

Abstract Type : Poster
Abstract Submission No. : PO-1323

Experience of Bimodal dialysis: peritoneal dialysis in combination with once weekly hemodialysis

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Case Study: Background: Most of end-stage renal disease(ESRD) patients have chosen one of the dialysis methods, hemodialysis(HD) or peritoneal dialysis(PD).

The longer the peritoneal dialysis period is, the less solute clearance and ultrafiltration are considered to be converted to hemodialysis. As an intermediate step before HD conversion, bimodal dialysis which performed simultaneous HD and PD was proposed as an alternative. We retrospectively reviewed 5 patients receiving bimodal dialysis.

Result: All 5 patients had initiated PD. Mean PD vintage was 69months before bimodal dialysis. Patients' age, sex, duration of peritoneal dialysis before bimodal dialysis, and HD frequency are described in Table. The reasons to keep bimodal dialysis were individual preference for PD, uncontrolled edema and uremic symptom during PD, loss of residual renal function and recurrent hypotensive episode during HD. BCM, Kt/V, and echocardiography were performed undergoing bimodal dialysis. Patients felt better quality of life after initiation of bimodal dialysis.

Conclusion: Bimodal dialysis appears to be a feasible mode of RRT, which is associated with adequate solute removal and hemodynamic stability as an intermediate step in the transition to HD. Further comparative study is required to investigate these potential applications.

Table. Characteristics of patients

patients	Age(year-old)	Sex	PD vintage before bimodal dialysis (months)	HD frequency (times/week)
Patient 1	46	F	68	1
Patient 2	51	M	47	1
Patient 3	39	M	55	1
Patient 4	58	M	128*	1
Patient 5	63	M	47	1

(*The total duration of peritoneal dialysis before and after KTP in 2005)