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The Difference of The Quality of Life in The End State Renal Disease Patient Between Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysisis and Haemodialysis Therapy

Abstract

One of the renal replacement therapy of the end stage renal disease (ESRD) patient is the continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD), haemodialysis or kidney transplantation. The aim of the study was to compare the quality of life between the ESRD patient therapy by continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) and therapy by haemodialysis in Sardjito Hospital, Yogyakarta. There were 30 ESRD patients therapy by continuous ambulatory dialysis (CAPD) and 30 ESRD patients therapy by haemodialysis in the Nephrology Department Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta from January 2005 until June 2005. The number of the male ESRD patient in this study was 39 patients (65 %) and the female was 21 (35 %). Twenty one (35%) patients age between 51 â€“ 60 years old were the most frequent patient suffered from ESRD, age between 21 - 30 years old were 2 (3%) patients and age > 60 years old were 12 (20%) patients. A number of 32 (53%) patients were graduated from the University. The number of 30 (50%) ESRD patients were caused by hypertension and 17 (28.3%) patients were by diabetes. The ESRD patients who had therapy by CAPD indicate more economical, independence in activity, more comfortable, and the sexual quality better then the ESRD patients therapy by haemodialysis. The statistical analysis for the age, sex, education and caused of the ESRD were not significant (p>0.05). The CAPD patient visited in to the hospital was less frequent then the haemodialysis patient, and the statistics was significant (p