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التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل

EVALUATION OF MAINTENANCE PERITONEAL DIALYSIS AMONG PATIENTS WITH END-STAGE RENAL DISEASE IN ALEXANDRIA

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Over the past 20 years, the treatment of patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) by dialysis or transplantation has evolved to the point where these treatments are now a routine in many parts of the world[1].

The use of peritoneal dialysis was limited until the 1960s, when the technique has been developed enough that chronic peritoneal dialysis programs have begun to develop[2]. However, the long sessions required for peritoneal dialysis as well as the onset of complications, particularly peritonitis, prevented its widespread acceptance[3]. More recently, a remarkable modification of the technique for peritoneal dialysis, termed continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) has been introduced. As the name implies, it is a peritoneal dialysis system that takes place while the patient carries on his normal activities, i.e. it is a portable wearable dialysis technique[4]. The widespread acceptance of CAPD was found to be responsible for the increase in the total number of patients undergoing dialysis at home[5].