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Pediatric peritoneal dialysis in acute renal failure

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Objectives: Acute renal failure (ARF) is less frequent in children than in adults, but it can be life-threatening by the risk of acute lung edema and hyperkalaemia, requiring early implementation treatment. PD remains the technique of choice for infants and young children.

Methods: We retrospectively studied 15 cases of children with acute renal failure treated with peritoneal dialysis between 2006 to 2016.

Results: The age of these children was 3 years with a range from newborn to 15.5 years of age. The children are male in 86% and only 14% female. Causal nephropathy is a

hemolytic-uremic syndrome in 100% of cases. They received continuous ambulatory dialysis (CAPD) with transfusion of red blood cells in 53% of cases, antihypertensive treatment in 23% of the cases, platelet transfusion in 11% of cases, only 01 patient benefits from a specific treatment based on eculizumab. Recovery occurred in 80% of the cases, 13% died and 6% developed ESRD.

Conclusion: Peritoneal dialysis (PD) is an extra-renal (ERA) method that should be proposed as a first-line treatment for acute renal failure in children

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