

Q8 WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS NOT AN APPROPRIATE PROPHYLAXIS MEASURE AGAINST PERITONITIS

- A. Recommend low dose oral antibiotic suppression
- B. PD re-training
- C. Avoid hypokalemia
- D. Avoid H2-blockers
- E. Avoid pets in the room where PD takes place

The correct answer is A.

There is no evidence to support ongoing antibiotic suppression in peritoneal dialysis. If anything this could increase the risk of fungal peritonitis.

PD-retaining is recommended following any episode of peritonitis. Specifically direct inspection of practice of PD technique via home visit is ideal to prevent further episodes of peritonitis.

Hypokalemia is a recognized risk factor for peritonitis. There are multiple mechanisms which are related to its association between malnutrition, protein energy wasting, and decreased bowel motility.

There is emerging data that gastric acid suppression, specifically with H-2 blockers, is a risk for peritonitis. An observational study of 119 patients on PD showed a hazard ratio of 1.67 for peritonitis.

It is imperative to maintain adequate hygiene in and around the area where PD is being performed. Specifically, it is highly recommended to avoid pets in the area as well as avoid contact with the PD machine, tubing, and equipment.

Additional reading:

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