257 (8.00 pm to 7:30 am)

Your PD fluid should be clear of infection by _____ if it is still cloudy or hazy please contact PD on 024 7696 8308.

Further treatment

We will make an appointment to see you 48 hours after the infection to check that the fluid is clearing.

Further injections of antibiotic will be given into the PD bag. A blood test will be taken on the fifth day and the tenth day after the infection started and more antibiotics will be given at this time.

Please attend the PD department on _____ for the fluid to be checked.

Please attend the PD department for your blood test on _____.

Please do not hesitate to contact PD nurses or ward 50 should you have any concerns.

If you feel increasingly unwell following treatment please telephone PD nurses or Ward 50.

Patient Information

Dietary advice during peritonitis

During periods of infection you lose large amounts of protein into your dialysis bag. It is very important that you increase the amount of protein eaten at these times.

Good sources of protein are: meat, poultry, fish, pulses (peas and beans), eggs, cheese.

You may find it difficult to eat bigger meals, so try more frequent, smaller meals, or replace one of your small meals with a nutritious drink. Contact us for ideas.

If you are struggling to eat well it may be appropriate for you to take nutritional supplements. These are available on prescription and we can advise you further on these.

If you are being treated with the antibiotic ciprofloxacin, advice is to avoid Calcium-containing foods for four hours after taking the medication.

Calcium rich foods include:

- **Milk**
- **Cheese**
- **Yoghurts**

These are good sources of protein so should be included in your diet but you may need to adjust the times you eat them. If you are taking nutritional supplements please contact the renal dietitians and they can advise you on the best time to take these.

Further Information

If you have any questions about your diet or would like any input please feel free to contact the renal dietitians on: **02476 966151, Monday – Friday 8.30am - 4.30pm** or renaldietitians@uhcw.nhs.uk.

Patient Information

The Trust has access to interpreting and translation services. If you need this information in another language or format please contact 024 7696 8308 and we will do our best to meet your needs.

The Trust operates a smoke free policy.

Document History	
Department:	Renal
Contact:	28266
Updated:	September 2019
Review:	September 2021
Version:	8
Reference:	HIC/LFT/596/07