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PD Peritonitis - A 10 year Australian Analysis Of Outcomes

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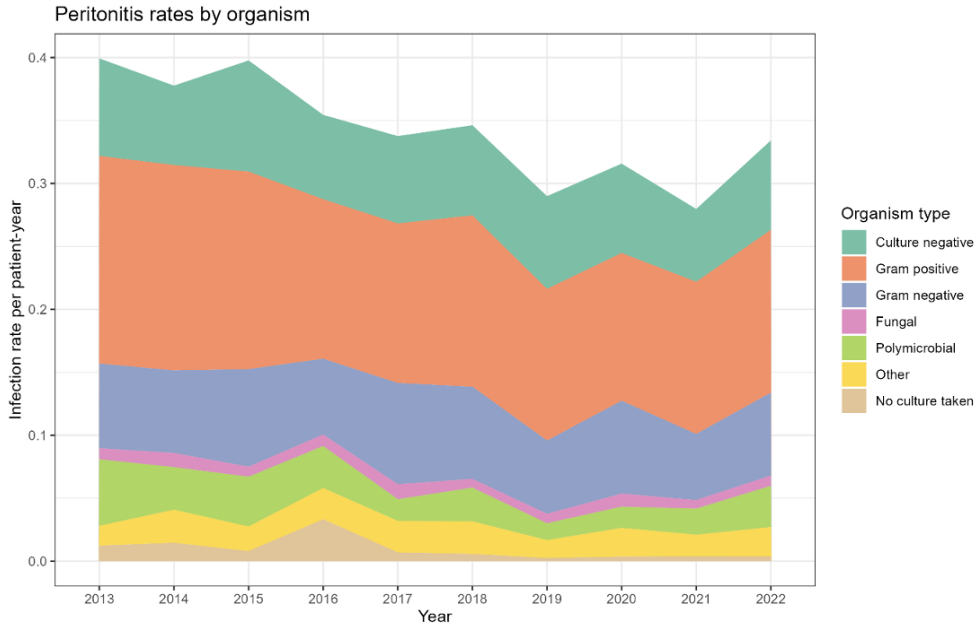
Objectives : Peritonitis is a common cause of technique failure in peritoneal dialysis with polymicrobial and fungal infections requiring cessation of PD therapy. This study evaluates the Australian peritonitis rates, distribution of organisms that cause these infections and technique survival due to infective cause over time.
Methods : Study Design: Registry based cohort study using Australia and New Zealand Dialysis and Transplant Registry (ANZDATA) data. Inclusion criteria: All Australian PD patients older than 18, starting PD within 90 days of KRT entry from 2013 through 2022. Analysis: Peritonitis rates are modelled with Poisson regression. Time to first peritonitis infection is modelled with a Cox Proportional Hazards model. Time to technique failure due to infection is modelled with a competing-risks regression, with non-infective technique failure and death treated as competing risks.
Results : This study demonstrated a progressive reduction of PD peritonitis rates over the last 10 years in Australia: 0.40 infections per patient-year in 2013 compared to 0.33 infections per patient-year in 2022. There was no significant change in the distribution of the organism causing peritonitis. Hazard ratios for technique failure due to infection remain similar across time.
Conclusions : A reduction in peritonitis rates in Australia have not impacted the technique survival on PD caused by infections. This cannot be explained by differences in the organisms causing PD peritonitis. Further research is required to investigate factors influencing this unexpected finding.

Peritonitis Rates.png



Peritonitis Rates.png