

Examination of Disease in Patients Receiving Peritoneal Dialysis Treatment and Their Knowledge, Attitude and Behavior Related to Peritoneal Dialysis

Güzide Öğüt, Serdar Kahvecioğlu, Emel Kaya, Cuma Bülent Gül, Serap Alsancak
Bursa Şevket Yılmaz Training and Research Hospital, Clinic of Nephrology, Turkey

OBJECTIVE: Chronic renal impairment (CRI) develops with the irreversible loss of the kidney functions. Peritoneal Dialysis, one of the options in CRI treatment, is a treatment method that the patients can apply in their houses. For a safe application of the treatment in the house, the patients' knowledge levels on the disease, and their compliance to the treatment, their psychological and social status should be followed from the beginning.

The aim of this study was to examine the changes in the knowledge level of PD patients who receive treatment in Bursa Şevket Yılmaz Training and Research Hospital, PD Unit through the years of their treatment and the effects of dialysis treatment on their mental state and behaviors.

METHOD: Between 2009-2014, a survey consisting of 23 questions has been applied to 39 patients who apply PD for at least 6 months.

RESULTS: The average age of the patients were 43.8 in males and 44.8 in females. 71.7% of the patients were primary education graduates, 10.2% were high school graduates, and 5.1% were college graduates. Examining their chronic renal failure aetiologies, 38% has hypertension and 28.2% had diabetes.

Evaluation questions of the forms were given in Table 1 and 2.

Examining the questions regarding cleaning the PDA room, the points to consider during the during process, washing hands, wearing masks, symptoms of hypervolemia and things need to be done, medication applications, prevention from peritonitis and personal hygiene, the correct answer levels in patients who apply PD less than a year were found to be 80-100% and the correct answer levels in patients who apply PD for 5 years or more were 60-70%.

Answers given regarding the calculation of the amount of daily liquid to be consumed were 70-80% false in all of the groups.

The correct answer ratio for the answer on the PD treatment was 100% in patients for 5 years or more, while it was 40% in patients applying PD for less than 1 year.

Correct answers given to questions about the food groups and content were 66% in patients for 5 years or more, and 40% in patients applying PD for less than 1 year.

Also, 35.8% reported that they feel as a burden to their families, 46% have reported that they have concerns and fears regarding their health, it was observed that very few of them receive psychiatric support although their daily lives and psychologies are affected from the treatment.

CONCLUSION: Our study was evaluated on the basis of the information given in the standard training in our unit. It was observed that patients paid attention to the treatment application procedures in the first years, however patients who were applying the treatment for 5 years or more have perceived the dialysis and the treatment content better. Examining the question groups separately, it was found that knowledge on nutrition and daily liquid intake was insufficient. These results showed that psychological support issues are ignored in the treatment of patients, fundamental issues of PDA treatment need to be repeated as the treatment time prolongs, and the training repetition improves the success of application at the houses.

CHANGE PROCESS	HYPERTHEMIA
a. How should the changing room should be? b. What are the points to consider during the during process? c. How the room cleaning should be? d. How many times and with what do you wash your hands? e. What is the first thing to do when implementing the Peritoneal Dialysis? f. What are the points to consider during the during process? g. What are the points to consider in order not to have peritonitis? h. Can you describe your Peritoneal Dialysis treatment? How many times or how many hours a day do you implement the treatment? Which solutions do you use?	a. What are the symptoms when fluid accumulates in your body? b. What should you do when fluid accumulates in your body? c. How do you calculate your daily fluid intake?
NUTRITION	MEDICINAL APPLICATIONS
a. Which of the following is false about nutrition? 1. We should consume salt free meals and bread 2. We should not eat sugar, honey, bread, pasta, biscuits, pastry and sweet foods because there is glucose in dialysis liquids. 3. We must surely consume two egg whites and meat in an amount of about 3 meatballs 4. We need to cook food in the form of frying and roasting 5. Vegetables should be cooked by cutting in little pieces, boiled and filtering its water. b. Write an example for the following food groups Protein rich foods, phosphorus rich foods Potassium rich foods, salty foods	Which of the following is false? a. Phosphorus binding drugs should administered during meals b. Blood needle should be kept at the refrigerator cover. We must carry them in ice blocks while taking them somewhere else. c. We must clean the thread of the needle with baticon before injecting the drug in the Dialysis liquid and we must not change the needle. d. We must surely bring our drugs and materials required for the dialysis while coming to the controls.

	True N (%)	Generally True	Not Sure	Generally False	False
My kidney disease highly affects my life	16(41.1%)	13(33.3%)	2(2.6%)	3(7.6%)	5(12.8%)
I spend most of my time dealing with my illness	12(30.7%)	11(28.2%)	2(2.6%)	3(7.6%)	11(28.2%)
I'm disappointed because of my kidney disease	10(25.6%)	10(25.6%)	4(10.2%)	5(12.8%)	10(25.6%)
I feel as if I'm a burden to my family	7 (17.9%)	7 (17.9%)	5(12.8%)	7 (17.9%)	13(33,3%)
The concerns and fears that I have about my health affect my daily life.	11(28.2%)	7 (17.9%)	6(15.4%)	3(7.6%)	12(30.7%)