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Molecular characterization of microorganism at tip of catheters of all the interventional procedure done in CKD patients with or without diabetic mellitus: A study from developing country

Punit Gupta

Sharda Hospital, India

According to the United States Renal Data System (USRDS) registry, infection is the second leading cause of death in patients with ESRD (the first is cardiovascular disease), and septicemia accounts for more than 75% of these infectious deaths¹. The detailed study of microorganisms found at the tip of catheters of all interventional procedures would be helpful for proper management of these patients. Infection is an important cause of morbidity and mortality among patients with ESRD

Investigation number of male to female ratio were 1.5:1 with 82.22 % were of age group <60 years and 17.78 % were with age group >60 years. The present study showed 8.89 % were having HB >11 gm/dl & 91.11% were having HB <11 gm/dl, .The cholesterol level of <150 mg/dl were seen in 13.33 %, between 150 – 220 mg/dl were seen in 84.4 % and S, Cholesterol level > 220 mg/dl in 2%. In the present investigation thirty 8 patients were having normal thyroid profile in CKD patient and 7 patients suffered hypothyroidism. In the present work twenty four patients had IJV dialysis catheter, twelve patients had femoral.

Dialysis catheter, one patient had subclavian dialysis catheter, Foley's catheter were in fourteen patients & three vein flows were included in study. Other catheters included were three APD (Acute Peritoneal dialysis) catheter & four CAPD (Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis) catheters. In the present study clinically 15.5% patient had catheter related infection (CRI) in form of Fever with chills and rigors.

The cholesterol level associated with catheter related infection (CRI) of <150 mg/dl, were 14.28% patient & with value of 150 – 220 mg/dl, were 85.7% patient. TLC count associated with catheter related infection (CRI), the number of patient with value more than 10.8 and the patient were 57.1% and value of less than 10.8, only in 42.8% patient. The serum albumin level with catheter related infection (CRI) of value <3.5mg/dl were seen in 85.71% and value < 3.5mg/dl seen in 14.29%.

Thus, the present study is an effort to cover almost all morphological characterization and biochemical changes of microorganism at the tip of catheter in CKD (Chronic kidney disease) patient. This study will provide an additional tool for management and treatment of infection in CKD (Chronic kidney disease) patient due to dialysis catheter, vein flow, Foleys catheter, APD (acute peritoneal dialysis) & CAPD (Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis) catheter.

Biography

Professor Dr. Punit gupta is MBBS, MD (Medicine), DM (Nephrology) and PhD. He is the Honorary Nephrologists to the Governor of Chhattisgarh State since 2009. He is Chairman and Members of many important academic and management committees of various Government Medical Institutions in the country and the Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay Health Sciences University, Raipur. He has guided over 100 Postgraduate & Technologist student for their thesis & Project in Nephrology & Research and also served as an examiner for the University examinations. A man of researches and publication, he has presented more than 160 research papers and abstracts on Kidney Diseases in Tribal populations at Renowned National and International Conferences. He was felicitated for being the only research scholar who had presented 29 abstracts in Indian Society of Nephrology conference, Pune and 11 research papers at Asia Pacific congress of Nephrology, 2008 in Malaysia on tribal kidney diseases. His Oral Paper was awarded first prize in ISNCON 2007, New Delhi. He was awarded internationally prestigious APCN Developmental awards in Malaysia 2008 and a Follow Scholarship by International Society of Peritoneal Dialysis in Turkey 2008. His paper was recognized as a best Paper in API 2014, Bhalai.

activekidney2019@gmail.com

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