

# Outcomes in diabetic patients treated with peritoneal dialysis [Evolución de pacientes con diabetes mellitus en diálisis peritoneal]

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) is the most prevalent cause of end-stage renal disease and the main cause of dialysis treatment initiation in developed countries. The complications of DM, mainly the cardiovascular events, affect patients' clinical outcomes with lower results than those of non-diabetics. Peritoneal dialysis is actually a real alternative renal replacement therapy to hemodialysis, with some advantages for the diabetic patient such as better preservation of residual renal function, better cardiovascular stability, easier access for dialysis without the need for vascular access creation, and those in relation with the benefits of a home dialysis technique. The cardiovascular comorbidity associated to DM induces a higher hospitalization and lower survival than in non-diabetic patients, and also a higher rate of peritoneal infections in type 2 diabetics. In this review, we analyze the results of the latest published trials on hospitalization and survival of diabetic patients in peritoneal dialysis treatment. Copyright © Sociedad Iberoamericana de Información Científica (SIIC), 2013.

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Peritoneal dialysis

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outcome assessment

peritoneal dialysis

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review

survival rate