Wet and Dry Contamination Surveillance for peritoneal dialysis patient

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Introduction
Episodes of wet or dry contamination of peritoneal dialysis (PD) cases reflect their compliances to PD exchanges procedure and their ability of application of knowledge into their daily exchanges practice after completion of self PD training. A monitoring program can much improve their adesion to PD procedure through professional support. In return, it reduces the nursing time employed to such unexpected procedures, hospitalized attendance rates and peritonitis episodes.

Objectives
-To strengthen PD patients' compliance to exchanges procedure through professional support and advice, aiming at reducing hospitalized attendance rate. -To reduce nursing time on patients management related to exchange of contaminated transfer set and administration of drug. -To identify PD patients' weakness for improvement in their daily PD exchanges. To conduct home visit to promote safety and effective home dialysis. -To improve PD patients' health and quality of life.

Methodology
A comprehensive reoporting files was implemented record PD patients' report of wet or dry contamination and their contributing factors for continuous review and active follow up action. A team orientated approach to manage and identify the contributing factors. Providing professional advice and encouragement to the incident cases over phone or individual interview for improving their weakness and encouraging their compliance to the principles of exchanges. Arrangement of exchange device of helper PD training is benefit to their dialysis outcome. Regular review of the reporting cases and discussion with team members are carried out to monitor the effectiveness of the program and its outcome.
**Result**
The wet and dry contamination episode for changing transfer set related to wet or dry contamination was been reduced from 59 cases (June to Dec 2012) to 29 cases (Jan to June 2013) and static episodes in every half year afterwards. Peritonitis rate reduced from 0.35 in 2012 to 0.29 in 2013 during the surveillance period.