



CME Article



Center of Excellence for Electronic Learning in  
Medical Sciences

Title: Correlation between Ultrafiltration Coefficient and Effective Lymphatic Absorption Rate in Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis Patients: A Possible Paradigm Shift

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**Learning objectives: By studying this paper, the readers will be able to learn:**

1. The effective lymphatic absorption rate (ELAR) and ultrafiltration coefficient (LpA) values in the high or high-average transporters compared to the low or low-average transporters.
2. The correlation between ELAR and LpA values in CAPD patients without ultrafiltration failure (UFF) and within the first 2 years from the start of peritoneal dialysis (PD).
3. The impact of peritoneal ultrafiltration on PD and patient outcomes.
4. The most important factors affecting the natural course of peritoneal function with respect to the time-course of small solute and fluid transport.
5. The time-trend for the peritoneal ELAR and its association with patient or technique survival.
6. The effect of increased lymphatic absorption on UFF and its contribution to the development of UFF in long-term PD patients with well-maintained transcapillary ultrafiltration.
7. The level of lymphatic absorption rate (LAR) presumed to be the cause of UFF.
8. The role of different factors in the occurrence of UFF in short-term in PD patients.
9. By which method and with which parameters solute transport rates in a peritoneal equilibration test are measured.
10. How and with which assumptions ELAR is measured.
11. The volume of 24-hour ultrafiltration in different groups of PD transporters.
12. The peritoneal membrane characteristics in patients with three or more peritonitis episodes in comparison with peritonitis-free patients.
13. The effect of different substances on the capillary endothelium affecting lymphatic flow and ultrafiltration volume.

**Target groups:**

Internists, Peritoneal dialysis nurses, Nephrologists