

Thesis Title

Risk of Peritonitis in Patient Undergoing
Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis

Name

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Degree

Master of Science (Epidemiology)

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study was to find out factors which relate to peritonitis in CAPD patients. Retrospective study design was used. All CAPD patients of Ramathiboth Hospital from 1984 A.D. to 1991 A.D. were the study group. Structural questionnaires and observation form were used for data collection that processed from May to September 1991. The Logrank test and Cox Regression Model was used for univariate analysis and for multivariate analysis to predict variables of poor survival respectively.

The results from Logrank test revealed that CAPD-Practices score had a correlation with peritonitis ($p=0.013$). In addition, Cox Regression Model showed that absence of peritoneal-cath problem, government support for cost of care, CAPD-Practice score, personal

hygiene score, absence of Systemic Disease and score on environment condition were the factors significantly contributed to the hazard of peritonitis. ($p=0.016, 0.021, 0.023, 0.034, 0.046$ and 0.049 respectively).

The Logrank test also showed significant negative association of the following CAPD-Practices ; avoid contamination of the set/catheter junction to the ground during the process, keeping the dressing dry and hand washing with soap.

the result suggested that CAPD-practitioner has to use an aseptic technique and to be managed by any persons who understand the sterile technique. Moreover, good personal hygiene and environment also contribute to the prevention of peritonitis.