

REFERENCES

1. Domrongkitchaiporn S, Karim M, Watson L, Moriarty M. The influence of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis connection technique on rate of peritonitis and technique survival. American Journal of Kidney Diseases 1994;24(1):50-8.
2. Wanten GJ, Koolen MI, van Liebergen FJ, Jansen JL, Wever J. Outcome and complications in patients treated with continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) at a single center during 11 years. Netherlands Journal of Medicine 1996;49(1):4-12.
3. Fried LF, Bernardini J, Johnston JR, Piraino B. Peritonitis influences mortality in peritoneal dialysis patients. J Am Soc Nephrol 1996;7(10):2176-82.
4. Su-Hernandez L, Abascal-Macias A, Mendez-Bueno FJ, Paniagua R, Amato, D. Epidemiologic and demographic aspects of peritoneal dialysis in Mexico . Peritoneal Dialysis International 1996;16(4):362-5.
5. Gorban-Brennan N, Kliger AS, Finkelstein FO. CAPD therapy for patients over 80 years of age. Peritoneal Dialysis International 1993;13(2):140-1.
6. Hagelskjaer LH, Moller JK. Peritonitis in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. An evaluation of the empirical initial antibiotic treatment. Ugeskrift for Laeger 1996;158(18):2532-7.

7. Bistrup C, Siboni AH, Pedersen RS. Peritonitis among patients treated with continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. Ugeskrift for Laeger 1995;157(28):4023-6.
8. Vecchi AF, Maccario M, Scalamogna A, Castelnovo C, Ponticelli C. Nine patients treated for more than 10 years with continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. American Journal of Nephrology 1996;16(6):455-61.
9. Zent R, Myers JE, Donald D, Rayner BL. Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis: an option in the developing world? Peritoneal Dialysis International 1994;14(1):48-51.
10. Farias MG, Soucie JM, McClellan W, Mitch WE. Race and the risk of peritonitis: an analysis of factors associated with the initial episode. Kidney International 1994;46(5):1392-6.
11. Korbet SM, Vonesh EF, Firanek CA. A retrospective assessment of risk factors for peritonitis among an urban CAPD population. Peritoneal Dialysis International 1993;13(2):126-31.
12. Davies SJ, Ogg CS, Cameron JS, Poston S, Noble WC. Staphylococcus aureus nasal carriage, exit-site infection and catheter loss in patients treated with continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD). Perit Dial Int 1989;9(1):61-4.
13. Wanten GJ, van Oost P, Schneeberger PM, Koolen MI. Nasal carriage and peritonitis by Staphylococcus aureus in patients on continuous

- ambulatory peritoneal dialysis: a prospective study. Peritoneal Dialysis International 1996;16(4):352-6.
14. Lye WC, Leong SO, van der Straaten J, Lee EJ. Staphylococcus aureus CAPD-related infections are associated with nasal carriage. Adv Perit Dial 1994;10:163-5:.
15. Harris DC, Yuill EJ, Byth K, Chapman JR, Hunt C. Twin- versus single-bag disconnect systems: infection rates and cost of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology 1996;7(11):2392-8.
16. Tielens E, Nube MJ, de Vet JA, van Limbeek J, Hofman X, Steffens A, Van Geelen JA. Major reduction of CAPD peritonitis after the introduction of the twin-bag system. Nephrology. Dialysis. Transplantation 1993;8(11):1237-43.
17. Kiernan L, Kliger A, Gorban-Brennan N, Juergensen P, Tesin D, Vonesh, E, Finkelstein F. Comparison of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis-related infections with different "Y-tubing" exchange systems. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology 1995;5(10):1835-8.
18. Tofte-Jensen P, Klem S, Nielsen PK, Olgaard K. PD-related infections of standard and different disconnect systems. Advances in Peritoneal Dialysis 1994;10:214-7.
19. Holley JL, Bernardini J, Piraino B. Infecting organisms in continuous

- ambulatory peritoneal dialysis patients on the Y-set. American Journal of Kidney Diseases 1994;23(4):569-73.
20. Andrews PA, Warr KJ, Hicks JA, Cameron JS. Impaired outcome of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis in immunosuppressed patients. Nephrology, Dialysis, Transplantation 1996;11(6):1104-8.
21. Lee HY, Kim YK, Kang SW. Influence of nutritional status on CAPD peritonitis. Perit Dial Int 1991;11:(1)64-8.
22. Jovanovic D, Nestic V, Dimitrijevic Z, Naumovic R, Djukanovic Lj. Peritonitis in patients on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. Srpski Arhiv Za Celokupno Lekarstvo 1996;124 Suppl 1:147-8.
23. Lye WC, Leong SO, van der Straaten JC, Lee EJ. A prospective study of peritoneal dialysis-related infections in CAPD patients with DM. Advances in Peritoneal Dialysis 1993;9:195-7.
24. Viglino G, Cancarini GC, Catizone L, Cocchi R, De Vecchi A, Lupo A, Salomone M, Segoloni GP, Giangrande A. Ten years experience of CAPD in diabetics: comparison of results with non-diabetics. Italian Cooperative Peritoneal Dialysis Study Group. Nephrol Dial Transplant 1994;9(10):1443-8.
25. Lee GS, Woo KT. Infection in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD): causes, complications and risk factors. Ann Acad Med Singapore 1992;21:(3)354-60.

26. Sreide R, Svarstad E, Iversen BM. CAPD in patients above 70 years of age. Am J Kidney Dis 1992;19:(4)371-4.
27. Golper TA, Balfe JW, Geary D. Factors predisposing and contribute to peritonitis during chronic peritoneal dialysis in children: a ten-year experience. Perit Dial Int 1990;10:(4)263-9.
28. Valente J, Rappaport W. Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis Associated with Peritonitis in Older Patients. Am J Surg 1990;159:579-81.
29. Chan-O K, Sumethkul V. Factor Influencing the Rate of peritonitis in Ramathibodi CAPD Patients. Rama Med J 1993; July - September: 238-46.
30. Williams JD, Coles GA. Gram-positive infections related to CAPD. J Antimicrob Chemother 1991;27 Suppl B:31-5:31-5.
31. Holley JL, Bernardini J, Piraino B. Risk factors for tunnel infections in continuous peritoneal dialysis. Am J Kidney Dis 1991;18(3):344-8.
32. Flanigan MJ, Hochstetler LA, Langholdt D, Lim VS. Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis catheter infections: diagnosis and management. Perit Dial Int 1994;14(3):248-54.
33. Gucek A, Benedik M, Zakelj B, Stanisavljevic D, Lindic J, Hergouth V,

- Bren AF. Frequency of various types of peritoneal catheter infections and therapeutic outcome of treatment. Adv Perit Dial 1995;11:149-51: 149-51.
34. Scalamogna A, Castelnovo C, De Vecchi A, Ponticelli C. Exit-site and tunnel infections in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis patients. Am J Kidney Dis 1991;18(6):674-7.
35. Piraino B, Bernardini J, Sorkin MI. The effect of the Y-set on catheter infection rates in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis patients. Am J Kidney Dis 1990;16(1):46-50.
36. Levy M, Balfe JW, Geary D, Fryer-Keene S, Bannatyne R. Exit-site infection during continuous and cycling peritoneal dialysis in children. Perit Dial Int 1990;10(1):31-5.
37. Tranaeus A, Heimbürger O, Lindholm B. Peritonitis in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD): diagnostic findings, therapeutic outcome and complications. Perit Dial Int 1989;9(3):179-90.
38. Pignatari A, Pfaller M, Hollis R, Sesso R, Leme I, Herwaldt L. Staphylococcus aureus colonization and infection in patients on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. J Clin Microbiol 1990;28(9):1898-902.
39. Zimmerman SW, Ahrens E, Johnson CA, Craig W, Leggett J, O'Brien M, Oxtan L, Roecker EB, Engeseth S. Randomized controlled trial of

prophylactic rifampin for peritoneal dialysis-related infections.

Am J Kidney Dis 1991;18(2):225-31.

40. Gupta B, Bernardini J, Piraino B. Peritonitis associated with exit site and tunnel infections. Am J Kidney Dis 1996;28(3):415-9.
41. Piraino B, Bernardini J, Sorkin M. A five-year study of the microbiologic results of exit site infections and peritonitis in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. Am J Kidney Dis 1987;10(4):281-6.
42. Luzar MA, Coles GA, Faller B, Slingeneyer A, Dah GD, Briat C, Wone C, Knefati Y, Kessler M, Peluso F. Staphylococcus aureus nasal carriage and infection in patients on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. N Engl J Med 1990;322(8):505-9.
43. Poole-Warren LA, Hallett MD, Hone PW, Burden SH, Farrell PC. Vaccination for prevention of CAPD associated staphylococcal infection: results of a prospective multicentre clinical trial. Clin Nephrol 1991;35(5):198-206.
44. Nasal mupirocin prevents Staphylococcus aureus exit-site infection during peritoneal dialysis. Mupirocin Study Group. J Am Soc Nephrol 1996;7(11):2403-8.
45. Bernardini J, Piraino B, Holley J, Johnston JR, Lutes R. A randomized trial of Staphylococcus aureus prophylactic in peritoneal dialysis patients: mupirocin calcium ointment 2% applied to the exit site versus cyclic oral rifampin. Am J Kidney Dis 1996;27(5):695-700.

46. Sesso R, Parisio K, Dalboni A, Rabelo T, Barbosa D, Cendoroglo M, Pignatari A, Draibe S, Ajzen H. Effect of sodium fusidate and ofloxacin on *Staphylococcus aureus* colonization and infection in patients on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis. Clinical Nephrology 1994;41(6):370-6.
47. Tenckhoff H, Schechter H.A. Bacteriologically safe peritoneal access device. Trans Am Soc Artif Intern Organs 1968;14:181
48. Lindbland AS, Novak JW, Nolph KD. Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis in the USA: Final Report of the National CAPD Registry 1981 - 1988. Kluwer Academic Publishers 1989;
49. Nolph KD, Cutler SJ, Steinberg SM, Novak JW. Continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis in the United States: a three- year study. Kidney Int 1985;28(2):198-205.
50. Lee HY, Kim YK, Kang SW, Lee HW, Choi KH, Han DS. Influence of nutritional status on CAPD peritonitis. Yonsei Med J 1990;31(1):65-70.
51. AJ Nichollis, S Waldek, M Platts. Impact of continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis on treatment of renal failure in patients aged over 60. Br Med J 1984;288:18-9.
52. Suh H, Wadhwa NK, Cabralda T, Sokunbi D, Solomon M. Peritoneal dialysis in elderly end-stage renal disease patients. Advances in Peritoneal

Dialysis 1993;9:134-7.

53. Lin CY, Ku WL, Huang TP. Serial peritoneal macrophage function studies in new and established continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis patients. Am J Nephrol 1990;10(5):368-73.

54. Suga H, Honda H, Naganuma S, Yashuo M, Suzuki T, Teraoka S, Agishi T, Ota K. A low CA++ level in effluent as a risk factor for the peritonitis in CAPD patients. Adv Perit Dial 1990;6:102-5:102-5.

55. Jacob Cohen. Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences.
2nd Edition. 1988: 407-465.

VITAE



Dr. Juckrapong Paiboon was born on May 21, 1960 in Lumpang, Thailand. He was graduated from Chulalongkorn University, in 1984, and earned the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.). He received Thai Board of Internal Medicine from the Residency Program in Department of Internal Medicine, Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand in 1990. After working as the medical staff on Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital for two years, he entered the fellow program. In 1994, he completed the Renal Research Fellow Program from Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkorn University. Since June, 1997, he has been admitted in the Master Degree Program of Health Development in Faculty of Medicine of Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand. He was selected to support this course by Thai CERTC (Clinical Epidemiology Regional Training Center) Consortium of INCLEN (International Clinical Epidemiology Network), principally sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, USA.

His principle interest in medical field is research in nephrology. During this course, he has conducted a retrospective analysis on the factors associated to the peritonitis in CAPD patients.

Presently, he works as a staff in Nephrology Unit, Department of Medicine, Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital, and his interest in clinical epidemiology has enabled him to perform as the acting secretary of the CEU (Clinical Epidemiology Unit) of Bhumibol Adulyadej Hospital.