

Resilience in a regular haemodialysis programme: A systematic literature review

Marta Meneses Cunha^{1,2}, Carminda Morais^{2,3}, Manuela Fonseca¹, Joaquim Pinheiro^{1,4}, João Fazendeiro Matos⁵, Maria Teresa Parisotto⁶

¹Fresenius Medical Care, NephroCare Fafe, Fafe, Portugal; ²School of Health, Polytechnic Institute of Viana do Castelo, Viana do Castelo, Portugal; ³Center for Studies and Research in Health, University of Coimbra, Coimbra, Portugal; ⁴Bioethics Institute, Portuguese Catholic University, Porto, Portugal; ⁵Fresenius Medical Care, NephroCare Portugal, Porto, Portugal; ⁶Fresenius Medical Care, Care Value Management, Bad Homburg, Germany

Introduction

A Regular Haemodialysis Program (RHDP) causes numerous changes in the life of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients. Some people go through these situations and can overcome them and get stronger while others cannot. Resilience is what sets the way people deal with the same problems¹.

Objectives

To analyse the current knowledge about the resilience's level of the person with Chronic Kidney Disease on a Regular Haemodialysis Program and its associations with the sociodemographic and clinical profile.

Methods

The present systematic revision was performed using a set of selection criteria, established by using the PICO (Population, Intervention, Comparator, and Outcome) elements. The selected studies were analysed and the results interpreted and summarised in a report. The bibliographic research was carried out between November 2017 and January 2018 using the Online Knowledge Library (B-On) and Google Scholar. From a total of 409 articles (published between 2013 and 2018), 11 were selected on the basis of the titles and abstracts and, after full reading, 8 were selected (figure 1).

Results

Most studies concluded that patients on the RHDP have a certain resilience tendency. The most referred determinants of resilience were: gender (male), religious practice, and family support^{1,2,3} (figure 2). Some studies also mention that there is a negative correlation with age, HD time, depression, and the use of medication. We found a positive correlation with the educational level and self-esteem⁴.

Conclusion

The resilience of patients in the RHDP is poorly studied by health professionals; however, respective studies are required so that haemodialysis units can implement patient-oriented programmes.

References

- Renata Izabel dos, S., & Otávia Regina Souza, C. (2016). Assessment of Resilience in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease Undergoing Hemodialysis. *Revista Ciências Em Saúde, Vol 6, Iss 1, Pp 5-13 (2016)*, (1), 5. doi:10.21876/rcsfmit.v6i1.461.
- Julia Estela Willrich, B., Denise Maria Guerreiro Vieira da, S., & Kathleen Mary, H. (2016). Sociodemographic factors and health conditions associated with the resilience of people with chronic diseases: a cross sectional study. *Revista Latino-Americana De Enfermagem*, (0), doi:10.1590/1518-8345.1205.2786
- Richardson Augusto Rosendo da, S., Vinicius Lino de, S. N., Gabriel Jefferson Noberto de, O., Bárbara Coeli Oliveira da, S., Cintia Capistrano Teixeira, R., & Jose Rebberty Rodrigo, H. (2016). Coping strategies used by chronic renal failure patients on hemodialysis. *Escola Anna Nery*, (1), 147. doi:10.5935/1414-8145.20160020
- Hyun Min, C., & Eun Kwang, Y. (2014). The Factors Influencing the Resilience among Hemodialysis Patients. *Korean Journal Of Adult Nursing*, 26(6), 614-620. doi:10.7475/kjan.2014.26.6.614

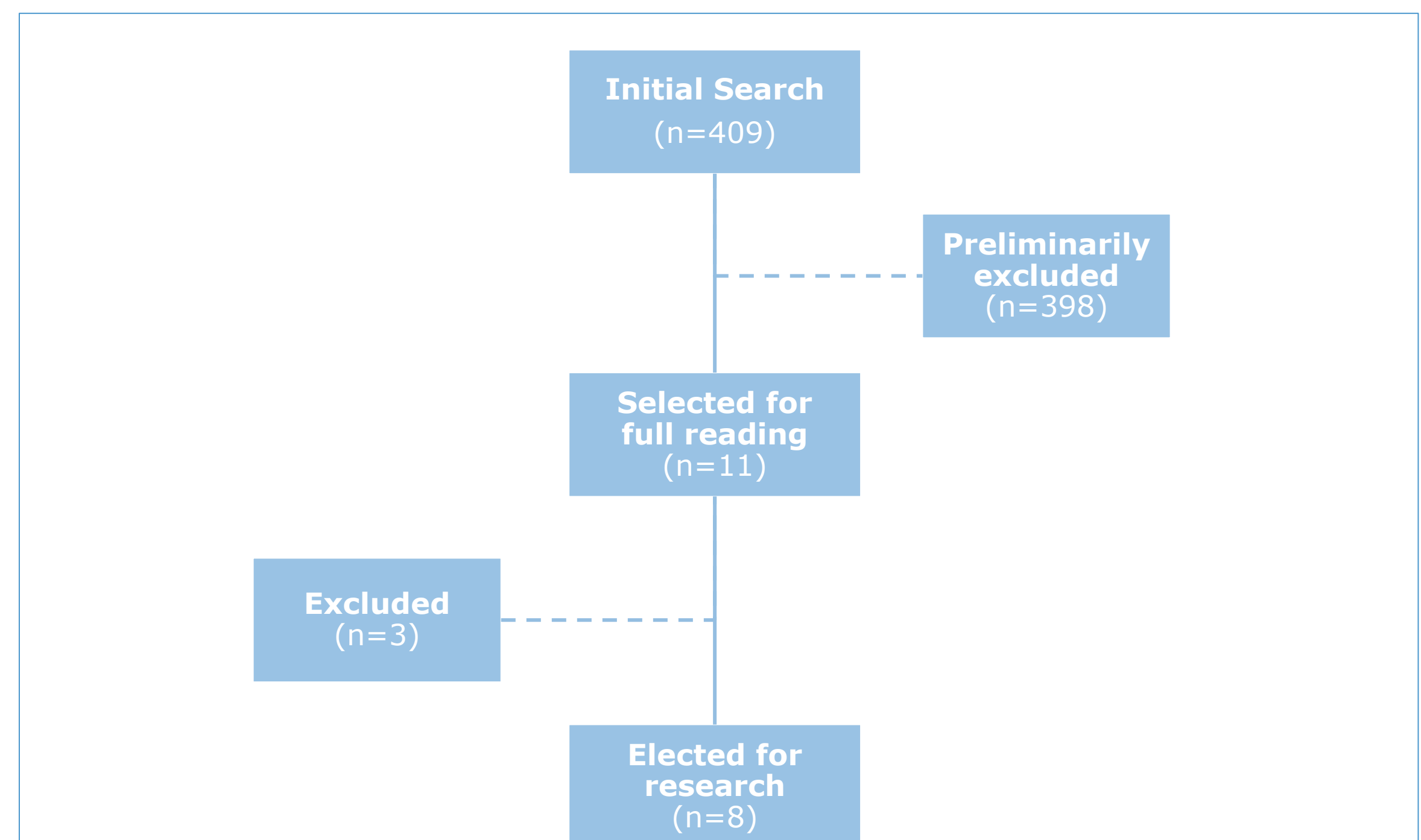


FIGURE 1: SELECTION PROCESS PATHWAY

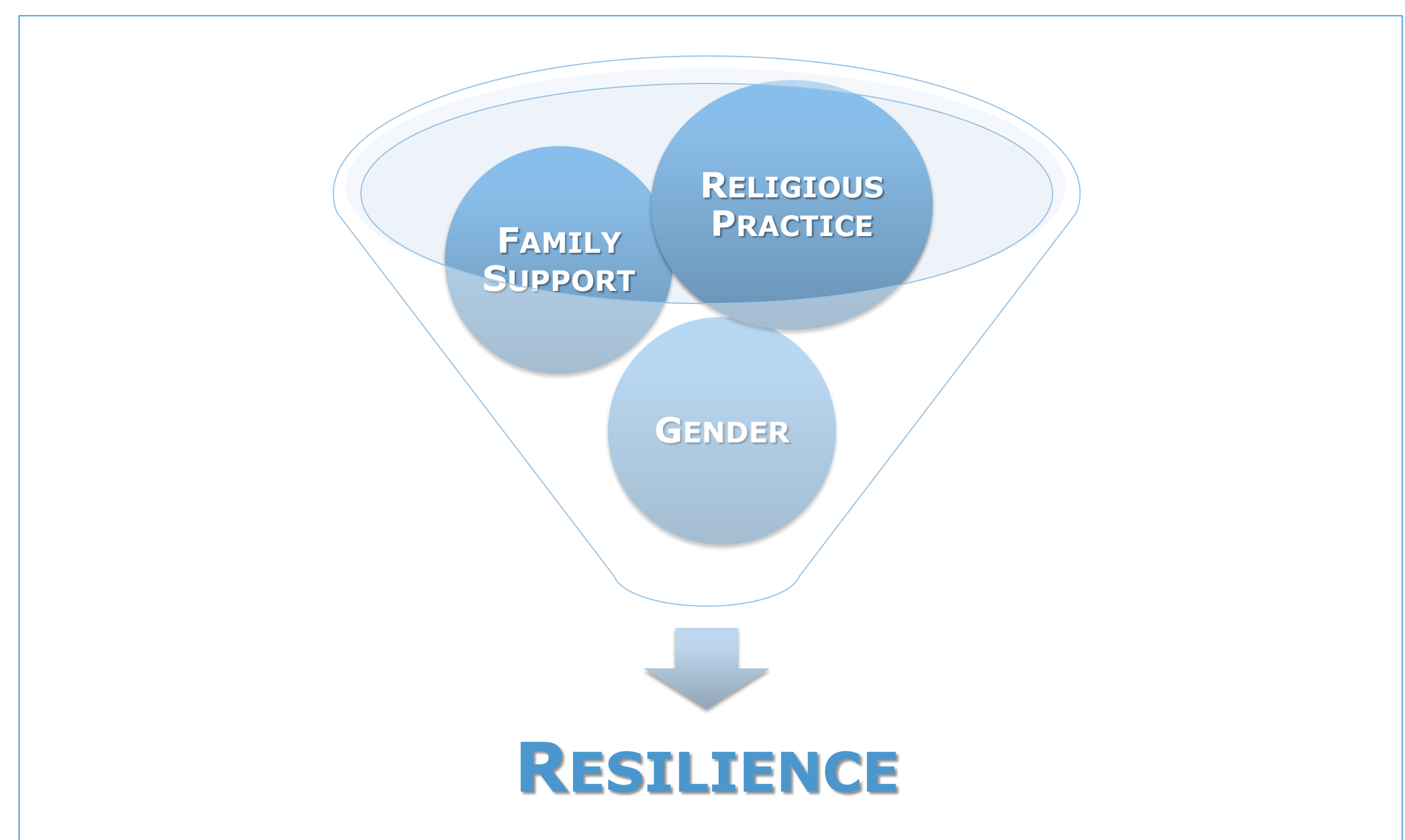


FIGURE 2: DETERMINANTS OF RESILIENCE