

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Selected Post Dialysis Complications and its Prevention among Patients Undergoing Haemodialysis in Dialysis Unit at Shridevi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Hospital, Tumakuru with a View to Develop an Information Booklet

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY: *The human body is a marvel of biological engineering, composed of trillions of cells that work in harmony to sustain life. These cells form tissues, organs, and systems—each with a unique role in maintaining health and functionality. Among the many systems that keep us alive and thriving are the cardiovascular, skeletal, muscular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, reproductive, and urinary systems.*

*One of the most vital yet often overlooked systems is the **urinary system**, which plays a key role in removing waste products and maintaining the body's internal balance. It consists of the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra, working together to filter blood, produce urine, and eliminate toxins.*

*When the kidneys fail to perform their essential functions, treatments like **haemodialysis** become necessary to support life. Understanding how this system works—and how to care for it—is crucial for overall well-being.*

*Ultimately, the most important members of any health care team are **you and your family**. By learning about your body's systems and treatments, you empower yourself to make informed decisions, collaborate with medical professionals, and lead a full, active life.*

THE STUDY OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complications and its prevention among patients undergoing haemodialysis.
2. To find out the association between levels of knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complications and its prevention with their selected demographic variable among patient undergoing haemodialysis.
3. To develop and distribute an information booklet on knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complication and its prevention.

ASSUMPTIONS:

- + Patient undergoing haemodialysis may have poor knowledge regarding post dialysis complications and its prevention.
- + Information booklet regarding selected post dialysis complications and its prevention may enhance their knowledge.

HYPOTHESIS:• H1: There is a significant association between levels of knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complication and its prevention with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY: The research design selected for the study was descriptive design. Data was obtained from patient undergoing haemodialysis in dialysis unit, at SIMS&RH. A quantitative research approach will be used. The sample consists of 60 patients. Non- Probability Convenient sampling technique was used for the present study. The pre-test was conducted using structured questionnaire and information booklet was given to the same patient after pre-test on same day. The data obtained was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS: The pre-test findings of the study revealed that the overall score of the pre-test mean 17.65, standard deviation 5.032 and mean percentage was 58.83%. Association of pre- test knowledge level with demographic variables was done using chi-square test. Present study shown there is no significant association between knowledge level of the patients undergoing haemodialysis and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, marital status, religion, education level, family income, occupation, duration of dialysis, place of residence, previous knowledge, relationship between haemodialysis patient and accompanying person. According to the hypothesis of the study the investigator found that there is no significant association between pre-test knowledge level with selected demographic variable

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION: χ^2 value computed between the knowledge level of patients undergoing haemodialysis admitted in dialysis unit on Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention and selected demographic variables. Variables such as age, gender, marital status, religion, education, monthly income, occupation, Duration of dialysis, place of residence, previous knowledge and relationship with accompanied person were not significant at 0.05 level. Thus, it can be inferred that there is no significant association between knowledge level of the patient's undergoing haemodialysis and selected demographic variables.

KEY WORDS: Chronic kidney disease, complications, End stage renal disease, Dialysis, Glomerular filtrationrate,

INTRODUCTION

“Good health and good sense are two of life’s greatest blessings.”

Publilius Syrus

Human body is made up of trillions of cells. A cell is a basic unit of life. Human body comprises of several systems like cardiovascular system, skeletal system, Musculo-skeletal system, reproductive system, respiratory system, G I system etc. One of the major systems of our body is Urinary system. Urinary system is responsible for excretion of body waste from our body. The urinary system consists of two kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra.

The kidneys are one of the vital organs of our body. Man can live with one kidney, but life becomes disastrous when both kidneys stop functioning. Proper functioning of kidneys is essential for having a good quality of life. They are an essential part of the urinary system, each kidney excretes urine into a ureter, itself a paired structure that empties into the urinary bladder and also serve homeostatic functions such as the regulation of electrolytes, maintenance of acid-base balance, and regulation of blood pressure. They serve the body as a natural filter of the blood and remove wastes which are diverted to the urinary bladder. In producing urine, the kidneys excrete wastes such as urea and ammonium; the kidneys also are responsible for the re-absorption of water, glucose, amino acids and produce hormones including calcitriol, renin, and erythropoietin.¹

In some instances, the kidney may loss its normal function may be because of age, injury, infections etc at this time the patient may be diagnosed with acute or chronic renal failure, acute renal failure can be treated with

medications. Chronic kidney disease is a condition that affects function of the kidneys and may progress over time to kidney failure. When the kidney fails, dialysis or kidney transplant is needed to support life.

Dialysis is typically needed when about 90 percent or more of kidney function is lost. This usually takes many months or years after kidney disease is first discovered. Haemodialysis is a method for removing waste products such as creatinine and urea, as well as free water from the blood when the renal failure. Haemodialysis is one of three renal replacement therapies (the other two being renal transplant; peritoneal dialysis).³

Haemodialysis is the most common method used to treat advanced and permanent kidney failure. Since the 1960s, when haemodialysis first became a practical treatment for kidney failure, we've learned much about how to make haemodialysis treatments more effective and minimize side effects. In recent years, more compact and simpler dialysis machines have made home dialysis increasingly attractive. But even with better procedures and equipment, haemodialysis is still a complicated and inconvenient therapy that requires a coordinated effort from your whole health care team, including your nephrologists, dialysis nurse, dialysis technician, dietician, and social worker. The most important members of your health care team are you and your family. By learning about your treatment, you can work with your health care team to give yourself the best possible results, and you can lead a full, active life.⁴

So, more preference should be given for education on prevention of post dialysis complications among patients undergoing dialysis is necessary to control the mortality and morbidity rate by giving proper education.

OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

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2. To find out the association between levels of knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complications and its prevention with their selected demographic variable among patient undergoing haemodialysis.
3. To develop and distribute an information booklet on knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complication and its prevention.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

1. **ASSESS:** In this study, assess refers to systematic collection of data on post dialysis complications and its prevention among patients undergoing haemodialysis at dialysis units of Shridevi Institute of Medical Science & Research Hospital, Tumakuru.
2. **KNOWLEDGE:** In this study, knowledge refers to facts and information acquired through experience among patients undergoing haemodialysis about selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.
3. **POST DIALYSIS COMPLICATIONS:** In this study, post dialysis complications refer to the problems occurred after the dialysis procedure due to side effects of the treatment. In the present study selected post dialysis complications such as hypotension, septicaemia & muscle cramps.
4. **PREVENTION:** In this study, prevention refers to measures adopted by the patients undergoing haemodialysis to avoid selected post haemodialysis complications.
5. **HEAMODIALYSIS PATIENTS:** In this study, haemodialysis patients refer to the persons with end stage renal disease and undergoing haemodialysis, at dialysis units of Shridevi Institute of Medical Science & Research Hospital, Tumakuru.
6. **HAEMODIALYSIS:** In this study, haemodialysis refers to a lifesaving procedure which is done in the case of end stage renal disease to remove the nitrogenous waste products from the blood.
7. **DIALYSIS UNIT:** In this study, dialysis unit refers to a special building that is equipped with machine that perform the dialysis treatment.
8. **INFORMATION BOOKLET:** In this study, information booklet refers to the booklet prepared by the researcher to improve the knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complication such as hypotension, septicaemia, muscle cramps & its prevention among patient undergoing haemodialysis.

ASSUMPTIONS

The study is based on the following assumptions.

- Patient undergoing haemodialysis may have poor knowledge regarding post dialysis complications and its prevention.
- Information booklet regarding selected post dialysis complications and its prevention may enhance their knowledge.

HYPOTHESIS

- **H1:** There is a significant association between levels of knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complication and its prevention with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH VARIABLES

- ✚ **Dependent Variable:** In this study, it refers to the knowledge of patients undergoing haemodialysis is regarding prevention of selected post dialysis complications.
- ✚ **Demographic Variables:** In this study demographic variables refer to age, gender, religion, education, occupation, income, Area of residence, duration of illness, years of undergoing dialysis, previous knowledge related to selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.

DELIMITATIONS

The study is delimited to

- The study is limited to patients undergoing haemodialysis at dialysis units of Shridevi Institute of Medical Science & Research Hospital, Tumakuru
- The study is limited to assess the knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH: Descriptive research approach was used in the present study. Descriptive approach describes situation, as they exist in the world and provides an accurate account of characteristics of individuals, situation, or groups.

RESEARCH DESIGN: The research design selected for the present study was descriptive cross sectional survey design

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY

Two types of variables are used in this study.

- **Dependent Variable:** In this study, it refers to the knowledge of patients undergoing haemodialysis is regarding prevention of selected post dialysis complications.
- **Demographic Variables:** In this study demographic variables refer to age, gender, religion, education, occupation, income, Area of residence, duration of illness, years of undergoing dialysis, previous knowledge related to selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted at Shridevi Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Hospital, Tumakuru.

POPULATION:

The population of the present study comprised patients who are undergoing haemodialysis at Dialysis unit of Tumakuru.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE:

Sample size refers to the number of participants or observations included in a study.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Non-probability Convenient sampling technique was adopted for the present study.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING SAMPLE

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

- Able to read & write Kannada or English
- Available at the time of data collection.
- Willing to participate in the study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA: The study excludes the patient's undergoing haemodialysis who are

- Non cooperative patients during the study.
- Extremely sick at the time of data collection.
- Diagnosed with communicable disease

DATA COLLECTION TOOL

A structured knowledge questionnaire was found appropriate.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL

The tool selected for the study was structured knowledge questionnaire.

The researcher developed the tool on the basis of the objective of the study.

The following steps were adopted in the development of tool:

- ✚ Books, Magazines, Journals & Review of literature, provided adequate content for the tool preparation.
- ✚ Personal experience, knowledge, and consultation with 6 experts and discussion with peer group.
- ✚ Development of blueprint.
- ✚ Construction of the demographic Proforma and questionnaire.
- ✚ Pre-testing of the tool.
- ✚ Content validity.
- ✚ Reliability

DESCRIPTION OF THE BLUEPRINT

A blueprint for knowledge questionnaire on selected post dialysis complication and its prevention was prepared (Annexure – XIII). This consisted of item pertaining to the one aspect.

That is; Knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complication and its prevention

There were 30 items (100%) on the aspect of knowledge on selected post dialysis complication and its prevention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL: The structured knowledge questionnaire comprised of two sections:

SECTION- I Demographic Proforma A Proforma for selected personal information was used to collect the sample characteristics. The characteristics included are age, gender, religion, education, occupation, income, Area of residence, duration of illness, years of undergoing dialysis, previous knowledge. (Annexure- XI). The respondents were asked to give relevant information in the space provided.

SECTION- II Structured knowledge questionnaire. It consists of 30 items on Knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complication and its prevention. (Annexure - XI)

SCORE INTERPRETATION

Part-I was interpreted by coding the demographic variables. For Part-II scores '1' was awarded to correct response and '0' for wrong response to all 30 items. Thus, a total of 1 scores were allotted under knowledge per answer. The samples were categorized under adequate knowledge, moderate knowledge, and inadequate knowledge, based on their scores.

- ✓ Adequate knowledge: >75 %
- ✓ Moderate knowledge: 51 - 75 %
- ✓ Inadequate knowledge: ≤ 50 %

DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA RATING SCALE The Criteria rating scale was prepared to assess the relevancy, accuracy and appropriateness of the items included in the Demographic Proforma and Structured Knowledge Questionnaire (Annexure - XI)

CONTENT VALIDITY

To ensure the content validity, the demographic Proforma for selected personal information, and structured knowledge questionnaire were given to experts along with the blueprint and objectives of the study and evaluation criteria rating scale. The experts were from medical, statistics and nursing department. They were requested to give their opinion and suggestions regarding the relevancy, adequacy and appropriateness of the items on the tool.

PRE-TESTING AND RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL:

For, Pre-testing, the tool was administered to patients who are undergoing haemodialysis at Dialysis unit of Shridevi Institute of Medical Sciences & Research Hospital, Tumakuru. Reliability, was established by split half method by using Spearman Brown prophesy formula. The reliability obtained was ($r = 0.87$). Hence the tool was found to be valid, reliable, and feasible.

RESULTS

- ✚ **SECTION I:** Description of demographic characteristics of patients undergoing haemodialysis.
- ✚ **SECTION II:** Knowledge level of patients undergoing haemodialysis regarding the Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention
- ✚ **SECTION III:** Association between Knowledge scores of patients undergoing haemodialysis regarding the Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention with selected demographic variables.

SECTION-I: Demographic Characteristics of Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis

Table 1: Distribution of patients undergoing hemodialysis according to age
n = 60

1. Age	Frequency	Percentage
a. 31-45 years	9	15.0
b. 45-60 years	23	38.3
c. 61 Years and above	28	46.7
Total	60	100

The table 1 depicts that majority 46.7% of subjects were in the age group of 61 years and above, 38.3% of subjects were in the age group of 45-60 years and remaining 15% of them were aged 31-45 years.

Table 2: Distribution of patients undergoing hemodialysis according to gender
n = 60

2. Gender	Frequency	Percentage
a. Male	42	70.0
b. Female	18	30.0
Total	60	100

The table 2 shows that the 70% of the subjects were males and remaining 30% were females.

Table 3: Distribution of patients undergoing hemodialysis according to Marital status
n= 60

3. Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
a. Married	55	91.7
b. Unmarried	5	8.3

Total	60	100
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The table 3 shows that majority 91.7% subjects were married and 8.3% were unmarried.

Table 4: Distribution of patients undergoing hemodialysis according to religion
n = 60

4. Religion	Frequency	Percentage
a. Hindu	39	65.0
b. Muslim	8	13.3
c. Christian	8	13.3
d. Others	5	8.3
Total	60	100

The table 4 shows that majority 65% subjects belong to Hindu religion, 13.3% belongs to each of Muslim and Christian religion and remaining 8.3% were belong to other religions.

Table 5: Distribution of patients undergoing hemodialysis according to education
n = 60

5. Education	Frequency	Percentage
a. No formal education	12	20.0
b. Primary education	13	21.7
c. Higher Secondary	28	46.7
d. Graduates and above	7	11.7
Total	60	100

The table 5 shows that the 46.7% of the subjects had completed higher secondary education, 21.7% had primary education, 11.7% of the subjects had completed graduation and above and remaining 20% of them had no formal education.

Table 6: Distribution of patients undergoing hemodialysis by monthly income
n = 60

6. Monthly income	Frequency	Percentage
a. Rs. 8000-15000	18	30.0
b. Rs. 15001-25000	23	38.3
c. Rs. 25001-35000	14	23.3
d. Rs. 35001 and above	5	8.3
Total	60	100

The table 6 reveals that 38.3% of subjects were had income Rs. 15001-25000, 30% of the subjects had income between Rs. 8000-15000, 23.3% of them had income Rs. 25001-35000 and only 8.3% of them had income of Rs. 35001 and above.

Table 7: Distribution of patients undergoing haemodialysis by occupation
n = 60

7. Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
a. Government employee	4	6.7
b. Private employee	17	28.3
c. Daily wages	17	28.3
d. Own Business	11	18.3
e. Unemployment	11	18.3
Total	60	100

The table 7 depicts that among patients undergoing haemodialysis each 28.3% were private employees and daily wages, 18.3% of them had own business, 6.7% were government employees and remaining 18.3% were unemployed.

Table 8: Distribution of patients undergoing haemodialysis according to Duration of dialysis
n = 60

8. Duration of dialysis	Frequency	Percentage
a. 0-1 year	6	10.0
b. 1-2 years	25	41.7
c. 2-3 years	14	23.3
d. 3-4 years and above	15	25.0
Total	60	100

The table 8 reveals that majority 41.7% of subjects having dialysis for 1-2 years, 25% of the subjects having dialysis since 3- 4 years, 23.3% of the subjects having dialysis since 2- 3 years and 10% of them having dialysis for 0-1 year.

Table 9: Distribution of patients undergoing haemodialysis according to Place of residence
n= 60

9. Place of residence	Frequency	Percentage
a. Urban	33	55.0
b. Rural	18	30.0
c. Semi urban	9	15.0
Total	60	100

The table 9 reveals that 55% of subjects lives in urban areas. 30% of them lives in rural areas and remaining 15% of them lives in semi urban areas.

Table 10: Distribution of patients undergoing haemodialysis according to previous knowledge
n = 60

10.Previousknowledge	Frequency	Percentage
a. Yes	22	36.7
b. No	38	63.3
Total	60	100

The table 10 shows that among patients undergoing haemodialysis 36.7% of subjects had previous knowledge and remaining 63.3% of them did not have previous knowledge regarding post dialysis complication and its prevention

Table - 11: Distribution of subjects according to their Relationship between haemodialysis patient and accompanying person
n = 60

11. Relationship between haemodialysis patient and accompanying person	Frequency	Percentage
a. Spouse	23	38.3
b. Parents	4	6.7
c. Siblings	18	30.0
d. Children	11	18.3
e. Others	4	6.7
Total	60	100.0

Table 11 depicts that majority 38.3% of the subjects were accompanied by spouse, 30% were accompanied by siblings, 18.3% of them were accompanied by children and remaining 6.7% of the subjects were accompanied by Parents and other persons.

SECTION II: KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING HAEMODIALYSIS REGARDING THE SELECTED POST DIALYSIS COMPLICATIONS AND ITS PREVENTION

Table 12: Overall knowledge scores of the patients undergoing haemodialysis.

Knowledge level	Frequency	%
a. Inadequate knowledge	23	38.3
b. Moderate knowledge	29	48.3
c. Adequate knowledge	8	13.3
Total	60	100

Table 12 depicts that majority 48.3% of the patient’s undergoing haemodialysis had moderate knowledge and 38.3% had inadequate knowledge and only 13.3% of the subjects had adequate knowledge regarding Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.

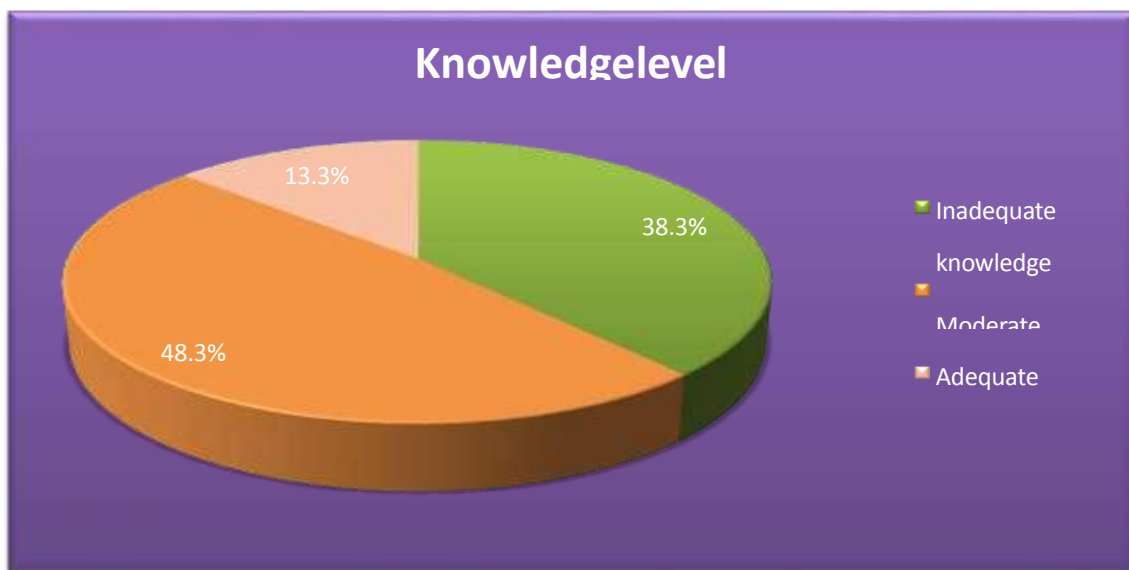


Figure-1: Overall pre-test knowledge level of patients undergoing haemodialysis

Table – 13: Analysis of Knowledge scores of patients undergoing haemodialysis

	Number of Items	Maximum Score	Mean	Mean%	Median	SD
Knowledge score	30	30	17.65	58.83	18	5.032

Table 13 depicts that the mean knowledge scores of respondents were found to be 17.65 (58.83%) with standard deviation 5.032 which shows that patients undergoing hemodialysis had moderate knowledge regarding Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.

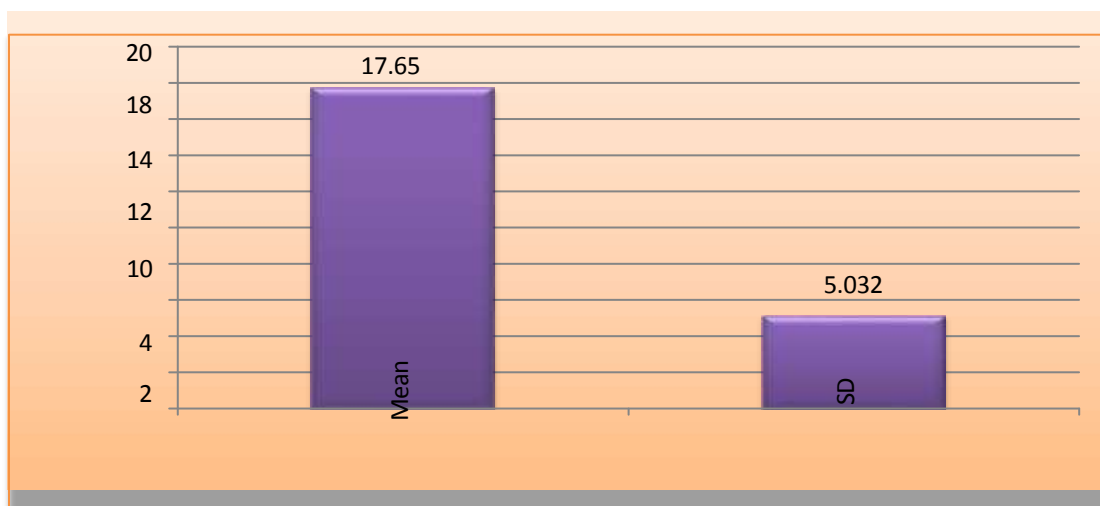


Figure-2: Analysis of Knowledge scores of patients undergoing haemodialysis**SECTION III: ASSOCIATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE SCORES OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING HAEMODIALYSIS WITH THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES****Table- 14:** Association of knowledge score of patients undergoing haemodialysis with the demographic variables.

n= 60						
Variables	Below Media	Median and above	Chi square	Df	P value (0.05)	Inferen
1. Age in years						
a. 31-45 years	3	6	1.121	2	0.571	NS
b. 45-60 years	11	12				
c. 61 Years and above	15	13				
2. Gender						
a. Male	22	20	0.918	1	0.338	NS
b. Female	7	11				
3. Marital status						
a. Married	27	28	0.152	1	0.697	NS
b. Unmarried	2	3				
4. Religion						
a. Hindu	19	20	0.793	4	0.939	NS
b. Muslim	4	4				
c. Christian	3	5				
d. others	3	2				
5. Education						
a. No formal education	4	8	1.631	3	0.652	NS
b. Primary education	7	6				
c. Higher Secondary	15	13				
d. Graduates and above	3	4				
6. Monthly income						
a. Rs. 8000-15000	11	7	5.992	3	0.112	NS
b. Rs. 15001-25000	13	10				
c. Rs. 25001-35000	3	11				

d. Rs. 35001 and above	2	3				
7. Occupation						
a. Government employee	2	2	0.961	4	0.916	NS
b. Private employee	8	9				
c. Daily wages	9	8				
d. Own Business	4	7				
e. Unemployment	6	5				
8. Duration of dialysis						
a. 0-1 year	3	3	6.218	3	0.101	NS
b. 1-2 years	13	12				
c. 2-3 years	3	11				
d. 3-4 years and above	10	5				
9. Place of Residence						
a. Urban	13	20	2.421	2	0.298	NS
b. Rural	11	7				
c. Semi urban	5	4				
10. Previous knowledge						
a. Yes	12	10	0.537	1	0.464	NS
b. No	17	21				
11. Relationship between haemodialysis patient and accompanying person						
a. Spouse	12	11	2.475	4	0.649	NS
b. Parents	2	2				
c. Siblings	10	8				
d. Children	3	8				
e. Others	2	2				

The table 14 shows χ^2 value computed between the knowledge level of patients undergoing haemodialysis admitted in dialysis unit on Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention and selected demographic variables. Variables such as age, gender, marital status, religion, education, monthly income, occupation, Duration of dialysis, place of residence, previous knowledge and relationship with accompanied person were not significant at 0.05 level. Thus, it can be inferred that there is no significant association between knowledge level of the patient's undergoing haemodialysis and selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

Section I: Description of demographic characteristics of patients undergoing haemodialysis.

- From the study result of the table 1 depicts that majority 46.7% of subjects were in the age group of 61 years and above, 38.3% of subjects were in the age group of 45-60 years and remaining 15% of them were aged 31-45 years.
- The table 2 shows that the 70% of the subjects were males and remaining 30% were females.
- The table 3 shows that majority 91.7% subjects were married and 8.3% were unmarried.

- The table 4 shows that majority 65% subjects belong to Hindu religion, 13.3% belongs to each of Muslim and Christian religion and remaining 8.3% were belong to other religions.
- The table 5 shows that the 46.7% of the subjects had completed higher secondary education, 21.7% had primary education, 11.7% of the subjects had completed graduation and above and remaining 20% of them had no formal education.
- The table 6 reveals that 38.3% of subjects were had income Rs. 15001-25000, 30% of the subjects had income between Rs. 8000-15000, 23.3% of them had income Rs. 25001-35000 and only 8.3% of them had income of Rs. 35001 and above.
- The table 7 depicts that among patients undergoing haemodialysis each 28.3% were private employees and daily wages, 18.3% of them had own business, 6.7% were government employees and remaining 18.3% were unemployed.
- The table 8 reveals that majority 41.7% of subjects having dialysis since 1 2 years, 25% of the subjects having dialysis since 3- 4 years, 23.3% of the subjects having dialysis for 2-3 years and 10% of them having dialysis for 0-1 year.
- The table 9 reveals that 55% of subjects lives in urban areas. 30% of them lives in rural areas a and remaining 15% of them lives in semi urban areas.
- The table 10 shows that among patients undergoing haemodialysis 36.7% of subjects had previous knowledge and remaining 63.3% of them did not have previous knowledge regarding post dialysis complication and its prevention.
- Table 11 depicts that majority 38.3% of the subjects were accompanied by spouse, 30% were accompanied by siblings, 18.3% of them were accompanied by children and remaining 6.7% of the subjects were accompanied by Parents and other persons.

Section II: Knowledge level of patients undergoing haemodialysis regarding the Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.

The findings of the study revealed that majority 48.3% of the patient's undergoing haemodialysis had moderate knowledge and 38.3% had inadequate knowledge and only 13.3% of the subjects had adequate knowledge regarding Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention. The mean knowledge scores of respondents were found to be 17.65 (58.83%) with standard deviation 5.032 which shows that patients undergoing hemodialysis had moderate knowledge regarding Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.

Section III : Association between Knowledge scores of patients undergoing haemodialysis regarding the Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention with selected demographic variables.

χ^2 value computed between the knowledge level of patients undergoing haemodialysis admitted in dialysis unit on Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention and selected demographic variables. Variables such as age, gender, marital status, religion, education, monthly income, occupation, Duration of dialysis, place of residence, previous knowledge and relationship with accompanied person were not significant at 0.05 level. Thus, it can be inferred that there is no significant association between knowledge level of the patient's undergoing haemodialysis and selected demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

1. The pre-test shown that patients undergoing hemodialysis had moderate knowledge regarding Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention.
2. The demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, education, marital status occupation, income, Area of residence, duration of illness, years of undergoing dialysis, previous knowledge shown there is no significant association between knowledge level of the patient's undergoing haemodialysis and selected demographic variables.

3. The information booklet was developed based on knowledge of selected post dialysis complication and its prevention. The information booklet was distributed to patient undergoing haemodialysis which was aimed to provide knowledge on selected post dialysis complication and its prevention.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Present study has following limitations:

- The study was conducted only on patient undergoing haemodialysis.
- The study was limited to assess the knowledge of selected post dialysis complication and its prevention.
- Patient undergoing haemodialysis who are not available at the time of data collection
- The study is limited to 60 patient undergoing haemodialysis.
- The study is limited to patient undergoing haemodialysis at SIMS&RH, Tumakuru.
- The study limited to those who are able to understand kannada or English.

SUGGESTIONS

- ✓ A similar study can be conducted on a large sample for better generalization.
- ✓ A similar study can be conducted to assess the attitude and practice of patient undergoing haemodialysis.
- ✓ A true experimental study can be carried out to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complication and its prevention.
- ✓ A similar study can be undertaken among patient care givers.

SUMMARY

The findings of the study revealed that majority 48.3% of the patient's undergoing haemodialysis had moderate knowledge regarding selected post dialysis complications and its prevention. The mean knowledge scores of respondents shows that patients undergoing hemodialysis had moderate knowledge regarding Selected post dialysis complications and its prevention. Hence it was concluded that information booklet is may effective in improving knowledge of patient undergoing haemodialysis regarding selected post dialysis complication and its prevention.

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