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Abstract

Maintaining adequate hemodialysis in the hemodialysis unit is necessary to the survival of dialysis patients. However, it is not such a simple case that the patients under treatment of Soetomo Hospital could achieve adequate hemodialysis. There have been found numerous obstacles that could explain why those patients were unable to comply with the required dosage. In this study, we accounted the frequency of the patients’ non-compliance with the hemodialysis, the frequency of treatments that the patients skipped, and some other outcome measures. This study involved 508 patients attending the hemodialysis unit of Soetomo Hospital from 1997 to 1999, 212 of whom were reported dead, and thus were evaluated according to their gender, age, underlying disease, comorbidity conditions. The length of time they spent under hemodialysis was also calculated and analyzed. The finding was that the number of mortality during the first year treatment was high, especially of the diabetic patients. Even 110 patients (52%) died in less than 12 weeks after starting the hemodialysis treatment. The late referral also accounted for the poor outcome. Some aspects which were likely to explain the poor outcome were identified and analyzed. They were the demographic state and the socio-economic structure of the patients and the organization of the health care system in Indonesia. Additional studies are also needed so that the dialysis patients can achieve adequate dialysis dose as we expect to minimize the mortality rate of dialysis patients.

Keyword : hemodialysis, compliance, diabetic, patients, demographic, state, socioeconomic, structure,

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