



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



HANAA ALY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية
التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم



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جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

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Quality of Life among Patients with Hemodialysis

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of Master Degree in

Nursing Science

(Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing)

By

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Dedication

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List of Abbreviations

AV	Arteriovenous
CKD	Chronic kidney disease
ESRD	End Stage Renal Disease
GFR	Glomerular filtration rate
HRQOL	Health related quality of life
HD	Hemodialysis
IQ	Intelligence quotient
IDWG	Intradialytic weight gain
NKF	National Kidney Foundation
Pmp	Per million populations
PRO	Patient-reported outcomes
QOL	Quality of life
RRT	Renal replacement therapy
WHO	World health organization

Abstract

Background: efforts to enhance quality of life in hemodialysis patients is one of the important aims of treatment in end stage renal disease which have encouraged health care providers to undertake more research to identify different dimensions of quality of life and effective ways to improve it. **Aim:** This study aims to assess quality of life among patients with hemodialysis. **Method:** A descriptive study design conducted on all available patients having hemodialysis and attended following settings during 3 months; hemodialysis unit at Menoufia university hospital affiliated to Menoufia city. **Tools:** A structured interview questionnaire sheet was used to collect the data which was composed of 2 parts; Part (1), concerned with the socio-demographic characteristics of the studied patients, Part (2), concerned with clinical data of the studied patients; Tool 2: Kidney Disease Quality of Life Scale Short Form36 (KDQOL-SF36) version 1.3 (Arabic version). **Results:** Indicated that, there was a highly statically significant relation between gender and occupation of studied patients and their total quality of life. There was a highly statically significant relation between studied patients' clinical variables. **Conclusion:** Based on the finding of the current study, it was concluded that the factors affecting QoL for patients on regular hemodialysis were gender and occupation. **Recommendations:** Apply this research on a larger number of patients, to identify and evaluate more other factors may be affecting QoL.

Keywords: chronic kidney disease, hemodialysis patient, quality of life

Introduction

Introduction

Hemodialysis is a process by which blood is removed from the body and circulated through an artificial kidney to temporarily clear the body from harmful wastes and extra fluids. Then, the filtered blood is returned to the patient again. During the treatment, the blood moves through tubes into the dialyzer which filters out wastes and extra water. Then the filtered blood flows through another set of tubes back into the body (Sreenivasulu, Dasari., 2017).

Quality of life is the degree to which a person is able to function at a usual level of activity without or with minimal compromise of routine activities; QoL reflects overall enjoyment of life, sense of well-being, freedom from disease comfort, and ability to pursue daily activities (Froid, et al; 2017). QoL is a measure of the optimal energy or force that endows a person with the power to cope successfully with the full range of challenges encountered in the real world (Turn, 2018). QoL personal satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the cultural or intellectual conditions under which you live and it is generally regarded as the balance between pleasant and unpleasant factors and experiences (Marquis, et al; 2017).

In recent years, efforts to enhance QoL in hemodialysis patients is one of the important aims of treatment in ESD that encouraged health care providers to undertake more research to identify different dimensions of QoL and effective ways to improve these. Nurses are important members of the health care team and have a significant role in caring for patients with hemodialysis, in particular in identifying the needs of patients and their families. Limiting complications of the disease and improving quality of life. The quality of life is of central

concern in any evaluative research. Improved QoL is probably the most desirable outcome of all health care policies (Peters et al., 2018).

The major areas of life is affected by ESRD and its treatment includes employment, eating habits, vacation activities, sense of security, self-esteem, social relationships and the ability to enjoy life (Sherwood, 2018).

Patients requiring long-term hemodialysis are often concerned about the unpredictability of the illness and the disruption of their lives. They often have financial problems, difficulty holding a job, waning sexual desire and impotence, depression from being chronically ill and fear of dying. Younger patients worry about marriage, having children, and the burden that they bring to their families. The regimented life style that frequent dialysis treatments and restrictions in food and fluid intake impose is often demoralizing to the patient and family (Hoshino, 2021).

Health functioning of patient's receiving hemodialysis is rather poor and it is a significant reason for increased dependency. Apart from the financial dependency caused by unemployment, patients are extremely dependent on the medical staff and family environment. Most of patients on dialysis feel power less, as they are unable to maintain their employment or deal effectively with their daily activities (Hinkle & Cheever 2016), the more their illness becomes severe, the more they become dependent, which creates feelings of being a burden on others (González, et al., 2018) therefore, it can be viewed as a significant reason why a substantial proportion of patients wish to withdraw from their treatment in an attempt to gain their independence and freedom again (Hansen, 2017).