

Q4 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS AN INDICATION FOR CATHETER REMOVAL

- A. Failure to respond to therapy after three weeks
- B. ESI or tunnel infections that lead to peritonitis
- C. ESI or tunnel infections with concomitant peritonitis
- D. All of the above

The correct answer is D.

A refractory catheter-related infection is defined as failure to respond to therapy after three weeks. In this case because the infection is localized outside the peritoneum, simultaneous catheter insertion at a new site can be considered.

In general any catheter related infection that leads to peritonitis or presents with peritonitis should result in catheter removal. In this case the infections should be treated with oral or IV antibiotics, and a catheter should be inserted in a new location only when the peritonitis is treated.

Additional reading:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.3747/pdi.2016.00120>