

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NURSING CARE AMONG PATIENTS UNDERGOING HAEMODIALYSIS IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL, COIMBATORE

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive case study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of nursing care among patients undergoing Haemodialysis. The objectives are 1. Assess the patient's condition during pre, intra, and post dialysis. 2. Evaluate the effectiveness of nursing care of patients undergoing haemodialysis. There were 14 samples selected by convenient sampling method. Individualized nursing care format was used to plan the interventions consist of Section A - demographic variables and section B - individualized nursing care format. The data was collected by interview method and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The study revealed prompt nursing care reduces the adverse reactions and biochemical values.

Keywords: Descriptive, case study, Effectiveness, Adverse reactions, Haemodialysis, blood chemistries.

1. INTRODUCTION

Haemodialysis has gained widespread acceptance by major medical centers as the treatment of choice for chronic renal failure (Aliwhittaker et al. 1992; Anita worth, 1996). The haemodialysis regimen is the only effective process for relieving major symptoms and prolonging life in patients with end stage renal disease expect the patients those are going for the renal transplantation. Though it is considered as important intervention for the renal failure patients till the person apt for renal transplantation, the person have to experience unpleasant adverse reactions which could be relieved or reduced only by effective nursing care (Burns Nancy and Susan Groove, 1993, Aliwhittaker et al. 1992).

The incidence rate of renal failure increases about 15- 20 percentage every year in developing countries Among which 10-13 percentage of people undergo haemodialysis (Brundage and Mosby, 1993, Evan, 1979, Janak, 1997).

In India annually about 1lakh chronic renal failure patients are brought to the notice of the medical practioners for management. Chronic renal failure constitutes about 30 percentages of all patients in day to day nephrology practice.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of nursing care of patients undergoing haemodialysis at Sri Ramakrishna hospital dialysis unit, Coimbatore.

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OBJECTIVES

It is a descriptive case study to

- Assess the patient's condition during pre, intra, and post dialysis.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of nursing care of patients undergoing haemodialysis.

ASSUMPTION

- Nursing care will help the patient to adapt the physiological changes that occur during haemodialysis.
 - Timely nursing care prevents adverse reactions due to haemodialysis.
- Prompt nursing care will help to lower the blood chemistry values.

HYPOTHESIS

- H_0 - The effective nursing care will not influence in preventing the complications which occur during the process of haemodialysis.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

The study included the samples who are

- Newly diagnosed samples and planned for haemodialysis
- The age group above 20 years
- Samples who are cooperative

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

The study excluded the samples who are

- 1) Emergency cases

- 2) Samples who are planned for renal transplantation
- 3) Samples who are children

2.METHODOLOGY

The evaluative descriptive case study design was adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of nursing interventions by assessing the patient’s condition undergoing haemodialysis. The study was conducted at Sri Ramakrishna hospital dialysis unit, Coimbatore. The convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples and the sample size was 14.

The tool was constructed with 2 sections. Section A consist of demographic variables, the history of patients and section B consists of the details of the nursing care in the nursing care format. The validity of the tool was tested by the expert’s opinion on relevance of the items and the reliability of the tool was tested through the pilot study.

The data was collected from the patients by interview method, from records and from physical examination by using assessment check list. Appropriate individualized interventions were planned & provided to the patient. The evaluation was done at the end of each haemodialysis and also on follow up during the study period. The collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics (only for analyzing weight and blood chemistry values such as BUN and serum creatinin)

3.RESULTS

SECTION – A : Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the demographic variables

S NO	VARIABLES	FREQUENCY		PERCENTAGE	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1	AGE				
	21-30	3	0	21	0
	31-40	4	0	29	0
	41-50	1	1	7	7
	51-60	3	1	21	7
	61-70	0	1	0	7
2	MARITAL STATUS	13		93	
	Married	1		7	
	Unmarried				
3	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	7		50	
	Uneducated	0		0	
	Primary school	1		7	
	Middle school	2		14	
	High school	1		7	
	Higher secondary school	2		14	
	Under graduate	1		7	
	Post graduate				
4	ASSOCIATED DISEASES	9		84	
5	INCOME/ MONTH (Rs)	7		50	
	Below 10000	5		36	
	10001-20000	2		14	
	Above 20001				
6	RELIGION	9		84	
	Hindu	5		36	
	Christian	0		0	
	Muslim				

Section B -1: The effectiveness was evaluated by analyzing the adverse reactions due to haemodialysis at the beginning and the end of the study as follows in a table -2.

Table -2 comparison of adverse reactions developed by the samples at the beginning and the end of the Study.

S NO	COMPLICATIONS	AT THE BEGINNING		AT THE END	
		FREQUENC Y	%	FREQUENCY	%
	PHYSICAL ROBLEMS	12	8	5	3
1	Headache	8	6	3	6
2	Vomiting	7	5	1	2
3	Pyrexia	7	7	1	2
4	Giddiness	13	5	6	7
5	Dyspnoea		0		7
6	Edema	2	5	9	4
	Grade-1	5	0	4	3
	Grade-11	7	9	1	
	Grade-111	10	3	2	8
7	Pruritis	11		3	4
8	Cramps		1		2
9	Nutritional assessment	10	4	7	9
	Small size body frame	3	3	7	7
10	Medium size body frame	1	6	0	1
	Large size body frame	5	0	4	2
	Psychological problems	9	7	3	2
	Forgetfulness	12	1	6	
	Anxiety		7		5
	Low Self esteem		9		0
			7		0
			2		2
			2		2
			7		9
			3		2
			6		4
			8		3
			4		
			8		
			8		
			6		

Section B -2 : Comparison of weight and blood chemistries at the begging and at the end of the data collection period.

One tailed "t" test was used to assess the effectiveness of nursing care on weight, blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine. The study revealed that the calculated value of weight was 1.09 at 13 degree of freedom, blood urea nitrogen was 0.93 and Sr. creatinine was 1.4 at all level of freedom for 14 samples. Hence calculated value of all these variables are lesser than the table value which shows that there is a significant difference.

4.RECOMMENDATIONS

- Study can be conducted for large samples
- Each aspect like selfesteem, anxiety, weight & blood chemistries can be studied separately.
- Comparative study can be done for haemo and peritoneal dialysis

5.CONCLUSION

The study concludes that effective nursing care during the process of haemodialysis was able to prevent the adverse

reactions occurs during haemodialysis and lesser the weight, blood urea nitrogen and Sr. creatinine.

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