

Minimally Invasive Approach Technique and Reduced Dependence on Resources in Operating Theaters¹

**Opting for Percutaneous Catheter Insertion Encourages
Efficient Use of Resources and Man-hours.**



Reduced dependence on resources¹

Reduced dependence on operating theater staff, surgical equipment anesthetists, operating facilities and reduced hospital stays. Avoidance of need for surgical time.



Minimally invasive approach^{1,2}

Fewer abdominal wounds
Length of hospitalization
could be reduced





Reduced risk of cancellation¹

Cancellation from overbooked surgical theaters or emergency surgery taking priority



Shorter waiting times^{2,3}

- Shorter waiting times for insertion/break-in period in kidney failure patients
- Limits time required from diagnosis of dialysis to initiation of treatment in AKI patients

AKI: Acute kidney injury.

References: 1. Henderson S, Brown E, Levy J. Safety and efficacy of percutaneous insertion of peritoneal dialysis catheters under sedation and local anaesthetic. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 2009;24(11):3499-504. 2. Cullis B, Al-Hwiesh A, Kilonzo K, et al. ISPD guidelines for peritoneal dialysis in acute kidney injury: 2020 update (adults). *Perit Dial Int.* 2021;41(1):15-31. 3. Sivaramakrishnan R, Gupta S, Agarwal SK, et al. Comparison of outcomes between surgically placed and percutaneously placed peritoneal dialysis catheters: A retrospective study. *Indian J Nephrol.* 2016;26(4):268-274.