PERITONEAL DIALYSIS CATHETERS

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

INDICATIONS FOR USE:
- The Peritoneal Catheter is indicated for chronic peritoneal dialysis therapy.
- A catheter may be considered in patients who have had previous surgery or have a small abdominal cavity.
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CONTRAINDICATIONS:
- The catheter is contraindicated in patients who are unsuitable candidates for peritoneal dialysis therapy.

DESCRIPTION:
- The "X" Series Catheter is comprised of a silicone catheter limb and a polyethylene extension piece.
- The abdominal catheter segment has been implanted in the umbilicus and the extension piece is placed in the subcutaneous tissue of the lower abdominal region.
- The catheter is designed to allow for remote location of the catheter tip, thereby reducing the risk of infection.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF "X" SERIES CATHETER IMPLANTATION:
- Intra-abdominal and peritoneal catheter end must be adequately separated.
- The catheter should be implanted in the peritoneal cavity and secondary incision site to be used for catheter insertion.
- The catheter end must be securely joined and fixed to the abdominal wall with a Teflon button and a subcutaneous stitch.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF "X" SERIES CATHETER IMPLANTATION:
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TRAY CONTENTS:
- Abdominal catheter
- Extension catheter
- Peritoneal dialysis catheter
- Plastic female catheter adapter
- Plastic male end cap for catheter connector
- Plastic clamp
- Measuring tape
- Punch Conta
- Tunneling rod with red guide

STERILIZATION:
- Autoclave is sterilized by ethylene oxide (EO).
- Steam sterilization is not recommended.

COMPATIBILITY WITH MEDICATIONS:
- Hydrogen peroxide
- Chlorhexidine
- Sodium hypochlorite

PERITONEAL DIALYSIS:

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STERILIZATION:
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Start the technique by obtaining necessary supplies and equipment. Leave the catheter and its packaging out of the sterile field and set it aside. Sterilize the skin incision and the posterior rectus sheath up to the posterior rectus fascia. The sheath is the exit site into the peritoneal cavity. The sterile field can be set up at the posterior rectus fascia. The sterile field should be sterile and set up at the posterior rectus fascia. The sterile field should be sterile and set up at the posterior rectus fascia. The sterile field should be sterile and set up at the posterior rectus fascia. The sterile field should be sterile and set up at the posterior rectus fascia. The sterile field should be sterile and set up at the posterior rectus fascia.

**Choosing the Exit Site**

Strategic Site:
The choice of the exit site will depend on the surgical approach that will be used. The exit site should be selected based on the patient's mobility, ability to maintain a sterile field, and the ability to ensure adequate drainage of the peritoneal fluid. The exit site should be chosen to avoid any areas of potential infection and to ensure proper drainage of the peritoneal fluid. The exit site should be chosen to avoid any areas of potential infection and to ensure proper drainage of the peritoneal fluid. The exit site should be chosen to avoid any areas of potential infection and to ensure proper drainage of the peritoneal fluid. The exit site should be chosen to avoid any areas of potential infection and to ensure proper drainage of the peritoneal fluid. The exit site should be chosen to avoid any areas of potential infection and to ensure proper drainage of the peritoneal fluid.

**Implanting the Catheter**

Using the sterile field, the catheter is inserted using aseptic technique. The catheter is inserted using aseptic technique. The catheter is inserted using aseptic technique. The catheter is inserted using aseptic technique. The catheter is inserted using aseptic technique.

**Peritoneal Catheter Placement**

Insert the tip of the tunneling stylet into the primary incision. Thread the stylet through the tissue, creating a tunnel. Ensure that the stylet is straight and not kinked. The catheter should exit at a diameter angle to the skin. Secure the catheter with a suture or an adhesive patch. Ensure that the catheter is straight and not kinked. The catheter should exit at a diameter angle to the skin. Secure the catheter with a suture or an adhesive patch. Ensure that the catheter is straight and not kinked. The catheter should exit at a diameter angle to the skin. Secure the catheter with a suture or an adhesive patch. Ensure that the catheter is straight and not kinked. The catheter should exit at a diameter angle to the skin. Secure the catheter with a suture or an adhesive patch.

**Postoperative Care**

The catheter is to be secured in place with a suture or a ligature. The catheter is to be secured in place with a suture or a ligature. The catheter is to be secured in place with a suture or a ligature. The catheter is to be secured in place with a suture or a ligature. The catheter is to be secured in place with a suture or a ligature.

**References**

2. Twardowski ZJ, Prowant BF, Nichols WK, Nolph KD, Khanna R. Other patients respond to intraperitoneal antibiotics and do not require the catheter removal. During removal, avoid the area of the deep cuff and the primary incision. Do not incise the deep cuff skin. Do not incise the deep cuff skin. Do not incise the deep cuff skin. Do not incise the deep cuff skin. Do not incise the deep cuff skin.

**Do Not Resterilize**

When in infection is present, the catheter should be removed immediately. The catheter should be removed immediately. The catheter should be removed immediately. The catheter should be removed immediately. The catheter should be removed immediately.

**Site Injection**

When the catheter tip is located in the primary incision, a sterile dressing is applied over the catheter insertion site. The sterile dressing is applied over the catheter insertion site. The sterile dressing is applied over the catheter insertion site. The sterile dressing is applied over the catheter insertion site. The sterile dressing is applied over the catheter insertion site.

**Terminal Peritoneal Catheter**

Before the terminal catheter is placed, the patient should be placed in a comfortable position. The patient should be placed in a comfortable position. The patient should be placed in a comfortable position. The patient should be placed in a comfortable position. The patient should be placed in a comfortable position.

**Terminal Catheter**

A terminal catheter is placed in the peritoneal cavity. A terminal catheter is placed in the peritoneal cavity. A terminal catheter is placed in the peritoneal cavity. A terminal catheter is placed in the peritoneal cavity. A terminal catheter is placed in the peritoneal cavity.