EARLY PERITONEAL DIALYSIS-ASSOCIATED PERITONITIS MICROBIOLOGY AT A SECOND-LEVEL TRAINING CENTER IN MEXICO CITY: A RETROSPECTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY

WCN24-AB-1313



METHODS



Unicentric study (Mexico City)



Retrospective observational, single-center study



2021 - 2023

RESULTS



167 patients



 $54.6 \pm 13.8 \text{ years}$

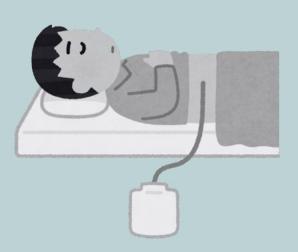


 $54.6 \pm 13.8 \text{ years}$



72.3% diabetes 76.8% hypertension

25.8% history of open abdominal surgery



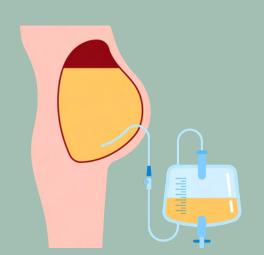
Catheter placed by:

• General surgery (18.5%) (n=31)

INTERVENTIONAL NEPHROLOGY

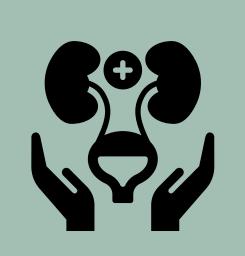
Interventional nephrology (81.4%) (n=136)

OUTCOMES



12.57%

Peritoneal dialysis associated peritonitis



INTERVENTIONAL NEPHROLOGY

n= 13 (9.4%)



GENERAL SURGERY

n= 8 (26.6%)

lturo pogotivo

Culture negative n=5 (35.7%) Gram positive

cocci n=5 (35.7%) Yeast (fungal microorganism) n= 2 (14.2%)

Gram negative bacilli n= 2 (14.2%)



GENERAL SURGERY

Gram negative bacilli n= 4 (50%) Culture negative n=2 (25%)

Gram positive cocci n=2 (25%)

CONCLUSION

Culture-negative peritonitis was the most common finding in both groups (followed by gram positive bacteria). It is important to be aware of it, since it can be attributed to an inflammatory reaction or to recent antibiotic exposure.

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