135 - DIALYSIS PATIENTS LIFE QUALITY: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW

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1 INTRODUCTION

The nontransmissible diseases have received more attention of health professionals in last decades and among them is detached the renal pathology (ROMÃO JUNIOR, 2004), after all, the worsening consequences because of an inadequate kidney function are many, among them are the chronicle diseases, that contemplate a cure expectative, but even the maintenance of a chronicle state submitting the patient to therapeutic modalities of renal substitution (MATOS; LOPES, 2009; SMELTZER; BARE, 2009).

The dialysis has been adopted as a therapeutic method. In Brazil, the prevalence of patients kept in dialysis increased to almost 40% between January of 2004 to march of 2008 (LUPI et al., 2011). Through the dialysis, is probable that occurs the symptoms relief and that has been reversed the life risk state imposed by the renal insufficiency (SARMENTO, 2010). Although the treatment can drag out for the patient whole life, “doesn't offer him a health state similar to the one he had before becoming ill” (CAYRES; GIÓIA-MARTINS, 2000, p. 17).

The treatment requirements provoke various changes and difficulties in his diary routine, that has been affected chronicle renal patients' life quality propitiating great impacts, either physical or psychological. Results of researches show that these patients deal with successive losses associated either to physical as personal dimension manifested by sadness, frustration, depression and anger (TRENTINI et al., 2004).

From the conceptions over the countless difficulties and changes that rise up from the dialysis treatment and the painful delay for life quality improvements, it was noticed the emergence of studies that approach the theme, once this scope researches conclusion is relatively poor in our country.

From the exposed opinions, as a guide question we've got: what are the dialysis treatment repercussions over chronicle renal patients life quality? Otherwise, it looks for knowing the chronicle renal patients life quality repercussions, being this the aim of the study, which will search to contribute for these aspects discussion based on the reality expressed by the scientific evidence. The study relevance is centered on the possibility of helping the planning, as well as the establishment of health public politics directed to the chronicle renal patients, aiming to their life quality improvement.

2 METHODOLOGY

This study is characterized as a literature systematic review. For its achievement were followed the sequenced phases: review objective and guide question definition, search of studies and selection of the ones possible of inclusion; critical evaluation, data collection and their synthesis, according to Galvão; Sawada; Trevizan (2004). It is detached, according to the authors that in the protocol construction one might contemplate the review question, the inclusion criterions, the strategies to look for the researches, the way the researches will be critically evaluated, the collection and data synthesis. It was looked for information actively through the academic Google. With the aim to delimit the study object and the reality research field it was intended to get, it was chosen national productions in the form of reviews, articles, dissertation and thesis published between 2010 and 2011. The theme descriptors used for the referential search over “dialysis patients' life quality” were: life quality, dialysis, chronicle renal disease, using the groups' intercession.

It was identified publications that attended to the following inclusion criterions: productions that expressed in the title the words life quality and any kind of dialysis; being a brazilian publication; original research; the sample includes patients submitted to any kind of dialysis; using a criterion to measure life quality; publication actualized between 2010-2011. The selected texts were analyzed in a way to confirm the contemplation of the described criterions, being considered relevant the ones with report of utilization and/or content indicators application in the study of the associations of life quality, dialysis and chronicle renal disease.

Data treatment was carried out electronically, having been possible by the variables cataloguing: work title, study objective, type of study, research local, subjects' number, data collection instrument, data analysis, publication year, kind of publication, ethical aspects and main findings about life quality and dialysis.

3 RESULTS

First, it is important to detach that the scientific production about life quality in dialysis patients isn't very extensive, were found 312 publications based on the descriptors life quality, dialysis, chronicle renal disease and its correlation. However, although the number wasn't representative, after their whole reading and according to the inclusion criterions, just 9 (nine) productions remained.

The selection was based on the adjusting of the matter limits to the general objective of this work, without considering those ones that, although appeared in the search result, doesn't approach the matter by the point of view of dialysis patients' life quality. This phase, the main causes of exclusion of almost 97% of the productions found through Academic Google search were: publication year lower than 2010, international publication, bibliographic or review study; productions that didn't express in the title the words life quality and any kind of dialysis. From this point, it was possible to identify the works, their respective authors, and the objective of each study, as can be visualized in table 1.

Table 1: Article Identification

Authors	Work Title	Objective
Condé et al. (2010)	Cognitive decline, depression and life quality in patients with different stages of chronicle renal disease	To evaluate cognitive function, depression and life quality in patients with different stages of chronicle renal disease.
Costa; Vasconcelos; Tassitano (2010)	Chronicle renal insufficiency patients life quality in Caruaru, PE	To describe the characteristics and analyze possible association between Renal Chronicle Insufficiency (RCI) and life quality in a representative sample of patients with the disease in Caruaru, PE.
Coutinho et al. (2010)	´Hemodyalisis chronicle renal patients life quality	To characterize the chronicle renal patients submitted to hemodyalisis treatment profile and evaluate their life quality.
Frota et al (2010)	Chronicle renal insufficiency child life quality	To evaluate chronicle renal insufficiency children and identify the more relevant domains.
Grincenkov et al. (2011)	Factors associated to life quality in patients submitted to peritoneal dialysis in Brazil (BRAZPD)	To evaluate life quality (LQ) in Brazil peritoneal dialysis patients admission
Morsch (2010)	Life quality evaluation after hospital discharge of acute chronicle renal insufficiency patients treated in the intensive therapy œnter	To evaluate the survival, life quality and dialysis dependence in critically ill patients with acute chronicle renal insufficiency, who carried out dialysis treatment in intensive therapy center.
Mortari et al. (2010)	Terminal chronicle renal disease individuals submitted to hemodyalisis life quality.	To evaluate chronicle renal disease individuals submitted to hemodyalisis life quality.
Santos; Rocha; Berardinelli (2011)	Hemodyalisis clients life quality and requirements of nursing orientation for selfcare.	To identify chronicle renal disease persons, in hemodyalisis therapy, life quality.
Silveira et al. (2010)	Hemodyalisis patients life quality in a public hospital in Belém – Pará	To evaluate CRI patients life quality in an ambulatorial hemodyalisis programme in a public hospital in Belém – Pará.

Referring to the catalogued productions publication year, it was possible to verify that 77,8% were published in 2010 and 22,2% in 2011. From these, 88,9% were published in article form and 11,1% in thesis form. Otherwise, over the articles included in the systematic review distribution according to the number of authors it was possible to evidence that 3 or 33,3% had up to 3 authors and 6 or 66,7% had got more than three authors.

Characterizing this review selected studies methodology, it was possible to verify that, of the 9 publications selected, as to the research delineation kind of the articles evaluated, it was evidenced, in the sample: 6 transversal studies (27,3%), 4 descriptive (18,4%), 2 analytic (9,1%), 2 of cohort kind (9,1%) and 2 quantitative approaching (9,1%). The others (epidemiological, qualitative, prospective, naturalist, multicentre and documental) had got 4,5% of the sample.

Considering the other data referring to the methodology of the publications included in this systematic literature review, the majority (88,9%) had as research locus specialized centers in substitutive renal therapy and just in one (11,1%) study it wasn't possible to identify the research locus. As for the number of subjects that constituted the study sample, it was noticed that in 66,7% varied between 1 to 100 patients in dialysis 22,2% of 101 to 500 patients and 11,1 % of 501 chronicle disease persons in dialysis treatment.

Consequently, of the 9 articles studied 100% of them used instruments already validated in the literature for life quality evaluation in the study population. It might be considered, however, that there were studies that used more than one instrument for their research. Table 2 presents which instruments are usual among the publications. It is emphasized that the use of General Questionnaire of Quality of Life SF-36 and the questionnaire Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOL- SF) were the more referred to.

Table 2: Data collection instrument according to authors

Authors	Data collection instrument
Condé et al. (2010)	Mini-mental, Verbal Fluency Test, Digit s, Clock Test, Codes , The General Questionnaire of Quality of Life SF-36 and Depression Inventory Beck.
Costa; Vasconcelos; Tassitano (2010)	The questionnaire Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOL-SF).
Coutinho et al. (2010)	The questionnaire Kidney Disease and Quality of Life – Short Form (KDQOL-SFTM1.3).
Frota et al (2010)	Autoquestionnaire Qualité de Vie Enfant Imagé (AUQEI).
Grincenkov et al. (2011)	The Physical Performance Index Karnofsky and the General Questionnaire of Quality of Life SF-36.
Morsch (2010)	General Questionnaire of Quality of Life SF-36.
Mortari et al. (2010)	General Questionnaire of Quality of Life SF-36.
Santos; Rocha; Berardinelli (2011)	The questionnaire Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOL-SF).
Silveira et al. (2010)	General Questionnaire of Quality of Life SF-36.

As for the kind of data analysis, 90% adopted the quantitative (simple and multivariate statistics) and 10% the qualitative (speech analysis). It is detached, however, that Frota et al. (2010) study contemplated both analysis. Consequently, for data collection instruments aplicability, 100% of the dos authors/researches contemplated the researches ethical aspects involving human beings.

Considering that the aim of this systematic review is to join the findings of individual researches already carried out, permitting a synopsis of the results (SIWEK et al., 2002), it was perceived that 88,8% affirmed deficits in life quality chronicle

renal patients in hemodyalisis, except the research that approached children (11,1%), considered itself as satisfactory (see table 3).

Table 3: Main findings about life quality and dyalisis

Authors	Main findings about life quality and dyalisis
Condé et al. (2010)	Life quality evaluation demonstrated that there wasn't significant differences among the groups studied. However, patients in hemodyalisis and Peritoneal Dyalisis presented lower escores related to physical aspects.
Costa; Vasconcelos; Tassitano (2010)	Data indicated that patients with CRI present reduction in quality of life due to muscle skeletal repercussions , such as cramps, muscle weakness and physical effort.
Coutinho et al. (2010)	The results evidenced that the patients suffered restrictions and compromise their life quality correlating to physical, social, mental and emotional aspects.
Frota et al (2010)	Data analysis indicated that 61,53% of the children has regular life quality , while 38,46% has got this quality damaged . The dimensions more representative were: Leisure and Family, being autonomy the dimension more damaged. The chronicle renal insufficiency child is considered satisfactory, even with limitations. .
Grincenkov et al. (2011)	In general evaluation with SF-36 it was observ ed life quality reduction . The evaluation with Karnofsky presented better performance compared to the SF-36 in life quality general evaluation , having found similar results between the two instruments regarding to the subgroups evaluated , in which the groups presented worse LQ for diabetic patients and elderly in both evaluations.
Morsch (2010)	Critically ill patients with acute chronicle renal insufficiency presented damaged scores, specially as for functional capacity, physical aspect, vitality and general state of health.
Mortari et al. (2010)	The patients with terminal chronicle renal disease submitted to hemodyalisis presented lower values in life quality scores , mainly in general state of health and limitations by physical aspects domains.
Santos; Rocha; Berardinelli (2011)	The results evidenced that life quality was affected, with the lower scores in the dimensions: physical, emotional; work condition; functional capacity.
Silveira et al. (2010)	The domains analyzed were globally damaged in the population studied, in special regarding to physical aspects.

As can be noticed in table 3, the researches presented scores damaged, specially regarding to physical aspects, general state of health, emotional and functional capacity.

4 DISCUSSIONS

Based on national publications analysis about life quality and dialysis, it is verified that the number of publications over the theme is not extensive. Anyway, is considered that those ones present consistency and, in fact, get to attend the objectives previously determined.

National publications present adequate methodological delineation and use instruments previously validated, making possible to determine, quantitatively, life quality scores. About the questions exposed before, is possible to affirm that is a tendency, in health area, data quantitative analysis in researches with chronicle patients. (ZIMPEL; FLECK, 2007). The use of quantitative methods is considerable, once health professionals seem to have domain over them (BERTAN; CASTRO, 2009).

Considering data regarding to life quality, the evidences of this approaching remit to its inadequacy. This way, one can affirm that exists, among the patients in substitution renal therapy, that the individual perception of well being, shows dissatisfaction regarding life domains that are important (RUDNICKI, 2007). According to Castro et al. (2003), the chronicle renal disease impact over life quality is due to various factors, such as: companionship with irreversible pathology (incurable), rigorous therapeutic programme that provokes alimentary changes, habits modification, of social activities, at work and the use of various medicines and the dependence of a machine.

At the end, even considering that the researches over the matter move forward in Brazil, is primordial to invest in new researches. Just from solid evidences is thorough to foment new strategies and public politics directed to chronicle renal patients, contemplating the integrality. Finally, is possible to have a good life quality even having a chronicle disease.

5 CONCLUSION

The end of this study turned possible that the aim initially outlined was reached. Finally, asseverated that indeed the substitution renal therapy affects the quality life of person with chronicle renal disease. Being this way, such evidences must serve as an alert to public power, the health institutions and the multiprofessional staff acting in this area for the actions of chronicle renal disease promotion and prevention be examined, as well as the strategies that have been adopted to propitiate life quality to renal patients, chronicle or not.

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DIALYSIS PATIENTS LIFE QUALITY: A LITERATURE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

ABSTRACT

Introduction: chronicle renal diseases claim for attention, especially due to the therapeutic instituted in the present, which reverberate in various changes and difficulties in the substitution renal therapy patient routine. Objective: to know the dialysis repercussions over chronicle renal patients' life quality. Methodology: of 312 articles published and previously identified, were selected 9 articles about dialysis patients' life quality. All the chosen ones were submitted to the methodological approaching of a systematic review. Results: showed that the publications selected found life quality damage due to the dialysis. Conclusion: by evidence is reinforced the urgency in fomenting improvements in patient life conditions, reverberating life quality scores more positive ones.

KEY-WORDS: Chronicle Renal Disease, Dialysis, Life Quality.

QUALITÉ DE VIE POUR LES PATIENTS EN DIALYSE: UNE REVISION SYSTÉMATIQUE DE LA LITTÉRATURE.

RÉSUMÉE

Introduction: les maladies rénales chroniques démandent de l'áttention, essentiellement à cause de la thérapeuthique instituée aujourd'huy, laquelle provoque des changements divers et des adversitées au quotidien des patients soumis à la thérapie rénale substitutive. Objectif: connaître les répercussions de la dialyse sur la qualité de vie des patients rénaux chroniques. Méthodologie: Ont été identifiés 312 articles publiés sur la qualité de vie des patients soumis à dialyse, desquels 09 furent sélectionnés et soumis à une révision systhématique. Résultats: l'analyse des articles chosis ont montré des conséquences négatives pour la qualité de vie décurrentes de la dialyse. Conclusion: Face à l'évidence c'est urgent le dévéloppement des mesures pour l"améllioration des conditions de vie du patient em vis d'obtenir des scores de qualité de vie plus satisfaisants.

MOTS-CLÉS: Maladie rénale chronique, Dialyse, Qualité de vie.

CALIDAD DE VIDA DE PACIENTES EN DIÁLISIS: UNA REVISIÓN SISTEMÁTICA DE LA LITERATURA

RESUMEN

Introducción: las enfermedades renales crónicas claman por atención, especialmente debido a la terapéutica instituida en la actualidad, que repercute en varios cambios y adversidades en lo cotidiano del paciente en terapia renal sustitutiva. Objetivo: conocer las repercusiones de la diálisis sobre la calidad de vida de pacientes renales crónicos. Metodología: de 312 artículos publicados y previamente identificados, se seleccionó 9 artículos sobre calidad de vida de pacientes en diálisis. Todos los elegidos se sometieron a abordaje metodológico de una revisión sistemática. Resultados: mostraron que las publicaciones seleccionadas denotaron deterioro en la calidad de vida como consecuencia de la diálisis. Conclusión: por la evidencia se refuerza la urgencia de fomento de mejoras en las condiciones de vida del paciente, repercutiendo en mejores indicadores de calidad de vida.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Enfermedad Renal Crónica; Diálisis; Calidad de Vida.

QUALIDADE DE VIDA DE PACIENTES EM DIÁLISE: UMA REVISÃO SISTEMÁTICA DA LITERATURA

RESUMO

Introdução: as doenças renais crônicas clamam por atenção, especialmente devido à terapêutica instituída na atualidade, a qual repercute em várias mudanças e adversidades no cotidiano do paciente em terapia renal substitutiva. Objetivo: conhecer as repercussões da diálise sobre a qualidade de vida de pacientes renais crônicos. Metodologia: de 312 artigos publicados e previamente identificados, foram selecionados 9 artigos sobre qualidade de vida de pacientes em diálise. Todos os escolhidos foram submetidos à abordagem metodológica de uma revisão sistemática. Resultados: mostraram que as publicações selecionadas encontraram comprometimento da qualidade de vida decorrente da diálise. Conclusão: pela evidência reforça-se a urgência em fomentar melhorias nas condições de vida do paciente, repercutindo em escores de qualidade de vida mais positivos.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Doença Renal Crônica, Diálise, Qualidade de Vida