

Risk for GI bleed increased with hemodialysis versus peritoneal dialysis

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The risk for newly diagnosed gastrointestinal (GI) bleeding is increased

for patients undergoing hemodialysis (HD) versus peritoneal dialysis (PD), according to a study published online Jan. 2 in *Scientific Reports*.

Chieh-Hsin Huang, from the National Cheng Kung University in Tainan, Taiwan, and colleagues examined whether HD and PD confer different incidence of GI bleeding in a [retrospective cohort study](#) involving all incident dialysis [patients](#) older than 18 years of age from the National Health Insurance database in Taiwan from 1998 to 2013. A total of 6,296 matched pairs of HD and PD patients were identified. To minimize selection bias, a propensity score-matching method was used.

The researchers found that in the HD group, the adjusted hazard ratio for GI bleeding was 1.13 times higher than in the PD group; similar results were seen in the unmatched cohort and in a stratified analysis. In a [subgroup analysis](#), the use of anticoagulants was found to induce a much higher incidence of GI bleeding in HD patients than in PD patients.

"Our findings may facilitate better decision-making in terms of selecting a dialysis modality or screening strategies for individuals at risk for GI bleeding, which will in turn further reduce the health care burden in the dialysis population," the authors write.

More information: Chieh-Hsin Huang et al, Effect of dialysis modalities on risk of hospitalization for gastrointestinal bleeding, *Scientific Reports* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-022-26476-5](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-26476-5)

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