



PF-PTD-233

Peritoneal Dialysis Fluid

Synonyms

PDF, PD Fluid, CAPD, Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis fluid

Clinical Indication

Symptoms of peritonitis, cloudy dialysis effluent, abdominal pain and tenderness, fever, nausea, vomiting, chills

Please give detailed clinical information, including date of onset/contact with suspected infection, current or intended antibiotic therapy, detail if previous samples submitted during current episode

Part of Profile / See Also

Microscopy: for organisms & WBCs

Culture: for aerobic and anaerobic organisms.

Request Form

ICE or Medway order comms request or hand completed Pathology

/Microbiology request form

Availability / Frequency of

ability , frequency of

On request during working day or out of hours as specified below.

Analysis

For urgent requests please contact laboratory on 01268 968285/8232

Out of hours, please contact on-call Microbiology lab staff via switchboard

Turnaround Time

Microscopy: cell count and Gram stain performed on receipt / same day.

Culture: 7 days

Patient Preparation

Sample at day 1, then samples post commencement of antibiotics at 3,7 and

10 days

Sample Requirements

Samples should be collected before antibiotic therapy is started.

Specimen Type

Peritoneal dialysis fluid.

Volume

Complete CAPD bag (large or small size)

OR contents of large bag, mixed and drained to residual approximate volume of 200 mls for transportation

OR

20 mls of fluid from bag, mixed and transferred into universal **PLUS** fluid in blood culture bottles according to volumes stated on blood culture bottle

Container

CAPD samples may be received as a full CAPD bag or already in blood culture bottles plus a universal container.

CAPD bag either large or small size (small size is preferred and safer for transportation)

White capped universal and blood culture bottles (adult routine set) – containers to be CE marked

Samples should be transported to laboratory immediately.





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Reference Range & Units

Interferences

>100 WBC x 10⁶ per litre correlates closely with infection

CAPD bags must be mixed well prior to sampling, this is to ensure accuracy of cell count results. Poorly distributed WBCs will result in lower cell counts. Clots within the sample may also lead to inaccurate cell counts. If blood culture bottles are inoculated by clinical staff and good aseptic technique isn't observed, contamination may occur.

Interpretation & Clinical Decision Value (if applicable)

References

UK SMI – Investigation of Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis Fluid: Bacteriology | B 25 | Issue no: 6 | Issue date: 20.02.15

Test code

Lab Handling

CAPD

Process immediately on receipt. If 'blood culture ' bottles received inoculated with CAPD, these will loaded to analyser in the ESL immediately.