

MOTHER'S CARE FOR CHILDREN HAVING NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

Thesis

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Master Science
in Nursing Degree
(Pediatric Nursing)*

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**Faculty of Nursing
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Ain Shams University
2012**

رعاية الأمهات بأطفالهن الذين يعانون من مرض المتلازمة الكلوية المرضية

خطة بحث

توطئة للحصول على درجة الماجستير
في علم التمريض (تمريض الأطفال)

إعداد

حميدة رضوان عبد العزيز
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SUMMARY

Nephrotic syndrome (NS) is defined by the presence of nephritic range proteinuria, edema, and hyperlipidemia and hypoalbuminemia and nephritic range proteinuria in children is protein excretion of more than 40 mg/m²/h (*Niaudet, 2004*).

Mothers should be encouraged to treat their child as normally as possible. Parents' care of child with nephrotic syndrome should be carried out through health education that includes adapting them about the long-term therapy (*Sulagna & Sushmita, 2011*).

The aim of the study was to assess mothers' care for children having nephrotic syndrome through: Assessing mothers knowledge and reported practices toward care for their children having nephrotic syndrome. **A descriptive research design** was used to carry out the study. The study was conducted at the Out Patient Pediatrics Nephrology Clinics in Children Hospital affiliated to Ain Shams University. **Subject:** A purposive sample was composed of 100 mothers accompanying their children suffering from nephrotic syndrome and attending to the previously mentioned setting regardless their age, level of education, work places and residence. **Data collection** was done using a predesigned interviewing questionnaire consisting of 3 parts: 1) socio-demographic characteristics for the sample under study; 2) Mother's knowledge about the disease, how it affects

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَأَنْزَلَ اللَّهُ عَلَيْكَ
الْكِتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ
وَعَلَّمَكَ مَا لَمْ
تَكُن تَعْلَمُ وَكَانَ
فَضْلُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْكَ
عَظِيمًا

صدق الله العظيم

سورة النساء آية (١١٣)



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List of Abbreviations

ACE.....:	Angiotensin converting enzyme.
AIDS	Auto Immune disease syndrome.
C3.....:	Complement 3.
DNA	Dioxyribo nucleic acid.
FSGS.....:	Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis.
GFR.....:	Glomerular filtration rate.
HIV	Human immuno deficiency virus.
HMG-CoA ..:	Hydroxy methylglutaryl coenzyme A.
IgA.....:	Immunoglobulin A.
IgG	Immunoglobulin G.
IgM.....:	Immunoglobulin M.
IV	Intravenous.
MCNS	Minimal change nephrotic syndrome.
MPGN	Membrano proliferative glomerulo nephritis.
NPHs1.....:	Nephrin.
NPHS2.....:	Podocin.
PPD	Purified protein derivative.
SRNS.....:	Steroid resistant nephrotic syndrome .
SSNS.....:	Steroid sensitive nephrotic syndrome.
SLE	Systemic lupus erythematosus.
WT1gene	Wilms tumor – 1 gene.
NS	Nephrotic syndrome.

Glossary

Albuminuria.....	Loss of albumin (one of the vital proteins in the body) in the urine.
Antibody	Antibodies are proteins, which are produced by the defense system of the body to eliminate antigens.
Antigen.....	Antigens are foreign agents like bacteria, viruses and toxic material. When they enter into the body, an immune response is produced by the host to eliminate antigens.
Antihypertensive medicine	Medicines given to control high blood pressure.
Ascites	Ascites is the presence of excess fluid in the peritoneal abdominal cavity.
Cholesterol	Cholesterol is one of several types of fats that play an important role in our body.
Complement 3.....	Complement component 3, often simply called C3, is a protein of the immune system. It plays a central role in the complement system and contributes to innate immunity. In humans it is encoded on chromosome 19 by a gene called C3.
Creatinine and urea	Body wastes, which are removed by the kidneys.
Edema/Oedema.....	Swelling or bloating of the body due to accumulation of fluid/water in-between the body cells.
Frequent relapse...	Two or more relapses in 6 months of initial response, 4 or more relapses in any 12 month period.
Glomerulonephritis ...	Glomerulonephritis is a kidney disease in which glomeruli become inflamed and scarred and slowly lose their ability to remove wastes and excess water from the blood to make urine.
Glomerulus (pleural-glomeruli) ..	Glomeruli are tiny blood vessels that form a meshwork in the kidney through which blood is strained to filter out excess water and waste products.
Hematuria	Presence of blood in the urine.
Hodgkin's lymphoma.....	Hodgkin's lymphoma is a malignant (cancerous) growth of cells in the lymph system of the body.

Glossary (Cont...)

Hypercholesterol

emia High levels of cholesterol in the body.

Hyperlipidemia High levels of fats in the body.

Hypoalbuminemia.. Low levels of albumin in the body.

Hypoproteinemia.. Low levels of proteins in the body.

Multiple myeloma. Multiple myeloma is a form of cancer of the blood and immune system.

Nephrotic

syndrome The term is coined using two words: Nephros meaning kidney and syndrome meaning a group of disorders. Nephrotic syndrome is kidney disorder characterized by loss of proteins in the urine.

Proteins..... Proteins are of the very important nutrients of the body and made up of combination of many chemicals called amino acids.

Proteinuria..... Loss of proteins in the urine.

Relapse Urinary protein excretion $>40 \text{ mg/m}^2\text{hr}$, or $\geq 3+$ by dipstick for 3 consecutive days.

Remission Urinary protein excretion $<4 \text{ mg/m}^2\text{hr}$, nil or trace by dipstick on sport sample for 3 consecutive days.

Steroid dependence... Relapse during taper or within 2 weeks of discontinuation of steroid therapy.

Steroid resistance. Failure to achieve remission after 4 wks of daily oral prednisolone at a dose of 2mg/kg/day .

Systemic lupus

erythematosus An immune disorder in which body defenses are directed against body's own tissues and organs like joints, kidneys, heart, lungs, etc.

Thromboembolism ... The blocking of a blood vessel by a thrombus or clot that has become detached from its site of formation.

Abstract

Aim of the Study: to assess mother's care for children having nephrotic syndrome through assessing mothers' knowledge toward care for their children having nephrotic syndrome. **Research Design:** The study design is a descriptive one. **Research setting:** The study was conducted at the Out Patient Pediatrics Nephrology Clinic in the Children Hospital affiliated to Ain Shams University. **Subjects:** the sample consisted of 100 mothers and their children. **Tools:** A designed structured questionnaire sheet. **Result:** The present study revealed that the majority of mothers had unsatisfactory knowledge related to nephrotic syndrome. The result proved highly statistically significant relations between mothers' knowledge of nephrotic syndrome and their age, education, occupation, residence and family income. The mother's knowledge increased by mothers' age, and high educational attainment. **Conclusion:** Mothers' of children with nephrotic syndrome had unsatisfactory knowledge about care given to their children. There were highly statistically significant relations between mothers' knowledge about nephrotic syndrome and their age, education and occupation. **Recommendation:** An in-service training program to be implemented for mothers regarding nephrotic syndrome to keep them acquainted with advances in health education about care of their children.

Key words: Nephrotic syndrome - Children – mother- knowledge



Introduction
