



## "A STUDY TO ASSESS THE SELF CARE PRACTICE ON AV FISTULA AMONG PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMODIALYSIS IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL AT KELAMBAKKAM, KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU, INDIA"

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### ABSTRACT

A study to assess the self-care practice on AV fistula among patients undergoing haemodialysis in selected tertiary hospital at kelambakkam, kanchipuram.dist, Tamil nadu, India. The objectives were to assess the self-care practice on AV fistula among haemodialysis patients. To associate the self-care practice on AV fistula among patients undergoing haemodialysis with their selected demographic variables. The review of literature was done & organised under various aspects on studies related to self-care practice on AV Fistula. The research approach used for the study was quantitative approach and the design selected was descriptive research design. 53 samples were selected to participate in the study by using Purposive sampling technique. The demographic variables were assessed by using the statistical measurement and self-care practice on AV Fistula among patients undergoing haemodialysis. The level of significance selected was  $p < 0.05$  level. The collected data were analysed by using Descriptive and inferential statistics. The study showed that there is significant association between self-care practice on AV Fistula with the selected demographic variables of patients with undergoing haemodialysis like age, sex, Education status, Occupation, Monthly income, Dietary habits, Frequency of dialysis, Sources of health information regarding AV fistula care, Any unhealthy habits

**KEYWORDS :** Self Care Practice And Assessment Hemodialysis

### INTRODUCTION

Kidneys are a pair of bean shaped organs located either side of the lower back just below the rib cage. Their job is to filter and remove organic wastes from the blood. The products they filter include toxic by-products of cellular activity (free radicals), alcohol, drugs, excess proteins, minerals. Some of these are quite toxic and do damage. Just imagine if the toxins and waste products are not getting flushed out of our body, where do they go? They can stay there and can cause a kidney infection or kidney problems. Dysfunction of the kidney may occur at any age and with varying levels of severity. Renal failure is the severe impairment or total lack of kidney function. Renal failure is classified as acute or chronic. Among them Chronic Renal Failure (CRF) develops insidiously overtime and necessitates the initiation for long term survival. The global scenario of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients shows that the incidence is increasing by an average of 7.8% per year. In 2005, the overall incidence of ESRD was at the rate of 347 per million populations i.e., 77,000 of the new ESRD patients lived in urban areas and 26,000 in rural settings (world statistics) which is 3% higher than in 2002. The number of males beginning ESRD therapy in 2005 was 1.2 times (281 per million) greater than the number of females, and their incidence rate was 1.5 times higher (434 per million population) than males in 2007.

The exact prevalence of chronic kidney disease in India is not clear in the absence of regular national registry data and provided only by small observational studies. A population screening was conducted in Delhi among 4,712 subjects in the year 2009. In the screening, 37 were found to have chronic renal failure. If these data are applied to India's 1 billion population there are approximately 7.85 million CRF patients (prevalence rate of 0.78%) in India. Another survey conducted in Karnataka says that there 1,200 incident renal failure cases annually with a sharp increase in the incidence by an average of 9% per year.<sup>1</sup>

### OBJECTIVES

To assess the self care practice on AV fistula among hemodialysis patients.

To associate the self care practice on AV fistula among patients undergoing hemodialysis with their selected demographic variables

### HYPOTHESIS

**H1 :** There is a significant association between self care practice on AV fistula among hemodialysis patients with their selected demographic variables.

### METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methodological approach adopted for the study. The purpose of the study is to assess the self care practice on AV fistula among the patient under going hemodialysis.

The methodology includes description of research approach, research design, site and setting, sampling technique, development of the tool, validation of the tool and the reliability, methods of data collection, pilot study and plan for statistical analysis.

### RESEARCH APPROACH:

The research approach used by investigator for this study was non-experimental approach

### RESEARCH DESIGN:

The investigator chooses to assess the level of knowledge regarding organ donation.

**VARIABLES:** In this study the Demographic Variables such as age, Sex, educational, occupation, types of family, religion, source of information are Research Variable

### RESEARCH SITE & SETTING:

#### Site:

The site selected for present study in Chettinad Hospital & Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District.

#### Setting:

The setting selected for present study is Dialysis unit, Chettinad

Hospital & Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District.

**RESEARCH POPULATION:**

**Population:**

Population refers to entire patients in hospital.

**Target population:**

Target population for the study comprised of patients those who were getting treatment in Chettinad Hospital & Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District, Tamilnadu.

**Accessible population:**

Accessible Population of the study comprised of patient those who are all attending dialysis unit in Chettinad Hospital & Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Kancheepuram District, Tamilnadu.

**SAMPLE SIZE:**

In this study 53 patients was the sample size who full fill the inclusion criteria.

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

In this study non probability purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of patient.

**SAMPLING CRITERIA**

**Inclusion Criteria:**

- The study will include patients who, Patients in the age group between 20y – 65y.
- Patients with AV fistula.
- Patients who are willing to participate.
- Patients who are undergone dialysis more than two times

**Exclusion Criteria:**

- The study will exclude patients who,
- Patient who are critically ill with AV fistula.
- Patient with AV shunt.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL**

**Section-A** Demographic variables.

**Section-B** Self-care practice on AV fistula

**Section A-Demographic variables:**

It consists of Demographic data- Age, Sex, Education, Occupation, Types of Family, Religion, Sources of Information.

**Section B-Awareness Questionnaires:**

A self administer structured questionnaire for interview will be designed for the study.

**SCORE INTERPRETATION**

SCORE	PERCENTAGE	INTERPRETATION
0-38	<50%	Inadequate practice
39-56	50-75%	Moderate practice
57-75	>75%	Adequate practice

**Percentage distribution of level of practice with reference to information giving**

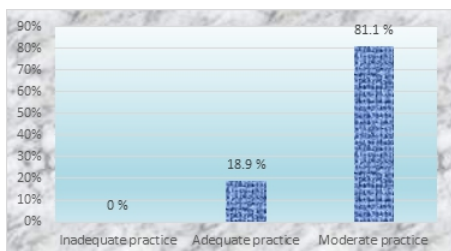


Figure shows that none of the patients are inadequately practice; 43(81.1%) patients are moderate practice and 10(18.8%) patients are adequate practice.

**CONCLUSION**

This chapter deals with the summary of this a study finding, conclusion, implication and recommendation. A study to assess the self care practice on AV fistula among patients undergoing haemodialysis in selected tertiary hospital at kelambakkam, Kanchipuram. District, Tamil nadu, India.

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