



INGLES VI

CARRER:

GENERAL NURSING

STUDEN'S NAME:

ROBERTO GOMEZ HERNANDEZ

GROUP: (U)

THIRD FOUR QUARTER

TEACHER:

MARIA DE LOS ANGELES SULVARAN

WORK:

TRIAL OF PROCEDURES: PERITONEAL DIALYSIS

PICHUCALCO, CHIAPAS AT OCTOBER 31, 2020

PERITONEAL DIALYSIS

SUMMARY: Peritoneal dialysis is a way to remove waste from the blood when the kidneys can no longer perform that function properly. This procedure filters blood in a different way than hemodialysis, which is the most common procedure for filtering blood.

KEYWORDS: waste, blood, kidney, hemodialysis, detoxification, probe.

OBJECTIVE: Eliminate excess body fluid.

Help regulate the body's fluid balance.

INTRODUCTION:

It is a procedure through which we are going to extract substances from the body that alter and intoxicate it, such as serum electrolytes, urea, etc. eliminating these solutes that the diseased kidney cannot separate from the blood.

It is a fairly simple technique that is fundamentally based on the physical properties of the peritoneum, a purifying liquid circulates through a probe (catheter) to part of your abdomen. The tissue that lines the abdomen (peritoneum) acts as a filter and removes waste from the blood. After a set period of time, the fluid with the filtered waste flows out of the abdomen and is discarded.

This technique is easier for diabetic patients prone to dialysis since you do not need many resources to be able to perform it, since even in your own home you can do it, you only need to be responsible for yourself or have a family member to take charge to perform the entire procedure involved.

BAG EXCHANGE INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Suitability of the room:

- Close doors and windows.
- Turn off the air conditioning or air heating.

2. Take out the extender and sit down:

- Check for kinks or breaks.

3. Washing of hands and wrists:

- Duration 3 to 5 minutes.
- Nail brushing.
- Complete drying of hands with a disposable towel.

4. Clean the dropper foot with a disposable paper towel and disinfectant.

5. Prepare the table: on the clean table covered with a cloth, place the necessary material:

- or 2 plugs
- Disinfectant spray
- or 2 tweezers
- Medication if necessary
- Disposable syringes and needles
- Bag of liquid



6. Check the expiration, concentration, color and general condition of the bag:

- Tear the outer wrap of the bag without touching it.
- Disinfect your hands until they are very dry.
- Remove the bag from the package without rubbing the lines.

7. Hang the bag on the dropper stick and unscrew the lines.

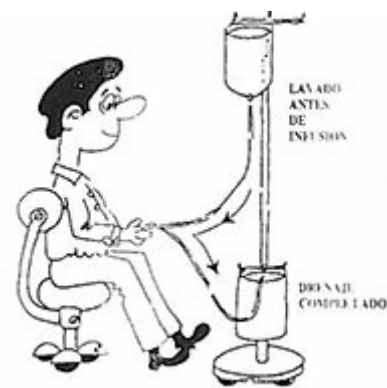
8. Put on the mask and wash your hands with spray.

9. System connection:

- Connect the catheter extension to the dialysis bag system
- After connection, the mask can be removed.

10. Drain phase: Open the extender.

11. Line washing or priming phase:



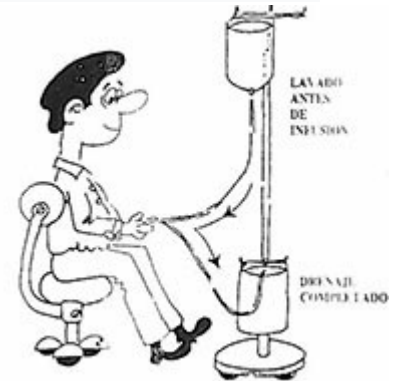
- After draining is complete, close the extender.
- Break the green valve on the dialysis fluid bag and count 6 seconds (count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6) and. The liquid passes from the filled bag to the empty one, purging any air that may be in the lines.
- Clamp the drain line

12. Infusion phase:

- Open the extender to start the infusion of dialysis fluid.

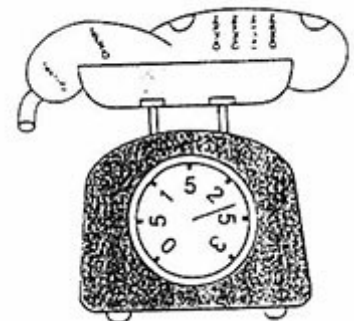
13. Completion of peritoneal dialysis

- Clamp the infusion line and close the extender.
- Open the envelope and leave the cap inside without touching it.
- Put on the mask, spray your hands with a spray and wait until they are dry.
- Remove the protective part of the cap while removing the catheter extender from the system.
- Remove the mask.
- Look at the liquid that has come out (appearance, color, etc.) and weigh it.
- Throw away all used material



14. Record on the daily chart:

- Date
- Start time
- Glucose concentration and amount of liquid to be infused
- Blood pressure
- Weight
- Medication
- Appearance of the drained fluid
- Weight of liquid drained.



CONCLUSION

Peritoneal dialysis is a good therapeutic resource for patients with kidney failure; Since patients when going to the hospital give them a life span which if the patient does not accept dialysis can give them a span of 3 to 4 years, instead if they accept dialysis they can live longer and with a better quality of life, not only helping physical health but also taking care of mental health since the patient who has been on dialysis for a long time may suffer depression and become neglected and suffer more, here it depends on the person in care to help raise all the functional nursing patterns that exist in decline of the patient.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ARIAS JAIME, ALLER MARIA ANGELES, ARIAS JOSE IGNACIO. (2000). SURGICAL MEDICAL NURSING, VOLUME II. MADRID: TEBAR.