

中文題目：影響血液透析病人生活品質之因子相關性分析

英文題目：Factor associated with quality of life in hemodialysis patient

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Background : Currently care quality of hemodialysis patient was ever-improving, there are different parameters can well predicted the mortality of hemodialysis. However, patient pay more and more attention to their life quality as well as life expectancy. In this study, we trying to used the 36-Item Short Form Survey (SF-36) as surrogate of quality of life to find the association between hemodialysis parameters and quality.

Methods: We conducted a cross-sectional study to evaluate the association of the nutritional, inflammatory, co-morbidity, fluid controlled status, and 36-Item Short Form Survey (SF-36) in hemodialysis patients.

Results: In multiple linear regression, physical component summary (PCS) was independently significantly associated with the hemoglobin (Hb) (standardized coefficient:0.259, P=0.015) : and cardiothoracic ratio (CT ratio) (standardized coefficient:-0.271, P=0.007). Mental component summary (MCS) was independently significantly associated with the serum albumin level (standardized coefficient:0.251, P<0.001). In subgroup analysis of PCS, physical functioning (PF) was independently significantly associated age(standardized coefficient:-0.282, P=0.002), CT ratio(standardized coefficient:-0.333, P<0.001), diabetes mellitus(standardized coefficient:-0.24, P=0.009) and CRP (standardized coefficient:-0.197, P=0.023) ; role limitation due to physical problems (RP) was independently significantly associated with serum albumin level (standardized coefficient:0.375, P=0.001); bodily pain (BP) and general health (GH) were independently significantly associated with hemoglobin(standardized coefficient:0.169, 0.356 ; P=0.02, 0.002).

Conclusion: The study showed that better PCS score was associated with adequate fluid controlled and better hemoglobin level ; besides, better MCS score was associated with better nutritional status in hemodialysis patients.