

*Research Article***Relation some Psychological tools with hemodialysis patients**

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Abstract

Objective: studying the relationship between the psychiatric diseases and renal impairment (clinically and laboratory). **Patients and Methods:** we collected patients diagnosed with chronic kidney diseases and end-stage renal disease from patients attended dialysis unit in Minia health insurance hospital and outpatient internal medicine clinic in Minia health insurance hospital. **Results:** This study was concluded 123 patients who attended dialysis unit in Minia health insurance hospital and outpatient internal medicine clinic in Minia health insurance hospital. **Conclusion:** Depression and anxiety presented in various degrees in most of our patients according to the used psychological tools in our study.

Keywords: CRF; glomerulonephritis; anemia

Introduction

Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) is a progressive irreversible kidney failure that leads to failure of the body to maintain metabolic and electrolytic balance leading to metabolic acidosis, electrolyte disturbance and anemia.⁽¹⁾

The main causes of CRF are diabetes, hypertension, glomerulonephritis and polycystic kidney disease.⁽²⁾

Psychopathology of patients on chronic dialysis plays an important role in progress of renal disease and in occurrence of psychiatric symptoms, support of the patient by family and medical staff is very important as it affects the acceptance of disease and compliance to the treatment of patient⁽³⁾

Patients and Methods

We divided patients into following groups:

- Group A: 30 Control group
- Group B: 32 patients with chronic kidney diseases without dialysis

- Group C: 31 patients on dialysis less than 6 months

- Group D: 30 patients on dialysis more than 6 months.

Those patients included; both genders, Patients suffering from chronic kidney diseases and Patients who are on dialysis.

Inclusion criteria:

- Both genders.
- Patients suffering from chronic kidney diseases.
- Patients who are on dialysis.

Exclusion criteria:

- Refusal of the patient to participate in the study procedures .

- **Subjects was interviewed using the following tools:**

- a- Mini-international neuropsychiatric interview
- b- Beck Depression Inventory
- c- Hamilton Rating Scale of depression and anxiety
- d- Taylor Anxiety Scale

Results

Table 1: Demographic data between the 4 groups

		Control (I)	No dialysis (II)	< 6 months (III)	> 6 months (IV)	P value
		N=30	N=32	N=31	N=30	
Age	<i>Range</i>	(20-59)	(35-80)	(36-77)	(34-80)	<0.001*
	<i>Mean ± SD</i>	40.7±10.1	63.6±10.8	59.7±10.4	55.3±12.1	
Sex	<i>Male</i>	13(43.3%)	26(81.2%)	23(74.2%)	16(53.3%)	0.076
	<i>Female</i>	17(56.6%)	6(18.7%)	8(25.8%)	14(46.7%)	
Sp habits	<i>Non-smoker</i>	15(50%)	2(6.25%)	20(64.5%)	25(83.3%)	0.001*
	<i>Smoker</i>	15(50%)	30(93.3%)	11(35.5%)	5(16.7%)	
Occupation	<i>No</i>	0(0%)	17(50%)	16(51.6%)	15(50%)	<0.001*
	<i>Yes</i>	30(100%)	17(50%)	15(48.4%)	15(50%)	
Marrital status	<i>Single</i>	11(36.6%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	<0.001*
	<i>Married</i>	17(56.6%)	13(40.1%)	20(64.5%)	18(60%)	
	<i>Widow</i>	2(6.7%)	19(59.9%)	11(35.5%)	7(23.3%)	
	<i>Divorced</i>	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	5(16.7%)	
Birth order	<i>1st</i>	5(16.7%)	10(31.6%)	5(16.1%)	10(33.3%)	0.204
	<i>2nd</i>	9(30%)	11(34.2%)	9(29%)	8(26.7%)	
	<i>3rd</i>	8(26.6%)	7(21.7%)	13(41.9%)	8(26.7%)	
	<i>4th</i>	5(16.6%)	4(12.5%)	4(12.9%)	4(13.3%)	
	<i>5th</i>	2(6.7%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	
	<i>6th</i>	1(3.3%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	0(0%)	

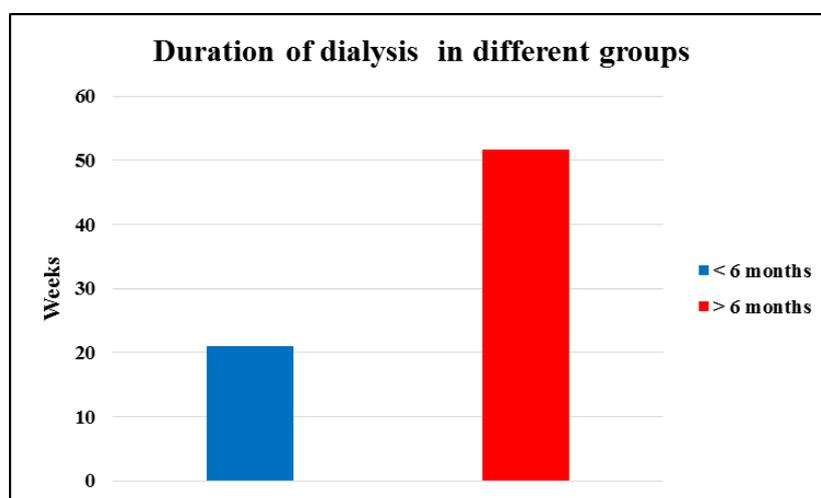


Figure 1: Duration of dialysis in different groups

Discussion

we found that degree of anxiety and depression is higher in group of patients of < 6 months dialysis group then patients of predialysis CKD group and finally the patients of > 6 months dialysis group according to the used psychiatric tools in our study.

Conclusion:

Depression and anxiety present in different degrees in patients of CKD and end stage renal diseases.

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