

SCIENTIFIC POSTER COMPETITION

AUSTRALIA

Scientific Poster Abstract – Australia

Evaluation of Lifestyle Management in Patients with Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease

For the Austin Health Liver Transplant Unit (AHLTU), Austin Hospital, VIC, Australia

Chang, Kathleen¹ Gobin, Neel² Hutani, Felanita³ Kelly, Linda¹ Koo, Ja Hyuk (Brian)⁴ Kuk, Nathan¹ Li, Nancy³

Merrett, Christopher³ Tedjaseputra, Aditya^{3*} Velasco, Dannica^{4*} Ward, Rajeswari¹

- 1 Monash University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia
- 2 University of Western Sydney, Sydney, NSW, Australia
- 3 The University of Melbourne, Melbourne, VIC, Australia
- 4 Deakin University, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

* Authors of correspondence:

Aditya Tedjaseputra

Regional Chairperson, AMSA International - Australia

rcaustralia@amsa-international.org

Dannica Velasco

Chief Delegate for the Scientific Division, AMSA International - Australia

dannica.velasco@gmail.com

Introduction

Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) is the most prevalent liver disease in Australia. Australian guidelines on NAFLD management predominantly revolve around lifestyle changes, with a particular emphasis on weight reduction. The success of these interventions relies heavily on a *high level of uptake and subsequent patient adherence*. Our poster aims to determine the uptake rate of these lifestyle management strategies and to review the multitude of factors influencing these. Finally, solutions for improvement will be discussed.

Material and Methods

A comprehensive survey (in online and hard copy forms) comprised of 78 questions (organized into 6 lifestyle domains) is formulated by observing the current Australian guidelines for NAFLD lifestyle management. This is then applied to patients sourced from the AHLTU database with an established diagnosis of NAFLD.

Several statistical methods are employed because of the variability of the result types obtained – mean values with confidence intervals as well as frequencies will be generated for quantitative and qualitative data, respectively.

Results

Preliminary results indicate a suboptimal uptake of weight reduction program through dietary modification and regular physical exercise. Patient education has also been found to be adequate only in 45% of patients so far.

Conclusion

Our survey is organized into two phases, with the second phase of data collection and processing pending [period of 06/12/2013 to 06/01/2014]. Whilst it is premature to draw final conclusions from our work, it is clear that the uptake rate of lifestyle modification as a part of NAFLD management is still lacking in our study population.

CHINA

Title of poster

A rare case of nasopharyngeal carcinoma with temporal arteritis

Name of Region and Authors

China, Ming, H. Q.; Lee, J. J.; Zhang, N.; Sun, Y. Y.; Du, D. F.

Faculty/School of Authors

Jiangshan City People's Hospital; Tongji Medical College of HUST; Peking University Health Science Center

Introduction

Nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) is a rare and distinct malignant tumor that arises from the epithelium of the nasopharynx (Bektas-Kayhan et al., 2013). It has a distinctively skewed geographic and ethnic distribution with the highest incidence among the Cantonese living in the central region of Guangdong Province in the Southern part of China (Yu & Yuan, 2002), making this type of carcinoma a leading cause of death in high-risk areas (Xue, Qin, Ruan, Shugart, & Jia, 2013). While there are several thousand case reports of NPC, to our knowledge, there is no published report of NPC featuring the first-appearing symptom as temporal arteritis. We report a patient with NPC who has symptoms of temporal arteritis appearing first.

Case

An elderly male patient was admitted at hospital with continuing temporal pain. He was diagnosed as temporal arteritis and received the treatment of methylprednisolone 40mg/d for 7 days by oral but ended up with no improvement. A subsequent brain MRI showed space-occupying lesion on the left side section of nasopharynx which extends to post-styloid space in the para pharyngeal space and upwards to the cavernous sinus. A pathology report of intermediate-grade and poorly-differentiated squamous-cell carcinoma was given based on a biopsy test through nasal endoscope. The final diagnosis was fourth stage NPC.

Discussion and conclusion

This case of NPC featuring the first-appearing symptom resembling temporal arteritis is very rare. The cause of the arteritis may be the result of the oppression from the tumor on the left side internal carotid artery or simply a paraneoplastic vasculitis. This case indicates that a potential connection between NPC and temporal arteritis may exist clinically. If the corticosteroid is applied to treat temporal vasculitis but ended up with poor effect, NPC should be taken into consideration.

Name of Regional Chairperson & Director of authors and contact information of them (e-mail address & phone number)

Lee, J.J. (author) +8613006304498; august-lee@hotmail.com

Zhang, N. (author) +8613554175655; zn1213@hotmail.com

3. Sun, Y.Y. (author) +8618810328639; ruthyy99@163.com

Regional chairperson: Jade Shen rcchina@amsa-international.org +86-13098895026

Vice RC & Proxy during EAMSC2014: Vincent Zhu zhuyue0131@gmail.com +86-13918781632

HONG KONG

The Role of Leisure Activities in Vascular Cognitive Impairment: Preliminary Findings from the Stroke Registry Investigating Cognitive Decline (STRIDE) Study

Lee C¹, Lo J¹, Chau N², Tanner N², Tang M²

¹The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; ²The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Corresponding regional chairperson: Alex Liu (alex.liu@amsahk.org, (852) 9758-2233)

Corresponding director of author: Michael Tang (Michael.tang@cuhk.edu.hk, (852) 5690-6259)

Background

With an aging population crisis in Hong Kong, an increasing concern is cognitive impairment caused by vascular diseases, such as stroke. While several studies have looked at the effect of leisure activities as an interventional factor post-stroke, ours is the first to assess the effect of leisure activities both before and after stroke on the rate of cognitive decline. We hypothesized that physical and non-physical leisure activities would function to decelerate cognitive decline post-stroke, thus reducing the risk of developing post-stroke dementia.

Methods

Preliminary data was taken from the Stroke Registry Investigating Cognitive Decline (STRIDE) study, a 5-year prospective cohort study on cognitive decline after stroke or transient ischemic attack (TIA). Patients recruited answered a questionnaire at baseline (3-6 months post-stroke) and at 15-18 months follow up regarding their tendency to engage in leisure activities. Cognitive function was assessed using CDR, MOCA, and MMSE.

Results

Leisure activities were found to be positively associated with cognitive function at baseline. At follow-up, patients who participated in any type of leisure activity performed better in the neuropsychological tests. Strenuous, stretching, and mind-body exercises were all beneficial.

Conclusions

The effects of leisure activities are consistent with previous studies. Our study adds to the current literature that both pre-stroke and post-stroke leisure activity protects against post-stroke cognitive decline. This suggests that engaging in leisure activities can be used as an interventional treatment post-stroke and as protective mechanism pre-stroke to delay cognitive decline. Longer term follow-up is warranted to completely assess prognosis of these patients.

INDIA

TITLE: Prevalence and administration of risk factors of hypertension and the health seeking behaviour of hypertensives in the urban slums of Delhi.

AUTHORS: Shafaat Ahmad, Sushant Niramohi, Prachi Saluja, Utkarsha Agarwal, Mishita Goel, Mohak Agarwal, Gaurav Kharb

NAME OF CHAPTER: INDIA

FACULTY/SCHOOL OF AUTHORS

Maulana Azad Medical College, Delhi University(DU)

Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi University(DU)

Vardhman Mahavir Medical College, Indraprastha University(IPU) Delhi

Muzaffarnagar Medical College

INTRODUCTION

Hypertension is an interesting disease as it remains asymptomatic while causing immense harm to the body, hence referred to as the 'Silent Killer'. The prevalence of hypertension in India is increasing in trend. Urban areas having access to health facilities, the hidden mass of hypertension is detected and treated. However, the slum population in India with a very inadequate healthcare system have a very poor screening of hypertension. Moreover, half of outpatient consultations are with private practitioners. Hence, clinic based (opportunistic) screening of hypertensives will not screen a large population of adult hypertensives and in turn they won't seek healthcare until seriously ill. **Community based screening** is thus the need of the hour.

OBJECTIVE

To assess the prevalence, awareness, treatment and control of hypertension among the urban slums of Delhi.(Valmiki Basti, LNJP Colony, Meerdard Lane)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A community based cross-sectional study was conducted in the urban slums with **606 participants aged 20 years and above**. A pre designed, semi-structured questionnaire was administered to subjects after a written informed consent. Blood pressure was measured using the standard sphygmomanometer. Recent **JNC VII and WHO criteria** were used for classifying the hypertension. Data was analysed using SPSS v16.0 '**p-value**' <0.05 was considered significant.

RESULTS

A total of 606 slum dwellers were recruited into the study.(**60.9% males and 39.1% females**). Prevalence of hypertension was significantly higher in **males(36.6%)** as compared to **22.8% in females**.(p=0.039), higher in **businessmen(60%)** and **servicemen(44.7%)**(p=0.004) and higher in **smokers(45.5%)** than non smokers(23.7%)(p=0.002). The per capita oil intake was 0.84+-0.5tbsp/day.The mean BMI was **23.9+-4.5** and mean W:H ratio was **0.94+-0.6**. Religion, marital status, education, diet type, exercise, depression, family history of hypertension and awareness of risk factors did not have a significant relationship with the risk of hypertension. 4 out of 45 hypertensives did not take medicine.

CONCLUSION

From the study, it's evident that hypertension is a major concern in the urban slums.Many hypertensives were **not aware** of their BP and treatment rate was poor. Hypertension stimulates **Iceberg phenomena of Disease**. Therefore, stringent public health effort is remedial for the detection, control and prevention of the complications of hypertension. Basic health workers and **medical students** can be trained for detection, followed by strengthening of **public health surveillance** by community based extensive screening programmes. **Awareness about the risk factors** might help people and they should be encouraged to go for regular health checkups and educated to lead a healthier lifestyle.

Regional Chairperson(India): NIKHIL AGRAWAL

Email:rcindia@amsa-international.org

Phone: +91 9717866498

Mailing Address: Room no-102,Old Boys Hostel, Maulana Azad Medical College,New Delhi,India

INDONESIA

Title of Scientific Poster : Influence of Educational Background Level in Breast Cancer

Patients on Short-term Survival Rate

Name of Region : AMSA-Indonesia
Name of Authors : Amadisto Gerwindrawan, Ariadne Aulia, Anditta Syifarahmah
Faculty/ School of Authors : Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Introduction

Breast cancer has the highest prevalence and incidence ratio among cancers in Indonesian women. Overall survival is strongly influenced by socioeconomic status, including level of education. Studies in developed countries have shown that survival rate among cancer patients is increased along with better education level. This study aims to determine short-term survival rate of breast cancer patients across different educational background levels.

Material and methods

A cross-sectional study was done using medical records of breast cancer patients diagnosed in January 2007 to December 2008 in Tulip Integrated Cancer Clinic Dr Sardjito General Hospital Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The data were grouped into five different educational background levels: illiterate, primary school, secondary school, high school, and university degree. Short-term survival rate, defined as one year survival, was analysed among those groups using Mann-Whitney test. Statistical significance was defined at $p < 0.05$.

Results

From 146 cases of breast cancer, only one was a male patient. Most patients (40.4%) were 41-50 years old. The majorities (42.5%) were diagnosed with breast cancer at advanced stage. Patients with secondary school, high school, or university degree as their educational background level have significantly higher short-term survival compared to those with primary school education ($p = 0.009$, $p = 0.004$, and $p = 0.001$, respectively).

Conclusion

Well-educated breast cancer patients have significantly higher short-term survival rate. Health education and promotions should be concerned to target less-educated women to achieve better survival rate in breast cancer cases.

Keywords : Breast Cancer, Short-term Survival, Educational Background Level

Name of Regional Chairperson : Garda Widhi Nurraga
rcindonesia@amsa-international.org ; +628112799246
Name of Director of Authors : Amadisto Gerwindrawan; distogerwindrawan@gmail.com; +628562876105

JAPAN

Title of Poster

The Medical Students' Role to Spread Proper Comprehension on Hikikomori Caused by Schizophrenia

Name of Region

Japan

Name and Faculty/School of Authors

Ken Hoshino¹, Miho Kitaura², Takeshi Sakata², Koji Nakamori², Daiki Kuraoka², Shu Suzuki³, Gemmei Izuka³, Natsumi Hara⁴, Yumi Nishimura⁵, Yasutaka Mori⁶, Yuka Akagi⁷, Kiyomi Yasuda⁸, Natsuki Osuka⁹, Hiroya Fujii¹⁰, Akihito Morifuji¹¹, Naoto Ozaki¹²

1) Saga University, 2) Nara Medical University, 3) University of Tsukuba, 4) University of Occupational and Environmental Health, 5) University of Tokyo, 6) Kumamoto University, 7) Kagawa University, 8) Oita University, 9) Tokyo Medical and Dental University, 10) Yamaguchi University, 11) Kyoto University, 12) Chiba University

Introduction

Today in the world, mental health is becoming a big problem. There are many social problems caused by various psychotic disorders. Social withdrawal of young people is among them, and it is named 'hikikomori' by a Japanese psychologist in 1990.

This poster has 2 purposes. The first purpose is to discuss how we can support patients with hikikomori caused by schizophrenia, as medical students. The second purpose is to promote their understandings on this symptom -hikikomori-, so that students can deal with a patient when they encounter.

Material and Methods

On discussing this subject, we used reliable statistic researches and studies as systematic review. We interviewed 2 experts. We also conducted a survey by using a questionnaire to medical students.

Results

Various difficulties exist in coping with hikikomori caused by schizophrenia in Japan as following; bringing them along to a hospital, letting them continues to take medicines. Moreover, there is a prejudice against psychiatric patients, and it makes the patients hard to return to society. The effective treatment for the patients has 3 steps; (1) to find hikikomori as soon as possible, (2) to see a psychiatrist, (3) to get proper rehabilitation to have chance to get a new job.

Conclusion

For medical students, we suggest 3 elements which can contribute to the patients; 1) to attend the lectures which actual patients attend, 2) to work as a volunteer member to support the patients and their family as counselors and mental friends, 3) to establish a NPO to do continuous grass-roots supports.

Regional Chairperson

Ken Hoshino

E-mail: hoss.k.t-f.c@hotmail.co.jp

Phone: +81-80-5212-5215

Director of Author

Shu Suzuki

E-mail: s1111619@u.tsukuba.ac.jp

Phone: +81-80-1408-8722

KOREA

- Title of poster : Chronic depression
- Name of region and authors : Inji Yeo, Suk Hyung Choe, Sangjin Lee
- Faculty/school of authors : Ewha Womans University School of Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine

Depressive disorders are no longer to be disregarded. The number of patients suffering from depressive disorders in Korea has steadily increased. Furthermore, suicides of celebrities with depressive disorder during the past few years brought up depressive disorders to the public. In this poster, we focused mainly on chronic depression which accounts for 15 to 20% of patients with a major depressive episode.

Studies show that, compared with episodic major depression, chronic depression causes more functional impairment, increases risk of suicide, and is more likely to occur in conjunction with other psychiatric disorders. Associated with significant impairment in family, marriage, interpersonal relation, and occupation, chronic depression causes a high economic burden for society: increasing both direct and indirect costs. Also, they influence significantly the outcome of comorbid medical illnesses such as cardiac diseases, diabetes, and cancer.

Fortunately, effective treatments for chronic depression exist. Hence, it is very treatable despite of its seriously harmful effect on the patient's life and the society. Like any chronic illness, early diagnosis and medical treatment may reduce the intensity and duration of symptoms and also the likelihood of developing an episode of major depression. Currently available treatment regimes are psychotherapy (talk therapy), medications such as antidepressants, or a combination of these therapies. As medical students, it is our job to assure patients get what they need with the cooperation of the government and physicians.

Name of Regional Chairperson : Myung Hyun Kim (luckymm777@naver.com 82-10-7478-2335)
 Director of author : Inji Yeo (ting-inji921@hanmail.net 92-10-6642-3544)

MALAYSIA

Background Stage 5 Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) a major chronic illness which has an increasing prevalence in Malaysia. Diet is a major factor contributing to a better quality of life for CKD- stage 5 patients.

Objective The purpose of the study was to establish an association between level of serum potassium (K) and phosphate (P) in a haemodialysis patient's renal profile and their dietary potassium (K) and phosphorus (P) intake in a Malaysian setting.

Setting & Participants and Design A questionnaire was conducted on 87 participants to gather their demographics and perceived dietary intake. A week's food diary was compiled from 31 participants, with a response rate of 56 participants. Nutritionist Pro was used to interpret the food nutrition values. The total amount of potassium and phosphorus in the patient's food was calculated and tabulated daily for seven days.

The data was analysed using t-test to evaluate the statistically difference in the dietary values of 2 groups of participants. Fisher's test was then done to see an association between the participant's renal profile and their dietary intake.

Result There is a significant association between the serum potassium in the patient and their potassium consumption ($P < 0.05$). A high potassium diet is associated with an increase in participants' serum potassium. There is insufficient evidence to show that there is an association between serum phosphate and their phosphorus consumption ($P > 0.05$).

Conclusion Low potassium diet could lead to improvements in renal profile.

Key words Food diary, haemodialysis, diet, Malaysia, serum potassium

A diet analysis software which contains Malaysian food databases

The participant is divided into 2 major groups based on their renal profile status.

MONGOLIA

The assessment of Yale Physical Activity Questionnaire among the Ulaanbaatar city 45-65 aged hypertensive patients

AMSA Mongolia

²Rinchenkhend Odgerel, ²Oyundari Gonchigsuren, ²Anarmaa Mendsaikhan, ²Khishigt Narantsetseg

¹Chingereel Khorloo, ¹Byambasuren Vanchin.

Health Sciences University of Mongolia /HSUM/

Introduction:

CVDs are leading causes of death globally. In Mongolia, the cardiovascular disease are the leading cause of mortality and estimated 6291 people died from CVDs in 2011, representing 36.7% of all deaths. According to the WHO studies, 13% of total mortality in worldwide is caused by the arterial hypertension and its appropriate treatment and prevention are the key components of management of this condition.

Materials and methods:

A cross sectional hospital based study was conducted with the approval of Bioethic Committee of HSUM. Based on the percent sampling method, we have defined sample size and total of 125 patients recruited. The questionnaire has 2 parts: general and Yale Physical Activity questionnaire. Some anthropometric and blood pressure measurements were performed.

Results:

Total of 125 people recruited from Ulaanbaatar city, data analysis was performed among 105 people data because of people meets with exclusion criteria and outliers were omitted. Gender ratio was relatively equal; male 45.7% and female 54.3%. Even all participants had diagnosed as hypertensive mean of systolic and diastolic blood pressure were 131.26 ± 26.51 and 87.63 ± 18.49 . The mean total energy expenditure was 5279.37 ± 4056.77 , out of that house work was over half or 55.99%.

Conclusion:

Our study demonstrated that hypertensive patients' physical activity was insufficient. As a main part of non-medication treatment of hypertension, promoting the physical activity is crucial for hypertension control and preventing from the complications. We, the medical students can initiate to teach convenient physical activities for the hypertensive patients, which could be great contribution against chronic diseases.

PHILIPPINES

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2 ON THE PRIMARY CAREGIVER OF THE PATIENT: A CASE SERIES

Philippines

Jana Laine Cortez, University of the Philippines College of Medicine

Mara Banez, University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial College

Kaiziel Marasigan, University of Santo Tomas

Ruth Lopez, Far Eastern University

Regional Chairperson: Anna Elvira Arcellana (rcphilippines@amsa-international.org, +639178862232)

Mortalities and morbidities of diabetes are severely underreported in the Philippines, ranking only 7th in the Department of Health's list in 2010. Like other chronic diseases, the patient is not solely affected as the patient's primary caregiver likely suffers from psychological symptoms such as depression and anxiety. The aim of the study is to determine the existence and severity of psychological symptoms of the caregiver in order to suggest an improvement in the present management of diabetes.

The study identified six patients that are aged 40-70 years old, diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 with hypertension. The primary caretaker of the patient was identified and was then made to answer the Inventory of Depressive Symptomatology (IDS-SR), a thirty-item test that measures depression severity, Generalised Anxiety Disorder Assessment (GAD7), a seven-point test that measures anxiety severity, and Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-15), a fifteen-point item which measures the somatic symptom severity. Results show that Case A had mild anxiety only, Case B had medium somatic symptom severity (SSS) only, while Case C has moderate depression, medium SSS, and mild anxiety. Case D had mild depression and medium SSS only, Case E had mild depression, medium SSS, and moderate anxiety, and Case F had mild depression and mild anxiety only. There seems to be no correlation between the patient's gender, role in the family, and date of diagnosis to the existence and severity of the psychological symptoms. The cases show that the caregivers suffer from mild to moderate psychological symptoms and should be given appropriate psychiatric support for their welfare and the patient's.

Regional Chairperson: Anna Elvira S. Arcellana

SINGAPORE

Associations of TV-viewing time and physical activity with body composition, cardiovascular risk factors and subclinical atherosclerosis in an Asian population

Lim Yi Ting¹, Ong Kai Zhi¹, EeSiqing¹, Nang EiEi Khaing², Tai E Shyong³

1. Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Republic of Singapore

2. Saw Swee Hock School of Public Health, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Republic of Singapore

3. Department of Medicine, National University Health System, Singapore, Republic of Singapore

INTRODUCTION

We sought to determine the association of TV-viewing time and physical activity with body composition, fat distribution, cardiovascular risk factors and subclinical atherosclerosis in an Asian population.

METHODS

We studied 313 and 319 Chinese men and women respectively. TV-viewing time and physical activity were assessed by questionnaire. Body composition was measured by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DXA). In a subset of individuals, computed tomography (CT) measurements of subcutaneous and visceral fat at L2/3 and L4/5 levels were performed. We also measured fasting glucose, lipids and blood pressure.

RESULTS

Greater TV-viewing time was associated with increased fat mass index (FMI) and percentage bodyfat (statistically significant in men but not in women), higher fasting glucose and triglycerides in men, and higher triglycerides in women. Vigorous physical activity showed negative correlation with FMI and percentage body fat in men, and percentage body fat in women. These associations were stronger for subcutaneous fat than visceral fat. These associations were independent of other physical activity. Increased total physical activity (especially light or moderate activity) was associated with greater lean mass index but higher levels of cardiovascular risk factors including blood pressure, glucose and triglycerides.

No statistically significant relationship between TV-viewing time, physical activity and sub-clinical atherosclerosis was observed.

CONCLUSION

Decreasing TV-viewing time and increasing vigorous physical activity are important to reduce obesity, and may reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease. In contrast, light and moderate physical activity are important for maintaining lean mass, but have no clear benefits on cardiovascular risk factors.

TAIWAN

Why Taiwan is called "Uremia Kingdom":

Situation, Management and Difficulties of Different Social Groups

Taiwan

National Cheng Kung University Ching-Fang Tzeng

Kaohsiung Medical school Hao-Chen Wang

Abstract

Introduction Kidney disease, which in its end stage is known as uremia, has been in the the top ten leading causes of death's list in Taiwan for more than twenty years. Therefore, in this research, we focus on the end stage of renal disease (ESRD) / Uremia, try to figure out the evolution of it, compare three kind of managements and find out difficulties of different social groups, including patients themselves, their family, medical professionals and society.

Material We got primary sources, including online survey and paper survey, and secondary sources, such as annual reports from USRDS and Taiwan's Ministry of Health and Welfare.

Results In our survey, we got 235 samples in total, with 192 people do not know uremia patients, 3 people live with them, 25 people have relatives like them, and other 15 have a friend who has uremia.

Conclusion

We find out that "Need to spend much more time with sick family member." is the top difficulties of people who have family member diagnosed with uremia. "Explain the management more patient and careful." is the top suggestion for medical institutions. "Make good use of our National Health Insurance" is the idea mentioned most toward the government.

Regional Chairperson:

Xiao Chun Ling

Regional Chairperson for Asian Medical Students' Association (Taiwan) 2013-2014

Third Year Medical Student, School of Medicine, Taipei Medical University

H/P: (+886)983941389

Email: b101100145@tmu.edu.tw

THAILAND

Comparison of health-related quality of life among Thai population with end-Stage renal disease who have been treated by peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis, and kidney transplantation

Sakphathai Teyaratchakul ¹, Wittawin Chantapoh ¹,
Rudeetip Smithsarakarn ¹, Asst Prof Atiporn Ingsathit PhD.MD. ²
¹ Doctor of medicine program ² Ramathibodi hospital, Mahidol university, Thailand

Introduction: The prevalence of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) has been reported in many countries. In Thailand, the treatment of ESRD is considered a major public health problem. Health-related quality of life (HRQOL) is a multi-dimensional concept that includes domains related to physical, mental, emotional and social functions. It is an important indicator of the functioning, well-being and general health perception of an individual's life. In addition to the lab work, HRQOL is a significant marker of the effectiveness of the implemented medical treatments.

Material and methods: The data were collected by Baseline Characteristics and Short Form health survey (SF-36) from 48 ESRD patients who have been treated by peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis, and kidney transplantation in Ramathibodi Hospital, Mahidol University from October to November 2013. Cross-sectional study analysis was performed.

Results: The mean age of kidney transplantation patients (42.93 ± 15.14 years) was significantly lower than that of peritoneal dialysis (53.53 ± 9.67) and hemodialysis patients (56.94 ± 6.30) ($P = 0.002$). The physical function and vitality scores of transplantation patients and peritoneal dialysis are significantly different at (P -value = 0.02) and (P -value = 0.04) respectively.

Conclusion: Kidney transplantation shows the most promising scores in almost all aspects excluding role-emotional function aspects, in which peritoneal dialysis has the highest scores. In contrast, peritoneal dialysis scored lowest in all of the aspects.

Chotika Luangprasert (Regional Chairperson)
Rudeetip Smithsarakarn (Director of authors)
Smith_cecilia@hotmail.com Tel. +66809951185