What do the kidneys do?

Clean the blood and remove extra fluid

Filter out waste products

Keep your body chemicals in balance

Control blood pressure help the body make red blood cells
What happens when they stop working?

**Fluid builds up in the body**

**Waste products are not filtered**

**Body chemicals get out of balance**

**Blood pressure and anemia can be difficult to control**
Dialysis Supports Your Kidneys When They Are In Trouble

- Removes Extra Fluid
- Filters Waste Products
- Balances Body Chemicals
- Helps Control Blood Pressure and Anemia
Taking Charge of Your Dialysis Care

- Learn about your options
- Choose the dialysis type that works for you:
  - Peritoneal Dialysis: Flexible, At Home, Convenient, Easy
  - Home Hemodialysis: Flexible, At Home, More Liberal Diet, Requires a Care Partner, Improved Energy
  - In-Center Dialysis: 3x/week, Managed by the Nursing Staff
If I don’t need dialysis now, why does my doctor keep talking about it?
Peritoneal Dialysis

• At Home
• Convenient
• Can be done while you sleep
• Doctor visit once/month
• Easy travel
• No blood involved
How do I perform a CAPD treatment

Connect

Drain
How do I perform a CAPD treatment (cont.)

Fill

Disconnect/Dwell
Hemodialysis

- Toxins are filtered out of the blood
- Can be done at home or at the dialysis center
- Treatment time 2-2.5 hours at home 6x/week or 4-5 hours 3x/week at the dialysis center
Hemodialysis
How is blood removed and replaced?

- A “Fistula” is the surgical linking of an artery to a vein providing access to blood vessels.

- A “Graft” is tubing surgically placed under the skin, linking an artery to a vein.
In-Center Dialysis
Home Hemodialysis

- 6 Nights/Week
- Convenient for travel
- Decreased number of medications
- Less restrictive diet
- Requires a care partner
Renal Transplant

- Living donor or deceased donor
- Performed at a transplant center