Did you know that Peritoneal Dialysis (PD) is a treatment option for people with kidney failure? PD is dialysis given through the abdomen (belly) and is usually done at home. PD is not for everyone, but it is still important to know that it is an option that you can talk about with your renal healthcare team. Take this word search puzzle challenge and learn more about this treatment option.

Word Bank:
- ABDOMEN
- ACCESS
- AMBULATORY
- CAPD
- CATHETER
- CCPD
- CONTINUOUS
- CYCLER
- DIALYSATE
- DIALYSIS
- DRY WEIGHT
- DWELL TIME
- ENERGY
- EXCHANGE
- EXIT SITE
- GRAVITY
- HOME
- INDEPENDENCE
- NO NEEDLES
- NO PARTNER
- PERITONEAL CAVITY
- PERITONEAL DIALYSIS
- PERITONEUM
- PORTABLE
- TRAVEL
- WORK FRIENDLY
Glossary of Definitions:

ABDOMEN: The part of the body that contains the internal organs between the pelvis and the chest cavity.

ACCESS: A means to get into the body. Access to the peritoneal cavity for peritoneal dialysis is a catheter.

AMBULATORY: Able to walk; movable.

Continuous Ambulatory (walking around) Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD): A form of dialysis in which dialysate drains into and out of the peritoneal cavity by gravity several times a day.

CATHETER: A flexible, hollow tube through which fluids enter or leave the body. For peritoneal dialysis, a catheter is placed by a doctor in the abdomen (peritoneal cavity).

Continuous Cycling Peritoneal Dialysis (CCPD): Using a cycler machine to do PD exchanges at night during sleep.

DIALYSATE: A solution consisting of purified water and chemicals (electrolytes) that passes through the abdomen to remove excess fluids and waste products from the blood. Also called “bath.”

DIALYSIS: A life-saving process that removes wastes and extra fluid from the blood of someone whose kidneys don’t work. There are two main types: hemodialysis (HD) and peritoneal dialysis (PD).

DRY WEIGHT: The weight of a dialysis patient when excess fluid has been removed. Also known as “ideal weight.”

DWELL TIME: The length of time dialysate (dialysis solution) stays in the peritoneal cavity during peritoneal dialysis.

ENERGY: The power and ability to be physically and mentally active.

EXCHANGE: The process of changing used dialysate for fresh solution in peritoneal dialysis.

EXIT SITE: The area where a peritoneal dialysis catheter exits the skin.

HOME DIALYSIS: The freedom and flexibility to perform treatments in the comfort of your own home on your own terms and schedule.

INDEPENDENCE: The state or quality of being independent.

NO NEEDLES: Needles are not required to perform peritoneal dialysis.

NO PARTNER: A partner is not required to perform peritoneal dialysis.

PERITONEAL CAVITY: The space surrounding the abdominal organs located under the abdominal muscles.

PERITONEAL DIALYSIS: A form of dialysis in which the lining of the abdomen, the peritoneal membrane, acts as a natural filter.

PERITONEUM: The inner lining of the abdomen that also covers the internal organs. This membrane is rich in blood vessels, and is used as a filter to clean the blood in peritoneal dialysis. Care must be taken to keep germs out of the abdomen to prevent peritonitis (a painful infection).

PORTABLE: Able to be easily carried or moved.

TRAVEL: The ability to take trips, tours or go sightseeing.

WORK-FRIENDLY: Types of treatment that make it easier to keep a job. These treatments are not done during the work day—or may be able to be done at work (as with PD). They let you have enough energy and mental focus to put in a full work day. You can travel if you need to for work. PD and home HD are work-friendly.