

Benefits of a Percutaneous PD Catheter

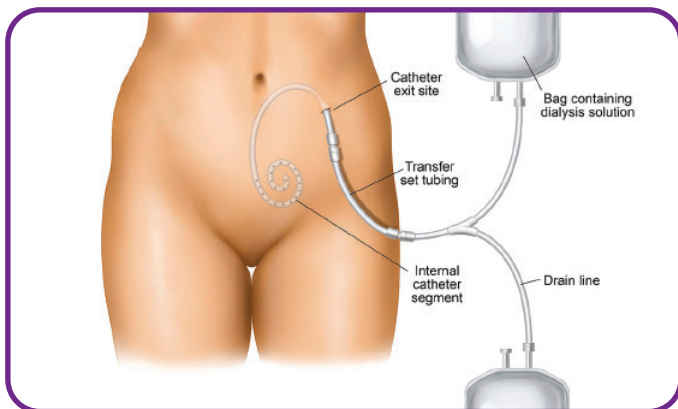
Choose an effective, minimally-invasive option for critical long-term peritoneal dialysis.

Facts about percutaneous placement

- May be placed in an outpatient setting
- Performed under local anesthesia
- Fluoroscopic and ultrasound-guided
- Catheter can be used in 48 hours (or less)—optimal for urgent starts

Compared with other placement options

- Avoids hospital admission
- Minimally invasive procedure
- No general anesthesia required
- Fewer post-operative risks and complications
- Faster wound healing than surgical approaches
- Ready for low volume exchanges in 48 hours
- Same primary failure rate as surgical placement
- Saves time from surgical consultation and scheduling



Compared with laparoscopic surgery*

- May be placed in an outpatient setting
- Performed under local anesthesia
- 2% Higher overall catheter survival after one year

Low Complications*

Percutaneous Placement	vs	Laparoscopic Placement
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64%	vs	71%
at 90 days		

48%	vs	53%
at 365 days		

Low Malfunctions*

16%	vs	30%
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*Data comparing the outcomes of 260 patients who had their first PD catheter placed between January 2005 and June 2016 from Ahmed K Abdel Aal, Steven S Guest, Sherif Moawad, Khalid Mahmoud, Bradford Jackson, Peter M Rageeb, Islam H Shawali, Asmaa E Mokhtar, Basant F Hamed, Doaa Attia, Nathan Ertel, Ammar Almeahmi, Outcomes of fluoroscopic and ultrasound-guided placement versus laparoscopic placement of peritoneal dialysis catheters, *Clinical Kidney Journal*, Volume 11, Issue 4, August 2018, Pages 549–554, doi.org/10.1093/ckj/sfx132