

Q7 WHAT IS AN APPROPRIATE PLAN IF THE PD CATHETER IS REMOVED?

- A. Observe a "line holiday" for 48 hours while on systemic antibiotics, and monitor for improvement prior to PD catheter re-insertion
- B. Insert a new PD catheter immediately and resume the prior antibiotic regimen until symptoms and PD fluid improves
- C. Convert to hemodialysis and switch systemic antibiotics least two weeks

The correct answer is C.

In case of refractory peritonitis or fungal peritonitis which require catheter removal, it is necessary to remove the PD catheter and continue systemic antibiotics for at least two weeks. Depending on the patient's clinical condition and surgical evaluation, a new PD catheter may be subsequently placed. In these cases, patients are almost always converted to hemodialysis due to the need for dialysis during this time without PD.

Unlike central line associated blood stream infections, it is not appropriate to plan for a brief "line holiday" prior to reinsert of the PD catheter.

Ultimately, in cases where the PD catheter is removed for an episode of peritonitis, the peritoneum needs an extended period of time to heal without catheter reinsertion or infusion of dialysate.

Additional reading:

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/epub/10.1177/08968608221080586>