

Self-Support Group (SSG) for chronic renal failure (CRF) patients and caregivers on their quality of life: A Study Protocol

Abstract:

Background: Chronic renal failure (CRF) or Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an, non-irreversible progressive loss of kidney functions, in which, kidney fails to sustain the metabolic waste, fluid and electrolyte balance in the body. The prevalence of chronic renal failure is 15% to 17 % in adult population in many developing countries.

Objective: To find out the effectiveness of SSG (Self Support Group) (SSG) for Chronic Renal Failure patients (CRF) and caregivers on their quality of life (QOL)

Methodology: It is a single arm trial, interventional hospital based study. The patients of chronic renal failure of age group 18 to 50 years and caregivers age group above 18 years. Selection of patients and caregivers as per inclusion criteria, detail explanation about nature and purpose of the study and the written and informed consent, from the subject will be taken before data collection by the investigator after that the formation of groups for chronic renal failure patients and caregivers. Empowerments of the group with knowledge of chronic renal failure and its management, than evaluation quality of life (QOL) for patient and their caregivers with use of QOL scale. The assessments of quality of life for four times, it include day one to three months, six months and nine months respectively. The setting of the study is selected hospitals of Vidarbha Region. The Ethical approval obtained from Institution Ethical Committee, DMIMS (DMIMS (DU)/IEC/2017-18/6979).

Expected Results:

- Formation of Self Support Group for CRF patients and their caregivers in Hospital Setting
- Improvement in knowledge regarding CRF of patients and their caregivers
- Improvement in QOL for both CRF patients and caregivers

Keywords: self support group, chronic renal failure, patient, caregiver and quality of life, self-support group.

Conclusion: Conclusion will be drawn from the statistical analysis after completion of data collection.

Comment [pk1]: Pl mention the name of study type

Comment [pk2]: PL Write the same idea in 2 or 3 different simple sentences to have more clarity.

Comment [pk3]: Same as above and pl explain which group will be empowered with knowledge-both?

Comment [H4]: According to alphabetic order

Formatted: Not Highlight

Formatted: Not Highlight

Comment [PKD5]: Rearrange with alphabetical order

Introduction:

CRF is now identified as a major worldwide health related problem¹. The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) studied in 2015 ranked chronic kidney disease 17th among the causes of deaths². Chronic kidney disease ~~chronic renal failure~~ is recently among the top five causes of death. In India, Global Burden of Disease 2015 ranks chronic kidney disease as the 8th leading cause of death³.

Due to non registry of chronic renal failure ~~disease~~, the exact disease burden of chronic kidney disease/end stage renal disease ~~is~~ difficult to ~~be~~ identifying accurately in the Indian population. A population-based study from North India, multistage cluster sampling technique were used, in which serum creatinine and samples of urine were examined for all subjects, the stage 3 chronic kidney disease prevalence was found in 0.79% samples out of 4,972 examined⁴.

Kidney failure is characterized by loss of the renal functions and results in the accumulation of metabolic waste products in blood. This results the imbalance of fluids and electrolytes in the body, which leads to serious medical problems. An irreversible loss of kidney function for prolonged period of many years ~~is~~ called ~~as~~ CRF or chronic kidney disease. Clinical manifestations are usually mild and unable to identify and it progresses without notice for a long period. In many patients the clinical manifestations are observe when it is too late, and in ~~a~~ most of ~~the~~ cases, very less management can be done to control the progression of ~~the~~ condition⁵.

In the general people, improvement in the physical capacity and control of progress of chronic diseases such as chronic renal failure it depends upon the physical activity or exercises done by the people. It ~~was found, that~~ improvement in the physical condition of hemodialysis clients helps to improve their physical capacity levels. Physical health is an important nursing management for patients with hemodialysis in improving their physical performances or activities⁵.

Clients with chronic renal failure (CRF) must take care of their disease condition to a lifelong to reduce disease progression effectively with regular follow-up with lifestyle modifications (e.g., dietary pattern, fluid intake, physical activities, habits and activity of daily living). Managing the level of daily activities is very complex and they require support from family, caregivers and peers. ~~How~~ however, not all clients are needed the similar type or level of assistance⁶.

Self-care is very essential to prevent the progress of renal failure or kidney diseases. However, patients with ~~chronic kidney disease renal failure (chronic)~~ might have less or early clinical manifestations ~~so that they due to that patient~~ might consider self-care ~~is~~ not required ~~for them, many times~~. Therefore, the collaborative management and motivation for self-care in patients with renal failure is necessary⁷.

Related to chronic renal failure or conditions, peer support and similar ~~to~~ social interventions has become strongly linked with an attempt to increase patients' ability to self care their disease. ~~condition or disease progression, and These interventions will the~~ drive to improve health ~~care~~ outcomes ~~among CKD patients~~. Peer support with these aims has been enthusiastically embraced in many of the countries health policy⁸.

An increasing number of patients with chronic renal failure or CKD depend on non-professional care providers, such as family members, friends and informal caregivers, to

Comment [pk6]: Pl write in simple language

Comment [pk7]: The study you used as reference, aimed to determine the effect of implementing a protocol of nursing care on haemodialysis patients ' safety outcomes. Pl check

manage their disease progression all over the course of chronic kidney disease. The informal caregivers such as family members, friends and relatives can also experience pressure, hopelessness, loneliness and they may also have poor QOL. But, the needs of these caregivers are often neglected and not emphasized⁹.

Caregivers (family members or unpaid care providers) avoid informing their problems to others because they think no one will understand their problems. They think embarrassed of their feelings of tiredness, irritation, frustration, fear and anxiety of being recognized by others as insufficient or bad partners. Remain in control and handling the conditions within the family is important to caregivers. Many times chronic renal failure patients feel alone and they acknowledge that gaining courage and motivation from ~~the support of other people from outside~~ other than the family members is also necessary. They communicate a need for closeness to others to counteract the feelings of uncertainty¹⁰.

WHO has stated that empowerment as a "prerequisite for health" and "a proactive partnership and patient self-care strategy" to progress physical health related outcomes and QOL among the chronically ill patients the empowerment is an intervention oriented idea with the main aim on elimination of disease related problems, and on transformation of relationship between community people and organizations or institutions¹¹.

Dialysis (Haemodialysis and Peritoneal) is a lifesaving management that can provide significant benefits for most of the patients; it is also having serious complications if the chronic renal failure patients and caregivers don't follow the guidelines, instructions and not understanding the ideas of its safety and security. Safety and security is the concern of being prevented and protected against physical health, social problems, spiritual concern, financial burden, occupational, psychological crises, educational or other types of consequences of disappointment, harm or any other situation which could be measured undesirable. Providing safety to the patient in the dialysis unit is a matter of more apprehension for patients and health care professionals such as nurses and technicians¹².

Nitrogenous waste product such as serum urea, the end product of protein metabolism, level increases as the kidneys fail. Retention of serum urea can cause nausea, vomiting, anorexia and pancreatitis as complications¹³.

Comment [pk8]: This paragraph seems irrelevant here

Rationale of study:

Chronic Renal Failure or Chronic Kidney Disease or End Stage Renal Disease is a chronic condition. In this condition patients physical, mental and psycho-social life effects some or other way. ~~The client requires continueds treatment such as~~ pharmacological and non-pharmacological management. Other than treatment they are in need of self-care and support from the family, friends, caregivers and others. Therefore the investigator wants to develop a group of people, which include chronic renal failure patients and caregivers, in which they can discuss their problems; share their feelings and some extent they can solve their problems with the help of their own group i.e. Self Support Group (SSG).

Methodology:

Comment [pk9]: Pl mention study type, study site, method/tools of data collection, sample size etc in this section

Study Procedure:

- First meeting: investigator will introduce herself with purpose of meeting.
- Written consent (if willing) and filling form of demographic data by patient/investigator.

- Planning for formation of group as per patients and their caregiver's convenience.
- The investigator will do the assessment of self administered Quality of life rating scale by the patients and caregivers.
- Formation of group with minimum numbers of 10 patients and 10 caregivers.
- Than empowerment of the group in the form of giving information about CRF and its management and assessment of Quality of Life for CRF patients and caregivers.
- ~~That the first~~ group name will be Group P1 of 10 patients and Group C1 of 10 caregivers.
- Assessment of QOL at the interval of Three, Six and Nine Months for Patient and Caregiver.
- Same process will be continued till fulfilment of the criteria of sample size.
- That groups namely: P2 and C2,P3 and C3,P4 and C4,P5 and C5,P6 and C6,P7 and C7,P8 and C8,P9 and C9,P10 and C10, P11 and C11, P12 and C12, P13 and C13.

Inclusion Criteria:

- Willing to participate in present study.
- CRF Patients with domestic or committed caregivers.
- Both male and female patients and caregivers are included.
- Diagnosed case of CRF for >6 months and <6 years.
- Age from 18 years to 50 years.
- Ambulatory patients only.
- Both IPD and OPD patients are included.

Exclusion criteria:

- Chronic Renal Failure with tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Chronic Heart Diseases, Chronic Liver Diseases, Temporary Hemodialysis, Malignancies.
- Impaired cognition, unable to follow the instructions of investigator at the time of data collection.

Withdrawal Criteria - Participants who fulfil the following criteria will be withdrawn from the study:

1. Want to withdraw from the present study.
2. Not fulfilling study schedule.
3. Impaired memory due to chronic condition.

Sample size calculation:

Sample size calculation based on prevalence:

$$N = \frac{Z^2 * p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

Where

- Z=Statistic for the level of significance 5% = 1.96
- P=Prevalence of chronic renal failure from previous studies¹⁴ =17.2% =0.172
- d= Error of margin =7% =0.07

$$N = \frac{1.96^2 \times 0.172 (1-0.172)}{0.07^2} = 111.52$$

$$N = 111.52$$

Samples =130 patients and 130 caregivers

Interventions:

1. Section I: Demographic data of CRF Patients and their caregivers.
2. Section II: Teaching and provision of learning resource material on knowledge regarding CRF and its Management.
3. Section III: Quality of Life Rating Scale for CRF Patients and their caregivers.

Outcome measures:

1. Primary outcome: To develop the Self Support Group of CRF patients and for their caregivers in hospital setting.
2. Secondary outcome: to assess the quality of life of CRF patients and their caregivers

Comment [pk10]: Pl mention what will you measure objectively as primary outcome?

Comment [pk11]: Pl mention what scale you will use to measure QOL?

Data management and monitoring: The demographic data for patient: Name, Age, Sex, Address, Educational status, Occupation, Income (monthly), Marital status, Patient's relation with Caregiver, Co-morbidity (if present), Year/s of diagnosis of CRF, Type of dialysis, Mobile number. The demographic data for caregiver: Name, Age, Sex, Address, Marital, Status, Occupation, Education, Income (monthly), Taking care of patient since last how many years, Relation with patients will be recorded when they are enrolled. The baseline assessment of quality of life and the quality of life after completion of the interventions i.e. at the end of every three months, six months and nine months, will be obtain. Investigator will record adverse events and withdrawals for any reason.

Statistical analysis - Descriptive (mean, mean percentage, standard deviation) Inferential, Comparative statistics (student's' test) and co-relational statistics is planned for data analysis.

Comment [pk12]: Pl mention the name of tool or software for data analysis

Ethics and dissemination- Present study was approved by the IEC (Institutional Ethics Committee) of DMIMS (DMIMS (DU)/IEC/2017-18/6979). All participants will be asked to read and sign the informed consent. The study results will be disseminate to study participants and published in peer-reviewed publications.

Expected Outcomes/Results:

- Formation of Self Support Group for CRF patients and their caregivers in Hospital Setting
- Improvement in knowledge regarding CRF of patients and their caregivers
- Improvement in Quality of Life for both CRF patients and caregivers

Discussion:

Present study finding will be supported by a cross sectional study conducted by Havas K, Douglas C, and Bonner A. (2017)-. They have provided the information about chronic kidney disease and medications as well as everyday need based patient education. A result reveals different levels of interventions such as engagement in daily activities, enthusiasm and motivation to gain more knowledge about chronic kidney disease self-management highlight the need for a client-centred approach to self-management support⁶.

A randomized controlled trial (2017) conducted by Joboshi H, Oka M were supporting to present study. the total number of samples were 65. randomly divided in to two groups,

n=33 i.e. experimental group and n=32 i.e. non-experimental group. The experimental group was introduced encourage autonomous self-enrichment program and follow the intervention for twelve weeks. The control group was introducing by standard education provided by staff nurses. Out of 33 participants of experiment group 1 patient died after four weeks, other continued the program of Encourage Autonomous Self-Enrichment for 12 weeks. Results reveal that statistically improvement in the perceived self-efficacy ($p = 0.035$, effect size $r = 0.27$) and self-management behaviours ($p = 0.026$, effect size $r = 0.29$)⁷.

A qualitative research study conducted by Hughes J, Wood E, and Smith G. (2009), total number of 20 patients with purposive sampling were received the peer group support. The maximum participants were responded positively with peer support and its benefits. The peer support appreciated by participants because it had provided the practical information about kidney disease, which help them to take decision about kidney disease treatment. Peer support useful for the chronic ill patients to become familiar to chronic illness treatment and it also increases patients' sense of empowerment⁸.

Present study is supported by Mollaoğlu M, Devenci G. (2017) cross section study was done on 104 dialysis patients. The demographic data and kidney disease QOL scale were used for the data collection. Results shown, physical health -12 components and mental health -12 components, quality of life were mostly affected. The quality of life related to physical health was low in women (low education) as compare to man. Patients living with caregivers and undergoing dialysis for long period were also having low quality of life. Quality of life related to mental health related is low in people living alone¹⁵. A number of related studies were reviewed. Balwani et. al. reported on rapidly progressive renal failure in a lupus patient¹⁶. Dande et. al. reported on oral manifestations in diabetic and nondiabetic chronic renal failure patients¹⁷. Relevant studies on quality of life and supportive therapy were reviewed¹⁸⁻²⁰. Related issues were addressed in studies of Sharma et. al.²¹⁻²³ and Zodpey et. al.²⁴⁻²⁸.

Conclusion: Conclusion will be drawn from the statistical analysis after completion of data collection.

References:

1. Jha V, Garcia-Garcia G, Iseki K, Li Z, Naicker S, Plattner B, Saran R, Wang AY, Yang CW. Chronic kidney disease: global dimension and perspectives. *The Lancet*. 2013 Jul 20;382(9888):260-72.
2. Wang H, Naghavi M, Allen C, Barber RM, Bhutta ZA, Carter A, Casey DC, Charlson FJ, Chen AZ, Coates MM, Coggeshall M. Global, regional, and national life expectancy, all-cause mortality, and cause-specific mortality for 249 causes of death, 1980–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *The lancet*. 2016 Oct 8;388(10053):1459-544.
3. Buran, T., Sanem Gökçe Merve Kılınç, & Elmas Kasap. (2020). Prevalence of Extraintestinal Manifestations of Ulcerative Colitis Patients in Turkey: Community-Based Monocentric Observational Study. *Clinical Medicine and Medical Research*, 1(2), 39-46. <https://doi.org/10.52845/CMMR/2020v1i2a8>

4. Jha V, Modi G. uncovering the rising kidney failure deaths in India. *The Lancet Global Health*. 2017 Jan 1;5(1):e14-5.
5. Dawood R, El-Sebai L, Salem YM, Hussein R. Effect of implementing a protocol of nursing care on hemodialysis patients' safety outcomes. *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science*. 2016 Sep;5(5):31-43.
6. Bahgat ZF, Bahgat RS, El-azazy HM. The effect of fatigue on daily living activities for adults undergoing hemodialysis. *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science*. 2016;5(3):82-9.
7. Havas K, Douglas C, Bonner A. Person-centred care in chronic kidney disease: a cross-sectional study of patients' desires for self-management support. *BMC nephrology*. 2017 Dec;18(1):1-9.
8. Daniel, V. ., & Daniel, K. (2020). Diabetic neuropathy: new perspectives on early diagnosis and treatments. *Journal of Current Diabetes Reports*, 1(1), 12–14. <https://doi.org/10.52845/JCDR/2020v1i1a3>
9. Joboshi H, Oka M. Effectiveness of an educational intervention (the Encourage Autonomous Self-Enrichment Program) in patients with chronic kidney disease: A randomized controlled trial. *International journal of nursing studies*. 2017 Feb 1;67:51-8.
10. Hughes J, Wood E, Smith G. Exploring kidney patients' experiences of receiving individual peer support. *Health Expectations*. 2009 Dec; 12(4):396-406.
11. Tong A, Sainsbury P, Craig JC. Support interventions for caregivers of people with chronic kidney disease: a systematic review. *Nephrology Dialysis Transplantation*. 2008 Dec 1;23(12):3960-5.
12. Daniel, V., & Daniel, K. (2020). Perception of Nurses' Work in Psychiatric Clinic. *Clinical Medicine Insights*, 1(1), 27-33. <https://doi.org/10.52845/CMI/2020v1i1a5>
13. Nygårdh A, Wikby K, Malm D, Ahlstrom G. Empowerment in outpatient care for patients with chronic kidney disease-from the family member's perspective. *BMC nursing*. 2011 Dec;10(1):1-8.
14. Daniel, V., & Daniel, K. (2020). Exercises training program: It's Effect on Muscle strength and Activity of daily living among elderly people. *Nursing and Midwifery*, 1(01), 19-23. <https://doi.org/10.52845/NM/2020v1i1a5>
15. Aymé S, Kole A, Groft S. Empowerment of patients: lessons from the rare diseases community. *The lancet*. 2008 Jun 14;371(9629):2048-51.
16. Dawood R, El-Sebai L, Salem YM, Hussein R. Effect of implementing a protocol of nursing care on hemodialysis patients' safety outcomes. *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science*. 2016 Sep;5(5):31-43.
17. Huether SE, McCance KL. Pathophysiology: The biologic basis for disease in adults and children. *Dimensions of Critical Care Nursing*. 1994 Nov 1;13(6):315.
18. Singh AK, Farag YM, Mittal BV, Subramanian KK, Reddy SR, Acharya VN, Almeida AF, Channakeshavamurthy A, Ballal HS, Gaccione P, Issacs R. Epidemiology and risk factors of chronic kidney disease in India—results from the SEEK (Screening and Early Evaluation of Kidney Disease) study. *BMC nephrology*. 2013 Dec;14(1):1-0.
19. Mollaoğlu M, Deveci G. Quality of Life in Patients with Chronic Renal Failure and Some Affecting Factors. *Arch Renal Dis Manag*. 2017 May;3(1):12-9.

20. Balwani, M.R., C. Bawankule, P. Khetan, V. Ramteke, P. Tolani, and V. Kute. "An Uncommon Cause of Rapidly Progressive Renal Failure in a Lupus Patient: Pauci-Immune Crescentic Glomerulonephritis." *Saudi Journal of Kidney Diseases and Transplantation: An Official Publication of the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation, Saudi Arabia* 29, no. 4 (2018): 989–92. <https://doi.org/10.4103/1319-2442.239632>.
21. Dande, R., A.R. Gadbail, S. Sarode, M.P.M. Gadbail, S.M. Gondivkar, M. Gawande, S.C. Sarode, G.S. Sarode, and S. Patil. "Oral Manifestations in Diabetic and Nondiabetic Chronic Renal Failure Patients Receiving Hemodialysis." *Journal of Contemporary Dental Practice* 19, no. 4 (2018): 398–403. <https://doi.org/10.5005/jp-journals-10024-2273>
22. Balwani, M.R., C. Bawankule, P. Khetan, V. Ramteke, P. Tolani, and V. Kute. "An Uncommon Cause of Rapidly Progressive Renal Failure in a Lupus Patient: Pauci-Immune Crescentic Glomerulonephritis." *Saudi Journal of Kidney Diseases and Transplantation: An Official Publication of the Saudi Center for Organ Transplantation, Saudi Arabia* 29, no. 4 (2018): 989–92. <https://doi.org/10.4103/1319-2442.239632>.
23. Deshmukh, S., and A. Singh. "A Study on the Quality of Life in Patients of Vitiligo, Psoriasis and Pemphigus Vulgaris." *European Journal of Molecular and Clinical Medicine* 7, no. 7 (2020): 2158–65.
24. Aglawe, P.B., R.K. Jha, V. Mishra, K.M. Sakore, A. Chetan, and D.S. Shrivastava. "Appraisal of Core Therapy, Supportive Therapy, and Alternative Therapy in a Tertiary Care Rural Hospital of Vidarbha Region in Correlation to Plethora of Menopausal Problems." *Journal of Mid-Life Health* 10, no. 1 (2019): 14–21. <https://doi.org/10.4103/jmh.JMH-131-18>.
25. Sharma, K., S. Zodpey, Q.S. Zahiruddin, and A. Gaidhane. "Accreditation of Public Health Education in India: Enhancing Quality, Competence and Trust." *National Medical Journal of India* 26, no. 6 (2013): 344–47.
26. Sharma, K., S. Zodpey, A. Gaidhane, Z.Q. Syed, R. Kumar, and A. Morgan. "Designing the Framework for Competency-Based Master of Public Health Programs in India." *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice* 19, no. 1 (2013): 30–39. <https://doi.org/10.1097/PHH.0b013e318241da5d>.
27. Sharma, K., S. Zodpey, S.Z. Quazi, A. Gaidhane, S. Sawleshwarkar, and S. Khaparde. "Mapping and Opportunities of Human Resource Capacity Building Initiatives for HIV/AIDS in India." *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health* 6, no. 1 (2013): 30–41. <https://doi.org/10.4103/1755-6783.115176>.
28. Zodpey, S., A. Sharma, Q.S. Zahiruddin, A. Gaidhane, and S. Shrikhande. "Allopathic Doctors in India: Estimates, Norms and Projections." *Journal of Health Management* 20, no. 2 (2018): 151–63. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0972063418763651>.