

**Supplementary Table 1.** The characteristics of surgical PD catheter insertion patients

Patient No.	Age (yr)	Sex	Cause of ESRD	Comorbidities	BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	Modality of initial RRT	Reasons for conducting CSPD
1	62	Male	HTN	HTN	25.2	CSPD	Nephrologist's schedule is not available for ISPD
2	53	Male	DM	DM, HF, CAOD	28.2	CSPD	Nephrologist's schedule is not available for ISPD
3	64	Male	DM	DM, HTN	26.4	Emergent HD via temporary HD catheter	Nephrologist's schedule is not available for ISPD
4	58	Male	DM	DM, HTN, r/o HCC r/o RCC in APCT (further evaluation refuse)	27.5	CSPD	Catheter insertion failure due to chest pain during percutaneous PD catheter implantation
5	53	Male	DM	DM, HTN, unstable angina	31.4	Emergent HD via temporary HD catheter	Catheter insertion failure due to lidocaine shock during percutaneous PD catheter implantation
6	66	Female	DM	DM, HTN, stomach cancer	36.0	CSPD	Surgical PD catheter insertion due to a history of intestine adhesion
7	36	Female	ADPKD	ADPKD, HTN	28.4	CSPD	Catheter insertion failure due to renal cystic puncture during percutaneous PD catheter implantation
8	50	Female	DM	DM	37.0	CSPD	Nephrologist's schedule is not available for ISPD
9	21	Male	DM	DM, HTN	24.1	CSPD	Surgical PD catheter insertion due to a history of abdominal surgery
10	67	Male	DM	DM, HTN	27.9	CSPD	Nephrologist's schedule is not available for ISPD

ADPKD, autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease; APCT, abdominopelvic computed tomography; BMI, body mass index; CAOD, coronary artery occlusive disease; CSPD, conventional-start peritoneal dialysis; DM, diabetes mellitus; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; HD, hemodialysis; HF, heart failure; HCC, hepatocellular carcinoma; HTN, hypertension; ISPD, immediate-start peritoneal dialysis; PD, peritoneal dialysis; RCC, renal cell carcinoma; r/o, rule out; RRT: renal replacement therapy.