181 - QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE IN HEMODIALYSIS: A REVIEW

ANA ELZA OLIVEIRA DE MENDONÇA
NARA LÍGIA OLIVEIRA DE PAULA
IZAURA LUZIA SILVÉRIO FREIRE
LUCILA CORSINO DE PAIVA
GILSON DE VASCONCELOS TORRES
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Enfermagem UFRN - Natal/RN, Brasil.
a.elza@hotmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Chronic renal failure (CRF) is considered a chronic non-communicable, as part of a group of diseases characterized by the absence of microorganisms, long clinical course and irreversibility. Currently, non communicable diseases are major causes of mortality and disability in many countries, accounting for 60% mortality and 46% of the morbidity profile in the world (KUSUMOTA, 2005).

In Brazil, according to the Brazilian Society of Nephrology, in January 2007, there were 73,605 patients on dialysis, with 54% concentrated in the southeast region to the northeast 19% of the total. Regarding the type of treatment, the same census shows that 66,833 (90.8%) patients were on hemodialysis and 6,672 (9.2%) on peritoneal dialysis.

The Quality of Life (QOL) has become an important criterion in evaluating the effectiveness of treatments and interventions made in health, being able to analyze the impact of chronic diseases on daily life of patients, for both indicators needed to assess physical, social , mental and emotional state, as well as the impact of symptoms and individual perception of well-being (MARTINS; CESARIANO, 2005).

We believe that the systematic survey of publications dealing with the assessment of QOL in patients with CRF undergoing hemodialysis, it is very important for professionals to be exploited in order to know the national and international reality and the way how this object study is being published in order to provide the customers with a holistic care, especially in relation to direct assistance to patients, to promote the health of the subject and family.

In this light, emerged the following questions: How has occurred involving the publication quality of life in patients with CRF undergoing hemodialysis at the Bank of Thesis and Dissertation, University of São Paulo (USP), Bank of Thesis and Dissertation Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN) and in the Universia Library? What are the years that most published studies? What types of studies used? What are the main methods used in research? What types of publication? How available? What languages? What instruments and collecting data used to assess QoL? What are the cities where the studies were carried out? and which areas of expertise of the researchers?

To answer our questions, we make the following objective: To characterize the scientific literature on quality of life in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) undergoing hemodialysis, published in the banks of Thesis, USP, UFRN and Universia, the type of study method used, type and form of publication, year, language, city and area of operation where it was published and the instruments used to approach the subject quality of life of patients with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis.

METHODOLOGY

The research is an exploratory descriptive prospective data and a quantitative approach, carried out in electronic databases available on Bank of Thesis, USP, UFRN and Universia Library.

Data collection was performed during the months of March and April 2009, from a vast literature in electronic databases listed above.

The descriptors used for data collection were:“Qualidade de vida”; “Insuficiência renal crônica” e “Hemodiálise” (Quality of Life and Renal Insufficiency Chronic and Hemodialysis; Calidad de Vida y Insuficiencia Renal Crónica y Hemodiálisis), according to classification of the descriptors in the Health Sciences (DeCS).

The criteria for inclusion of articles for this literature review points to studies on the issue of quality of life in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) undergoing hemodialysis in all years, in English, Portuguese, Spanish, in text form full or summary, theses or dissertations. The exclusion criteria have focused for the studies that did not respond to our question and they were published in more than one database.

During the collection, there were a total of 06 articles distributed as follows: 03 in the USP, 01 in UFRN, 02 in Universia. Data were entered and analyzed in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets 2007, using descriptive statistics and presented in the form of tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For a better understanding of the study, we present the results in three steps: type of study, method used, type and form of publication, year, language, city and area of performance where it was published and the instruments used to approach the subject as quality of life of patients with chronic renal failure in hemodialysis.

TABLE 01 - Distribution of the research about QL of patient with CRF in hemodialysis in databases THESES, USP, BDTD/UFRN, UNIVERSIA pursuant type research, method employed, type and form of publication. Natal/RN, 2009.

VARIABLE	THESES USP		BDTD/UFRN		UNIVERSIA		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Type research								
Descriptive	1	16,7	1	16,7	1	16,7	3	50,0
Cross-sectional	2	33,3	0	0,0	1	16,7	3	50,0
Method employed								
Quantitative	3	50,0	1	16,7	2	33,3	6	100,0
Type of publicacion								
Dissertation	2	33,3	1	16,7	2	33,3	5	83,3
Doctoral theses	1	16,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	16,7
Form of publicacion								
Full	3	50,0	1	16,7	2	33,3	6	100,0
Total	**3**	**50,0**	**1**	**16,7**	**2**	**33,3**	**6**	**100,0**

As can be seen in Table 01, the work surveyed utilized the cross-sectional descriptive study, both with 50.0% with a quantitative approach (100.0%), published as a dissertation (83.3%) and available at completely (100.0%).

The method, quantitative research was the only employee. The quantitative paradigm, hegemonic in biomedical research using methods from the physical sciences, epidemiology and statistics. It is characterized by the adoption of deductive methods and seeks objectivity, validity and reliability (SANTOS, 1999).

According to the year, we found that the scientific production of electronic theses and dissertations bases surveyed had little significance in the years 2006 (50.0%). As the topic is very current and important, realize that studies need to stay in evidence over the years, which was not observed in 2007, years in which there was a decrease (16.7%), or in 2008 and by March 2009 which were not recorded work on quality of life in renal patients on hemodialysis reported in the media accessed.

Regarding the language in which the works were published, as it dealt with national databases, 100.0% of jobs were available in Portuguese. In addition, all work can be accessed in its full text.

TABLE 02 - Distribution of the research about QL of patient with CRF in hemodialysis in databases theses USP, BDTD/UFRN, UNIVERSIA according city of publication. Natal/RN, 2009.

CITY OF PUBLICACION	THESES USP		BDTD/UFRN		UNIVERSIA		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ribeirão Preto/SP	2	33,3	0	0,0	0	0,0	2	33,3
São José do Rio Preto/SP	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	16,7
Guarapuava/PR	1	16,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	16,7
Natal/RN	0	0,0	1	16,7	0	0,0	1	16,7
Goiânia/GO	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	16,7
Total	**3**	**50,0**	**1**	**16,7**	**2**	**33,3**	**6**	**100,0**

According to Table 02, most of the studies was developed in the State of Sao Paulo, in the cities of Ribeirão Preto (33.3%) and São José do Rio Preto (16.7%) and the City of Natal told with 16.7% work.

We realize that cities in the Southeast, especially in the State of Sao Paulo, are major investors in research on topic, this can be justified by the availability of a greater number of professionals, hospitals and universities that foster medical research.

Still on the performance area of research, we have 66.7% were nursing, while medicine and psychology counted with 16.7% each. Thus, we see that nursing begins to wake up to better standards of life of patients with CRF receiving hemodialysis.

TABLE 03 - Distribution of the research about QL of patient with CRF in hemodialysis in databases theses USP, BDTD/UFRN, UNIVERSIA according used instrument. Natal/RN, 2009.

TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	THESES USP		BDTD/UFRN		UNIVERSIA		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
WHOQOL-Bref	1	16,7	1	16,7	1	16,7	3	50,0
SF-36	1	16,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	16,7
KDQOL-SF™	1	16,7	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	16,7
WHOQOL-Bref e KDQOL-SF™	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	16,7	1	16,7
Total	**3**	**50,0**	**1**	**16,7**	**2**	**33,3**	**6**	**100,0**

According to Table 3, we realize that most studies used the WHOQOL-Bref alone (50.0%) or in conjunction with the KDQOL-SF™ (16.7%).

The WHOQOL-Bref is used in many studies because it is a multidimensional instrument for measuring the quality of life covering four areas - physical, psychological, social, environment, and an overall score (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2005).

The SF-36 is more comprehensive because it provides scores on eight dimensions of quality of life (physical functioning, limitation of physical, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, role emotional and mental health) and the score varies between 00 and 100 points, reflecting the worst and better general health, respectively. (CATTAI et al., 2007)

While KDQOL-SF™ is a specific instrument that assesses endstage renal disease, applicable to patients undergoing some type of dialysis. Some scholars argue that this is the most comprehensive survey currently available to assess quality of life of patients with chronic renal failure, because it includes generic and specific aspects related to renal disease (DUARTE, 2003).

CONCLUSIONS

The studies surveyed were used predominantly descriptive and cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach, published as thesis and available in full text.

In 2006, the scientific literature in electronic theses and dissertations bases surveyed had great speech in 2006, but 2007 saw a drop in the publication, leading to absence in 2008 to March 2009 for studies of this nature.

The works were available in Portuguese and in the form of the full text. Since the majority of studies in the State of Sao Paulo and Natal was the only representative from the Northeast to publish this theme in a thesis.

The nursing emerged with the most publications, also the instrument of quality of life that prevailed was the WHOQOL-Bref alone or in conjunction with the KDQOL-SF™.

REFERERENCES

CATTAI, G. B. P., et al.Qualidade de vida em pacientes com insuficiência renal crônica - SF-36. **Cienc Cuid Saude**, v. 6, n. 2, p. 460-467. 2007.

DUARTE, P. S. et al.Tradução e adaptação cultural do instrumento de avaliação de qualidade de vida para pacientes renais crônicos (KDQOL-SFTM). **Rev. Assoc. Med. Bras**. [online]. 2003, vol.49, n.4, p. 375-381.

KUSUMOTA, L. **Avaliação da qualidade de vida relacionada à saúde de pacientes em hemodiálise**. Ribeirão Preto, 2005. 150 f. Tese (Doutorado). Escola de Enfermagem de Ribeirão Preto, Ribeirão Preto, 2005.

MARTINS, M. R. I; CESARINO, C. B. Qualidade de vida de pessoas com doença renal crônica em tratamento hemodialítico. **Revista Latino-Americana de Enfermagem**, v. 13, n. 5, set./out. 2005.

SANTOS, S. R. Métodos qualitativos e quantitativos na pesquisa biomédica. **J. pediatr.**, v. 75, n. 6, p. 401-6, 1999.

SOCIEDADE BRASILEIRA DE NEFROLOGIA. **Censos:** conheça o resultado do censo nos centros de diálise do Brasil / jan. 2006. Disponível em <http://www.snn.org.br/ >. Acesso em: 10 jul. 2006.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. **WHOQOL: Measuring quality of life.** 2005. Disponível em: <www.who.int/mental_health>.

Autor principal: ANA ELZA OLIVEIRA DE MENDONÇA, Mestre em Enfermagem, Prof. da Graduação em Enfermagem da FACEX, Especialista em Enfermagem do Trabalho, Av. Prudente de Moraes, n. 887, CEP 59.020=400, TELEFONE (84) 3232-3640. E-mail: a.elza@uol.com.br

Co-autores: NARA LÍGIA OLIVEIRA DE PAULA: a.elza@uol.com.br / IZAURA LUZIA SILVÉRIO FREIRE: izaurafreire@hotmail.com / LUCILA CORSINO DE PAIVA: lucila@ufrnet.br / GILSON DE VASCONCELOS TORRES: gvt@ufrnet.br

QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE IN HEMODIALYSIS: A REVIEW

This is an exploratory research descriptive prospective data and a quantitative approach, carried out in electronic databases available on Bank of Thesis and Dissertations USP, UFRN and Universia Library, during the months of March and April 2009. The descriptors used for data collection were: “Qualidade de vida”; “Insuficiência renal crônica” and “Hemodiálise” (Quality of Life and Renal Insufficiency Chronic and Hemodialysis). Found a total of 06 studies distributed as follows: 03 in the USP, 01 in UFRN, 02 in Universia. The work surveyed utilized the cross-sectional and descriptive study, both with 50.0%, with a quantitative approach (100.0%), published as a dissertation (83.3%) and available in full text (100.0%), in 2006 (50.0%), 100.0% available in Portuguese, and were in full text. The place of data collection, most of the studies was developed in the State of Sao Paulo, in the cities of Ribeirão Preto (33.3%) and 66.7% were nursing. The instrument to collect more data used to measure QOL, we identified the WHOQOL-Bref alone (50.0%) or in conjunction with the KDQOL-SF™ (16.7%). Conclude crucially important to continue research on the subject in question, since it has been diagnosed a shortage in published studies.

KEYWORDS: Quality of Life; Chronic Renal Failure, Hemodialysis; Publications.

QUALITÉ DE VIE DES PATIENTS ATTEINTS D'INSUFFISANCE RENALE CHRONIQUE EN HÉMODIALYSE: UN EXAMEN

Il s'agit d'une recherche exploratoire des données descriptives prospective et une approche quantitative, réalisée en bases de données électroniques disponibles sur la Banque de Thèse, USP, UFRN et Biblioteca Universia pendant le mois de Mars et Avril 2009. Les descripteurs utilisés pour la collecte de données ont été: «Qualité de vie», «insuffisance rénale» et «d'hémodialyse». Trouver un total de 06 études réparties comme suit: 03 dans l'USP, 01 en UFRN, 02 en Biblioteca Universia. Les travaux interrogés utilisé le contre-étude descriptive transversale, à la fois avec 50,0%, avec une approche quantitative (100,0%), publiée en une dissertation (83,3%) et disponible en pleine forme (100,0%) en 2006 (50,0%), 100,0% en Portugais, et sont entièrement accessibles. La place de la collecte des données, la plupart des études a été élaboré dans l'État de Sao Paulo, dans les municipalités de Ribeirão Preto (33,3%) et 66,7% étaient des infirmières. L'instrument de recueillir plus de données utilisé pour mesurer la qualité de vie, nous avons identifié les WHOQOL-Bref seuls (50,0%) ou de concert avec le KDQOL-SFTM (16,7%). Conclure une importance cruciale pour poursuivre les recherches sur le sujet en question, étant donné qu'elle a été diagnostiquée une pénurie dans les études publiées.

MOTS-CLÉS: Qualité de vie; l'insuffisance rénale; hémodialyse; Publications.

CALIDAD DE VIDA DE PACIENTES CON INSUFICIENCIA RENAL CRÓNICA EN HEMODIÁLISIS: UNA REVISIÓN

Este es un estudio exploratorio descriptivo prospectivo de datos y un enfoque cuantitativo, realizado en bases de datos electrónicas disponibles en el Banco de Tesis y disertaciones de la USP, UFRN y biblioteca Universia, durante los meses de marzo y abril de 2009. Los descriptores utilizados para la recolección de datos fueron: "Calidad de Vida", "insuficiencia renal" y "hemodiálisis". Encontró un total de 06 estudios distribuidos de la siguiente manera: 03 en la USP, 01 en UFRN, 02 en Universia. El trabajo utilizó la encuesta transversal estudio descriptivo transversal, ambos con 50,0%, con un enfoque cuantitativo (100,0%), publicado como una disertación (83,3%) y disponible en forma completa (100,0%) en 2006 (50,0%), 100,0% disponible en portugués, y disponible completos. El lugar de recogida de datos, la mayoría de los estudios fue desarrollado en el Estado de Sao Paulo, en los municipios de Ribeirão Preto (33,3%) y el 66,7% eran de enfermería. Cuanto al instrumento de recolección de datos más utilizados para medir la calidad de vida, hemos identificado el WHOQOL-bref solos (50,0%) o en conjunción con la KDQOL-SFTM (16,7%). Es de importancia crucial la continuidad de la investigación sobre el tema en cuestión, ya que se ha diagnosticado una escasez de estudios publicados.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Calidad de Vida, insuficiencia renal y hemodiálisis.

QUALIDADE DE VIDA DE PACIENTES COM INSUFICIÊNCIA RENAL CRÔNICA, EM HEMODIÁLISE: UMA REVISÃO

Trata-se de uma pesquisa do tipo exploratório descritivo com dados prospectivos e abordagem quantitativa, realizada nas bases de dados eletrônicas disponíveis no Banco de Teses e Dissertações da USP, UFRN e Biblioteca Universia, durante os meses de março e abril de 2009. Os descritores utilizados para a coleta de dados foram: “Qualidade de vida”; “Insuficiência renal crônica” e “Hemodiálise”. Foram encontrados um total 06 de estudos assim distribuídos: 03 na USP, 01 na UFRN, 02 no Universia. Os trabalhos pesquisados utilizaram-se do estudo descritivo e transversal, ambos com 50,0%, com abordagem quantitativa (100,0%), publicados como dissertação de mestrado (83,3%) e disponíveis na forma completa (100,0%), nos ano de 2006 (50,0%), 100,0% disponíveis em português, e acessados na íntegra. Quanto ao lugar de coleta de dados, a maioria dos estudos foi desenvolvida no Estado de São Paulo, nos municípios de Ribeirão Preto (33,3%) e 66,7% eram da enfermagem. Quanto ao instrumento de coleta de dados mais utilizado para mensuração da QV, identificamos o WHOQOL-Bref isoladamente (50,0%) ou em conjunto com o KDQOL-SFTM (16,7%). Concluimos de primordial importância a continuidade das pesquisas referentes ao tema em questão, uma vez que se diagnosticou uma escassez nos estudos publicados.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Qualidade de Vida; Insuficiência Renal Crônica; Hemodiálise; Publicações.

PUBLICAÇÃO NO FIEP BULLETIN ON-LINE: http://www.fiepbulletin.net/80/a2/181