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Dialysis prop 8

The kidneys perform many functions to keep the body healthy. They are not only responsible for the overall balance of fluids, but also remove waste and excess fluids through the production of urine. Humans have two kidneys, and each is the size of a fist. People with diabetes, high blood pressure and family history of kidney disease have a higher risk of developing kidney disease. If the kidneys fail, an individual may need dialysis treatments to assume the function of this vital organ. Kidney disease is a chronic condition. A constant accumulation of excessive amounts of urea and other residues is a primary symptom of renal failure. A glomerular filtration test (GFR) assesses renal function. If the GFR is 15 milliliters or less, or the individual loses about 85 to 90% of kidney function, the kidneys are failing. People with kidney failure experience swelling throughout the body due to fluid buildup. Other symptoms include nausea or vomiting, metallic taste in the mouth, severe itching and fatigue. Some people lose their appetite and start losing weight. Others report having problems thinking clearly. [Tinpixels/Getty Images](#) Doctors prescribe dialysis when the kidneys are no longer able to filter blood or remove harmful waste, salt and fluid to prevent buildup in the body. By controlling certain chemicals in the blood, such as potassium, sodium and bicarbonate, dialysis also helps control blood pressure. It's not the cure for heart disease. A kidney transplant is the only option that prevents new dialysis treatments. There are two types: hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. [RossHelen/Getty Images](#) The most common method of dialysis is hemodialysis. A hemodialysis machine or artificial kidney removes waste, excess fluids and chemicals from the body by filtering the patient's blood through the machine. A doctor will perform a minor surgery to create access to the individual's blood vessels through one of three methods. The preferred method is an arteriovenous fistula (AV), but other options include a looped tube - an AV graft - or a vascular access catheter, which the doctor inserts into the large vein of the neck. They are long-term treatment methods. [sutiporn/Getty Images](#) Doctors prescribe the frequency and length of hemodialysis treatments based on the patient's body size, health conditions and the amount of waste that requires removal. In most cases, patients undergo hemodialysis three times a week for three to five hours. High flow dialysis is sometimes an option and offers a shorter treatment time. A hospital, dialysis unit or doctor's office are the most common places for these treatments. However, patients on treatment for an extended period may have the option of receiving dialysis at home. [saengsuriya13/Getty Images](#) treat the blood out there the body using a machine, peritoneal dialysis cleanses the blood inside the body. The doctor surgically inserts a soft catheter tube into the abdomen to create an access point. The peritoneal cavity contains a fluid called dialysate, a solution composed of water, electrolytes and salts. The fluid helps filter harmful toxins from the blood into the dialysate, but prevents useful materials from coming out of the blood. There are several different types of peritoneal dialysis, but the two primary types are continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) and automated peritoneal dialysis (APD). [normaals/Getty Images](#) With CAPD, patients can follow their normal daily routines: treatment does not require a machine. Instead, a bag containing two liters of cleaning fluid releases the fluid through a catheter into the abdomen. The patient then drains the fluid back into the bag and discards it. Patients undergo CAPD treatments between three and five times a day. Each treatment takes between 30 and 40 minutes. This type of treatment allows patients to attend work or school around their dialysis treatments. [PeopleImages/Getty Images](#) Some patients prefer APD because a machine performs treatment while sleeping. CAPD and APD require the same number of cleaning fluid changes, but APD occurs at night. Once the individual wakes up the next morning, they should fill the peritoneal cavity with the dialysate. He stays there for the rest of the day until the nightly fluid exchanges. According to studies, some patients who opt for ODA say they have more time for work, family and social activities than is possible using CAPD. [milanvirjivic/Getty Images](#) Like any other medical procedure or treatment, peritoneal dialysis can develop complications. Peritonitis is a bacterial or fungal infection that introduces harmful bacteria into the peritoneal cavity and infects the tissue lining the inner abdominal wall. Doctors prescribe antibiotics to treat the infection, but serious infections may require surgery. Studies show that APD causes fewer infections than CAPD, resulting in fewer hospital admissions for patients with ODA. Both ODA and CAPD run the same risk of infection around the catheter site. It is essential that patients practice good hygiene. [shapecharge/Getty Images](#) When an individual is receiving dialysis treatments, the doctor or a kidney nutritionist will provide a special diet plan that helps reduce the amount of waste accumulation in the body. The person should avoid foods rich in potassium, phosphorus and sodium. Vegetable juices and sports drinks, for example, are high in sodium. Limiting fluid intake, including soups, gelatin, ice cream and puddings, is also important. Excessive fluid build-up can cause difficulty in severe changes in blood pressure and heart problems. Health professionals weigh the patient after each to determine your dry weight. Before the next dialysis treatment, weigh the individual to determine the amount of fluid that requires removal during treatment to achieve the dry weight of the patient. [M_a_y_a/Getty Images](#) Dialysis treatments are usually not painful. Some patients report headaches, cramps, nausea and vomiting during treatments, but this is typically the result of a drop in blood pressure. Individuals who have higher fluid volume during treatment are more likely to experience blood pressure dropouts, so adhering to a doctor-recommended diet plan is important. Nearly 500,000 people in the U.S. are on dialysis. Although not a cure, it provides an effective and life-saving treatment for those with kidney failure. In some cases, a doctor may discuss a kidney transplant if the patient's health status is stable enough. [shapecharge/Getty Images](#) Q: What are the treatments for cramps after dialysis? A: Common treatments for cramps after dialysis are as follows: Normal serum: It can increase fluid in your body and muscle cramps can be relieved. Heat and Massage: Can relieve pain. Prescribed quinine, carnitine or other medications: These types of medications are prepared for chronic leg cramps. * The Content is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical guidance, diagnosis or treatment. Always seek the advice of your doctor or other qualified health care professional with any questions you may have about a medical condition. Q: What causes cramps after dialysis? A: Muscle cramps are quite common on dialysis. The exact causes of cramps after dialysis are unknown, three factors seem to increase cramps, which are: Hypotension Being under weight dry Use of low sodium dialysis solution * The Content is not intended to be a substitute for professional medical guidance, diagnosis or treatment. Always seek the advice of your doctor or other qualified health care professional with any questions you may have about a medical condition. If you have marked concentration skills and a keen interest in the health and functioning of the kidneys, a job as a dialysis assistant may be your calling. Dialysis assistants work alongside healthcare providers in the care of patients in need of dialysis -- a medical process that helps individuals get rid of fluid buildup inside their bodies. People with kidney problems often require dialysis. The main function of a dialysis assistant is usually to run a dialysis machine, under the supervision of a doctor. Dialysis assistants are generally responsible not only for the execution of the device, but also for its maintenance. They also interact with dialysis patients, giving them details about the procedure. Dialysis assistants are also responsible for thorough cleaning of the machines after each use. In terms of educational needs, aspiring dialysis assistants usually don't need to be college graduates. They, however, usually have to be high school graduates, or have GEDs. Other high school equivalency diplomas are often acceptable for careers as dialysis assistants, too. Some employers hire dialysis assistants who are in the process of completing high school or obtaining their GED diplomas. National certification is often required for work as dialysis assistants. Organizations such as the Nephrology Nursing Certification Commission award certification in the area, with many programs exclusive to registered nurses. The NNCC certified clinical hemodialysis technical program, however, is open to non-nurses. Many future dialysis assistants can go to subject training in commercial schools, hospitals, and community colleges. Courses that award vocational certificates generally cover a lot of ground in the discipline, with extensive information in areas such as kidney transplants, kidney function, hemodialysis, chemistry and potential problems with dialysis and medicine. Training programs also often go deeper into relevant topics, such as the operation of medical equipment. When dialysis assistants are hired to work in health posts, hospitals and nursing homes, they often receive exhaustive on-site training from supervisors. They usually work directly alongside registered nurses and doctors. Professional training for new recruits also typically covers many diverse areas, including proper maintenance of dialysis equipment, supervision and registration of vital signs, and being ready for use. Some standard office and administrative tasks are often expected from dialysis assistants, including handling phone calls, keeping records organized, and keeping track of supplies. Supplies.

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