Peritoneal Dialysis

For enquiries and appointments, please contact us at:

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Service Hours
Monday to Saturday: 7:00 am – 8:00 pm
Opened on Public Holidays
(Closed on Sundays)

www.hksh.com
End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is a chronic disease which requires patients to receive long-term treatment for kidney failure. Peritoneal dialysis has become the commonest treatment in Hong Kong for ESRD, with which patients can, under professional guidance, carry out dialysis at home and regain the best possible active lifestyle.

The Renal Dialysis Centre at the Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital has been providing comprehensive and high-quality peritoneal dialysis (PD) and support services to patients suffering from ESRD for many years. The Centre is committed to acquiring the latest equipment and new pharmaceutical products to achieve better treatment outcome for patients and improve their quality of life.

What is PD?
Peritoneal dialysis (PD) is a method of treatment for ESRD patients. It eliminates body wastes and removes excessive body fluids by introducing dialysis solution into the peritoneal (abdominal) cavity via a plastic tube (catheter). By means of osmosis, the high concentration of sugar in the dialysis solution draws wastes and extra water from the tiny blood vessels in the peritoneal membrane into the peritoneal cavity. The catheter will drain the fluid from the cavity, taking the waste products from the body.

How to prepare for PD?
A catheter is introduced into the peritoneal cavity by a simple operation procedure under local anaesthesia. Patients are required to be admitted to the Hospital for receiving PD intermittently for about 2 weeks to allow the wound to heal. In preparing patients to perform PD at home, the Centre provides comprehensive training on the procedures of PD solution exchange, catheter and exit site care and how to handle problems relating to dialysis and its complications.

What are the advantages of PD?
PD is a daily continuous treatment that maintains the body at a relatively stable and equilibrium state. Diet and fluid restriction in PD patients is therefore less than in haemodialysis (HD) patients. Besides, as patients can perform the procedures at home, they are not required to visit the hospital on a weekly basis, with minimal disturbance to the daily life activities.

Therapy Modes of PD
There are several therapy modes of PD depending on the lifestyle and health needs of patients. The two commonest modes are:

Automated Peritoneal Dialysis (APD): Solution exchanges can be automatically done, usually at night, by using a PD machine according to a preset programme.

Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD): A continuous 24-hour method, which requires patients to perform solution exchanges 3 to 4 times a day.

Our Services
- Peritoneal Catheter Insertion
- IPD Therapy
- PD Training Course for therapy at home
- Regular replacement and care of PD Catheter
- Test to assess peritoneal membrane viability and PD adequacy
- Full-range clinical support for PD complications