

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





# شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها  
علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



## يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار





# بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة







بالرسالة صفحات  
لم ترد بالأصل



# **Biopsychosocial Needs for Patients with Chronic Renal Failure**

**Thesis**

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of  
the Master Degree in Nursing Science, Medical Surgical Nursing  
(Critical Care Nursing)

**by**

**Aya Rabea Abd ElGhany Hekal**

B.S.C in Nursing (2011)

Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University

**Faculty of Nursing  
Ain Shams University  
2020**

# **Biopsychosocial Needs for Patients with Chronic Renal Failure**

## **Thesis**

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of  
the Master Degree in Nursing Science Medical Surgical Nursing  
(Critical Care Nursing)

## **Under Supervision of**

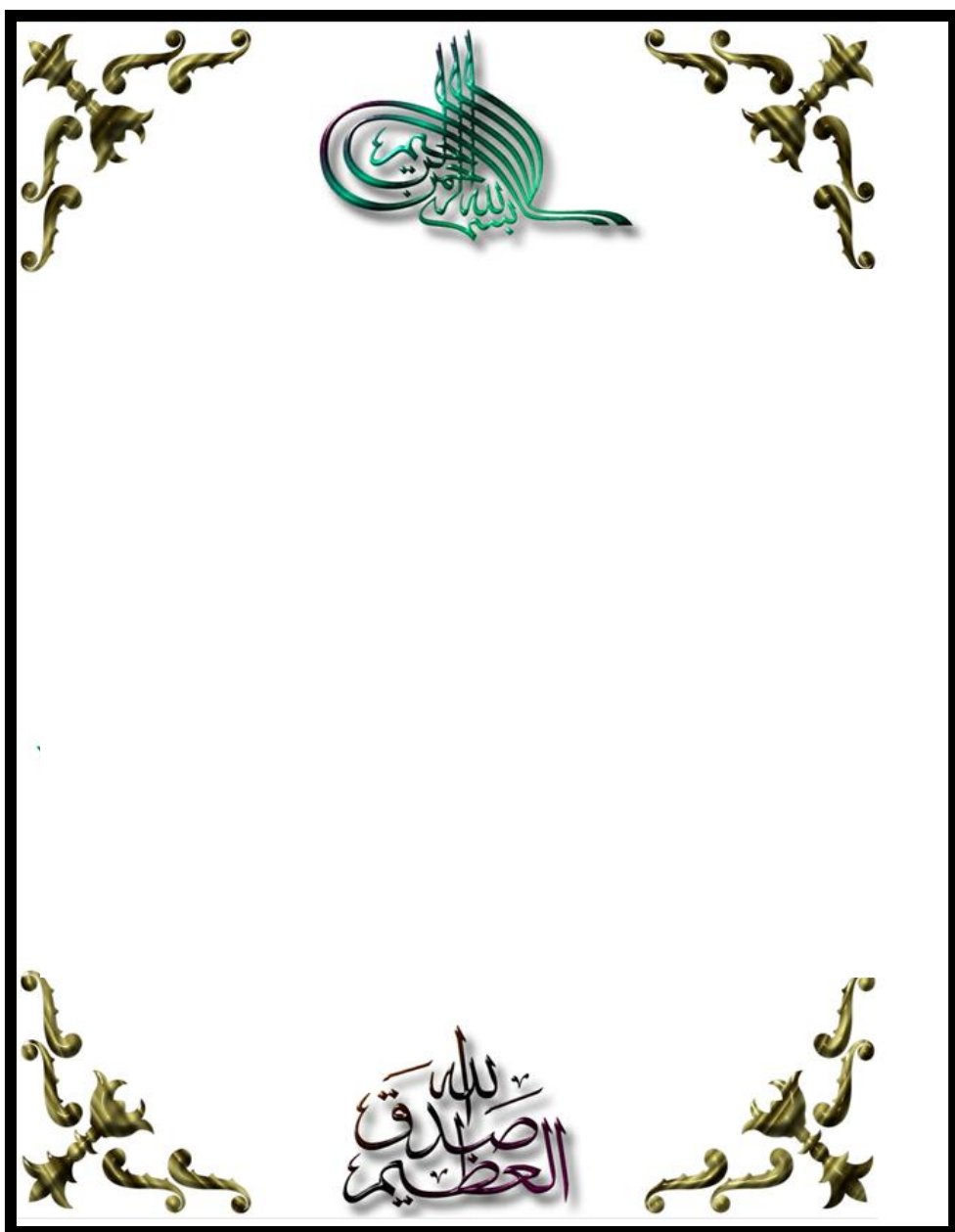
**Dr. Manal Hussein Nassr**

Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing  
Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University

**Dr. Arzak Mohamed Khalifa Ewees**

Lecturer of Medical Surgical Nursing  
Faculty of Nursing-Ain shams University

**Faculty of Nursing  
Ain Shams University  
2020**







## Acknowledgment

*First, and foremost, I feel always indebted to **Allah**, the most kind and the most merciful who give me the strength to accomplish this work,*

*Words can never express my hearty thanks and indebtedness to **Prof. Manal Hussein Nassr** Professor of Medical Surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing – Ain Shams University, for her meticulous supervision, great support and continuous encouragement and guidance to complete this work. It was a great honor to work under her guidance and supervision.*

*I wish also to express my deep and greet appreciation and thanks to **Dr. Arzak Mohamed Khalifa** Lecturer of Medical surgical Nursing, Faculty of Nursing –Ain Shams University, for her great efforts, kind advice, support and encouragement throughout the whole work. Her patience and objectivity in tolerating the revision of this study are very much appreciated.*

*Finally, I wish to convey my thanks to all patients who gave the time to participate in this work, and I am grateful to my family especially my father who took the responsibility of raising me up with my mother and my husband. For them all love and respect for this co-operation.*

*AYARABE*

# Biopsychosocial Needs for Patients with Chronic Renal Failure

## Abstract

**Back ground:** Chronic renal failure (CRF) is a worldwide public health problem with an increasing incidence and prevalence. Assessment of biopsychosocial needs of patients with CRF is an important nursing role helping to provide a comprehensive patient's care. **Aim of study:** The study aimed to assess biopsychosocial needs for patients with chronic renal failure. **Study design:** A descriptive exploratory design was used. **Settings:** The study was conducted at Hemodialysis Units, which is affiliated to Ain Shams University Hospitals. **Subjects:** A purposive sample of 137 patients with chronic renal failure attending the previous mentioned settings. **Tools of data collection:** I- Patient's interviewing questionnaire.II- Patient's biopsychosocial needs questionnaires:- was assessed through using;-1-Barthel Index 2-Anxiety assessment scale 3- Beck depression inventory 4- Social Dysfunction Rating Scale. **Results:** 78.1% of studied patients had unsatisfactory level of total knowledge. 76.5% of studied patients were independent, 48.9% of studied patient had mild anxiety, and 71.5% of them had mild depression and 51.1% of them had mild social dysfunction. **Conclusion:** a majority of patients had unsatisfactory knowledge regarding disease, the highest needs for patient with CRF were the psychological needs followed by social and physical needs. **Recommendations:** A simplified, illustrated and comprehensive Arabic booklet including informations about disease should be available for patients and supportive care services in dialysis setting should be directed towards meeting biopsychosocial needs of patients with CRF.

---

**Key words:** Biopsychosocial needs, Chronic renal failure.

## **List of Contents**

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>List of Tables</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>List of Figures</b>	<b>Iii</b>
<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	<b>Iv</b>
<b>List of Appendices</b>	<b>Vi</b>
Introduction	<b>1</b>
Significance of the Study	<b>5</b>
Aim of the Study	<b>6</b>
Review of Literature	<b>7</b>
Subjects and Methods	<b>53</b>
Results	<b>68</b>
Discussion	<b>95</b>
Conclusion	<b>114</b>
Recommendations	<b>115</b>
Summary	<b>117</b>
References	<b>126</b>
Appendices	<b>151</b>
Arabic Summary	



## List of tables

Table No.	Title	Page No.
<b>Tables of results</b>		
<b>Table (1)a</b>	Number and percentage distribution of socio-demographic characteristics of patients under study.	<b>69</b>
<b>Table (1)b</b>	Number and percentage distribution of socio-demographic characteristics among patients under study.	<b>72</b>
<b>Table (2)</b>	Number and percentage distribution of medical history among studied patients.	<b>74</b>
<b>Table (3)</b>	Number and percentage distribution of clinical data among studied patients.	<b>76</b>
<b>Table (4)</b>	Number and percentage distribution of past medical and family history among studied patients.	<b>78</b>
<b>Table (5)</b>	Number and percentage distribution of patient's level of knowledge regarding chronic renal failure.	<b>79</b>
<b>Table (6)</b>	Frequency and percentage distribution of physical needs of patients under the study, according to Barthel Index score.	<b>81</b>
<b>Table (7)</b>	Number and percentage distribution of psychological needs among the studied patients.	<b>83</b>
<b>Table (8)</b>	Frequency and percentage distribution of social dysfunction among patients under the study.	<b>83</b>
<b>Table (9)</b>	Relation between total level of knowledge and socio-demographic characteristics of patients under study.	<b>85</b>

<b>Table (10)</b>	Relation between total level of physical needs and socio-demographic characteristics among patients under study.	<b>87</b>
<b>Table (11)</b>	Relation between total level of anxiety and socio-demographic characteristics among studied patients.	<b>89</b>
<b>Table (12)</b>	Relation between total level of depression and socio-demographic characteristics among studied patients	<b>91</b>
<b>Table (13)</b>	Relation between total level of social dysfunction and socio-demographic characteristics among studied patients	<b>93</b>
<b>Table (14)</b>	Correlation between total satisfactory level of knowledge and bio-psycho-social needs among studied patients	<b>94</b>
<b>Tables of the Appendix</b>		
<b>Table(1)</b>	Expertise Judgment regarding patient interviewing questionnaire	<b>165</b>
<b>Table(2)</b>	Expertise Judgment regarding patient interviewing questionnaire	<b>166</b>
<b>Table(3)</b>	Alpha Cronbach reliability analysis of the study tools (As specific to each tool)	<b>167</b>

## **List of Figures**

<b>Figures No.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>Figure in review of literature</b>		
<b>figure (1)</b>	Macroscopic structure of kidney	<b>8</b>
<b>Figure of the results</b>		
<b>figure (1)</b>	Percentage distribution of Gender of patients under study.	<b>70</b>
<b>figure (2)</b>	Percentage distribution of Marital status of patients under study.	<b>71</b>
<b>figure (3)</b>	Percentage distribution of total knowledge regarding chronic renal failure among studied patients.	<b>80</b>
<b>figure (4)</b>	Percentage distribution of total physical needs among patients under study.	<b>2</b>
<b>figure (5)</b>	Percentage distribution of total social needs among the studied patients.	<b>84</b>



## List of Abbreviations

Abbrev.	Full term
<b>ACE</b>	: Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme
<b>ADLs</b>	: Activity Daily Living
<b>AKI</b>	: Acute Kidney Injury
<b>ARF</b>	: Acute Renal Failure
<b>ATN</b>	: Acute Tubular Necrosis
<b>BUN</b>	: Blood Urea Nitrogen
<b>CBC</b>	: Complete Blood Count
<b>CKD</b>	: Chronic Kidney Disease
<b>CRF</b>	: Chronic Renal Failure
<b>CT</b>	: Computed Tomography
<b>CVD</b>	: Cardiovascular Disease
<b>DM</b>	: Diabetes Mellitus
<b>ECG</b>	: Electrocardiogram
<b>EEG</b>	: Electroencephalogram
<b>ESA</b>	: Erythropoiesis-Stimulating Agent
<b>ESRD</b>	: End-Stage Renal Disease
<b>GFR</b>	: Glomerular Filtration Rate
<b>GIT</b>	: Gastrointestinal Tract
<b>GN</b>	: Glomerulonephritis
<b>HCV</b>	: Hepatitis C Virus
<b>HBV</b>	: Hepatitis B Virus
<b>HD</b>	: Hemodialysis
<b>HTN</b>	: Hypertention
<b>IgA</b>	: Immunoglobulin A
<b>IVP</b>	: Intravenous Pyelogram
<b>KUB</b>	: Kidney, Ureter, Bladder x ray