

PSYCOSOCIAL ASPECTs OF CHILDREN WITH NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَوْمَ لَا يَنْفَعُكُمْ ثَنَاءُكُمْ وَلَا يَضُرُّكُمْ عَدَاؤُكُمْ إِلَّا فِي جَنْحِ ظَعْنِكُمْ
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(سورة البقرة، آية 269)

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Abstract

Nephrotic syndrome is one of the chronic illnesses of childhood that has significant association with behavior problems. Children and adolescents treated with corticosteroids may experience adverse psychological side effects. Parents and siblings of children with nephrotic syndrome are more likely to develop psychosocial problems than those of healthy children. To achieve the desired balance, a better understanding is needed of the complex relationships that exist between the ill child, his family and their social milieu.

Key words

Nephrotic Syndrome - Psychosocial aspect -Children

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List of Abbreviations

ACEI: Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors

ANS: Acute Nephrotic Syndrome

ARB: Angiotensin Receptor Blockers

CBCL: Child Behavior Checklist

CDI: Child Depression Inventory

CMI: Cell-mediated immunity

CHNS: Chronic Nephrotic Syndrome

ESRD: End Stage Renal Disease

ESRF: End Stage Renal Failure

FCGS: Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis

GR: Glucocorticoid Receptor

HDL: High Density Lipoprotein

IQ: Intelligent Quotient

ISKDC: International Study of Kidney Disease

LDL: Low Density Lipoprotein

MBGN: Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis

MCD: Minimal Change Disease

MCNS: Minimal Change Nephrotic Syndrome

MMF: Myophenolate Mofetil

MPGN: Mesangioproliferative glomerulonephritis

NS: Statistically Non-significant Difference

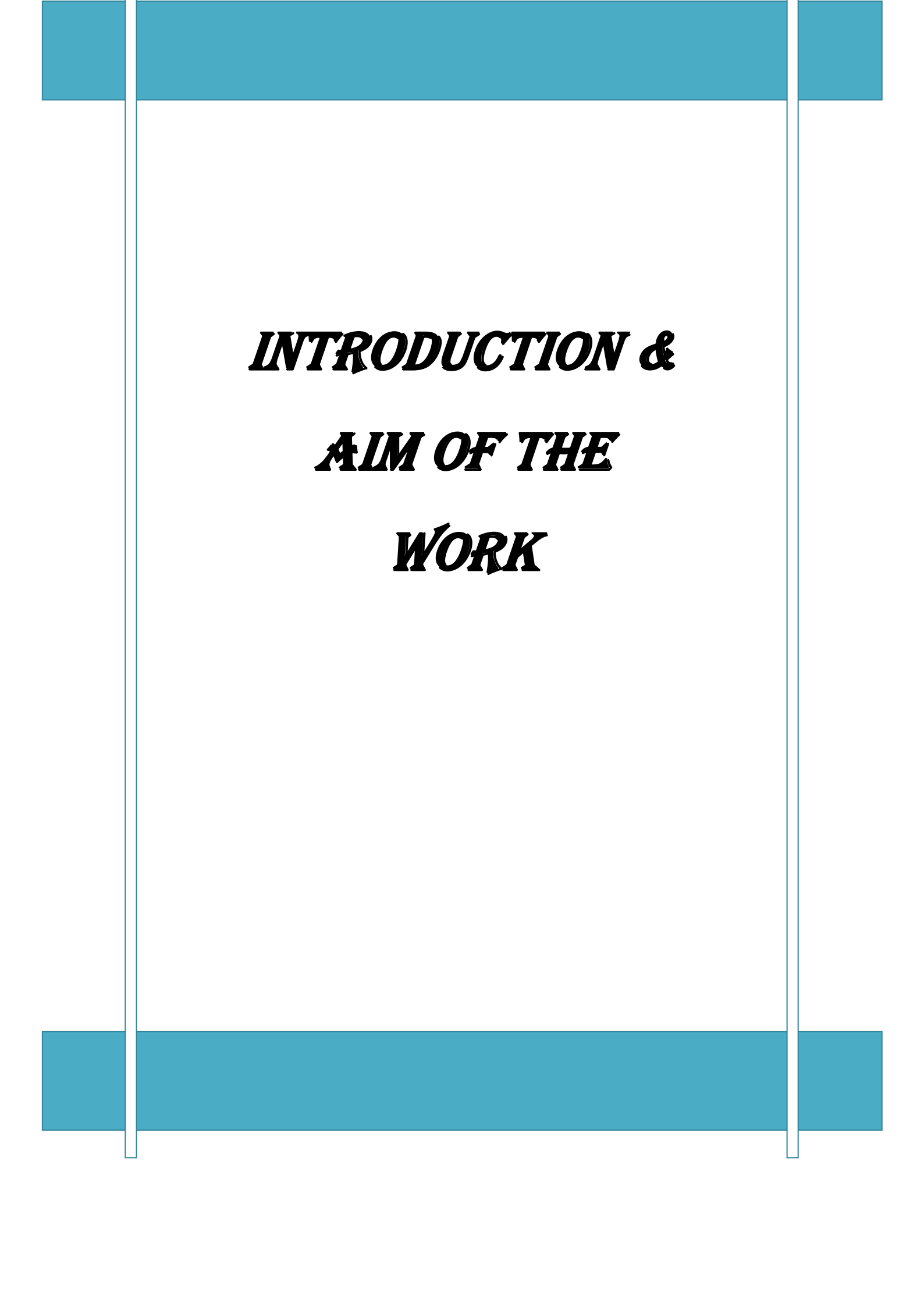
PSS: Psycho Social Sco

QOL: Quality Of Life

SRNS: Steroid Resistant Nephrotic Syndrome

SRRS: Social Readjustment Rating Scale

SSNS: Steroid Sensitive Nephrotic Syndrome

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INTRODUCTION & AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION

Chronic illness is defined as a "medically diagnosed ailment with a duration of 6 months or longer, which shows little change or slow progression" (**Williams PD, 1997**).

Between 5% and 40% of children suffer from different types of chronic illnesses (**Sharpe and Rossiter, 2002**).

Among chronic pediatric illness, nephrotic syndrome is a common disorder characterized by alterations of permselectivity at the glomerular capillary wall, resulting in its inability to restrict the urinary loss of protein (**Bagga and Mantan, 2005**).

Estimates on its annual incidence range from 2-7 per 100,000 children, and prevalence from 12-16 per 100,000 (**Eddy and Symons, 2003**).

Most of children require pharmacologic therapy and hospitalization for acute relapses and complications (**Robinson et al, 2003**). Although the majority of them can achieve remission with corticosteroids, most will have a chronically relapsing course (**Soliday et al, 2000**).

It is fact that chronic illness in childhood is associated with an increased risk of psychological difficulties in the child (**Northham A, 2008**).

Generally, renal disorders have a hard impact on ill children's life style, psychic and physical development. In the last years, even if

medical cures allowed those children to live longer and to have a better quality of life, today both, those children and their families have to face a lot of difficulties due to the kind of pathology ***(Rocella et al, 2005).***

Nephrotic syndrome is one of the chronic illnesses of childhood that has significant association with behavior problems. ***(Guha et al., 2009).***

This might be, in part, related to steroid-induced psychosis which is one of the serious adverse effects of corticosteroid therapy ***(Hergüner et al, 2006).***

Parents and siblings of children with nephrotic syndrome are more likely to develop psychosocial problems than those of healthy children ***(John et al.,1980).***

AIM OF THE WORK

- To detect the possibility of comorbid psychiatric disorders among acute and chronic nephrotic syndrome.
- Assessment of associated psychosocial stressors on their parents mainly mothers.