TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE IN SELF CARE PRACTICE AMONG PATIENT SEEKING HEMODIALYSIS WITH ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

People with failed or damaged kidneys may have difficulty in eliminating waste and unwanted water from the blood. Dialysis is an artificial way of carrying out this process. Dialysis substitutes the natural work of the kidneys. Hemodialysis is the most common and durable treatment for ESRD patients. However, this changes patient's life completely by imposing certain constraints on their routine activities affecting the compliance to therapy, so they need assistance to continue treatment. A proper vascular access is the key for effective hemodialysis. The results of the descriptive study is very less number of the patient having knowledge about self-care practices of fistula. After the completion of this study researcher planned for the enhance of the knowledge about the self-care practices of fistula by pamphlet and learning programme etc.

KEYWORDS

AV fistula care practices, Hemodialysis patients.

INTRODUCTION –

Hemodialysis is the most common and durable treatment for ESRD patients. However, this changes patient's life completely by imposing certain constraints on their routine activities affecting the compliance to therapy, so they need assistance to continue treatment. A proper vascular access is the key for effective hemodialysis. A definite access in the form of arteriovenous fistula (AVF) is recommended in CKD patients. There are several complications associated with the use of AVF access and can be prevented by adopting a daily AVF self-care practice. For this health care team is supposed to educate them about self-care and management of AVF.

The incidence of chronic renal failure is increased by almost 8% per year for the past 5 years. In the United State, more than 2,80,000 patients with chronic renal failure (65%) are receiving hemodialysis more than 1,20,000(28%) have functioning renal transplantation. The incidence is very high in India, there are almost 1.5 Lakhs new cases with end stage kidney failure, which require dialysis and transplantations. In the year 2000, in the United State alone, 30 million people were diagnosed with chronic kidney disease.

OBJECTIVES-

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding self-care practices among patient seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula.
2. To find out association between pre-test knowledge scores with the selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis -

1. H_{01} – There will be no significant difference between pre-test knowledge score regarding self-care practices among patient seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula.
2. H_{A1} – There will be significant difference between pre-test knowledge score regarding self-care practices among patient seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula.
3. H_{03} – There will be no significant association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding self-care practices among patient seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula with selected demographic variables.
4. H_{A3} – There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding self-care practices among patient seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY –

An evaluative research approach with one group pretest only research design adopted. A total 40 patients seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula as a subject used. Sampling technique is followed by Non probability purposive sampling technique. The researcher constructed Knowledge questionnaire as a tool of the research.

RESULTS –

1. Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics-
A) 50.0% were in the age group of more than 45 years, 20% were

between the age group of 36-45 years and 25% were in the age group of between 26-35 years and 05% were in the age group of between 18-25 years.

- B) 65% of patients were Male and remaining 35% patients were Female.
- C) 40% had illiterate patients, 25 % had middle education, 15% had done high secondary education, and 20% had done graduate and above.
- D) 30-30% patients were unemployed & business class, 25% from laborer class and only 15.0% were from service class.
- E) 40% patients had an income more than Rs-15000/- per month, 25% had income between 10000-15000/- per month and 20% had income between Rs-5000-10000/- per month and 15% had income less than Rs- 5000/- per month.

Table – 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables-

S.No.	Selected Demographic Variables	Frequency Total	Percentage
1.	Age in years-		
	• 18-25 years	02	5.0
	• 26-35 years	10	10.0
	• 36-45 years	08	20.0
	• > 45 years	20	50.0
2.	Gender-		
	• Male	26	65.0
	• Female	14	35.0
3.	Educational Qualification –		
	• Illiteracy	16	40.0
	• Middle education	10	25.0
	• High Secondary	06	15.0
	• Graduate & Above	08	20.0
4.	Occupation –		
	• Service	06	15.0
	• Business	12	30.0
	• Labourer	10	25.0
	• Unemployed	12	30.0
5.	Family Income /per Month-		
	• Less than Rs. 5000/-	06	15.0
	• Rs. 5000-10000/-	08	20.0
	• Rs. 10000-15000/-	10	25.0
	• Rs. > 15000/-	16	40.0

2. Assess the knowledge score among patients seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula – Result showed that the 10 % patients having the Excellent knowledge, 20 % patient having good knowledge, 35 % patients having average knowledge and 25% patients having poor knowledge regarding arteriovenous fistula.

Table – 02 Knowledge score of patients seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula

Knowledge Score	Frequency	Percentage
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		27

0-5 (Poor)	10	25.0
6-10 (Average)	14	35.0
11-15 (Good)	12	20.0
16-20 (Excellent)	04	10.0

Fig – 01 Pretest knowledge score of patients seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula

CONCLUSION –

The present study was intended to assess the AV fistula care knowledge among patient undergoing hemodialysis. The findings of the present study have been discussed in relation to the observation made by other studies which the investigator had reviewed. Very few patients having the knowledge of self-care practice of arteriovenous fistula. Hence, a pamphlet or planned learning need to develop enhancement of knowledge.

Limitations –

- The study is limited to knowledge of the patients seeking hemodialysis with arteriovenous fistula.
- The sample size was small to generalize the findings of the study.

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