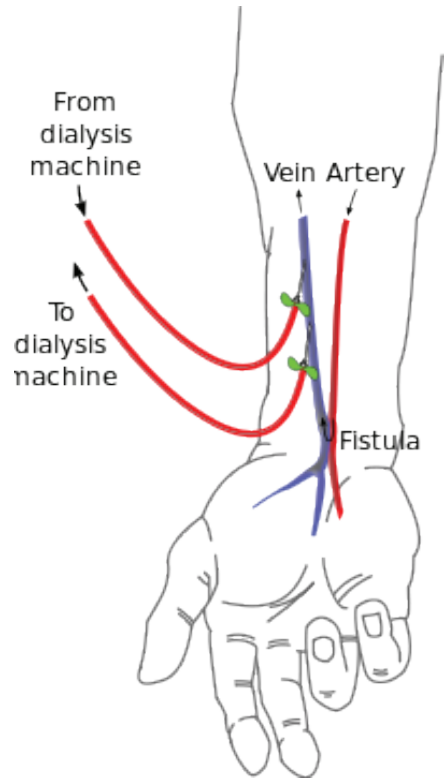
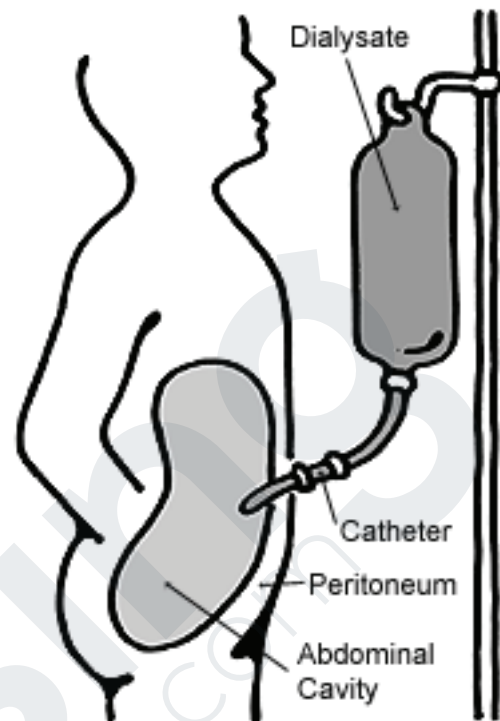


TYPES OF DIALYSIS



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Dialysis is the process of using a semipermeable membrane to perform many of the functions of the kidneys that they are no longer able to perform. This includes clearing waste and toxins, removing urea, creatinine, and uric acid, and regulating electrolytes and acid-base balance.

HEMODIALYSIS

Pulls blood from the patient into a machine with a filter, which acts as the semipermeable membrane, then returns the blood to the patient.

- Requires Vascular Access
- Risk for hypovolemic shock

Safety:

- Protect vascular access (Limb Alert - no BP or sticks)
- Pharmacologic considerations
- Monitor VS closely

PERITONEAL DIALYSIS

Instills dialysate fluid into the peritoneum, which acts as the semipermeable membrane, then the fluid is extracted.

- Can be done at home
- Risk for peritonitis

Safety:

- Prevent infection (hand hygiene and sterile technique)
- Monitor for infection (peritonitis)