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Quality of Life in Patients With Peritoneal Dialysis Continuous Ambulatory

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Introduction

- In Mexico the incidence of chronic kidney disease is 377 cases per million inhabitants and the prevalence of 1,142.
- The 80% of the patients are treated at the Mexican Social Security Institute. It has been reported that chronic kidney disease in Mexico is one of the main causes of hospitalization and emergency services and representing 11,764 deaths annually.
- In Mexico around the 80% the patients with the chronic kidney disease are in the dialysis peritoneal continuous ambulatory treatment.

Objective

Describe the quality of life in people with peritoneal dialysis continuous ambulatory the metropolitan area of Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Material and methods

- Cross-sectional descriptive study was done.
- The sample was 56 patients with dialysis peritoneal ambulatory.
- The sociodemographic variables and quality of life information of participants was collected.
- The information were collected by a KDQOL-SF questionnaire was used to measure the quality life, it included socio-demographic data.
- The data was process and the analysis in the SPSS version 20.
- The study was approved by the Ethical Commission.

Results

- The average age of participants was 62.4 (SD = 8.6), predominantly females (57.1%) and married as marital status (80%).
- The distribution according schooling was primary (28.6%), bachelor's degree (25.7%) and secondary (22.9%).
- The disease that led to dialysis was mainly diabetes (68.6%).
- The 82.9% of participants had support for performing dialysis.
- Regarding family history, most of the participants had family history of diabetes type 2 (77.1%) and hypertension (37.1%) and other diseases.
- The 57.1% perceived poor quality of life.
- The results showed that men's have better quality of life (25.7%) than women (17.1%).
- The participants with marital status as married had higher scores of bad quality of life (45.7%) and a regular quality of life (34.2%).

Conclusions

The results of our study are consistent with most national and international research, showing that the quality of life of patients with CKD treated with CAPD is diminishing as the disease progresses, the duration of treatment and their particular characteristics

