

# Quality of life in peritoneal dialysis patients

Dr. Abdolamir Atapour

Associate prof

Isfahan university of medical sciences

**Original Article**

**A Comparison of the Quality of Life of the Patients Undergoing  
Hemodialysis versus Peritoneal Dialysis and its Correlation to the  
Quality of Dialysis**

Abdolamir Atapour<sup>1</sup>, Salar Nasr<sup>2</sup>, Amir Momeni Boroujeni<sup>2</sup>, Diana Taheri<sup>3</sup>,  
Shahaboddin Dolatkhah<sup>2</sup>

Table 1. Descriptive statistics of studied factors in the two types of dialysis.

Factors	Type of dialysis		<i>P</i>
	Peritoneal dialysis	Hemodialysis	
Sex			
Male	28 (60.9%)	18 (39.1%)	0.67
Female	20 (43.5%)	26 (56.5%)	
Age	51.02 ± 12.5	47.78 ± 10.63	0.18
Renal failure causes			
Diabetic	32 (69.6%)	25 (54.3%)	0.49
Blood pressure	12 (26.1%)	18 (39.1%)	
Other	1 (2.2%)	2 (4.3%)	
Unknown	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.2%)	
Dialysis duration (month)	18.83 ± 13.7	24.41 ± 14.8	0.64
Dialysis adequacy	6.5 ± 1.9	6 ± 1.4	0.18
Quality of life	86.36 ± 7.03	83.21 ± 7.07	0.03

Table 2. Aspects of quality of life in the two dialysis modalities.

Quality of life indices	Type of dialysis		<i>P</i>
	Peritoneal dialysis	Hemodialysis	
Physical functioning	18.04 ± 4.34	15.52 ± 3.92	0.004
Physical role functioning	5.25 ± 1.22	4.91 ± 1.15	0.016
Bodily pain	6.56 ± 2.25	7.72 ± 2.69	0.028
General health perception	16.87 ± 6.34	12.11 ± 5.87	0.000
Vitality	14.54 ± 5.46	11.98 ± 6.24	0.039
Social functioning	7.04 ± 1.93	6.30 ± 2.23	0.093
Mental health	4.40 ± 0.95	4.24 ± 1.16	0.493
Emotional role functioning	15.98 ± 7.87	16.74 ± 8.48	0.657
Physical component summary	60.48 ± 10.38	56.15 ± 10.28	0.048
Mental component summary	55.65 ± 7.11	55.06 ± 6.19	0.674

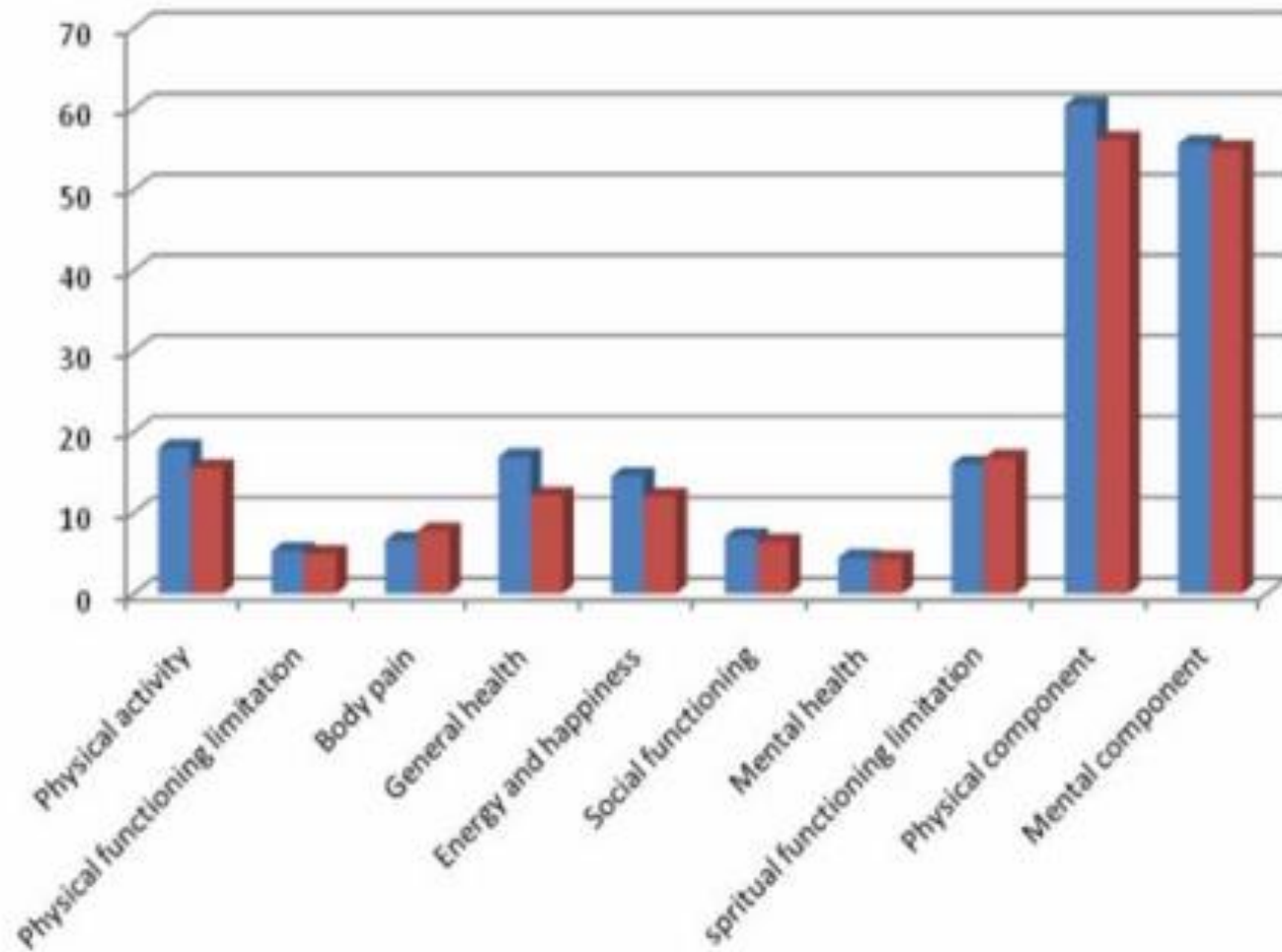


Figure 1. Aspects of quality of life in the two dialysis modalities.  
 Peritoneal dialysis bars in blue color, HD bars in red color.

Table 3. The role of gender in quality of life and dialysis of the patients.

Variable	Type of dialysis				<i>P</i>
	Peritoneal		Hemodialysis		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Quality of life	85.32 ± 5.54	88 ± 8.80	83.73 ± 6.50	82.55 ± 7.89	0.035
Dialysis adequacy	6.35 ± 1.85	6.70 ± 2.14	5.68 ± 1.37	6.43 ± 1.42	0.181

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# Quality of life in peritoneal dialysis patients: Decline over time and association with clinical outcomes

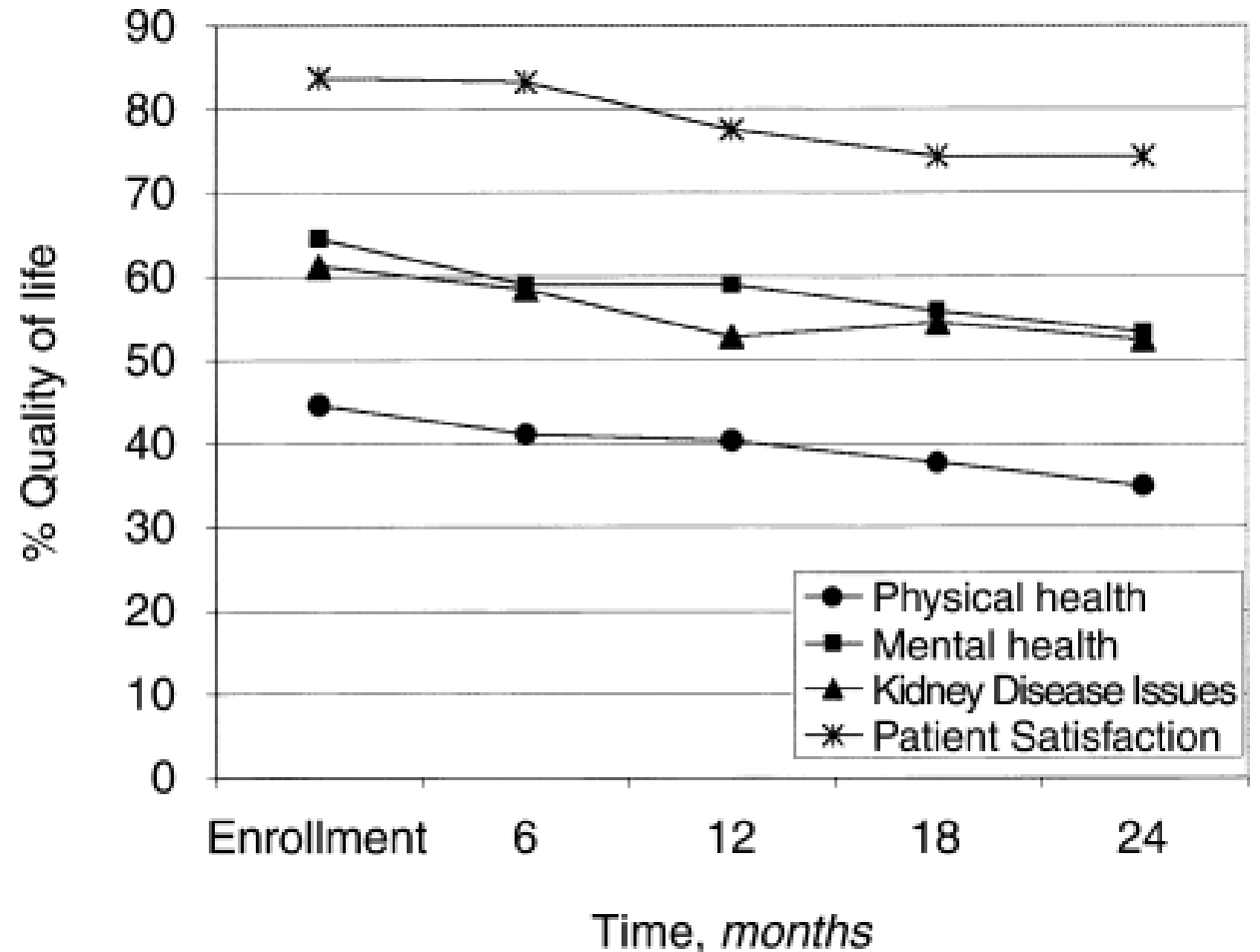
**ANNE B. BAKEWELL, ROB M. HIGGINS, and MAIR E. EDMUNDS**

*Renal Services, University Hospitals of Coventry and Warwickshire NHS Trust, Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry, England, United Kingdom*

- The aim of this study was to determine which key factors affect QoL
- which aspects of QoL change over time

# Methods

- The results of 88 patients (70% of our PD population) enrolled in
  - longitudinal studies of dialysis adequacy
  - Nutrition
  - Quality of life were reviewed (using the KDQOL-SF instrument )





# CONCLUSION

- As time passed, patients
  - More burdened by their kidney disease
  - Feeling more frustrated by the time
  - Satisfaction with their care also declined over time
- To improve patient survival
  - Optimizing dialysis prescriptions
  - Personal support
  - Ethical support



*Article*

# Quality of Life and Social Support of People on Peritoneal Dialysis: Mixed Methods Research

Miquel Sitjar-Suñer <sup>1,2</sup> , Rosa Suñer-Soler <sup>3,4,\*</sup> , Afra Masià-Plana <sup>3</sup>,  
Emilia Chirveches-Pérez <sup>5,6</sup>, Carme Bertran-Noguer <sup>3,4</sup> and Concepció Fuentes-Pumarola <sup>3,4</sup>

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The aim of this paper was to study health-related quality of life, perceived social support and the experiences of people receiving peritoneal dialysis

# Methods

- A cross-sectional multicenter hospital-based study, using quantitative and qualitative methods,
- The study variables were
  1. Economic status - Level of studies – Lifestyles - Months of dialysis treatment
  2. Years of disease progression - Number of hospital admissions in the previous year
  3. Biological problems and symptoms - Unpleasant effects caused by the renal disease
  4. Burden due to kidney disease - occupational status, cognitive function
  5. Quality of social interaction- sexual function – sleep - social support
  6. Dialysis personnel - patient satisfaction - physical functioning
  7. Physical role - presence of pain - general current and future perception of health -
  8. Mental health - emotional role - social function – energy - fatigue.

# *Instruments*

- The Kidney Disease Quality of Life instrument version 1.3
- the MOS social support survey

**Table 2.** Measures of central tendency and dispersion for the Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOL-SF<sup>TM</sup>) instrument.

	<b>Total Population N:55</b>	<b>Men N:38</b>	<b>Women N:17</b>	<i>p</i>
	<b>Mean (SD) Median [IQR]</b>	<b>Mean (SD) Median [IQR]</b>	<b>Mean (SD) Median [IQR]</b>	
Problems and symptoms present	75.64 (13.82) 79.16 [68.75–87.5]	74.28 (15.25) 79.16 [59.37–84.37]	78.67 (9.61) 79.16 [75–87.5]	0.634
Effects of the kidney disease	65.39 (21.14) 65.62 [50–81.25]	64.06 (21.06) 65.62 [49.21–81.25]	68.38 (21.64) 68.75 [53.12–89.06]	0.500
Burden of the kidney disease	41.93 (22.96) 37.5 [25–56.25]	41.77 (21.11) 40.62 [25–56.25]	42.27 (27.37) 37.5 [21.87–68.75]	0.898
Work status	37.27 (34.98) 50 [0–50]	40.78 (34.59) 50 [0–50]	29.41 (35.61) 0 [0–50]	0.269
Cognitive function	77.57 (24.69) 86.66 [66.66–100]	72.80 (27.39) 80 [51.66–100]	88.23 (12.14) 93.33 [80–100]	0.102

Table 2. *Cont.*

	<b>Total Population N:55</b>	<b>Men N:38</b>	<b>Women N:17</b>	<i>p</i>
	<b>Mean (SD) Median [IQR]</b>	<b>Mean (SD) Median [IQR]</b>	<b>Mean (SD) Median [IQR]</b>	
Quality of social interaction	74.90 (21.69) 80 [66.66–93.33]	72.10 (23.60) 73.33 [58.33–88.33]	81.17 (15.49) 86.66 [66.66–96.66]	0.205
Sexual function	70.90 (34.94) 75 [50–100]	63.81 (37.07) 75 [34.37–100]	86.76 (23.58) 100 [75–100]	0.023
Sleep and satisfaction	65.68 (23.82) 70 [47.5–82.5]	64.34 (25.97) 68.75 [46.87–85.62]	68.67 (18.50) 70 [53.75–81.25]	0.799
Social support	76.05 (23.95) 83.33 [66.66–100]	74.55 (25.33) 74.99 [66.66–100]	79.40 (20.85) 83.33 [66.66–100]	0.436
Dialysis staff and encouragement	91.36 (11.99) 100 [75–100]	90.78 (12.22) 100 [75–100]	92.64 (11.74) 100 [75–100]	0.554
Satisfaction of patients with their relationship with the staff that attend them	85.75 (14.84) 83.33 [83.33–100]	83.33 (15) 83.33 [79.16–100]	91.17 (13.33) 100 [83.33–100]	0.042

TABLE 1. (continued)

Physical functioning	66.27 (25.38) 75 [50–85]	64.21 (25.82) 67.5 [48.75–86.25]	70.88 (24.50) 85 [55–87.5]	0.390
Physical role functioning	57.75 (40.78) 75 [25–100]	59.86 (40.91) 75 [18.75–100]	52.94 (41.34) 50 [12.5–100]	0.644
Bodily pain	68.13 (25.90) 70 [45–90]	68.48 (26.82) 73.75 [45–92.5]	67.35 (24.48) 67.5 [46.25–90]	0.776
General health perceptions	40.81 (18.85) 40 [25–50]	40.56 (18.22) 40 [30–50]	41.47 (20.74) 40 [25–57.5]	0.913
Mental health	66.76 (19.54) 72 [52–80]	67.47 (18.44) 72 [52–80]	65.17 (22.35) 68 [44–84]	0.675
Emotional role functioning	76.96 (37.88) 100 [66.66–100]	77.19 (38.83) 100 [58.33–100]	76.47 (36.82) 100 [50–100]	0.780
Social role functioning	63.86 (27.07) 62.5 [37.5–87.5]	62.5 (26.47) 62.5 [37.5–75]	66.91 (28.96) 75 [37.5–100]	0.592
Vitality	46.45 (21.40) 45 [30–60]	44.60 (21) 40 [30–60]	50.58 (22.35) 50 [32.5–67.5]	0.210

Mann-Whitney U test. The quantitative variables are described with the mean (standard deviation) and median [IQR].

# Conclusions

- People referring to more symptoms reported lower perceived physical quality of life
- People on peritoneal dialysis perceived the therapy as Less aggressive dialytic technique Allowing more autonomy and a greater perception of health Despite requiring a period of personal and environmental adaptation.
- The social support perceived by participants was optimal, and this support has been associated, both physically and mentally, with a better perceived quality of life.



## **Comparison of quality of life (QoL) in patients undergoing hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis**

**Nazanin Vahed<sup>1</sup>, Raana Karami<sup>2</sup>**

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- According to the statistics available in Iran, 49% of dialysis patients undergo transplantation, 48% use hemodialysis, and 3% undergo PD
- The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the quality of life in HD and PD patients in Tehran Dialysis Center

# Methods

- Study population: In this descriptive cross-sectional study, all patients with chronic renal failure
- Measurement tools:
- The standardized Persian version of the Short Form (36) Health Survey (SF-36)

# Results

Table 3. Comparison of quality of life in hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis patients

Variable	Peritoneal dialysis		Hemodialysis		T	P-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Physical functioning	58.86	12.74	49.93	13.82	3.56	0.001
Bodily pain	51.63	23.51	61.85	22.57	2.39	0.018
General health	54.02	12.45	47.92	11.42	2.77	0.006
Limitations because of physical problems	35.19	18.70	32.87	19.85	0.64	0.523
Confines because of Mental disorder,	15.04	18.53	20.78	19.71	1.54	0.126
Social Functioning	44.29	19.31	29.38	20.15	4.03	0.001
Vitality	47.55	11.29	35.23	11.6	5.76	0.001
Mental health	43.26	11.36	36.82	11.41	3.03	0.003
Objective quality of life	54.61	7.68	46.14	8.76	5.43	0.001
Mental quality of life	52.52	7.39	43.73	7.30	6.43	0.001
Total score of QoL	55.29	6.52	47.10	6.43	6.8	0.001

# CONCLUSION

- The findings of this study establish that the overall QoL along with most of its domains including
  - General health
  - Social functioning
  - Vitality
  - Emotional health
  - Objective and mental quality of life

Better in PD patients than in those undergoing HD

RESEARCH

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# Quality of life and nutritional status in peritoneal dialysis patients: a cross-sectional study from Palestine

Iyad Ali<sup>1\*</sup>, Dania Haddad<sup>2</sup>, Mostafa A. Soliman<sup>3</sup>, Ahmed Al-Sabi<sup>4</sup>, Kamel Jebreen<sup>5,6,7</sup>, Dana Abuzahra<sup>1</sup>, Bakrieh Shrara<sup>1</sup>, Diana Ghanayem<sup>1</sup>, Nihal Natour<sup>1</sup>, Mohanad Hassan<sup>1</sup>, M. Yasser Alsedfy<sup>8</sup>, Duha Shellah<sup>1</sup> and Inad Nawajah<sup>9</sup>

- Primary goal of this study is to evaluate the impact of PD on both patients' nutritional status and overall QOL.

# Study design

- A cross-sectional study was conducted between October 2021 and January 2022
- The Malnutrition-Inflammation Score (MIS) rates inflammation and protein-energy wasting on a scale of 0 to 30.
  - The results were calculated using an online calculator available at this website: <http://www.touchcalc.com/calculators/mis>
- The total of all ten MIS components can vary from 0 (normal) to 30 (severely malnourished).
- The QOL score is a tool for assessing an individual's quality of life across five domains: physical, psychological, social, economic, and spiritual.

# Results

**Table 1** Population characteristics for participants and group comparison by MIS and QOL scores

Variable	n(%)	MIS			QOL		
		r[p]	Mean ± SD	p	r[p]	Mean ± SD	p
<b>MIS</b>							
n (Missing)	74(0)	1[< 0.001]			-0.65[< 0.001]		
Mean ± SD	7.5 ± 3.45						
min, max	1,15						
<b>QOL</b>							
n (Missing)	74(0)	-0.65[< 0.001]			1[< 0.001]		
Mean ± SD	73.92 ± 27.06						
Median(Q1-Q3)	85(61.25-95)						
min, max	0,100						

**Table 2** Univariate and multivariate linear regression for the association between QOL and MIS

Variables	Crude B (95% CI)	P	Adjusted B (95% CI)	P
MIS	-5.09 (-6.49, -3.7)	<0.001	-3.91 (-5.42, -2.41)	<0.001
Dialysis period /year	-3.46 (-16.07, 9.15)	0.59	-2.57 (-11.48, 6.35)	0.57
Diabetic	-25.72 (-37.16, -14.29)	<0.001	-13.91 (-23.81, -4)	0.01
Hypertension	-2.85 (-16.06, 10.36)	0.67	1.31 (-8.1, 10.71)	0.78
Living arrangement (Alone)	9.57 (-15.49, 34.62)	0.45	-19.33 (1.45, 37.22)	0.03
Pitting edema (Mild)	-24.92 (-37.07, -12.76)	<0.001	-11.09 (-21.45, -0.72)	0.04

# Conclusions

- Based on this study, the quality of life (QOL) among peritoneal dialysis (PD) patients in Palestine is of particular significance.
- The research shows a relatively high average QOL score among PD patients in the West Bank, with over 50% experiencing favorable QOL.
- Age, occupation, medication dependency, and pre-existing conditions such as pitting edema and diabetes mellitus significantly impact QOL.
- Early detection of malnutrition, tailored approaches to nutritional support, and diabetes management for better QOL.



# Quality of Life in Hemodialysis Versus Peritoneal Dialysis Patients in Bahrain

Hend Aljenaidi <sup>1</sup>, Lamees Alayoobi <sup>1</sup>, Wejdan Alqassab <sup>1</sup>, Ali Alfehaid <sup>2</sup>, Madhawi Albuainain <sup>2</sup>, Rahaf AlMuhanadi <sup>2</sup>, Saad Alotaibi <sup>2</sup>, Manar Almutiri <sup>2</sup>, Ahmed Jaradat <sup>3</sup>, Amgad E. El-Agroudy <sup>2</sup>

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1. Nephrology, Salmaniya Medical Complex, Manama, BHR 2. Internal Medicine, Arabian Gulf University, Manama, BHR 3. Family and Community Medicine, Arabian Gulf University, Manama, BHR

Corresponding author: Amgad E. El-Agroudy, dramgadnephro@gmail.com

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## Abstract

- This work aimed to study the relationship between QOL scores in patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on HD and PD.
- This study was done at Salmaniya Medical Complex (SMC), Bahrain, from May to July 2023. A standard QOL index score instrument in Arabic form was used on 76 HD and 38 PD patients.

# QOLI description

- QOLI is a multidimensional, validated questionnaire designed for patients on dialysis
- Domains :
  - Health and functioning
  - Psychological
  - Spiritual
  - Social
  - Economic
  - Family
- The QOLI scores ranged from 0 to 30, with 30 being the highest score;

# Sociodemographic characteristics in hemodialysis

Characteristics		Hemodialysis (N = 76)	Peritoneal dialysis (N = 38)	Total (N = 114)	P-value
		N (%)	N (%)	N (%)	
Gender	Male	41(53.9)	21(55.3)	62 (54.4)	0.527
	Female	35 (46.1)	17 (44.7)	52 (45.6)	
Age groups	≤50 years old	16 (22.9)	10 (26.3)	26 (24.1)	0.714
	>50 years old	54 (77.1)	28 (73.7)	82 (75.9)	
Marital status	Single	11 (14.5)	4 (10.6)	15 (13.2)	0.599
	Married	55 (72.4)	30 (78.9)	85 (74.6)	
	Divorced	6 (7.9)	1 (2.6)	7(6.1)	
	Widow/Widower	4 (5.2)	3 (7.9)	7 (6.1)	
	Illiterate	6 (7.9)	2 (5.3)	8 (7.0)	

# Comparison of the mean scores of specific dimensions of QoL among the hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis patients

Dimensions	Hemodialysis		Peritoneal dialysis		P-Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
Health and functioning	78.25	13.47	93.27	5.95	< 0.001

- The amount of energy you have for everyday activities? 76.22 28.37 98.25 6.47 P < 0 .001
- Your ability to take care of yourself without help? 78.22 27.40 99.10 3.82 P < 0 .001
- Quality of life 79.78 11.71 93.11 5.66 P < 0 .001

# Conclusions

- Findings show that patients with PD have better QOL scores in all domains than patients with HD
- PD patients were burdened less by ESRD symptoms and were able to continue their jobs and social life
- Patients with HD have to go to dialysis units three times a week for four hours per session
  - Negatively affects both their social lives and occupational attainment.
- After one year, patients on PD are still feeling less affected by the disease burden.

OPEN

## Better Quality of Life of Peritoneal Dialysis compared to Hemodialysis over a Two-year Period after Dialysis Initiation

Hee-Yeon Jung<sup>1,2</sup>, Yena Jeon<sup>2,3</sup>, Yeongwoo Park<sup>2,3</sup>, Yon Su Kim<sup>2,4</sup>, Shin-Wook Kang<sup>2,5</sup>, Chul Woo Yang<sup>2,6</sup>, Nam-Ho Kim<sup>2,7</sup>, Ji-Young Choi<sup>1,2</sup>, Jang-Hee Cho<sup>1,2</sup>, Sun-Hee Park<sup>1,2</sup>, Chan-Duck Kim<sup>1,2</sup>  & Yong-Lim Kim<sup>1,2,8</sup>

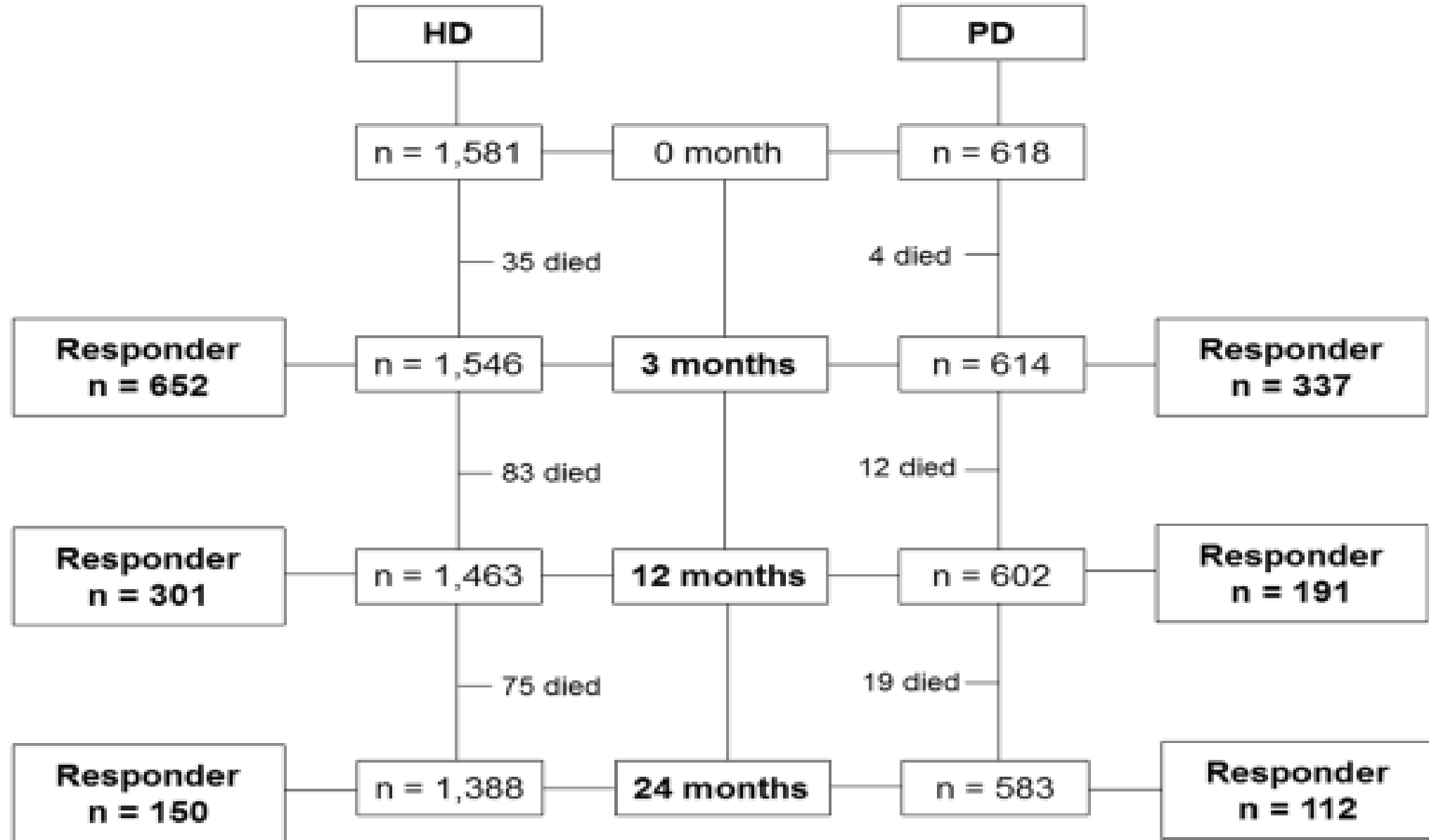
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- This study aimed to compare health-related quality of life (HRQOL) over time in patients initiating hemodialysis (HD) or peritoneal dialysis (PD).

Patient flow. Among the 2,160 survivors



# METHOD

- Health-related quality of life (HRQOL), it is an inevitable fact of actual clinic practice that patients with ESRD care more about how they will live instead of how long
- this study aimed to compare HRQOL over time in almost 1,000 patients initiating HD or PD from a prospective nationwide cohort study during the two-year period after dialysis initiation.
- The primary object of this study was to compare HRQOL over time between dialysis modality (HD versus PD) and within dialysis modality.
- The secondary object of this study was to determine the associated factors related to persistently impaired HRQOL in patients on dialysis.



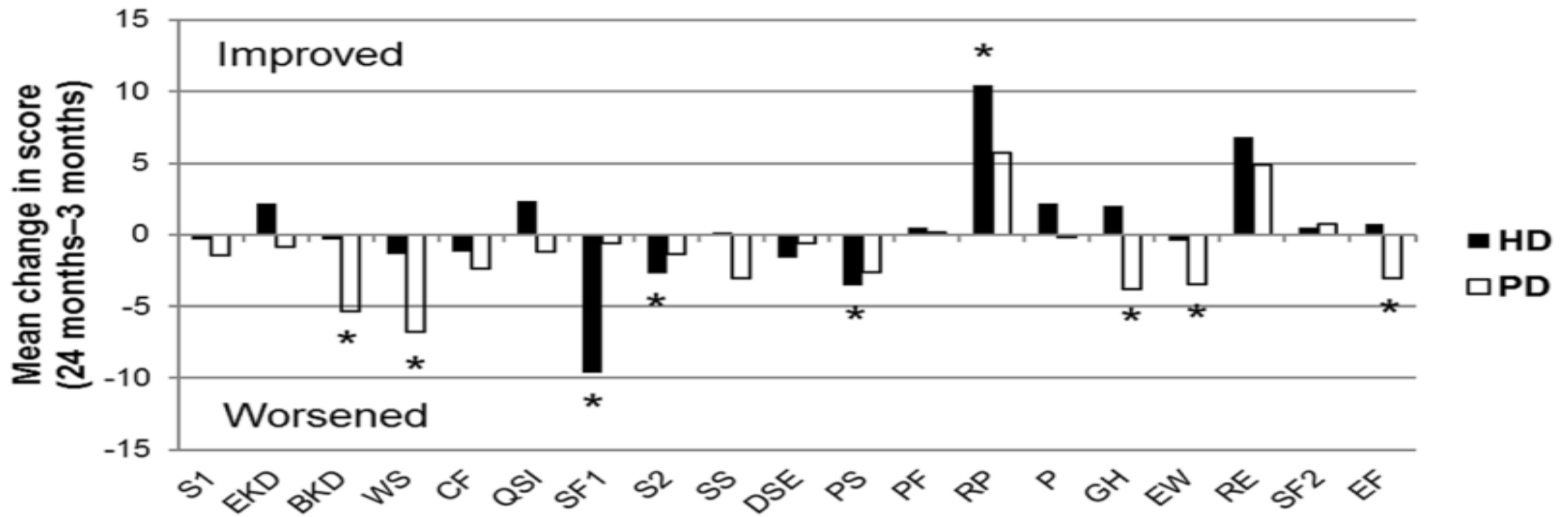
# Results

Sociodemographic, clinical, and biochemical characteristics at 3, 12, and 24 months after starting therapy according to dialysis modality

	3 months			12 months			24 months		
	HD (n = 652)	PD (n = 337)	<i>P</i> value	HD (n = 301)	PD (n = 191)	<i>P</i> value	HD (n = 150)	PD (n = 112)	<i>P</i> value
Age (years)	56.6 ± 13.5	51.6 ± 12.8	< 0.001	56.7 ± 13.8	52.6 ± 12.4	< 0.001	57.1 ± 13.5	52.9 ± 11.8	0.009
Male sex, n (%)	409 (62.7)	201 (59.6)	0.34	187 (62.1)	106 (55.5)	0.14	95 (63.3)	65 (58.0)	0.38
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	22.7 ± 3.2	22.9 ± 3.2	0.28	22.8 ± 3.1	23.4 ± 3.6	0.06	22.6 ± 3.1	23.9 ± 3.7	0.002

## Laboratory data

Hemoglobin (g/dL)	10.7 ± 1.4	10.7 ± 1.9	0.85	10.5 ± 1.1	10.7 ± 1.7	0.20	10.5 ± 1.2	10.4 ± 1.6	0.69
Albumin (g/dL)	3.7 ± 0.5	3.4 ± 0.6	< 0.001	3.9 ± 0.4	3.5 ± 0.5	< 0.001	4.0 ± 0.4	3.5 ± 0.6	< 0.001
Calcium (mg/dL)	8.4 ± 0.8	8.3 ± 0.8	0.08	8.6 ± 0.8	8.5 ± 0.9	0.29	8.7 ± 0.9	8.7 ± 0.9	0.76
Phosphate (mg/dL)	5.2 ± 4.8	4.7 ± 3.8	0.13	4.8 ± 1.4	4.7 ± 1.3	0.55	4.9 ± 1.4	5.0 ± 1.3	0.53
LDL (mg/dL)	83.5 ± 29.0	101.5 ± 32.7	< 0.001	78.2 ± 25.4	95.4 ± 30.8	< 0.001	79.0 ± 26.7	96.8 ± 34.0	< 0.001
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	125.5 ± 72.2	144.4 ± 90.5	< 0.001	119.4 ± 66.8	146.2 ± 102.7	0.002	120.7 ± 64.2	139.5 ± 93.1	0.07
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	152.4 ± 38.0	182.0 ± 42.6	< 0.001	146.8 ± 37.6	170.3 ± 40.9	< 0.001	146.0 ± 35.8	167.3 ± 38.0	< 0.001
Transferrin saturation (%)	31.1 ± 16.5	35.0 ± 38.0	0.07	33.4 ± 34.4	33.94 ± 12.8	0.82	31.8 ± 15.2	36.0 ± 38.1	0.27
RRF (ml/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> )	10.7 ± 1.2	11.1 ± 29.2	0.82	5.7 ± 0.7	5.8 ± 5.3	0.88	4.2 ± 0.4	4.2 ± 3.7	0.80



- Abbreviations:
- **BKD, burden of kidney disease**
- CF, cognitive function
- DSE, dialysis staff encouragement
- **EF, energy/fatigue**
- EKD, effects of kidney disease
- **EW, emotional wellbeing**
- **GH, general health**
- HD, hemodialysis
- KDCS, kidney disease composite summary
- MCS, mental composite summary
- P, pain
- PCS, physical composite summary
- PD, peritoneal dialysis;
- PF, physical functioning
- **PS, patient satisfaction**
- QSI, quality of social interaction
- RE, role-emotional
- **RP, role-physical**
- S1, symptom
- **S2, sleep**
- **SF1, sexual function**
- SF2, social function
- SS, social support;
- **WS, work status.**

- The notable finding in our study was that patients on HD and PD experienced a worsening of different domains in HRQOL over time.
- At the end of one year, patients on PD were still feeling less burdened by the disease itself. Higher satisfaction for dialysis staff encouragement was sustained in patients on PD for two years.

# In conclusion

- PD shows better HRQOL during the initial period after dialysis even after adjusting for clinical and socioeconomic characteristics, and the effect lasts up to two years.
- Both patients on HD and PD experienced a worsening of HRQOL over time in different domains
- It may mean that there is no dialysis modality which has definite advantage in terms of changes in HRQOL over time
- It is time for nephrologists and dialysis staff to pay attention to the actual preferences and priorities of dialysis patients.



**Journal of Renal and Hepatic Disorders**



ORIGINAL ARTICLE: NEPHROLOGY

## Quality of Life of Patients on Peritoneal Dialysis and Contributing Factors: A Cross-Sectional Study

Niloofer Nili<sup>1</sup>, Shiva Seirafian<sup>2</sup>, Sayed Mohsen Hosseini<sup>3</sup>, Abdolamir Atapour<sup>2</sup>, Maryam Kazemi Naeini<sup>1</sup>, Mojgan Mortazavi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran; <sup>2</sup>Isfahan Kidney Diseases Research Center, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran;

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, Isfahan University of Medical Sciences, Iran

# Materials and Methods

- This cross-sectional study comprised ESRD patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis at the PD centers of Al-Zahra and Noor hospitals from May to August 2019
- *SF-36 Health Survey questionnaire*

## Difference in quality of life according to their contributing factors

- Gender  $P < 0.04$  (independent Student's t-test)
- Marital status
- Dialysis frequency
- Employment  $P < 0.001$  (ANOVA)
- Having a separate room for dialysis  $P < 0.086$  (Mann–Whitney test)
- No 50.53 (18.29)
- Education
- Comorbidities
- Solution type

# Conclusion

- The most significant characteristics that were independently associated with patient's quality of life
- Gender
- Employment
- Residual renal function
- Frequency of dialysis



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION