

## How to manage abdominal pain in peritoneal dialysis patients?

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Abdominal pain may occur in peritoneal dialysis patients due to various infectious and non-infectious complications. Early diagnosis and treatment is very important to reduce mortality and avoid technique failure of peritoneal dialysis. Peritonitis is the most common cause of abdominal pain that may be resulted from bacteria, fungus or mycobacteria infection. Non-infectious causes of abdominal pain include increased intra-abdominal pressure due to dialysate instillation, the acidic pH of lactate dialysate, gastroesophageal reflux, abdominal wall hernia, intestinal perforation, hemoperitoneum, tube migration, eosinophilic peritonitis and encapsulating peritoneal dialysis. In addition, hypokalemia that is commonly seen in peritoneal dialysis patients may decrease bowel motility and cause constipation and abdominal pain. This lecture will discuss the causes and management of abdominal pain related to peritonitis and other non-infectious complications in peritoneal dialysis patients.

