

## 수정된 복막 투석 도관 삽입술: 전통적인 방법과의 비교

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### Modified Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter Insertion: Comparison with a Conventional Method

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**Background:** The conventional trocar and cannula method for peritoneal dialysis (PD) catheter insertion has its limitations in the clinical environment. The aim of the present study was to compare a modified method for percutaneous PD catheter insertion with the conventional trocar and cannula method in relation to complications arising from the two procedures, catheter revision rates, and the suitability of the procedures for the patients, based on experience from a single center.

**Methods:** Patients at a single center who had percutaneous PD catheters inserted by nephrologists from January 2006 until September 2012, using either a modified method (group M) or the conventional trocar and cannula method (group C), were retrospectively analyzed in relation to their baseline characteristics, complications they experienced up to 3 months after the procedure, and the suitability of the procedure for the patients.

**Results:** Group M comprised 82 patients, and group C comprised 66 patients. The proportion of patients with diabetes mellitus was significantly higher in group M (56.10%) than in group C (31.82%) ( $p=0.003$ ), and the use of anti-platelet agents was higher in group M (40.24%) than in group C (21.21%) ( $p=0.012$ ). The overall early complication rate in group M (1.2%) was significantly lower than that in group C (19.7%) ( $p<0.001$ ). The catheter revision rate during the timeframe for early complications was significantly lower in group M (0%) than in group C (6.1%) ( $p=0.024$ ). A comparison of group M with group C showed that the procedure time ( $63\pm 16$  min vs.  $96\pm 19$  min, respectively,  $p<0.001$ ), the immediate post-procedural pain score ( $2.43\pm 1.80$  vs.  $3.14\pm 2.07$ , respectively,  $p=0.030$ ), and the number of days post-procedure until ambulation ( $3.95\pm 1.13$  days vs.  $6.17\pm 1.34$  days, respectively,  $p<0.001$ ) were significantly lower in group M. There was no significant difference between group M and group C in relation to the total time patients were hospitalized ( $14.71\pm 7.05$  days vs.  $13.86\pm 3.71$  days, respectively).

**Conclusion:** Our modified method for inserting percutaneous PD catheters has a lower overall early complication rate compared to the conventional trocar and cannula method, and it may be more suitable for patients.

**Key Words:** 지속적 외래 복막투석, 복막 투석 도관 삽입, 신장내과 의사  
CAPD, PD catheter insertion, Nephrologists