

Sterile peritonitis with high-dose amino Acid-containing peritoneal dialysis solution in children.

[Kari JA](#), [El-Desoky S](#), [Abuduhair AA](#), [Habib H](#).

Source

Department of Pediatrics¹ Dialysis Unit² King Abdul Aziz University Hospital Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

We used combined A.A. and glucose PDS in seven children (5 girls & 2 boys), as part of a study aimed at treating malnutrition in children on PD. Their mean age was 11.33±3.7, the mean duration on PD before the study was 15 ± 0.8 months. During the study period, children received hourly APD cycles for 10 hours using mixture of manufactured A.A. based solutions (1.1%) and glucose solutions (1.36% or 2.27%) with 1:1 ratio. The white blood cells (WBC) were checked regularly in the PDS as part of the monitoring of the study. Children were studied for 12 months duration.

Conclusion: We report asymptomatic rise in peritoneal WBCs, in children dialysed by APD using relatively higher dose A.A. solution. A.A dialysate provide effective small solute clearance and ultrafiltration. We speculate that lower doses of A.A, containing PDS may be necessary, at least in children