



Trapianto Renale e Dialisi: fonti di ulteriore di distress?

10 Novembre 2018
AOU Sant'Anna, Ferrara

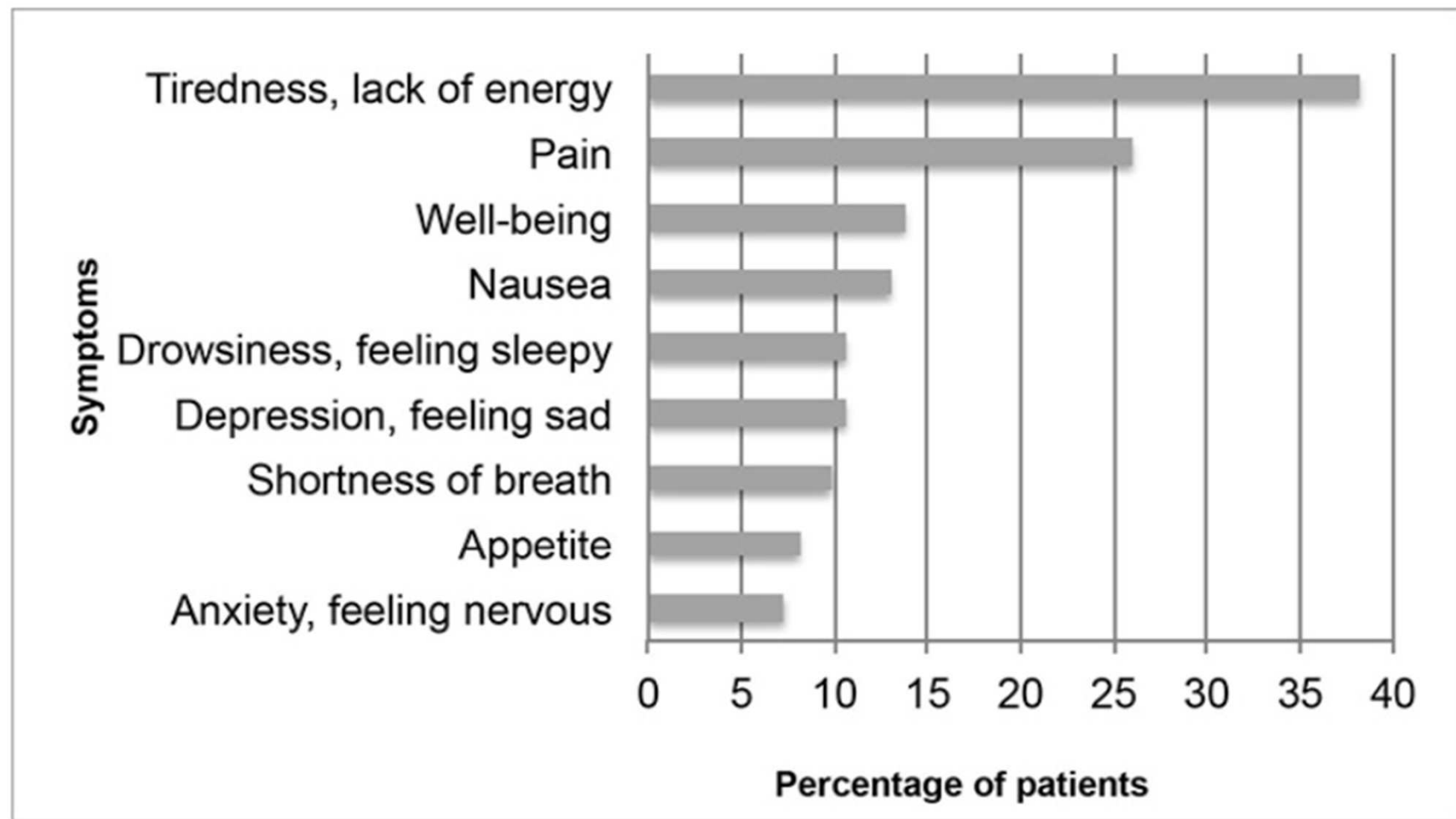
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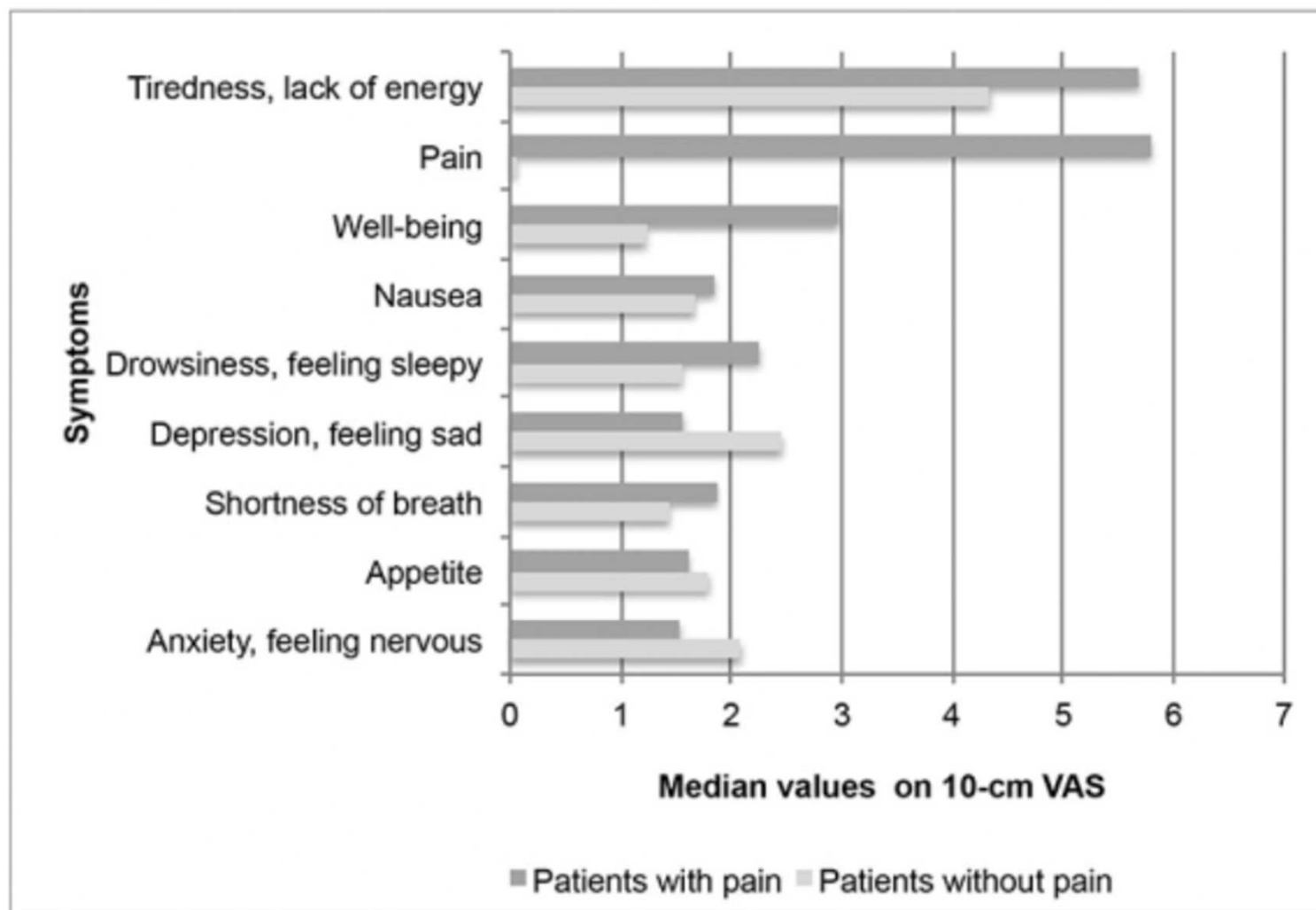
Dialysis



Frequency and severity of pain and symptom distress among patients with chronic kidney disease receiving dialysis



Frequency and severity of pain and symptom distress among patients with chronic kidney disease receiving dialysis





Psychological distress between chronic hemodialysis patients with and without low back pain

- We found **the higher K6 scores in patients** on chronic hemodialysis **with CLBP**, and the associations remained after adjusting for age, sex and duration of hemodialysis
- The proper management of CLBP by **strength/resistance/coordination/stabilization programs** may reduce psychological distress in patients on chronic hemodialysis

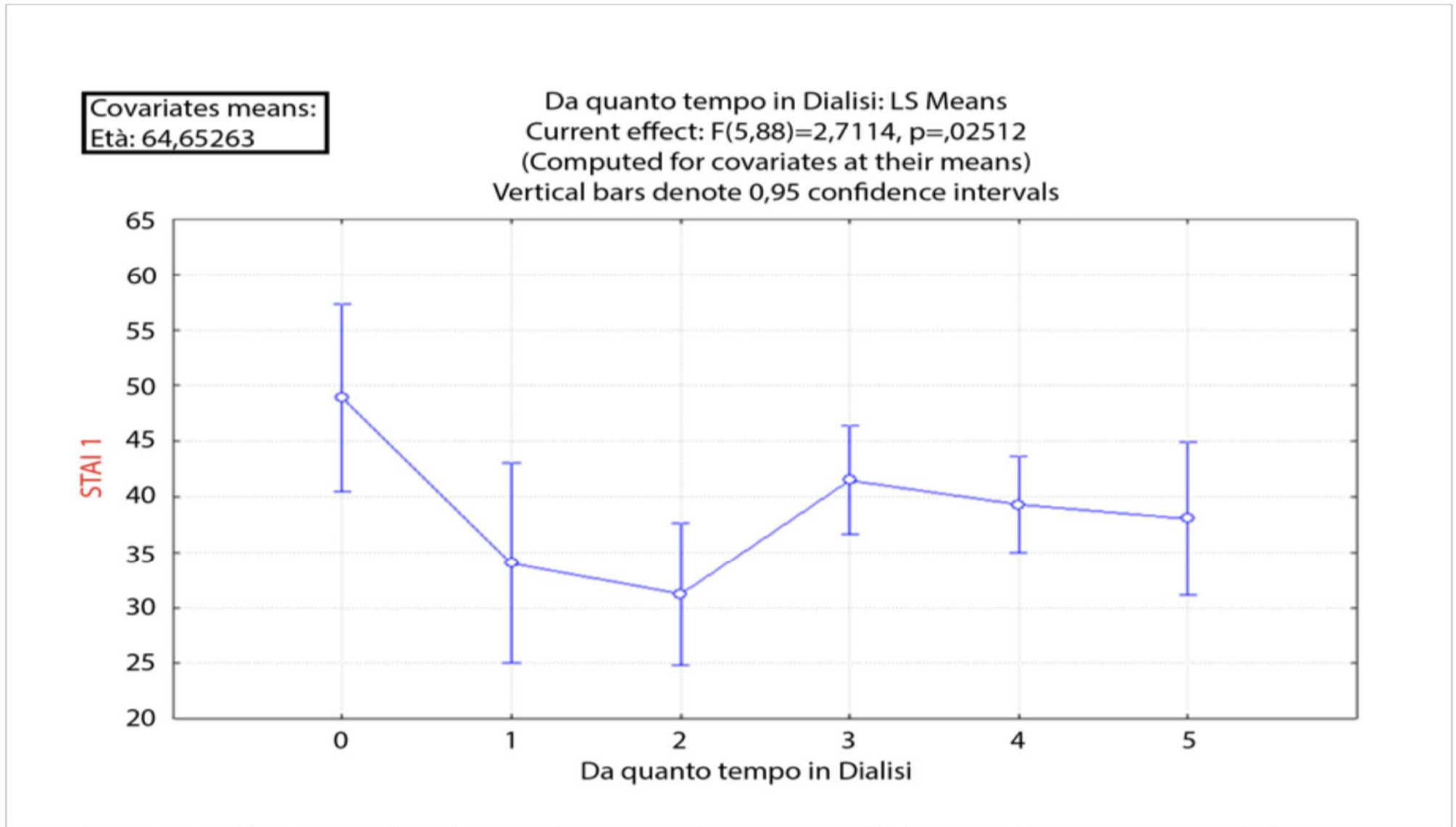
Qualità di vita, ansia e distress nei pazienti affetti da malattia renale cronica: predialisi ed inizio del trattamento dialitico

Scopi

Gli scopi dello studio sono principalmente due:

1. valutare quali siano i momenti maggiormente critici per il paziente che si trova in trattamento emodialitico, in cui si rilevino maggiori livelli di ansia e distress psicologico;
2. individuare se la presa in carico predialitica del paziente affetto da MRC da parte dell'U.O. di Nefrologia possa essere associato a un migliore outcome in termini di qualità di vita connessa alla salute.

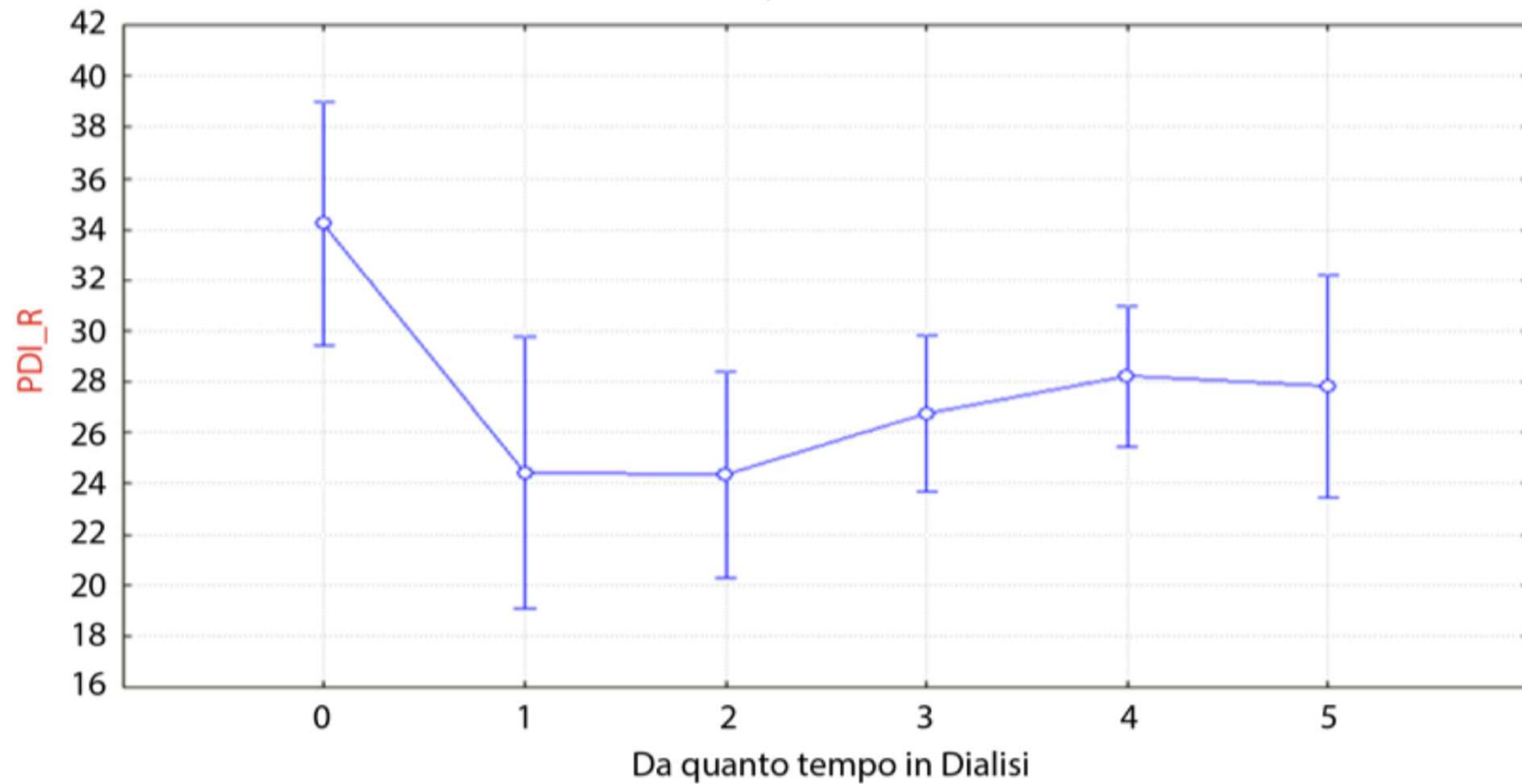
State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI)



Psychological Distress Inventory (PDI)

Covariates means:
Età: 64,65263

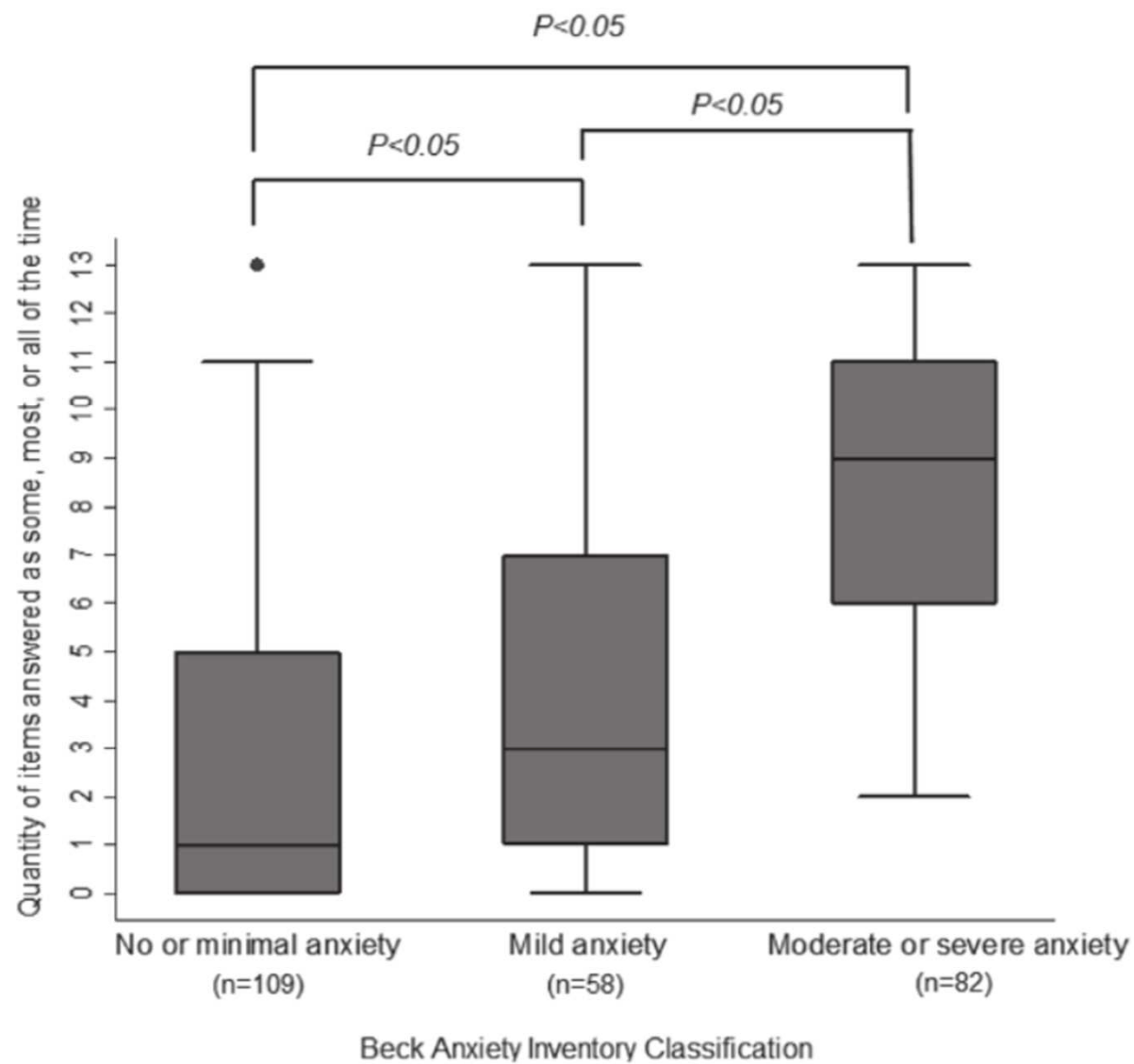
Da quanto tempo in Dialisi; LS Means
Current effect: $F(5,91)=2,4091$, $p=,04239$
(Computed for covariates at their means)
Vertical bars denote 0,95 confidence intervals



Pre-Dia vs nPre-Dia

Variabile	Gruppo Pre_Dia (media±deviazione standard)	Gruppo nPre_Dia (media±deviazione standard)	t-value	p
Sintomi	75,86±16,78	58,48±24,01	2,78	0,007*
Effetti della malattia renale	74,63±20,28	58,20±26,52	2,35	0,022*
Fardello della malattia renale	50,37±24,15	34,49±25,03	2,31	0,024*
Funzionamento fisico	65,88±25,99	36,52±30,21	3,62	0,001*
Ruolo fisico	61,76±35,49	35,49±40,97	2,36	0,021*
Dolore	80,44±27,77	51,83±32,01	3,32	0,001*
Salute generale	52,65±17,15	37,32±17,81	3,13	0,003*
Benessere emotivo	69,88±19,29	54,50±28,69	2,07	0,042*
Ruolo emozioni	82,35±26,66	54,50±26,69	2,95	0,004*
Funzionamento sociale	80,88±28,68	56,92±30,61	2,87	0,005*

Hemodialysis treatment engenders anxiety and emotional distress



Relationship between stress coping strategies, psychological distress, and quality of life among hemodialysis patients

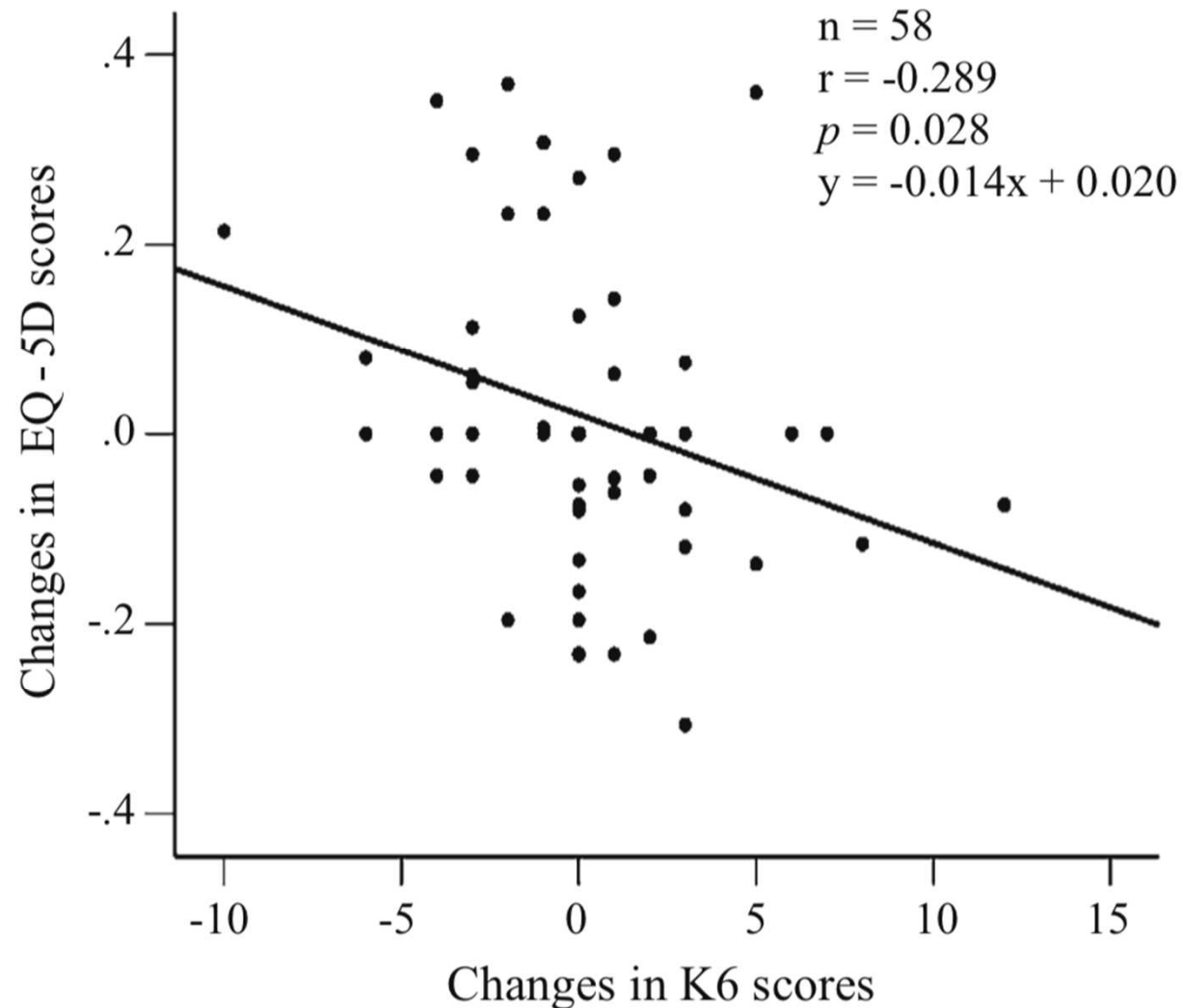
TABLE 3 The results of multiple linear regressions of predictive variables of quality of life (QoL)

Variables	Physical component summary			Mental component summary		
	β	t	p -Value	β	t	p -Value
Age (years)	-0.02	-0.11	0.909	0.21	1.35	0.189
Gender	-0.10	-0.67	0.507	-0.14	-0.97	0.341
Duration of dialysis (months)	0.43	2.51	0.019	0.44	2.80	0.010
Anxiety	-0.47	-2.99	0.006	-0.55	-3.82	0.001
Depression	-0.01	-0.08	0.935	-0.05	-0.35	0.726
Place of living	-0.18	-1.06	0.296	-0.13	-0.81	0.423
Evasive coping style	0.21	0.92	0.367	0.26	1.27	0.217
Optimistic coping style	0.10	0.43	0.670	0.05	0.22	0.828
Fatalistic coping style	-0.06	-0.34	0.734	-0.13	-0.86	0.396
Emotive coping style	-0.23	-1.16	0.258	-0.41	-2.25	0.024
Palliative coping style	-0.11	-0.57	0.571	0.08	0.42	0.680
Supportant coping style	0.11	0.49	0.624	0.15	0.78	0.450

Association of Poor Social Support and Financial Insecurity with Psychological Distress of Chronic Kidney Disease Patients Attending National Nephrology Unit in Sri Lanka

Factors	Psychological distress		Odds ratio	95% confidence interval	P value
	Yes n (%)	No n (%)			
Age: <60 years	121 (58.2)	89 (52.7)	1.25	0.83 to 1.88	0.28
Sex: females	104 (50.0)	61 (36.7)	1.73	1.14 to 0.64	0.01
Ethnicity: Sinhala	175 (84.1)	152 (89.9)	0.59	0.31 to 1.10	0.09
Province of living: western	140 (67.3)	120 (71.0)	0.84	0.54 to 1.30	0.44
Educational status: ≤O/L	89 (42.8)	53 (31.4)	1.64	1.07 to 2.50	0.02
Religion: Buddhists	144 (69.2)	134 (79.3)	0.58	0.37 to 0.94	0.03
Marital status: unmarried	25 (12.0)	23 (13.6)	0.87	0.47 to 1.6	0.64
Living alone	24 (11.5)	22 (13.0)	0.87	0.47 to 1.61	0.64
Currently employed	121 (58.7)	73 (43.2)	1.87	1.24 to 2.81	0.003
Low monthly income	52 (25.0)	28 (16.6)	1.68	1.0 to 2.8	0.05
High out-of-pocket expenditure	108 (51.9)	67 (39.6)	1.64	1.09 to 2.48	0.01
Distance to nephrology unit from residence: >150 Km	32 (15.4)	13 (7.7)	2.18	1.1 to 4.3	0.02

Evaluation of psychological distress using the K6 in patients on chronic hemodialysis





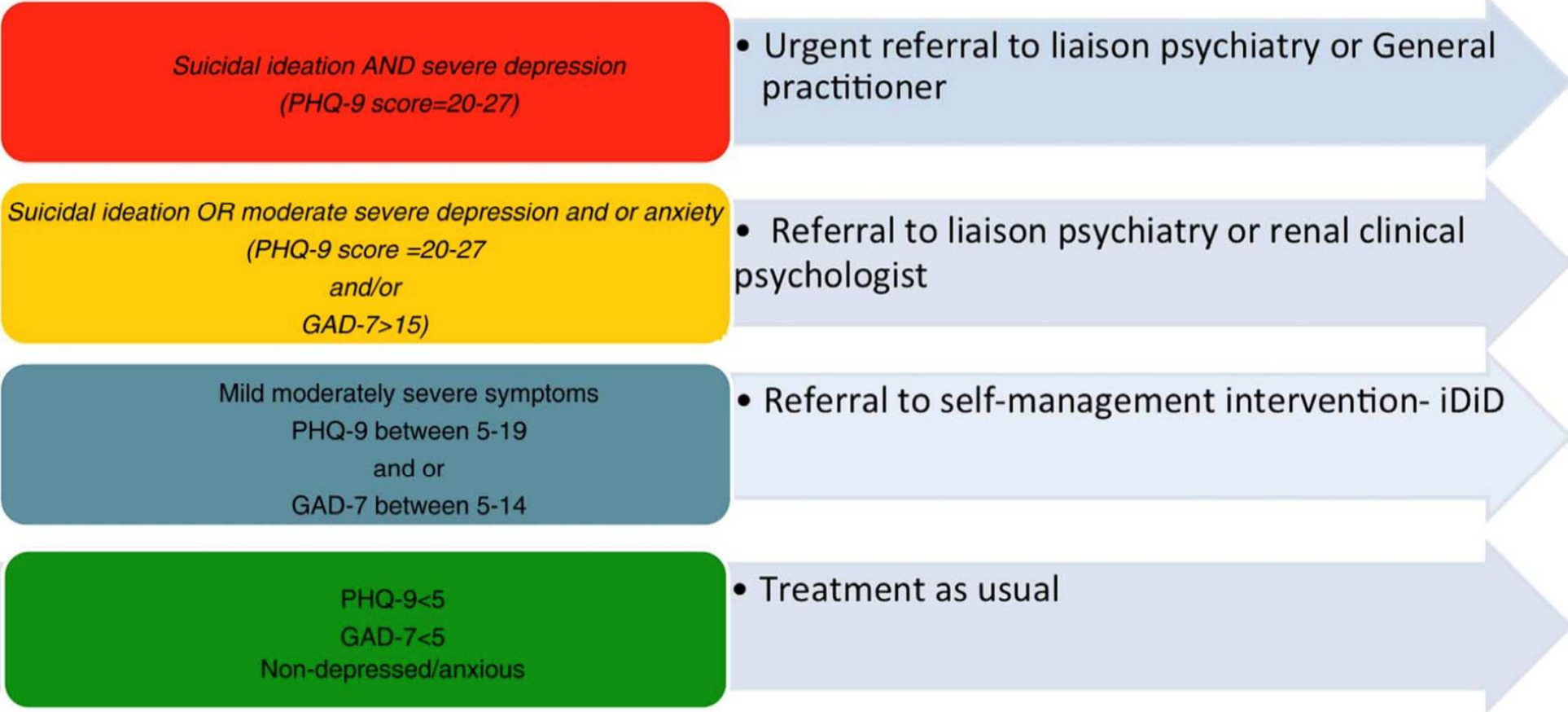
Screening for psychological distress using the Patient Health Questionnaire Anxiety and Depression Scale (PHQ-ADS): Initial validation of structural validity in dialysis patients[☆]

Measure	PHQ-ADS ordinal categories				<i>p</i> -Value
	Minimal (0–9) <i>n</i> = 109	Mild (10–19) <i>n</i> = 46	Moderate (20–29) <i>n</i> = 22	Severe (30–48) <i>n</i> = 5	
B-IPQ	34.7 (32.4, 37.0)	45.8 (43.0, 48.4)	52.5 (49.6, 55.2)	53.4 (46.6, 63.3)	< 0.01
PHQ-9	3.1 (2.7, 3.5)	8.4 (7.7, 9.1)	13.6 (12.4, 14.6)	20.8 (19.5, 22.0)	< 0.01
GAD-7	1.1 (0.9, 1.4)	4.8 (4.2, 5.5)	10.0 (8.5, 11.4)	15.6 (11.0, 20.5)	< 0.01

Patient-Reported Outcome Instruments for Physical Symptoms Among Patients Receiving Maintenance Dialysis: A Systematic Review

.....our review highlights the **diversity of methods** used for physical symptom assessment among dialysis-dependent patients and identifies **the lack of a valid, symptom-focused instrument** with short recall and assessment of multiple symptom attributes.

Tailored online cognitive behavioural therapy with or without therapist support calls to target psychological distress in adults receiving haemodialysis: A feasibility randomised controlled trial



**Stress and Burnout among Hemodialysis Nurses:
A Single-Center, Prospective Survey Study**

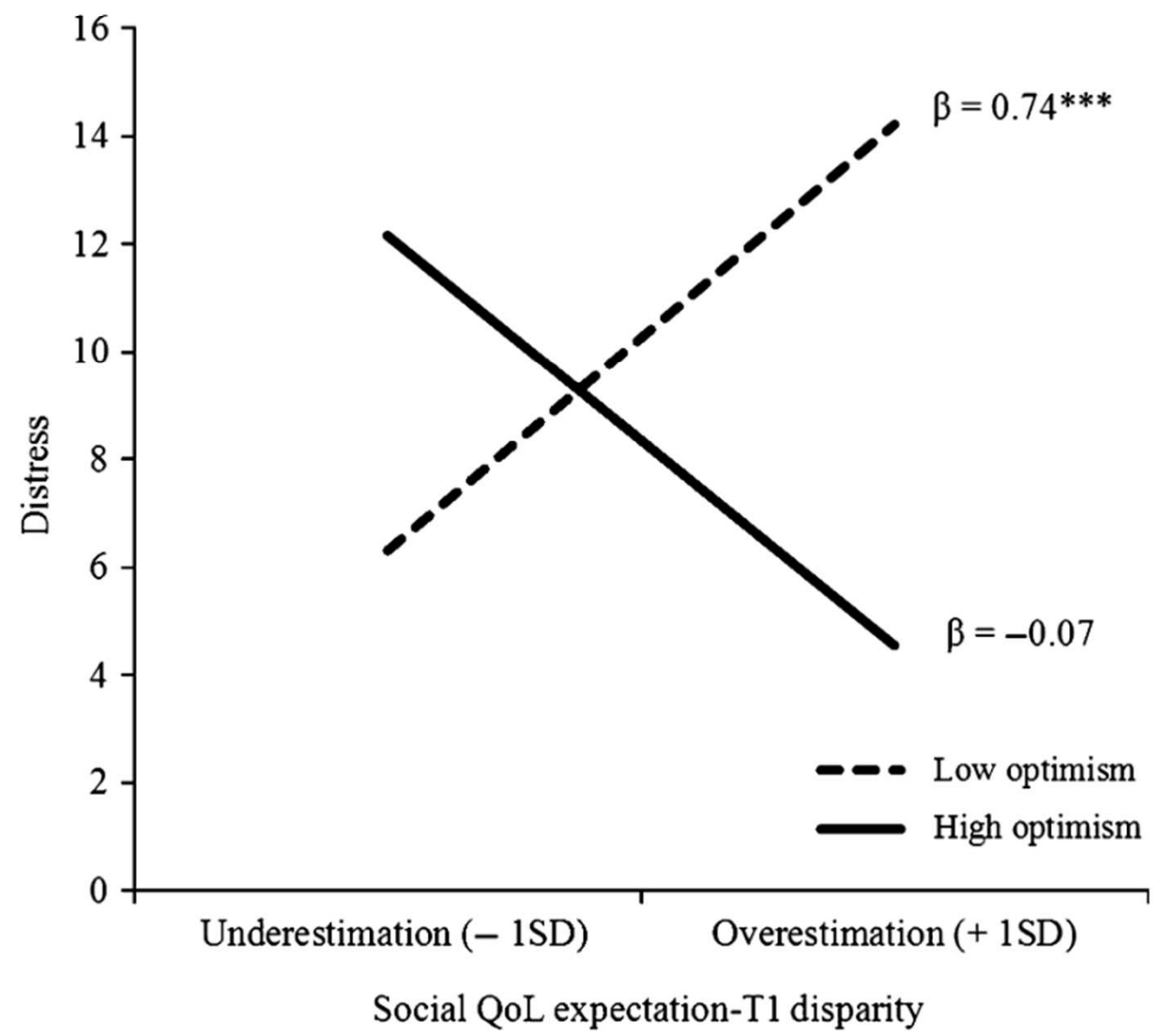
Table 5. Top ten stress-causing factors among the national and the expatriate HD nurses in our study.

SN	Among national nurses	%	SN	Among expatriate nurses	%
1	Technological breakdown (defective machine)	15.9	1	Job insecurity (termination)	16.9
2	Exposure to needlestick injury/bloodborne infection	14.6	2	Demanding and manipulative patients	11.1
3	Demanding and manipulative patients	11	3	Technological breakdowns (defective machines)	10
4	Having to work for long hours	11	4	Bad behavior/unfair treatment by a nursing supervisor	8.2
5	Less job compensation	11	5	Patient care activities (difficult access)	7.1
6	Frequent rotation of area of assignment	6.1	6	Pressure from doctors	5.4
7	Overload of work (nurse–patient ratio)	4.9	7	Exposure to needlestick injury/bloodborne infection	5
8	Errors committed in workplace	4.9	8	Less job compensation	5
9	Job insecurity (termination)	4.9	9	Frequent rotation of area assignment	4.3
10	Job interfering with family life	3.7	10	When assigned an unstable/critical patient	3.9

Kidney Transplant



Great expectations? Pre-transplant quality of life expectations and distress after kidney transplantation: A prospective study





The Sources of Stress in Renal Transplant Patients

Items	Mean	Standard deviation
Fear of graft rejection	3.37	0.92
Financial pressure	3.01	1.00
Uncertainly about future health	2.68	1.04
Travelling for check-up	2.60	1.25
Physical limitation	2.43	1.05
Medicinal side effects	2.39	0.98
Lack of social support	2.38	1.01
Dietary restriction	2.32	1.10
Handling insurance	2.30	1.01
Dependency on medical personnel	2.24	1.15
Weight gain	2.17	1.06
Change in appearance	2.06	0/94
Being a burden to others	2.05	0.99
Susceptibility to other illnesses	1.96	1.06
Change in relationship with spouse	1.82	1.06
Getting medical questions answered	1.60	0.87

Symptom experience after solid organ transplantation

Rank order	KTx* (Teixeira De Barros et al. [28])	KTx# (Moons et al., [26])	KTx# (Matas et al. [29])	KTx* (Moons et al. [24])	KTx# (Rosenberger et al. [27])
1	Impotence	Bruises ^a	Not given	Muscle weakness	Pain
2	↓ Interest in sex	Pimples ^a		Impotence	Malaise
3	Poor vision ^d	Growth of gums ^{b, c}		Sensitive to light ^d	Muscle weakness
4	Gingival hyperplasia ^{b, c}	Fragile skin ^a		Trembling hands ^{b, d}	Weight gain ^a
5	Diarrhea ^{b, d, e}	↑ hair growth ^b		Pain in joints	Changed facial

Immunosuppression-related symptom experiences

Physical Symptoms and Associated Factors in Chinese Renal Transplant Recipients

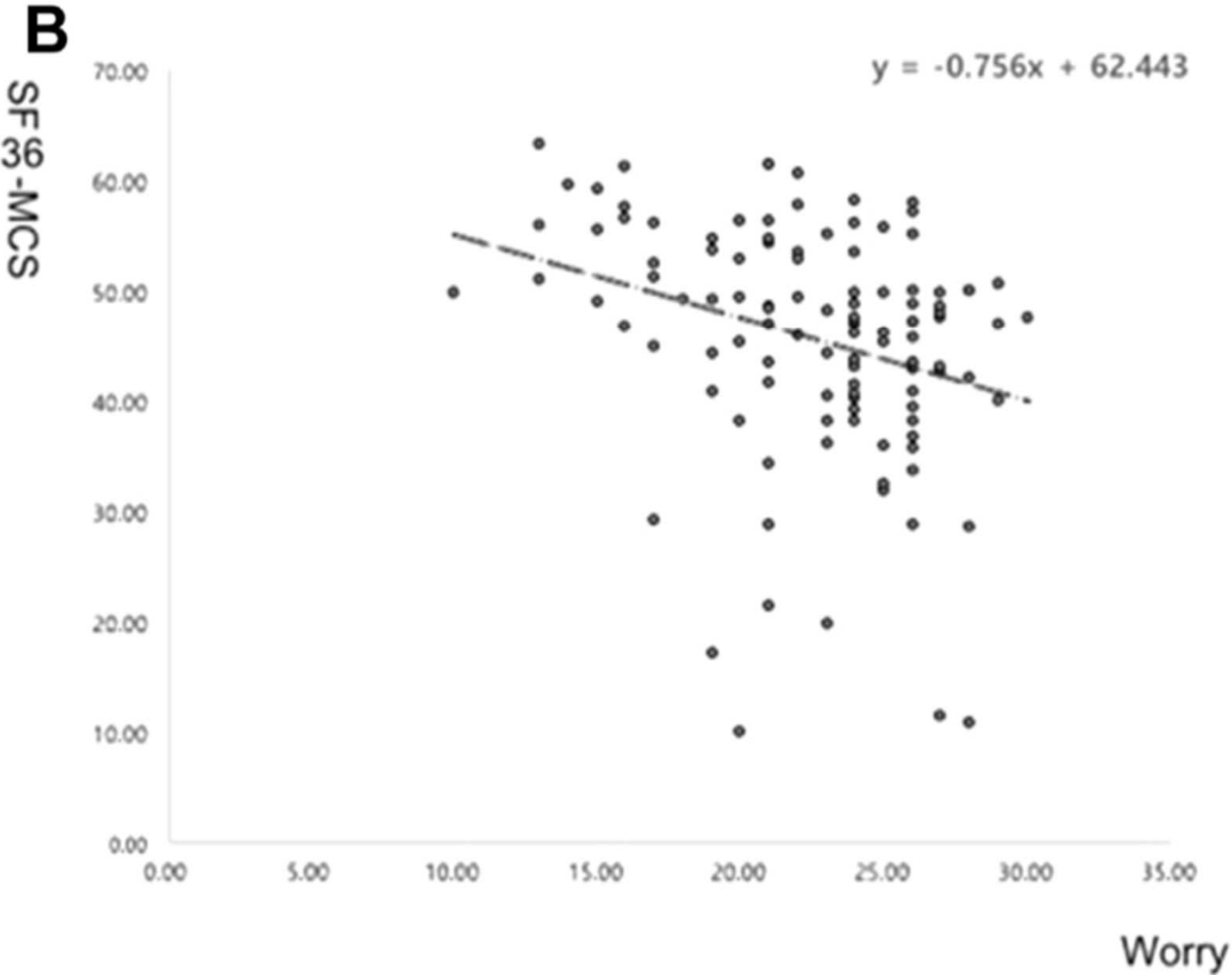
H. Wei^a, Z. Guan^b, J. Zhao^c, W. Zhang^c, H. Shi^d, W. Wang^b, J. Wang^b, X. Xiao^b, Y. Niu^{b,*}, and B. Shi^{e,*}

Table 3. Average Quality of Life Scores Based on Questionnaire Dimensions

Questionnaire Dimensions	Score, Median (Interquartile Range)	Patients With a Score of <3.5, n (%)
Physical symptom distress	5.3 (4.29–6.33)	27 (9.85)
Fatigue	5.0 (4.2–5.8)	49 (17.89)
Uncertainty/fear	4.63 (3.5–5.5)	61 (22.27)
Appearance	6.5 (6.0–7.0)	5 (1.82)
Emotional	5.33 (4.3–6.3)	26 (9.49)

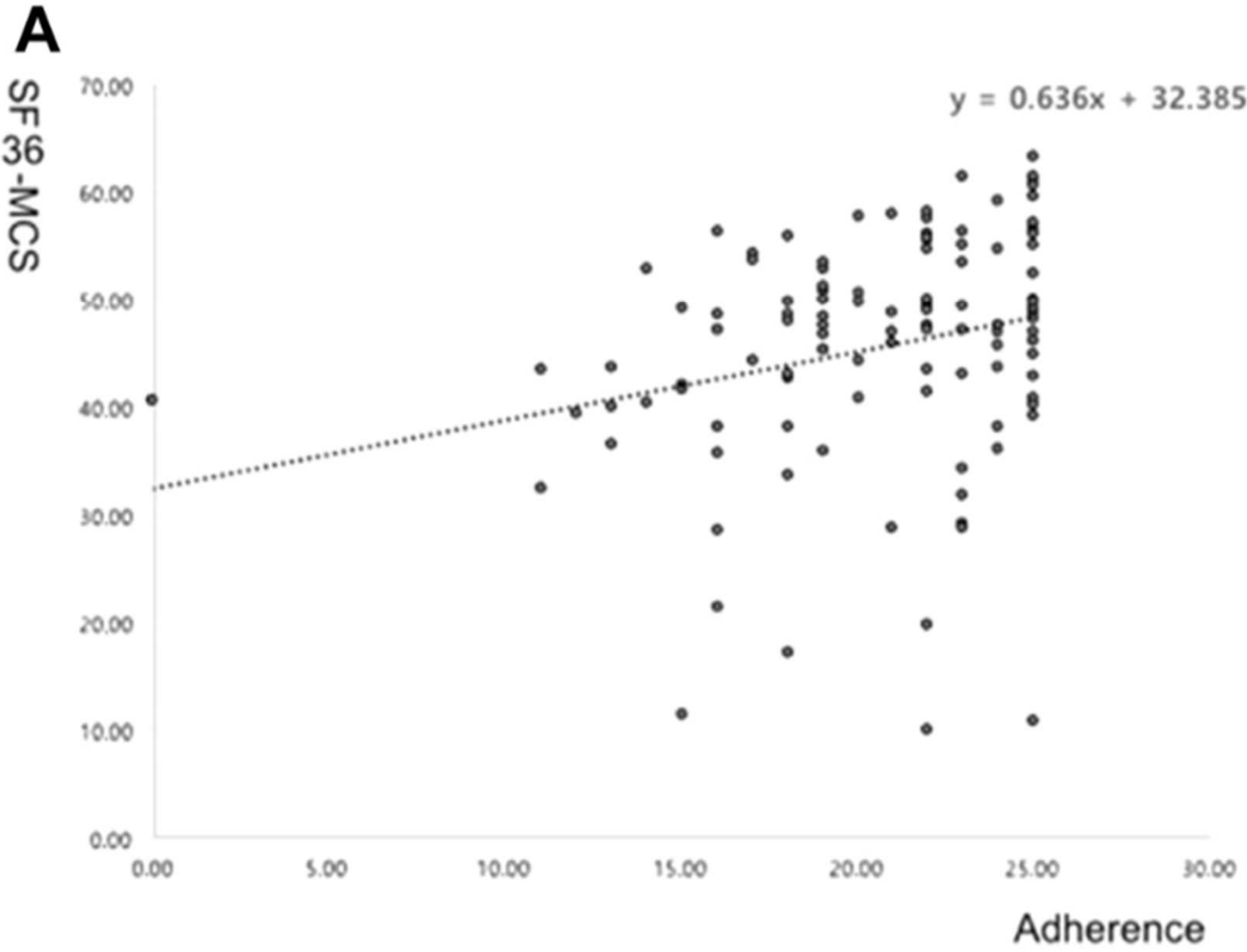
Health-Related Quality of Life and Psychologic Distress in Korean Kidney Transplant Recipients

I.-K. Kim^a, S.H. Bae^b, S. Son^a, M.S. Kim^c, S.Y. Jun^a, and M.K. Ju^{a,*}

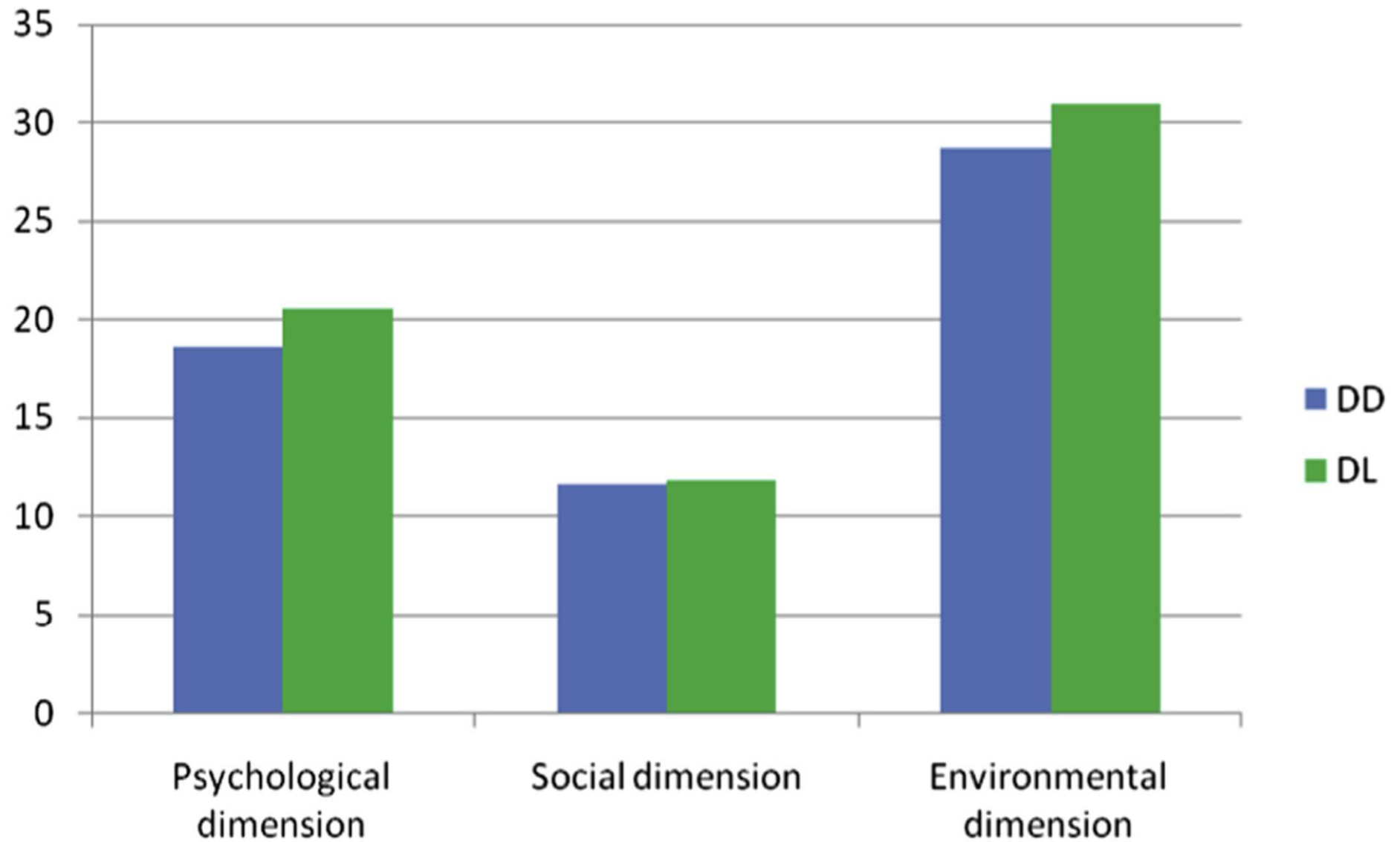


Health-Related Quality of Life and Psychologic Distress in Korean Kidney Transplant Recipients

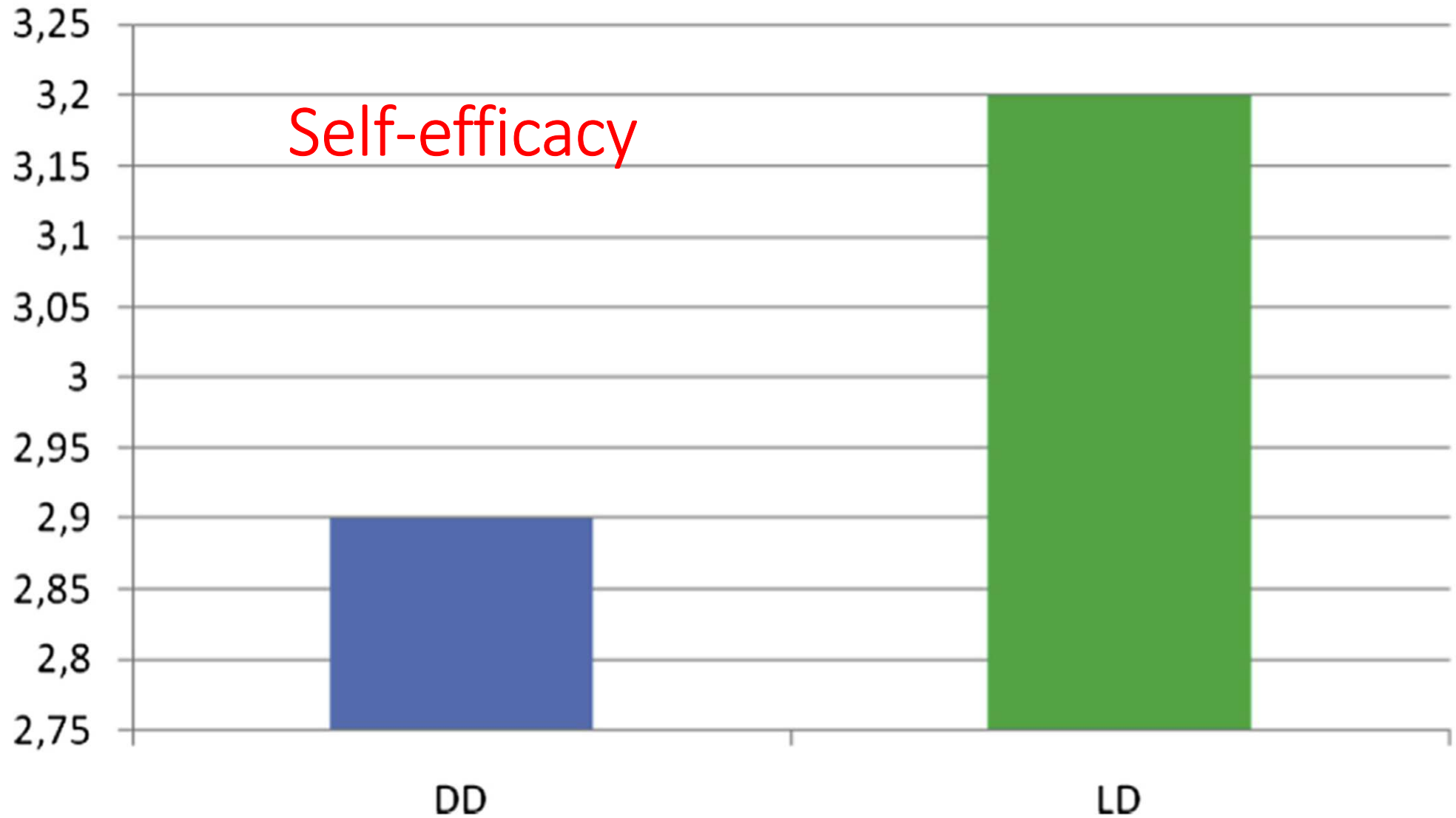
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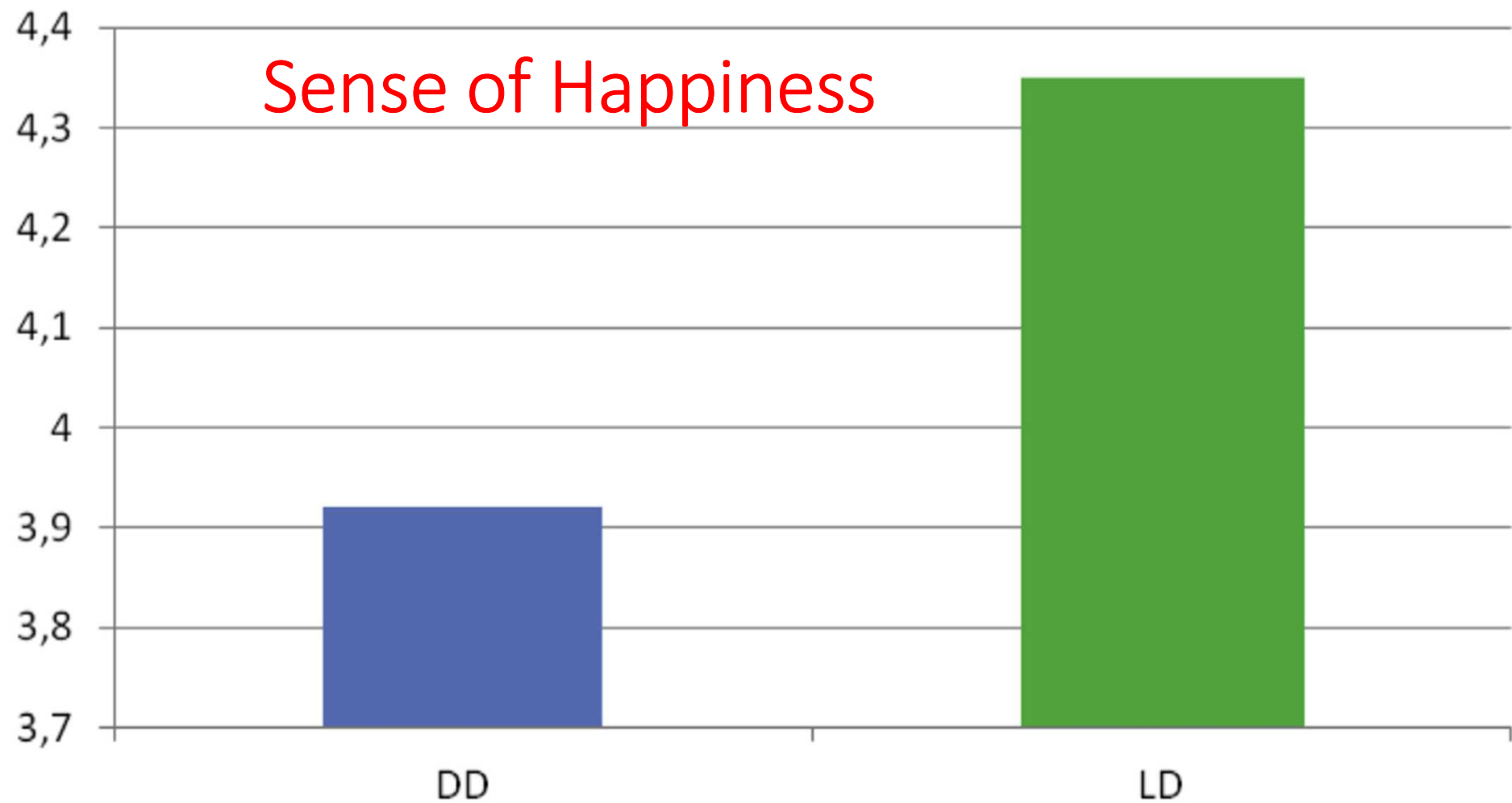
Living-Donor Versus Deceased-Donor Kidney Transplantation: Comparison of Psychosocial Consequences for Recipients



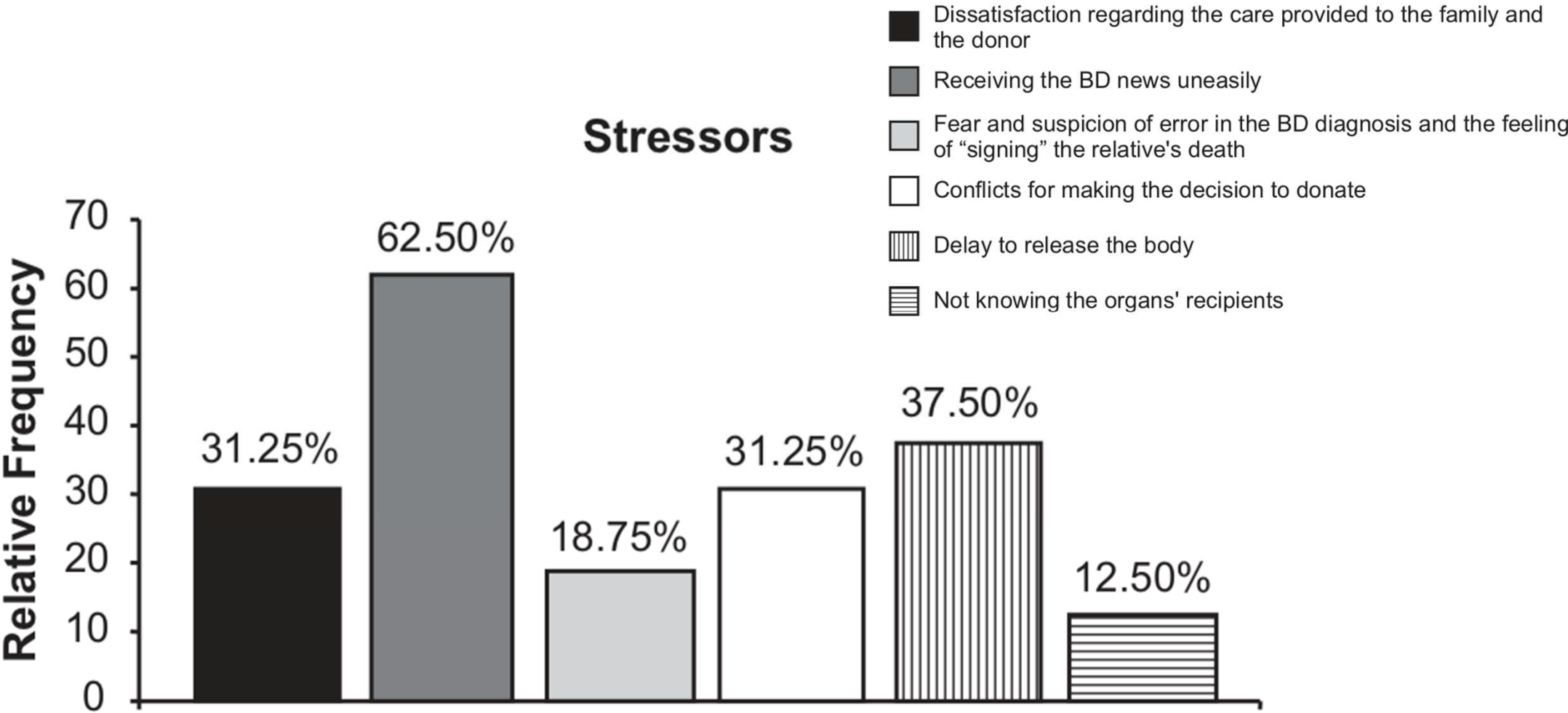
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Living-Donor Versus Deceased-Donor Kidney Transplantation: Comparison of Psychosocial Consequences for Recipients



Stressor experienced by family members in the process of organ and tissue donation for transplant*



Maurizio Salvadori, Professor, Series Editor

Psychopathological aspects of kidney transplantation: Efficacy of a multidisciplinary team

Integrated and multidisciplinary care should also include uniform criteria and procedures for standard assessments, patient autonomy studies, adherence to therapy, new coping strategies and the adoption of more appropriate lifestyles.

Only through a “**working network**” is it possible to monitor the re-employment, family and social reintegration of transplant patients, as **health is the result of a number of social, environmental, psychological, economic and genetic determinants**

Thanks for Attention

