

We are well-equipped with all necessary resources for a successful renal transplantation which include, but not limited to:

- ◆ Highly experienced and qualified team of doctors
- ◆ Appropriate counselling sessions for patient and relatives
- ◆ Transparent, non-objectionable ethical review by Renal Transplant Committee constituted by subject matter experts and key opinion leaders
- ◆ Regulatory compliance as per State Govt. guidelines for organ transplantation
- ◆ Best infection control practices while harvesting kidney to be transplanted and also throughout the procedure



# CIMS NEPHROLOGY & RENAL TRANSPLANT

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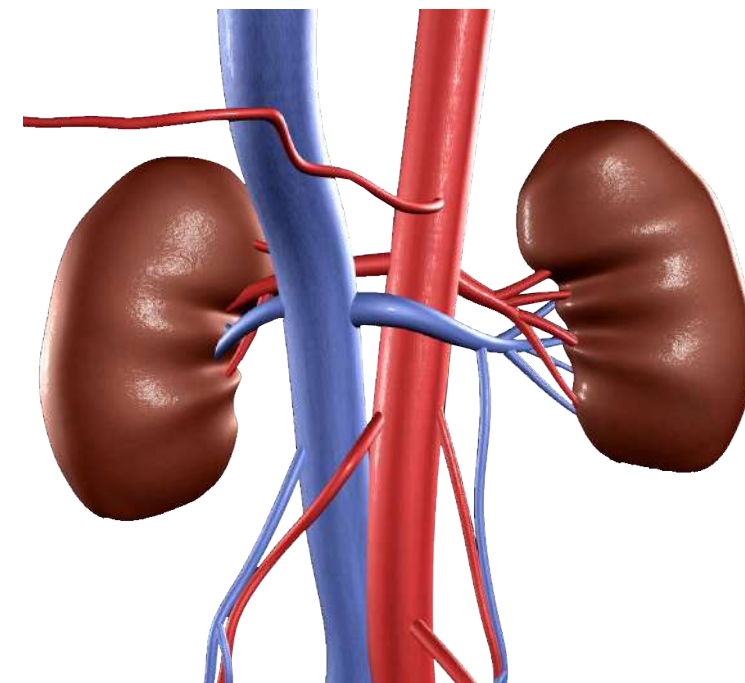
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“CIMS Hospital” (India) application available



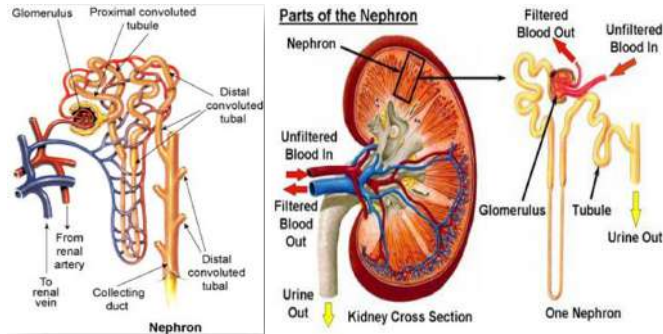
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## What is Nephrology?

The human body has two kidneys located in the back side. The function of the Kidney is to purify the blood and to remove toxins from blood. Nephron is basic structural and functional unit of kidney. Nephrology is a science that deals with disorders of kidney.



## Dialysis

When the kidney's function drops below minimum requirement to sustain body and maintain normal parameters, the treatment is to replace the kidney function with either another artificial technology or transplant of healthy kidney.

Purification of blood via artificial means is called "Dialysis".

Type of Dialysis: 1. Hemodialysis 2. Peritoneal Dialysis

## Hemodialysis

- ◆ In this method, blood is purified through a machine known as "hemodialyser". Blood flows through a dialyser and after purification, it is returned to the body.
- ◆ Hemodialysis requires AV-Fistula or dialysis catheter. Dialysis catheter could be of short term or long term duration.
- ◆ Hemodialysis should be performed twice or thrice a week as per advice by nephrologist in patients whose kidneys are permanently impaired.

- ◆ Hemodialysis is also required and performed in patients having severe, but temporary reduction in kidney function.
- ◆ It can be performed at hospital only under observation of skilled nephrologists and technical staff.



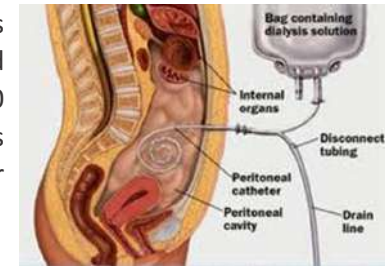
(Hemodialysis)



## Peritoneal Dialysis

- ◆ Peritoneal dialysis is another modality for dialysis, which is equally effective as haemodialysis.
- ◆ Peritoneal dialysis, which is done as a long term therapy for the patient having permanent loss of renal function is called Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD).
- ◆ In this process, a rubber tube is inserted in the abdomen and fixed there.
- ◆ A peritoneal dialysis solution is infused through tube 3-4 times a day as per advised by a nephrologist.
- ◆ The dialysis solution in abdomen is kept for about 4 hours to remove toxin from the blood. And after 4 hours, dialysis solution with toxin inside drained out of abdomen.
- ◆ Infusing and draining of peritoneal fluid should be done for 3-4 times a day.
- ◆ It is extremely useful in patients without vascular access (AV fistula or long term dialysis catheter).
- ◆ It is not suitable for patients who have undergone

CIMS has 6 dialysis workstations and performed above 3800 hemodialysis procedures in last year (2015) at the hospital.



(Peritoneal Dialysis)

## Renal Transplant

- ◆ Renal Transplant is the best possible option for patient suffering from End-Stage-Renal-Disease. Legally, near relative that include (father-mother, grandfather-grandmother, brother-sister, son-daughter, and husband-wife) can donate kidneys to one another.
- ◆ Such transplant is called as "live related renal transplantation".
- ◆ For patients who don't have a well-matched 1st degree relative (near relative), they can opt for deceased / cadaveric renal transplantation. In deceased donor/cadaveric renal transplantation, kidneys are harvested from brain-dead donors and implanted in recipients.
- ◆ The 3rd option for Renal Transplant is swap renal transplant for unrelated patients.
- ◆ Renal Transplant requires extensive work-up for both recipients and donors before transplantation.
- ◆ Patients need to continue necessary medications for rest of his/her life to ensure proper kidney graft function.
- ◆ They require lifetime follow-up with nephrologist.
- ◆ In Renal Transplant operation, new kidney allograft is placed in right lower abdomen without removing original kidney.