

ASSESSMENT OF PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS OF PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE STAGE V UNDERGOING DIALYSIS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Background

Psychosocial effects may be directly or indirectly affects the chronically ill population, particularly patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) receiving hemodialysis (HD) and peritoneal dialysis (PD) treatment that already has a disproportionately high burden of symptoms. However, COVID-19 pandemic has brought additional challenges for this patient population. This study aims to assess the relationship between psychosocial status and factors affecting the psychosocial dysfunction of pediatric patients with chronic kidney disease V (CKD V) undergoing dialysis during the pandemic.

Objective

To assess the psychosocial status among pediatric patients with CKD V undergoing dialysis during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods

The study design used is cross-sectional. Included participants were parents of CKD patients undergoing dialysis aged 3 to 17 years old. A self-administered 35-item questionnaire was used (Pediatric Symptom Checklist). Total scores were calculated and interpreted based on a set cut-off scores.

Results



It showed that only 6 out of 20 participants revealed a positive score based on the PSC. The highest score was 49, obtained from one patient. Most of them affects female with a duration of illness and dialysis treatment around 1 to 5 years. Based on the analysis of data, there was no association between age, sex, duration of illness and duration of dialysis with a positive PSC score.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The PSC was able to identify 30% of the participants with CKD V undergoing dialysis to have psychosocial issues. There is no relationship between age, sex, duration of diagnosis and duration of dialysis with the presence of psychosocial issues in patients with CKD undergoing dialysis during this pandemic. Screening patients may be necessary for early detection of psychosocial issues among children with CKD. It is recommended to use the PSC as a screening tool in a larger population of patients with chronic illness. For the future studies, family members taking care of the patients with chronic illness may be necessary to screen also to get an overall effect of the treatment.