

Table 2. Causes of renal failure of patients

Causes		No.	%
Acute renal failure	Acute tubular necrosis	80	11.96
	Rapidly progressive GN	35	5.23
	Acute interstitial nephritis	32	4.78
	Obstructive uropathy	11	1.64
	Hepato-renal syndrome	10	1.49
	Total	168	25.11
Chronic renal failure	Diabetic nephropathy	170	25.41
	Chronic GN	102	15.25
	Hypertension	94	14.05
	Chronic Pyelonephritis	72	10.76
	Obstructive uropathy	63	9.42
	Total	501	74.89
Total		669	100

Table 3. Indications of acute dialysis

Indication	No. of patients	%
Metabolic acidosis	214	31.98
Encephalopathy	169	25.26
Fluid overload	151	22.57
Hyperkalemia	82	12.26
Pericarditis	29	4.35
Uremic symptoms	24	3.58
Total	669	100

Efficiencies of PD for the purpose of this study were estimated using the differences in the pre and post blood urea level and clinical improvement. The mean urea lowering was 95 ± 82 mg/dL. Serum biochemistry of patients prior to initiation of peritoneal dialysis was

shown in (Table 4). Complications of PD were divided into mechanical, metabolic and infection (Table 5). The number of patients that developed complications were 349 carried a rate of (52%).

Table 4. Serum biochemistry of patients prior to initiation of peritoneal dialysis

Biochemistry	Range	Mean \pm SD
Blood urea mg/dL	95 - 270	238 ± 26.7
Creatinine mg/dL	2.1 - 10.5	6.3 ± 0.65
Potassium mEq/L	3.2 - 5.8	4.7 ± 2.1
Sodium mEq/L	112 - 152	128.3 ± 6.3
Chloride mEq/L	90 - 104	95.2 ± 4.1
Total calcium mg/dL	7 - 10	7.9 ± 0.45
Phosphate mg/dL	3.3 - 6.1	5.36 ± 1.87
Albumin g/L	33 - 50	39.5 ± 7.1