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## Dialysis peritoneal continua ambulatoria pdf

This material should not be used for commercial purposes or in any hospital or medical facility. Inability to comply may result in legal action. KNOW: What is continuous outpatient peritoneal dialysis? Continuous outpatient peritoneal dialysis (DPCA) is performed to remove waste, chemicals and additional fluid from the body. During DPCA, a liquid known as a dialysis is placed in the abdomen with a catheter (a thin tube). The dialysis removes debris, chemicals and additional fluid from the blood through the peritoneum. The peritoneum is a thin lining in the abdomen. The peritoneum functions as a filter as debris passes through it. The process of filling and emptying the abdomen with dialysis is known as change. Exchanges can take place 3-5 times during the day and during the night. Why do I need dPCA? If your kidneys aren't working well or don't stop working, you may need DPCA. The kidneys remove additional fluid from debris and blood and are removed from the body through urine. When the kidneys are damaged, they can't throw away the waste properly. This can cause serious problems in the body. A DPCA may be required if you have acute (short-lived) or chronic (long-term) renal failure. During acute renal failure, DPCA may only be required until the kidneys are better. If you have chronic renal failure, you need to have dialysis change for the rest of your life. How is CATHETER placed for DPCA? A procedure will be taken to insert the catheter. You will be given medications to relieve you and relieve the pain. Your doctor will make an incision slightly lower than your rib or under or near the belly button. It's going to cut through the muscle and tissue to pierce where the catheter is placed. The catheter is pushed into the abdomen from this perforation. The tip of the catheter can be placed under the skin for 3-5 weeks. Your doctor will give you some fluid through the catheter to see if it works well. You may also need to place an anticoagulant drug to prevent clogging of the catheter. The catheter will be dotted and the area will be covered with bandages. How to make changes for DPCA DPCA shopping should be done in a well-lit room. There should be no animals, dandruff, strong wind or admiration in the room. These can increase the risk of infection. Get your tools together. Place the following appliances on a clean table near the area where you exchanged DPCA: Y-shaped pipe for Dialysis Bag and Waste Bag Iv (used to hang dialysis bag) Disposable medical gloves for use on the face when using on the medical mask face DPCA Pipe Clamps New plastic syringe without needle (if necessary) Wash your hands with soap and water. Wash your hands with soap for at least 15 seconds before rinsing. Dry your hands with a clean towel or paper towel. Do not touch the pipe or catheter without washing your hands or wearing gloves. Keep your nails short and clean. Put on your gloves and mask. Put on your mask to cover your mouth and nose. After dressing your gloves, do not touch anything, just catheter and appliances. Rinse the pipe. Rinse the pipe with dialysis fluid before the change to help prevent infections. Connect the bottom of the Y-shaped tube to the catheter and connect the other 2 ends of the pipe to the dialysis bag and waste bag. Tighten the tube attached to the catheter inside your abdomen. He's going to shut this pipe down so the dialysisist can't get to his stomach yet. Wait for 100 milliliters (mL) of fresh dialysis to flow through the pipe into the actafa out of the bag. After emptying the 100 mL dialysis, hold the pipe leading to the garbage bag with a clamp. Let the dialysisist work in the snow. Put the bag on a higher level of your wife. Remove the clamp from the tube attached to the catheter inside the abdomen. Let the rest of the dialysis work in the snow. This won't take more than 10 minutes. You can lie down, sit or stand while entering the dialysis. Wash your hands and wear a new pair of gloves after entering your entire dialysis belly. Separate the catheter from the pipe. Cover the catheter with handcuffs. Leave the dialysisist for 3-5 hours. Empty the dialysis from his abdomen and into the garbage bag. After the waiting time, follow the steps by washing your hands and putting on masks. Make sure the items you need are nearby and ready to use. Reconnect the Y-shaped pipe to the catheter. Do it the way you put dialysis in your wife. Clamp the pipe to the dialysis bag to keep it closed. Put the bag on a lower level than your wife. Remove the tweezers from the pipe leading to the garbage bag. Allow the dialysis to drain the abdomen into the waste bag. If the dialysis does not come out properly, change the position of the body. If this does not make the dialysis scale begin to empty better, cut the end of the pipe attached to the catheter. Use a syringe to carefully remove dialysis from the abdomen. It takes less than 45 minutes for the dialysis to drain out of your wife. The resulting dialysis must be clean. After the entire dialysis exit, close the waste bag and as instructions. Wash your hands. What is automatic peritoneal dialysis? Automatic peritoneal dialysis (DPA) is a type of dialysis used by a machine called a bicycle machine. Place dialysis into the abdomen and drain after the change is complete. You can perform 1 change that allows dialysis solution to remain in the abdomen throughout the day. At night, you can connect the catheter to the circuit at halftime. Peritoneal dialysis will also be done while you sleep. If you sleep for 8 to 9 hours, the machine can perform 3 to 5 changes during this time. With DPA, you don't need to stop doing what you do during the day to make a change. Consult your doctor for more information about DPA. Emmsem on a special diet? You need to limit phosphorus and sodium (salt). Depending on blood levels, it may be necessary to increase or decrease potassium intake. You also need additional protein, as it disappears with protein changes. Dialysis contains sugar that can cause you to gain weight. Your dietitian may recommend that you reduce the amount of calories you consume daily when you gain weight. It may also be necessary to limit fluid intake if your body keeps fluid. Your doctor will tell you how much fluid you can eat each day. Write down the amount of fluid you eat each day. Measure the amount of urine you remove each time you go to the toilet. Your doctor may ask you to weigh yourself every day. Show your doctor information when you have follow-up appointments. If you have too much or too little fluid in your body and what you need to do to fix it will tell you. When should I consult my doctor? He's coming out of the exit area. The dialysis coming out of his abdomen looks cloudy. The output area is larger than before. Even after using dialysis, repositioning and syringe, it doesn't leave your wife during change. You have a fever or a tremor. You have deaf pain in your abdomen when you're on dialysis. He's grown a new lump in his belly since he started shopping for the DPCA. The catheter outlet area is red, sensitive or painful. You have questions or concerns about your situation or care. When do I need to get attention right now or should I call 911? You're constipated. You have a stomachache and you're quarching. When you exchange, you have difficulty breathing while breathing. The catheter has a crack or hole or part or completely removed from the abdomen. AGREEMENTS ON YOUR CARE: You have the right to help plan your care. Learn as much as possible about your condition and how you treat it. Discuss your treatment options with your doctor to decide which care you care about Get. You always have the right to refuse treatment. This information is for educational purposes only. 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