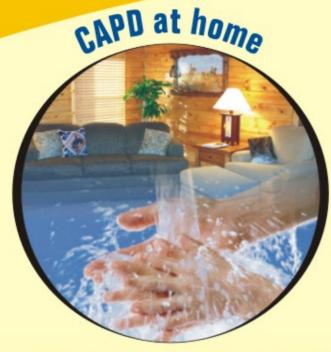
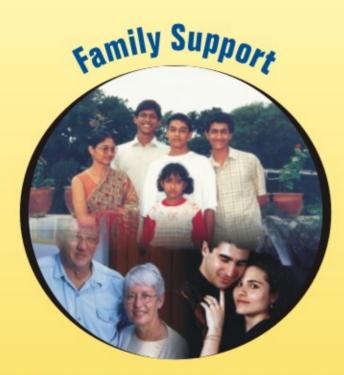
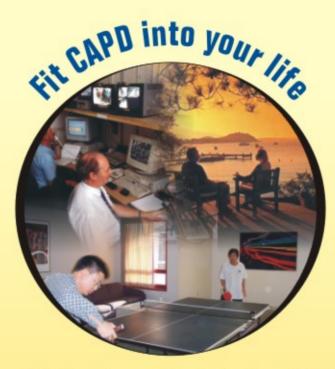
For a healthy life on **CAPD**



- · Find suitable place & ensure hygiene
- Follow all procedures as trained
- Complete compliance to therapy is the key to success

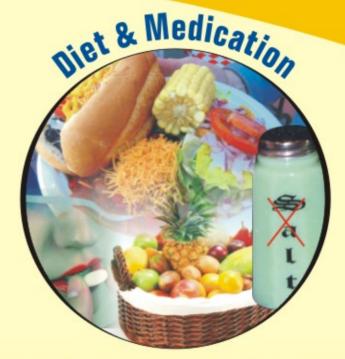


- Involve your family to help you with all aspects of therapy
- Keep your personal relationships as before



- Work out a routine including CAPD
- Lead an active life style:

 Going for work and doing activities involving exercises & playing indoor games, going for holidays



- Diet flexibility: discuss with your dietician to get enough proteins, calories & nutrients in your diet
- Follow salt & fluid restriction
- All medicines for hypertension, diabetes, heart disease or any other comorbid illness needs to be taken regularly as earlier



- Visit your nephrologist monthly or as advised and follow all instructions
- You can contact our clinical coordinator for your treatment
- Keep necessary phone numbers and contact addresses

Replacement Therapy Options

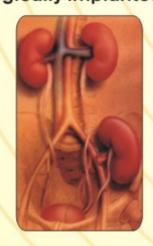
Hospital Dialysis (Haemodialysis)

- The patient is attached to a dialysis machine. Small amount of blood is pumped through the machine to remove waste products and excess fluid.
- The patient undergoes hospital dialysis 2-3 times per week.
- Each treatment lasts for 3-4 hours.
- The patient must follow a strict diet and restrict fluid intake.



Transplant

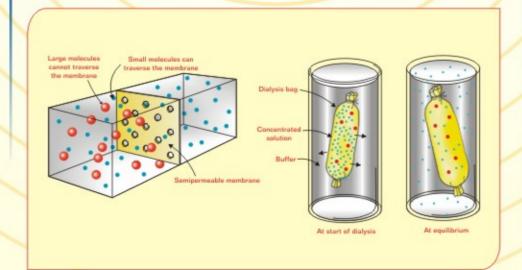
Healthy kidney from an appropriate donor or Cadaver is surgically implanted



Home Dialysis (Peritoneal Dialysis)

- The abdomen is filled with dialysis fluid through a peritoneal dialysis catheter.
- When the dialysis fluid is inside the abdomen, the blood is cleansed of waste products and excess water.
- Draining out old fluid and infusing fresh dialysis fluid takes 30 minutes.
- Once trained, the patient can do dialysis at their residence.

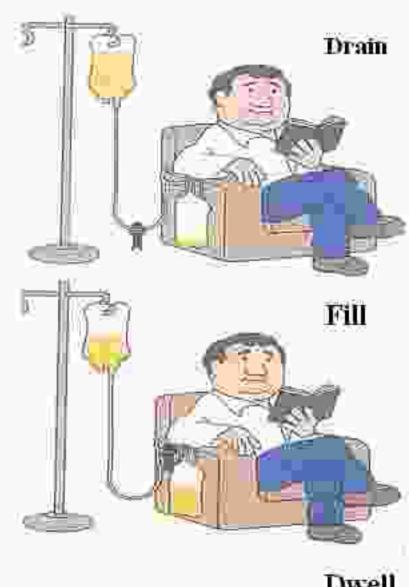




Advantage of Home Dialysis

- ✓ Home treatment
- ✓ Continuous gentle procedure, more like your natural kidney
- ✓ Better blood pressure control
- ✓ Few dietary restrictions
- No pricking of needles
- ✓ Minimal cardio-vascular stress
- ✓ Greater life-style flexibility
- Easy to take the therapy while travelling
- Therapy can be performed while sleeping









What you need to know about your diet?

Proteins

Why do I need protein?

A good supply of dietary protein is essential every day:

- · For growth and repair of muscle
- · To replace protein lost through PD
- · To build against resistance infection (Peritonitis)

Requirement 1.2-1.5g/kg/day

Type & Sources of Protein

High Protein Foods

- · Egg white · Fish
- · Soy milk · Paneer
- · Skim milk powder

Low Protein Foods

- · Cereal · Pulses
- · Legumes & Nuts

Protein Intake Eat more / Include

- · Mixed cereals
- · Low fat/Soy milk
- . Low fat milk products
- · Fish & Chicken
- · Egg white
- · Cereal+Pulse



Avoid/Exclude

- · Red meat · Full fat milk
- · Egg yolk · Shell fish
- · Organ meat · Nuts



Carbohydrates

- · Main source of energy.
- · Protein sparing effect

Why do I need Carbohydrates

- · For energy
- · Protein sparing effect
- · Relieves constipation
- · Controls blood sugar & Cholesterol

Types of Carbohydrates: Simple Carbohydrates

· Easy to digest & generally sweet to taste

Complex Carbohydrates

· Made up of various combination of simple carbohydrates

Simple Carbohydrates

- Sugar
- Honey
- · Jaggery (Gur)
- · White bread
- · Chapati
- · Rice
- · Sweet fruits Banana
- Mango
- Cheeku
- Grapes

Complex Carbohydrates

- · Whole cereals · Green vegetable
- · Raw fruits



Sodium

· The amount of fluid for PD patients varies depending on urine output & average UF

Too much fluid leads to:

- High blood pressure
- Swelling
- Heart failure
- Breathlessness

Avoid foods high in sodium

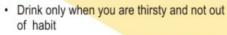
- · As it increases thirst
- · Causes the body to retain fluid
- · Raises blood pressure

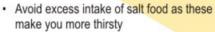
Salt intake 3-5g/day

Salty foods

- 1. Fast foods
- 2. Preserved meats
- 3. Seasoning & sauces 4. Processed Cheese
- 5. Pappads & pickles







- If diabetic, avoid simple sugars as these increase thirst
- Take your medication with meal-time liquids and not with extra water
- Cold drinks such as tea and lemonade quench thirst better than carbonated drinks
- Ice cubes are more satisfying than water as they last longer
- · Try sugarless mints or gum

Being active will make you feel less thirsty

Calcium & Phosphorus

- · Are minerals
- · Found in: fish, milk, dairy products. nuts, & legumes

Calcium, Phosphate & Binders are essential for healthy bones

Excess dietary phosphate make bones weak and may cause them to break more easily



- Vegetables
- · Cola
- Mushrooms
- · Bakery foods Almonds
- Water Chestnut
- · Cheese Khoya
- · Coconut dry



All Cola based products

Ensure that prescribed amount of phosphate binder is ingested at proper time

High Phosphorus Food Avoid

- Carrot
- Breads
- Milk & Milk Products Kaju
 - Til
 - Groundnut

Fats

- · Concentrated source of energy.
- · Performs vital function in the body
- · Should be taken in prescribed amount only

Types of Fats

Invisible Fats

Visible Fats

· Visible to the naked eye

· Not-visible to the naked eye

Vanaspati

Visible fats

• Butter

· Ghee

· Oils

· Processed Cheese



Invisible fats

- Eggs



· Cereals

- · Pulse
- · Dairy Product
- · Meats



* There may be individual variations

Potassium

- · Is a Mineral
- · Excess Potassium is excreted by healthy kidneys
- · Excess Potassium is dangerous, may cause heart to stop without warning
- · Too little is harmful
- · Potassium levels monitored 2/3 monthly

Why do I need Potassium

- · Fluid Balance
- Blood Pressure
- · Nerve Impulses
- Muscle Contractions

Normal serum potassium 3.5 to 5.5 mEq/L

Foods high in Potassium

Potatoes, Spinach, Fennel Mushrooms, Melon, Dried Fruits, Coconut, Coconut Water, Cheeku, Mosambi, Mango, Muskmelon, Watermelon, Amla, Bael Fruit, Gooseberries, Red cherries, Lichi, Peaches, Phalsa, Plum, Pomegranate, Tomato (Ripe), Lotus Stem. Pulses & Legume, Arbi, Yam, Sweet potato, Chocolate, chocolate drinks. Instant coffee



Food items low in Potassium

Vegetables: Torai, Ganth Ghobhi, Mango, Green, Green Peas, White Kaddu, Methi ka Saag, Salad Patta, Chukandar, Lal Muli, Lauki, Bankla, Kheera, Parwal



· PD controls Potassium very well Usually PD patients do not have to restrict their Potassium intake



Tips for a healthy life on PD

- Eat a variety of natural foods
- Follow regular meal timings; do not skip meals.
- 3. Consume >50% of protein from good quality sources
- 4. Avoid foods that contain a lot of fat and simple sugars
- 3-5 teaspoon of oil per day is recommended.
- 6. Include one fruit and lots of vegetables in your daily diet.
- 7. Follow your dietitian's advice regarding amount of salt and fluids.
- 8. Avoid alcohol. It adds to your fluid intake and increases triglycerides.
- 9. Avoid processed and refined bakery products.
- 10. If you are a diabetic monitor your blood sugar regularly.
- 11. Aim to keep your weight within the 'Dry weight' range
- 12. Exercise daily for 45 min-1 hour.
- 13. Take your phosphate binders as prescribed along with the meals.
- 14. Do your complete blood investigations regularly and report to your doctor and dietitian.
- 15. Avoid smoking.
- Be positive in your approach.

Peritoneal Dialysis food signal

STRICTLY AVOIDED-Full Fat Milk And its Products, Egg yolk,Red meats, Organ Meat, Butter, Ghee, Cream Coconut oil, Palm Oil, Processed and Preserved Foods, Papad, Chutney, Pickles,Salted Nuts, Baking Soda, Bakery Items, Nuts, Jaggery, Chocolate, Carbonated Beverages, Mango, Watermelon.

MODERATE AMOUNT- Leafy vegetables, Tomato, Sugar, Sweets, Vegetable oil, Orange, Mango green, Rice flakes, Paneer (from toned milk), Apple, Guava, Papaya, Pear, Lemon juice drops. (above said all should be taken in the quantity as advised by the dietician)

FREE FOODS-Egg whites, Chicken, Fish, Curd, Skimmed Milk & Its Products, Soybean, Wheat Flour, Suji, Bottle Gourd, Lettuce, Beetroot, Radish, Beans, Cucumber, Fenugreek, Pumpkin, Cauliflower, Snake Gourd, Ladies Finger, Mixed Cereals & Pulses.

For further information

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Building No. 8, DLF Cyber City,

DLF Phase-II, Gurgaon-122002,

Haryana, INDIA

Tel: 91-124-4500200









Dietary Recommendation for CKD Patients

Treatment Options	Dietary Recommendations					
	Energy	Protein	Sodium	Potassium	Phosphorus	Fluids
Conservative Management	30-35 Kcal/Kg/d	0.6-0.8g/kg/d	2-3 g/d	30-50mEq	0.8-1 g/d	UO + 500ml
Hemodialysis	30-35 Kcal/Kg/d	1-1.2g/kg/d	2-3 g/d	50-60mEq	1.0- 1.3 g/d	UO + 500ml (vary)
Peritoneal Dialysis	30-35 Kcal/Kg/d	1.2- 1.3g/kg/d	3-4 g/d	60-80mEq	1.4 g/d	UO + UF

Proper Nutrition Lead to Longer, Healthier & happy Life





प्रोटीन

हमें प्रोटीन की आवश्यकता क्यों होती है। एक अच्छे आहार में प्रोटीन का होना जरुरी है।

- मांस पेशियों के बढाव एवं मरम्मत के लिए
- पी०डी० से नष्ट प्रोटीन की भरपाई के लिए
- इंफैक्शन के प्रति प्रतिकारशाक्ति बढाने के लिए (पेरीटोनायटिस)

आवश्यकता 1.2-1.5 ग्राम/किलोग्राम/दिन

प्रोटीन के प्रकार एवं स्रोत

प्रोटीन की अधिकता वाले स्प्रेत

- अंडे का सफेद भाग
- पनीर
- सोया दुध चिकन
- कम वसा वाला दुध
- मलाईयुक्त दूध का पाऊडर

प्रोटीन की कमता वाले स्प्रेत

- अनाज दाल अंकरित बीज
- प्रोटीन ग्रहण करने के लिए ज्यादा खाइये या आहार में निवेश कीजिये।
- मिश्रित अनाज
- कम चिकनाई युक्त दूध के पदार्थ
- मछली और चिकन
- अंडे का सफेद भाग
- अनाज एवं दालें



परहेज कीजिए/टालिए

- लाल मांस
- चर्बीयुक्त दूध
- अण्डे का पीला भाग
- शेल मछली
- मांस(कलेजी)



आपको अपने आहार बारे में क्या जानने की आवयकता है।

कार्बोह्यइडेट

- ऊर्जा का मुख्य स्रोत
- प्रोटीन कम प्रभाव कम करने वाले

मुझे कार्बोहायड्रेट की आवश्यकता क्यों है

- ऊर्जा के लिए
- प्रोटीन का प्रभाव कम करने के लिए
- कब्ज दुर करने के लिए
- प्रोटीन के बदधकोण्ता कम करने के लिए
- रक्त शर्करा एवं कोलेस्टीरॉल नियंत्रण करने के लिए

कार्बोहाइट्रेड के प्रकार सामान्य कार्बोहाइट्रेड में

• पचने में आसान और साधारतया स्वाद में मीठा

विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्बोहाइट्रेडों से बना

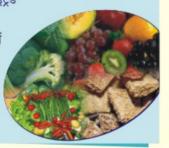
- शक्कर (चीनी) शहद गुड
- सफेद ब्रैड चावल अंगर
- मीठे फल केले आम

चीक



जटिल कार्बोहाइटेड

- संपूर्ण दाल
- हरी सब्जियाँ
- कच्चे फल



सोडियम

पी०डी० रोगी के तरल की मात्रा उनके मृत्र के उत्पादन और औसतन यु०एफ० पर निर्भर

ज्यादा तरल रक्तचाप बढाते हैं।

- उच्च रक्तचाप सूजन
- हृदय विफलता श्वास में तकलीफ(हाफना)

उच्च सोडीमयुक्त आहार को टालिए।

- क्योंकि ये प्यास बढाता है।
- शरीर में तरल का प्रतिधारण (कायम) करता है।
- रक्तदाब बढाता है।

नमक ग्रहण कीजिऐ 3-5 ग्रा०/दिन

- नमकीन पदार्थ
- फास्ट फुड
- संरक्षित मांस
- चटनी व सॉस
- संसाधित चीज या पनीर
- पापड और आचार

तरल पदार्थ को नियंत्रित रखने के तरीके

- पानी प्यास लगने पर ही पीजिए, अनावयश्यक नही
- अगर आप मध्मेह के रोगी है तो मिठे पदार्थ टालिए क्योंकी ये आपकी प्यास को बढाते हैं।
- आपकी दवाइयाँ नियमित रुप, व भोजन करने के उपरान्त पानी के साथ लें।
- ठंडी चाय या निम्बु शरबत कार्बोनेट पेय से ज्यादा अच्छे से प्यास बुझाते हैं।
- बर्फ के ट्कडे पानी से ज्यादा संताषजनक होते है। और ज्यादा देर तक टिकते हैं।
- आप शर्करहित मिंट सा गम खा सकते हैं।

कार्यशील रहने पर आप प्यास कम महसूस नहीं करेंगे

कैलशियम और फोस्फोरस

ये लवण है।

यं मछली, दुध और डेअरी के पदार्थ में पाये जाते हैं

कैल्शियम, फॉसफेट और बाइन्डर से स्वस्थ्य हडिडयों के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक हैं। अत्याधिक फासफेट आहार में लना डडडियो को कमजोर बनाकर उस आसानी से तोड सकता है।



उच्च फास्फोरसयुक्त पदार्थ टालिए

- सब्जियाँ
- कोला • ब्रेड
- गाजर
- मशरुम
- बेकरी के पदार्थ काज
- सिंगाडा
- दुध और दुध पदार्थ
- चिज • खोवा
- सखा नारियल
- बादाम
- मुंगफली



सभी कोला युक्त पदार्थ

लिखे गये फासफेट की मात्रा सही समय पर ग्रहण करें।

वसा

- ऊर्जा का स्रोत
- शरीर के जरुरी कार्य करता हैं

लिखी मात्रा में ही उपयोग मे लाएं

वसा के प्रकार

- प्रत्यक्ष वसा : आखों से जो दिखाई देते है।
- अप्रत्यक्ष वसा : जो आखों से नहीं दिखाई देते।

प्रत्यक्ष वसा

- मक्खन
- वनस्पती
- चीज /पनीर • संसाधित

मांस

अप्रत्यक्ष वसा अनाज

- दाल
- डेअरी के पदार्थ
- अंडे



इसमें व्यकित से व्यक्ति के बीच फर्क हो सकते हैं।

पोटेशियम

- एक खनिज है।
- अतिरिक्त पोटाशियम स्वस्थ गुर्दों के द्वारा बाहार निकाल दिया जाता है।
- अतिरिक्त पोटाशियम हानिकारक होता है. ये
- हदय की आवश्यक नलिकाओं को बिना सचना के बंद कर सकता है.
- अतीकम मात्रा में ये हानिकारक हैं।
- पोटाशियम की मात्रा मांह में 2 से 3 बार करें। मझे पोटाशियम की जांच की आवश्यकता क्यों है।
- रक्तदाब • तरल संतुलन
- नस प्रवर्तन(चाल) • स्नायु संकूचन
- नाडियों में प्रवाह के लिए

साधारणता सिरम (लिसी) पोटॉशियम 3.5 से 5.5 मि०ग्रा० ∕लि०

पोटॉशियम की मात्रा अधिक होने वाले पदार्थ, आलु, पालक सौंफ, खुम्बी, खरबुज, सखा मेवा, नारियल, नरियल पानी, चिक्, मोसंबी, आम खरबुजा, तरबुज आमला, बेलफल, रसभरी, नलाल बेरीज, लीची, जर्दालु, फालसा, आलुबुखारा, अनार, कच्चा, टमाटर, कमल ककड़ी, दाल, अरबी जमीकन्द, शकरकन्दी, चाकलेट, पेय, इन्स्टन्ट कॉफी



अल्प पोटॅशियम वाले पदार्थ सब्जियाँ : तोरई, बंद गोभी, प्याज, हरा मटर, सफेद कद्दू, मेथी का साग, सलाद पत्ता, चुकन्दर, लाल मूली लौकी, बॉकला, खीरा, परवल



- पी०डी० पोटॉशियम को अच्छे से नियण्त्रित रखता है
- साधारणतः पी०डी० रोगी को पोटॅशियम अपने आहार मे कम करना जरुरी नहीं है।

Home Dialysis (Peritoneal Dialysis)

...a simple five step procedure

Step: 1 Hand Wash: Wash hands thoroughly with soap under running water.





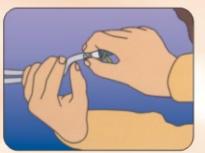








Step: 2 Connect the catheter to the twinbag system







- A) Make sure that the twist clamp on the transfer set is closed.
- (B) Place a blue clamp on the infusion line.
- (C) Break the green frangible at the Y-junction.
- (D) Pull the ring off from the solution bag.
- (E) Remove the MiniCap that is on the transfer set.
- (F) Immediately connect the blue connector on the twinbag system. Twist until the connector is firmly attached.

Step: 3 Drain



When you have connected the tubing to your peritoneal catheter, clamp the new bag and drain the dialysis fluid from the peritoneal cavity into the drainage bag.

Step: 4 Fill



After you have drained out all the old fluid, flush the drain line by opening the clamp on the infusion line and count to 5 slowly (watch the solution flow into the drain bag). Clamp the drain line and fill the peritoneal cavity with new dialysis fluid.

Step: 5 Dwell



The tubing is disconnected, leaving the peritoneal catheter in place. A new mini cap is put on the transfer set. The fluid is left inside the peritoneal cavity for about 4-6 hours.

Baxter

Peritoneal dialysis

works inside your body

Catheter

Abdomen

Peritoneum



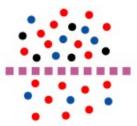


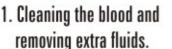


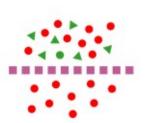
What do Kidneys do? How do they work? What happens when they stop working?

What do kidneys do?

Kidneys are major human internal organs required for :



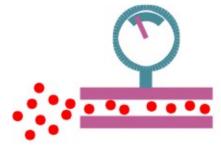




2. Filtering out waste products.

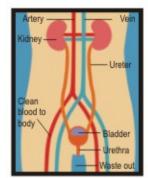


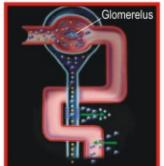
3. Balancing body chemicals like Sodium, Phosphorus and Potassium.



4. Releasing hormones to control blood pressure, produce red blood cells and keep the bones healthy.

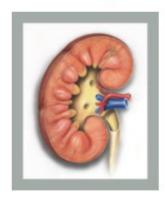
How do kidneys work?





- 1. Each kidney has millions of tiny filtering centers called nephrons.
- 2. Inside each nephron, there is a special blood vessel called glomerulus. Glomerulus works like a strainer witch retains blood cells and other needed substances and removes excess fluid and water.
- 3. In kidneys, urine is produced drop by drop and travels to the bladder through a tube called ureter.

What is kidney failure?



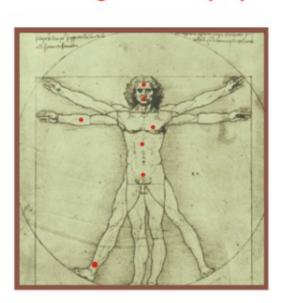
Kidney failure (also called End Stage Renal Disease or ESRD in medical terms) is when kidneys stop working resulting in accumulation of fluids and chemical wastes in the body (Uremia).

Kidney failure is life threatening and requires either dialysis or kidney transplantation.

Leading causes of Kidney failure...

- Diahetes
- Untreated high blood pressure
- Inflammation
- Chronic infection
- Obstruction
- Accidents
- Heredity

Uremia: Signs and Symptoms



- 1. Head headache, fatique
- 2. Mouth bad taste or metallic taste.
- 3. Lungs shortness of breath
- 4. Stomach loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting
- 5. Bladder- less(or no)urine
- 6. Hands swelling
- 7. Feet swelling
- 8. Skin itching
- 9. Blood vessels high B.P.



PD catheter - position inside the body

