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ANXIETY FORMS OF PATIENTS WITH BALCANS ENDEMIC NEPHROPATY

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Aims: To analyze the forms of anxiety with BEN of the dialyzed patients with sub-hypothesis: socio-demographical, psychopathological, and biological influences.

Method: In B&H dialyzed in 2009. 2879 patients because of chronic renal insufficiency. Dialysis started in B&H on patients with BEN (n = 348) were in the first group, and other the N18 group was formed of patients with other diseases (n = 405). Controls group consists of the patients with other nephrology diseases. Clinical observation lasted from 01.01.2000. to 31.12.2009. when the study was done. Research is a comparative study cut, and the patients are questioned: Renal Registry of B&H, BAI, HDRS, and MMSE.

Results: Patients of the Cases group are the age of: 64.77±8.86, and Controls 53.85 ± 13.6. High socio-demographic significations are the places of living of the Cases group (c^2 = 23. 970), P< 0.01; renal diseases in the place of residence (c^2 = 23. 970), P< 0.01; in the family (c^2 = 23,970); P< =0.001 and the migration (c^2=4,874); P< 0. 01. BAI scale has very significant group differences P< 0.001 and the level differences at the emerging of the fear, HDRS scale has group signification P< 0.001 and the variables point out depressive and anxiety differences and MMSE cognitive differences.

Conclusion: All patients which are interrogated at the dialysis in B&H from 2000. to 2009 have anxiety. Anxiety is more expressed in Cases group due to Control group, and comorbidity gives endemic factors for presuicidal risk for both groups.