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## **Analysis Of Risk Factors And Outcome In Peritoneal Dialysis Patients With Early-Onset Peritonitis: A Single Center Retrospective Analysis**

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**Objectives :** Peritonitis is a major cause of withdrawal of patients from Peritoneal Dialysis modality. Therefore, preventing the development of peritonitis through identification of the risk factors associated with Early-Onset Peritonitis is crucial. This study investigated the risk factors associated with early-onset peritonitis and their influence on patients' technique survival and mortality in the largest renal center in the Philippines.

**Methods :** This is a retrospective cohort study of 552 newly initiated peritoneal dialysis patients in a tertiary renal center from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2021. Patients were divided into Peritonitis-free (n=251), Early-onset peritonitis (<6 months, n=136) and Late-onset peritonitis (> 6 months, n=165) groups. Logistic regression was used to analyze risk factors associated with Early-onset peritonitis. Cox proportional hazard model was used to determine the effect of early-onset peritonitis on clinical outcomes.

**Results :** Of 552 peritoneal dialysis patients, 24.6% developed Early-onset peritonitis. Mean serum albumin is significantly lower in patients with Early-onset peritonitis ( $3.16 \pm 0.51$  g/dL) among the three groups. Higher BMI [HR of 1.07(95% CI 1.02 to 1.14)] and a shorter time-to-first-peritonitis [HR of 0.97 (95% CI 0.96 to 0.98)] cause significant risk to technique failure. Shorter time-to-first peritonitis (HR=.95, 95% CI 0.91 to 0.99) and higher Charlson Comorbidity Index score (HR=1.31, 95% CI 1.03 to 1.66) are significantly associated with mortality. Early-onset peritonitis had a lower cure rate (44.9% vs 68.5%), higher recurrence and relapse rate (30.1% vs 9.1%), higher rate of transferring to hemodialysis (25% vs 22.4%) and higher mortality (58.5% vs 34%) compared with Late-onset peritonitis.

**Conclusions :** Early-onset peritonitis was strongly associated with poor clinical outcomes. Early identification of the risk factors associated with peritonitis is crucial to reduce complications and reduce withdrawal of patients from peritoneal dialysis modality.

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**Table 1. Baseline characteristics of the Study Population**

Variables	Peritonitis-free (n)	EOP(n)	LOP (n)	P value bet EOP and LOP	P value
<b>Age (years)</b>	46.2 ± 14.1	47.4 ± 12.9	45.5 ± 13.5	0.229	0.499
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	147 (58.6)	64 (47.1)	87 (52.7)	0.328	0.088
Female	104 (41.4)	72 (52.9)	78 (47.3)		
<b>Civil status</b>					
Single	97 (38.6)	47 (34.6)	68 (41.2)	0.654	0.603
Married	137 (54.6)	80 (58.8)	89 (53.9)		
Separated	2 (0.8)	3 (2.2)	3 (1.8)		
Window	15 (6)	6 (4.4)	5 (3)		
<b>Z package status</b>					
Inactive	130 (51.8)	85 (62.5)	106 (64.2)	0.755	0.021
Active	121 (48.2)	51 (37.5)	59 (35.8)		
<b>Smoking</b>					
Non smoker	210 (83.7)	110 (80.9)	140 (84.8)	0.362	0.644
Smoker	41 (16.3)	26 (19.1)	25 (15.2)		
<b>Drinking</b>					
Non drinker	166 (66.1)	105 (77.2)	112 (67.9)	0.073	0.069
Drinker	85 (33.9)	31 (22.8)	53 (32.1)		
<b>Comorbidities</b>					
Diabetes	68 (27.1)	39 (28.7)	45 (27.3)	0.554	0.609
Hypertension	104 (41.4)	82 (60.3)	70 (42.4)	0.002	0.001
Cardiovascular disease	41 (16.3)	30 (22.1)	28 (17)	0.266	0.348
Cerebral disease	2 (0.8)	1 (0.7)	4 (2.4)	0.255	0.284
Others	10 (4)	1 (0.7)	8 (4.8)	0.399	0.181
<b>Charlson Comorbidity Index score</b>	3.4 ± 4.2	3.2 ± 1.5	3.2 ± 1.4	0.790	0.751
<b>Body mass index (kg/m)</b>	21.5 ± 1.9	21.7 ± 2.4	21.6 ± 2.1	0.710	0.511
<b>Primary renal disease</b>					
HPN	67 (26.7)	41 (30.1)	48 (29.1)	0.436	0.908
DKD	70 (27.9)	37 (27.2)	43 (26.1)		
CGN	106 (42.2)	54 (39.7)	69 (41.8)		
ADPKP	2 (0.8)	2 (1.5)	0 (0)		
Urate	4 (1.6)	1 (0.7)	4 (2.4)		
Lupus	1 (0.4)	0 (0)	1 (0.6)		
OU	1 (0.4)	1 (0.7)	0 (0)		
Total					
<b>Peritonitis Episode</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>165</b>		
0	251 (100)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0.068	0.000
1	0 (0.0)	52 (38.2)	85 (51.5)		
2	0 (0.0)	35 (25.7)	35 (21.2)		
≥3	0 (0.0)	49 (36.0)	45 (27.3)		
<b>Albumin at PDCI</b>	3.43 ± 0.61	3.16 ± 0.51	3.75 ± 2.74	0.0139	0.005

Table 3) Cox proportional-hazards model for technique failure and patient mortality

Treatment Failure Variable	Univariate Cox Regression Analysis			Multivariate Cox Regression Analysis		
	HR	95% CI	P value	HR	95% CI	P value
<b>Time to first peritonitis Status</b>	0.97	0.96 to 0.98	0.0001	0.96	0.95 to 0.98	0.0001
EOP	1.79	1.42 to 2.27	0.0001	0.91	0.64 to 1.29	0.5963
LOP		Reference			Reference	
<b>Age (years)</b>	1.04	0.999 to 1.02	0.1008	0.998	0.99 to 1.01	0.7069
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1.2	0.95 to 1.52	0.1211	1.09	0.83 to 1.43	0.5421
Female		Reference			Reference	
<b>Smoking</b>						
Non smoker		Reference			Reference	
Smoker	1.21	0.89 to 1.65	0.2303	1.18	0.81 to 1.72	0.3976
<b>Drinking</b>						
Non drinker		Reference			Reference	
Drinker	1.04	0.80 to 1.35	0.769	0.92	0.67 to 1.27	0.6245
<b>Charlson Comorbidity Index score</b>	1.08	0.999 to 1.18	0.0518	1.09	0.97 to 1.21	0.147
<b>Body mass index (kg/m)</b>	1.07	1.02 to 1.14	0.0133	1.05	0.99 to 1.11	0.1247
<b>Albumin PDCI</b>	0.91	0.76 to 1.08	0.2647	0.998	0.93 to 1.08	0.9563

Among EOP and LOP patients only

Patient Mortality Variable	Univariate Cox Regression Analysis			Multivariate Cox Regression Analysis		
	HR	95% CI	P value	HR	95% CI	P value
<b>Time to first peritonitis Status</b>	0.96	0.93 to 0.99	0.002	0.95	0.91 to 0.99	0.0268
EOP	1.63	0.96 to 2.79	0.0716	0.66	0.28 to 1.56	0.3455
LOP		Reference			Reference	
<b>Age (years)</b>	1.02	1.00 to 1.04	0.0449	0.997	0.97 to 1.03	0.86
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	1.11	0.65 to 1.88	0.7083	1.06	0.57 to 1.96	0.851
Female		Reference			Reference	
<b>Smoking</b>						
Non smoker		Reference			Reference	
Smoker	0.81	0.37 to 1.79	0.6032	0.74	0.29 to 1.91	0.7443
<b>Drinking</b>						
Non drinker		Reference			Reference	
Drinker	0.86	0.47 to 1.58	0.6312	0.99	0.46 to 2.16	0.9887
<b>Charlson Comorbidity Index score</b>	1.35	1.16 to 1.57	0.0001	1.31	1.03 to 1.66	0.0267
<b>Body mass index (kg/m)</b>	1.17	1.04 to 1.31	0.0095	1.13	0.99 to 1.27	0.0613
<b>Albumin PDCI</b>	0.46	0.29 to 0.72	0.0006	0.62	0.36 to 1.06	0.0801

Among EOP and LOP patients only