

IS IT WORSE WITH TIME IN CHRONIC HAEMODIALYSIS?

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Introduction: Depression represent an important and predictable complication in chronic haemodialysis.

Objectives: The prevalence of depression, QoL indicators, correlations between number of years of hemodialysis, depression and quality of life.

Aims: To determine if higher depressive levels are correlated with years spent on haemodialysis.

Methods: We used Beck questionnaire two times, one at the beginning of the year, and one at the end for 102 patients, excluding diabetes, who were undergoing hemodialysis three times a week, for 4 hours and SF 36 questionnaire. We considered these values for depression: Normal: 0-10, Mild: 11-15, Moderate: 16-23, Severe: 24-63 according to Romanian Guidelines in Nephrology.

Results: 98 patients answered to the Beck questionnaire. Years of haemodialysis: min=0.25, max=18, average=5.7, standard deviation= 4.37 (n=102). SF 36 has close values distributed between the intervals 80-100, 60-80, < 60%.

The linear correlation between average depression and years of hemodialysis is very, very weak, square of the coefficient of regression is 0.00- (by the linear model we can explain < 0.1% of the dates) and also between SF36 total and years of hemodialysis:square of the coefficient of regression is 0.04- (by the linear model we can explain 4% of the dates).

We followed other models (logaritmic, polinomial, exponential), for both correlations, but we couldn't notice better results.

Conclusions: The study proved high levels of mild depression, lack of linear correlation between years of haemodialysis, depression and QoL indicators. Although this, there is an influence of time spent in haemodialysis and QoL.