

Patients with high body mass index in peritoneal dialysis program

Tünde Vargáné Szabó, Sándor Keresztesi

Fresenius Medical Care Dialysis Centre, Kecskemét Hungary

Introduction

People have been dealing with their body mass index (BMI) since the beginning; though previously, it was just an aesthetic aspect. BMI was developed by World Health Organization which defined different BMI groups based on body weight and height. In case of chronic kidney disease, peritoneal dialysis (PD) isn't the preferred treatment mode in obese patients, although this modality is not contraindicated by high BMI alone.

Objectives

To examine differences in treatment time, prescription and frequency of complications between normal and high BMI patients.

Methods

For the past 18 years, we have analysed the treatments of patients with the highest BMI and their prescription of PD treatment in our centre. We compared them with other patients' results. We have been looking for a correlation with BMI, time spent on PD program and the incidental cause of program termination. In case of the complications we have been looking for a relation between the high BMI and peritonitis, as well as exit site infection and hyperhydration.

Results

Only 24% of patients were classified in normal range of BMI, while 3% were under and 35% were over normal BMI. The remaining 38% of patients were categorized according to the rate of obesity (Figure 1). Among our patients, the lowest BMI was 13.8 kg/m², and the highest was 46.2 kg/m². Patients with high BMI did not differ in their treatment prescription from other patients. The most important decisive factor for the treatment time and loss of treatment was the compliance or non-compliance. Average treatment time was 26.2 months. In the normal and lower BMI group, this average was 23.9 months, while in the highest BMI group it was 29.6 months, due to contraindication of kidney transplantation in patients with higher BMI. There was no difference in the incidence of complications in each group. Their psychological status influenced the compliance (body image), which required more support for those with higher BMI (Figure 2).

Conclusion

In addition to old recommendations, PD is not an impossible treatment for patients with higher BMI, but is a very difficult task without adequate compliance and supportive background (Picture 1).

References

- Schmekal B: Peritoneal dialysis in patients with high body-mass index. Wien Klin.Wochenschr.2005; 117 Suppl 6:40-5
- www.euro.who.int/gho/ncd/risk_factors/bmi_text/en

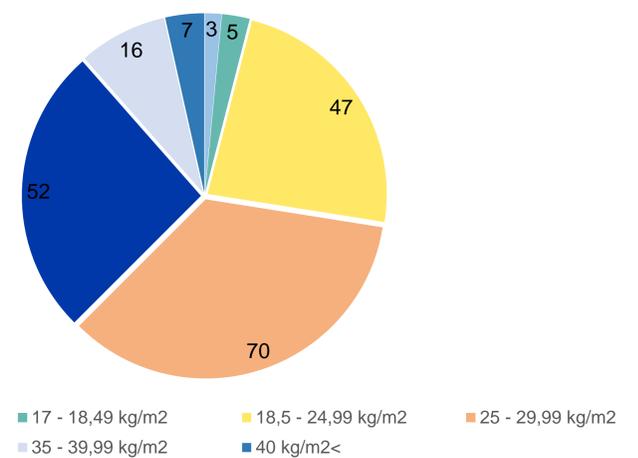


Figure 1. Distribution of BMI 01.2000-10.2018.

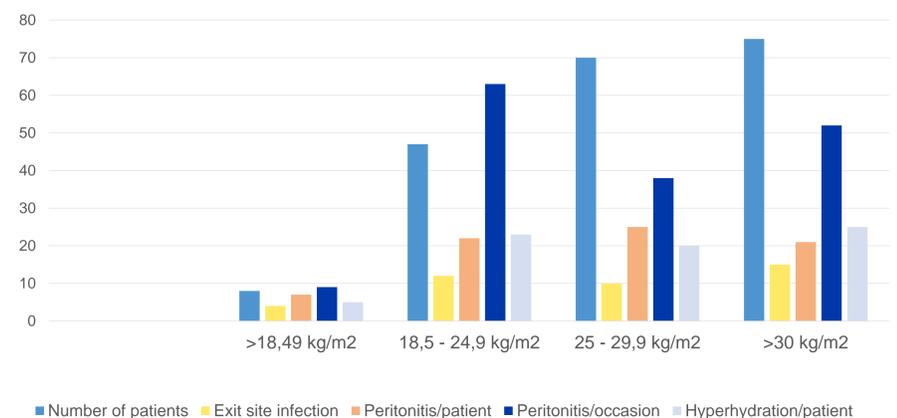


Figure 2. Distribution of complications



Picture1. Overweight is a predisposing factor in the development of cancer

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