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A six-year survey of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD)-associated peritonitis

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Background & Aim: Peritonitis is currently one of the serious complications of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD), leading to considerable morbidity and mortality. We reviewed the incidence and the etiology of CAPD-associated peritonitis from January 2009 to December 2014.

Material & Methods: Peritoneal fluid samples were cultured on appropriate solid and liquid media after centrifugation. Enumeration of WBC was done using standard counting chamber. The identification of the microorganisms was performed using standard methods, the API systems and the automated VITEK2 system (BioMérieux, Marcy L'Etoile, France).

Results: A total of105 dialysates were positive in the 6-year study period. Six of the positive samples were polymicrobial. Gram-positive organisms accounted for 49.5% of the infections of which staphylococci were the commonest (44.2%). Gram-negative bacteria were found in 39% of the positive samples, anaerobic bacteria in 6.7% and fungi in 4.8%.

Conclusions: Staphylococci are the most common agents of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) peritonitis. Prompt identification of the causative agents is essential for the appropriate management of microbial peritonitis in patients on CAPD.

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