

WORD SEARCH

Preventing Peritonitis

Peritonitis is an inflammation of the peritoneum, the thin layer of tissue that lines the inside of your abdomen and covers most of your organs. In peritoneal dialysis (PD), the catheter and exit site are openings that can allow germs to enter your body. If germs enter your body, you may get peritonitis. By maintaining hygiene during exchanges, following your healthcare team's guidelines, and reporting any signs of infection immediately, you can help protect your health.

Instructions:

Find and circle each word in the list. Some letters are used more than once. Words may be diagonal or backward.

A X N I F C O L D M P A I N I	Word List
V O C L O U D Y A M B N O P N	Cloudy
I C H N P L T R E A W T R E F	Antibiotic
G N I T I M O V S S C I O Z E	Germs
B E L C R E A S D K W B R O C	Sterile
N F L E C L M A R Q P I E B T	Infection
W A S H A H E W N E A O C T I	Wash
O R T E W H M B A C R T A E O	Mask
W P O C R E J N U M C I E B N	Redness
S D E R E D N E S S D C A R C	Temperature
K E A D O C L B E U S E X W U	Nausea
D I L O S W A P A R S M R E G	Pain
D E O S T E R I L E M B U L S	Diarrhea
E R A P O R C W B U L K M E O	Vomiting
T E M P E R A T U R E B U L T	Chills

What are the signs of peritonitis?

- A cloudy bag of drained dialysis fluid
- Unusual stomach pain that may be mild or severe
- Fever or chills

If you experience any of these symptoms, contact your dialysis care team immediately.

What can happen if I get peritonitis?

- Peritonitis can cause decreased filtration of fluids and wastes making dialysis less effective
- The infection may cause permanent damage to your peritoneum, and you may not be able to do PD at all
- Severe infections may lead to PD catheter removal
- Peritonitis must be treated immediately with antibiotics or it can become a very serious illness

How can I prevent peritonitis?

- Conduct exchanges in a designated place that is clean, dry, and well lit. Exchanges must be completed as taught every time!
- Do not allow pets in your exchange area or where you store equipment or supplies.
- Close doors, vents, windows, and turn off fans as you set up your exchange, connect, and disconnect.
- Wear a new mask for every exchange.
- Clean your hands using the proper technique.
- Replace any contaminated sterile supplies – do not use them.
- Conduct catheter and exit site care every day.
- Check dialysate bag, tubing, catheter, and transfer set for holes or leaks.
- Avoid constipation or diarrhea.
- Notify your dialysis care team if you are scheduled for a colonoscopy or dental procedure. Antibiotics may be prescribed to decrease the chance of infection.

For more information or to file a grievance, please contact:

ESRD Network 10	ESRD Network 12
911 E. 86th St., Ste. 30	2300 Main St., Ste. 900
Indianapolis, IN 46240	Kansas City, MO 64108
Toll-Free: 800-456-6919	Toll-Free: 800-444-9965

Word Search Answer Key

