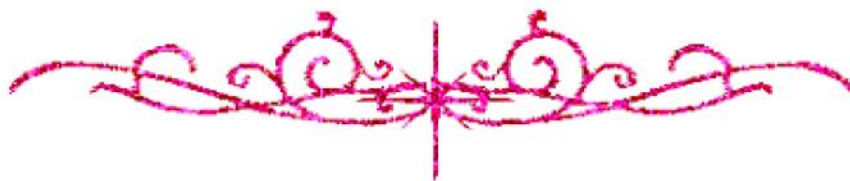


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





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



**Relation between Therapeutic Compliance
and Functional Status of Patients
Undergoing Hemodialysis**

Thesis

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

By

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2020**

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Abstract

Background: The patients who underwent hemodialysis, their functional status includes physical, mental, psychological and social domains that decreased over time. **Aim:** This study aimed to determine the relation between therapeutic compliance and functional status of patients undergoing hemodialysis. **Design:** A descriptive - correlational research design was used to achieve the aim of this study. **Setting:** The study was carried out in the Hemodialysis Unit at Edku General Hospital affiliated to Health Insurance Hospitals at Elbeheira Governorate, Egypt. **Study subject:** A convenience sample of all available patients (100 patients) undergoing hemodialysis in the previous mentioned setting. **Tools of data collection:** 1-Structured interview questionnaire, 2-End-Stage Renal Disease Adherence Questionnaire (ESRD-AQ), 3-Choice Health Experience Questionnaire (CHEQ). **Results:** The study shows that 69% of the studied patients were non-compliant to their therapeutic regimen. The results revealed that 81% of patients had poor level of functional status and 19% of them had fair level of functional status. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that there is a positive statistically significant correlation between overall functional status and overall therapeutic compliance. **Recommendations:** Develop a simplified Arabic and illustrated educational booklet in hemodialysis unit as reference for all patients.

Keywords: Functional status, patients, hemodialysis, therapeutic compliance.

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List of Abbreviations

<i>Abb.</i>	<i>Full Term.</i>
ABGs	: Arterial blood gases
ACEI	: Angiotensin converting enzymes inhibitor
ADLS	: Activities of daily living
AVF	: Arteriovenous fistula
AVG	: Arteriovenous graft
BUN	: Blood urea nitrogen
CHEQ	: Choice health experience questionnaire
COPD	: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
Cr	: Creatinine
CRP	: C- reactive protein
CT	: Computed tomographic
DPA	: Daily physical activity
ESAs	: Erythropoiesis-stimulating agents
ESRD	: End-stage renal disease
ESRDAQ	: End stage renal disease adherence questionnaire
FS	: Functional status
GBD	: Global Burden of Disease
GFR	: Glomerular filtration rate
GI	: Gastrointestinal
HCT	: Hematocrit
HCV	: Hepatitis C virus
HD	: Hemodialysis
Hgb	: Hemoglobin
HRQoL	: Health-related quality of life
IDWG	: Inter dialytic weight gain
IH	: Ischemic hyperplasia
IHD	: Ischemic heart disease
LOC	: Level of consciousness
NSAIDs	: Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
PD	: Peritoneal dialysis
PDF	: Post-dialysis fatigue
PH	: Potential of hydrogen
PT	: Prothrombin time
PTH	: Para thyroid hormone
PVD	: Peripheral vascular disease
QoL	: Quality of life
RBC	: Red blood cell

RRT	:	Renal replacement therapy
SO	:	Significant other
UF	:	Ultra-filtration
WBC	:	White blood cell

Introduction

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a condition characterized by a progressive loss of the renal function. The gradual and usually persistent deterioration of the kidney's filtration function may last months or years. The most common causes of kidney disease are hypertension, diabetes (type I or II), polycystic kidney disease and atherosclerosis. The most common symptoms include having swollen feet and ankles and having puffiness around the eyes, need to urinate more often, especially at night, hypertension, uremia and hyperkalemia **(Levey & Coresh, 2012)**.

The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2015 study estimated that, 1.2 million deaths and 19 million disability-adjusted life-years from kidney failure **(Luyckx, Tonelli & Stanifer, 2015)**. The prevalence of end stage renal disease (ESRD) under hemodialysis (HD) in Damietta Governorate, Egypt in the year 2013 was found to be 611 per million population. Hypertension, obstructive uropathy and diabetes mellitus were found to be the commonest causes of ESRD in dialysis patients in Damietta Governorate, Egypt. The prevalence of ESRD varied among centers, reflecting genetic and environmental