## Effects of Modified-

Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Patient's Ha ndling Process among Community Nurses towards Patient's Qua lity of Life and Treatment Outcomesin Nan Province, Thailand



A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Public Health Common Course COLLEGE OF PUBLIC HEALTH SCIENCES Chulalongkorn University Academic Year 2019 Copyright of Chulalongkorn University ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนต่อกุณภาพชีวิต และผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาสาธารณสุขศาสตรคุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขศาสตร์ ไม่สังกัดภาควิชา/เทียบเท่า วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2562 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

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บทนำ: ปัจจุบันการถ้างไตทางหน้าท้องมีแนวโน้มเพิ่มสูงขึ้นในประเทศไทยจากจำนวนผู้ป่วยไตวายเรื้อรังระยะสุดท้ายที่ค้องได้รับการบำบัดทดแทนไตเพิ่มสูงขึ้นอย่าง ต่อเนื่อง รวมถึงการกำหนดนโยบายให้การบำบัดทดแทนไตค้วยวิธีถ้างไตทางหน้าท้องเป็นชุดสิทธิประโยชน์แรกในผู้ป่วยไตวายเรื้อรังระยะสุดท้ายที่ค้องได้รับการบำบัดทดแทนไตของกองทุน ประกันสุขภาพถ้านหน้า เนื่องจากเป็นวิธีการรักษาที่ราคาถูกกว่าวิธีอื่นๆ และผู้ป่วยสามารถดำเนินการถ้างไตได้เจ้าที่บ้าน แต่การดูแลผู้ป่วยถือเป็นบังจัยสำคัญที่พบว่าอังจาดโปรแกรมในการ ดูแลผู้ป่วยในชุมชนสำหรับพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติกรอบครัวและชุมชน การศึกษานี้ได้พัฒนาและประเมินความรู้ การปฏิบัติการพยาบาล คุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้อง ของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนในหน่วยบริการปฐมภูมิ

วิธีการ: การวิจัยกึ่งทคลอง โดยพัฒนาและใช้ไปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยอ้างไตทางหน้าท้องในพยาบาลเวซปฏิบัติชุมชนจำนวน 47 ราย ใน 8 อำเภอของเครือข่ายการล้างไต ทางหน้าท้องโรงพยาบาลน่าน ด้วยการบริการตามมาตรฐานปกติและการจัดการผู้ป่วยรายกรณีโดยใช้ระบบ Web base โปรแกรมมาสนับสนุนการจัดบริการ มีเครือข่ายการล้างไต ท้องโรงพยาบาลสมเด็จพระชุพราชปัวเป็นกลุ่มควบคุม ผลลัพธ์โปรแกรมประเมินถึงองค์ความรู้และประสิทธิภาพการดูแลผู้ป่วยของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชน ร่วมกับการประเมินคุณภาพชีวิต และผลลัพธ์การรักษาของผู้ป่วยที่ได้รับการล้างไตทางหน้าท้อง

ผลลัพธ์: โปรแกรมการดูแคผู้ป่วยส้างไตทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชน เป็นโปรแกรมการจัดการผู้ป่วยรายกรณีโดยใช้ Care-map และ CPG ร่วมกับการ แลกเปลี่ยนข้อมูลผ่าน Web base ระหว่างโรงพยาบาลน่านและโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพคำบล โดยผลการประเมินพบว่ากลุ่มทดลองพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติครอบครัวและชุมชนมืองค์ความรู้ และประสิทธิภาพการดูแลผู้ป่วยเพิ่มขึ้น และสูงกว่ากลุ่มควบคุมอย่างมีบัยสำคัญทางสถิติ (p<.001) ผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้องที่ได้รับการดูแลงากพยาบาลในกลุ่มทดลองมีคุณภาพชีวิตสูงขึ้น และประสิทธิภาพการดูแลผู้ป่วยเพิ่มขึ้น และสูงกว่ากลุ่มควบคุมอย่างมีบัยสำคัญทางสถิติ (p<.001) ผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้องที่ได้รับการดูแลงากพยาบาลในกลุ่มทดลองมีคุณภาพชีวิตสูงขึ้น และมากกว่ากลุ่มควบคุม (p<.001) เช่นเดียวกับการมีผลลัทธ์การรักษาที่ดีกว่ากลุ่มควบคุม

สรุป: การใช้ไปรแกรมที่พัฒนาขึ้นส่งผลให้พยาบาณวชปฏิบัติกรอบกรัวและชุมชนมืองก์ความรู้และประสิทธิภาพการรักษาเพิ่มขึ้น จากรูปแบบการจัดการผู้ป่วยแบบรายกรณี ร่วมกับการนำระบบเทคโนโลยีสารสนเทศมาสนับสนุนการบริการสูงภาพ ซึ่งสามารถส่งผลให้ผู้ป่วยมีคุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาที่ดี โดยเสนอแนะต่อการพัฒนาและประชุกต์ใช้ในกลุ่ม โรคเรื้อรังอื่นๆ เพื่อประสิทธิภาพการบริการและการมีคุณภาพชีวิตที่ดีของประชาชนต่อไป



สาขาวิชา ปีการศึกษา สาธารณสุขศาสตร์ 2562 ลายมือชื่อนิสิต ..... ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก .....

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 KEYWORD:
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 :
 Effects of Modified-Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Patient's Handling Process among Community Nurses towa rds Patient's Quality of Life and Treatment Outcomesin Nan Province, Thailand. Advisor: Distinguished scholar Samlee Plianbangchang, M.D., Dr.P.H.

Background: Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) is an important kidney replacement therapy that highly increased after increasing ESRD patients which required renal replacement therapy and after the Thai government promoted PD first policy under a universal coverage scheme in the year 2008. The potential advantage of CAPD modality is home therapy which is less costly than haemodialysis nevertheless, CAPD's patients facing lifelong physical, psychological and social problems related to their illness and its treatment care especially lack CAPD programme in primary care level. Consequently, this study aims to assess the "modified CAPD patient's handling process" among healthcare providers at the primary care level.

Methods: In this quasi-experimental study, 47 community nurses in a health-promoting hospital in 8 districts of Nan renal node was completed the modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process intervention which based on case management (CM) and integrated with CAPD web-based programme. The main outcome measures were knowledge (K), perception and the performance of CAPD care among community nurses at the primary care level. In addition, the secondary outcomes of CAPD patient's quality of life and treatment outcomes were examined.

Results: The "Modified CAPD patient's handling process" was developed for Community nurse with nurse case management through patient's assessment, nursing care planning, communication, advocacy and health education, health resource management, and service facilitation by the collaboration of multidisciplinary team by Care-map and Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) and added-up with Web base programme for patient's information and monitoring of CAPD care among hospital renal node and health-promoting hospitals. After the applied intervention, the knowledge of CAPD care, perception and performance of CAPD care in the intervention were higher than the control group significantly (p<001). The Quality of Life and treatment outcomes of CAPD patients in the intervention group illustrated higher Quality of Life and effective treatment outcomes significantly (p<001).

Conclusion and recommendation: Modified CAPD patient's handling process programme effects on the performance of care and illustrated the Quality of Life and treatment outcomes in CAPD patients. Probably, case management which integrated with eHealth should be established in other aria and other chronic diseases purpose to increase the performance of care and efficiency on treatment outcomes and quality of life.

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Field of Study: Academic Year: Public Health 2019 Student's Signature ...... Advisor's Signature .....

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## Chapter I Introduction

#### **1.1 Rationale and Background**

Due to the age demographic of population rapidly changing is the major challenge of health-care provision worldwide even though this speed of change varies by continent, country and even by region within some larger countries. A dramatic rise in lifespan combined with a declining fertility rate, lower infant mortality and rising survival all older ages (United Nations Population Fund, 2012) and also decreased in birth rates in the post-colonial era make divisions between developed and developing countries in terms of population age largely meaningless. Consequently, ageing is a success of development that people can now live longer because of better in nutrition, sanitation, medical advance, health care provision, education and economic well-being as well. In addition, the number and proportion of older persons are growing faster than any other age group. Therefore, three-quarters of the anticipated rising in the world population during the next 50 years will be the result of the increased longevity of people who are already born (Davies, 2013) that effect on health care systems in all level as well. Globally the change in predominant types of disease from communicable to non-communicable diseases that has already happened in Europe and North America and is currently happening in developing countries is both a cause and an effect of an elderly population and also ageing of the population is also largely responsible for the exponentially increasing cost of health care provision by chronic and high cost of care diseases that affects all governments worldwide.

Currently, the incidence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) is increasing rapidly in all age and all areas which often linked with older age groups, but evidence reveals that 16 million of all deaths attributed to non-communicable diseases occur before the age of 70. Of these 'premature' deaths and also 82 percent of these affected happened in low and middle income countries (Wang et al., 2012). Children, adults and the elderly are also all vulnerable to the risk factors that contribute to noncommunicable diseases, whether from unhealthy nutritions, less exercise, exposure to tobacco smoke or the effects of the harmful use of alcohol and addict drug. Hence, these diseases are driven by forces that include ageing, rapid unplanned urbanization, and the globalization of unhealthy lifestyles as well. For example, globalization of unhealthy lifestyles like unhealthy from nutritions intake may show up in individuals as high blood pressure, high blood glucose, raised blood lipids, and obesity. These are intermediate risk factors that can cause cardiovascular disease and chronic kidney disease (CKD) in the long run which affected by increasing multi-morbidity-switch from single organ failure to many co-morbid conditions or which renal failure may be the lesser problem as well.

Heterogeneous disorders or a general term 'Chronic kidney' which affecting the structure and function of the kidney that is connected with raised risk of cardiovascular disease, kidney failure, and other complications. Five-stage classification systems for the disorder of kidney disease have been launched by the US National Kidney Foundation's Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative and address internationally by the Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) initiative to guide identification of cases and facilitate management (El Nahas & Bello, 2005) as well. Regardless of the elderly populations along with the growing global prevalence of diabetes disease and other chronic non-communicable diseases has led to global corresponding increases in prevalence of kidney failure and chronic kidney disease (Matthew T James, Brenda R Hemmelgarn, & Tonelli, 2010). Nowadays, Chronic kidney disease is a main public health concern resulting in high rates of global morbidity and mortality, especially in middle and high income countries that affects 10 - 15 percent of the adult population and also already affects an approximated 350 million people worldwide (El Nahas & Bello, 2005). The prevalence of chronic kidney disease is continuously increasing worldwide, as well as Thailand that affects an estimated 42,090 adults. Thais in-patient illness with chronic

kidney disease was increasing from 77,899 admissions in year 2003 to 104,100 admissions in year 2012. Consequently, in year 2013 Thais cause of death by chronic kidney disease higher in North-east region with 29.26 per 100,000 population and follow by North region with 27.83 per 100,000 population that higher than Thais national average death of 21.44 per 100,000 population (Chuasuwan & Praditpornsilpa, 2014). CKD is also leading to many complications and end stage kidney disease, the most severely multi-morbid individuals include depression (Loeb, Ghushchyan, Huebschmann, Lobo, & Bayliss, 2012), a highly intrusive treatment burden (Stenvinkel, Heimburger, Lindholm, Kaysen, & Bergstrom, 2000), and development progressive of what is increasingly termed the 'frailty' syndrome. This process, familiar to nephrologists as the malnutrition, inflammation and atherosclerosis syndrome (Stenvinkel et al., 2000), has been explained in many chronic conditions, such as heart failure, metabolic syndrome, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and peripheral vascular disease, and is characterized by inflammationassociated muscle loss, weight loss, exhaustion and reduced physical activity (Cesari et al., 2006). Strategies for early identifications and treatment of people with chronic kidney disease, who are at risk of cardiovascular events and progression to the end stage of chronic kidney disease (kidney failure), are global required, particularly in countries where is not readily available for renal replacement (Agborsangaya, Lau, Lahtinen, Cooke, & Johnson, 2013). Treatment of such high-risk patients can prevent development, slow progression, to reduce complications of decreased in GFR (Glomerular filtration rate), reduce risk of cardiovascular disease, morbidity and mortality associated with later stage of chronic kidney disease and also to enhance survival and quality of life in chronic kidney disease. Nevertheless, the treatment of CKD is not improved when the GFR declines to less than 30 ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>, Endstage renal disease (ESRD) is defined and need a long and intensive treatment (National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, 2011).

End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is a chronic illness that is the most serious and single most expensive stage of CKD which need dialysis therapy or kidney transplant. Cost of ESRD in adult was 506,000 US and costs \$22 billion annually on Medicare (De Vecchi, Dratwa, & Wiedemann, 1999). Most persons with CKD die before they reach ESRD, even ESRD is the most widely known stage. There are many evidences reported that the pre-ESRD stages of CKD also are associated with significant morbidity and cost, both directly and by exacerbating other chronic conditions, such as cardiovascular disease (CVD). Refer to Medicare data of the US Renal Data System (USRDS), it revealed that the cost of non-ESRD CKD (\$49 billion) are more than twice as large as ESRD costs (\$23 billion) (Cortes-Sanabria et al., 2013). Thus, cost-effective methods of screening for and treating early-stage CKD are required to identify and deal with persons with this condition otherwise in CKD stage five that end stage renal disease the preparation for renal replacement therapy should start with the clients and their family. Discussions between the health staff and clients, family will need to take place to decide between possible forms of renal replacement therapies, which include hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and kidney transplantation is treatment modalities for the disease often involve either long-term dialysis or kidney transplantation (Jayaraman & Van der Voort, 2010).

Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT) is an expensive therapy, provided estimated for 1-2 percent of healthcare spending especially in high-income countries. Higher incidence and prevalence of treated end-stage renal disease (ESRD), expenditures on dialysis will increase putting more pressure on dialysis capacity and healthcare budgets. Renal replacement therapy has been nicely demonstrated in the serial reports of the UK Renal Registry. UK, a developed country, was comparatively slow in providing dialysis for the elderly in 1998, clients aged 75–84 years estimated 15% of the dialysis population, whereas by 2010 this had risen to 25%. The biggest increase in the number of elderly clients receiving dialysis in the UK happened between 1990 and 2004; a threefold raise in the number of patients aged over 65 years on dialysis happen during this time (Shaw, Simms, Pitcher, & Sandford, 2014).

Dialysis is one of the most expensive of the currently available therapies for end stage renal disease treatment. However, the cost of health care is responsive by the individual patient and/or their family in many countries, making chronic illness a cause as well as an effect of poverty. In chronic conditions, health care served in hospital is the most costly issue of these therapy. Consequently, many countries are encouraging provision of treatment within the community and as a result are taking a fresh look at promoting home dialysis. The argument for this approach depend on immediate financial benefits to the desire to promote patient empowerment and autonomy. In most chronic diseases, a component of self-care is essential to get costeffectiveness of therapy and the best clinical outcomes (Shepperd et al., 2009). For frail, elderly patients, the cost of thrice-weekly transport to and from a dialysis facility can be the most expensive component of their care. Furthermore, delivery of dialysis in the home can create a more favourable travelling time: versus treatment time: or patient's quality of life trade-off as well.

The most common method of home dialysis 'Peritoneal dialysis' is used to treat an approximately 250,000 individuals globally that relative simplicity is attractive in many settings; for instance, use of the therapy enables and enhances patient autonomy and control, which is in keeping with the aspirations of self-care in chronic disease management and translates into greater reported treatment satisfaction. The therapy using has always been strongly influenced by extrinsic factors such as government policy and clinician reimbursement. Overall although increasing, particularly in emerging economies, use of peritoneal dialysis is stable or decreasing in countries where more money is spent on health care but where different pressures apply. Over the past twenty years, the survived patients who treated with peritoneal dialysis has steadily improved (Han et al., 2007), both in absolute terms and in comparison to that of patients receiving hemodialysis. A cost-benefit analysis of peritoneal dialysis in the UK by the National Institute of Clinical Excellence revealed that the country's National Health Service could make significant savings if the proportion of patients who commence renal replacement treatment with peritoneal dialysis was increased (El Nahas & Bello, 2005). This finding undoubtedly also applies to many other countries that do not currently take sufficient advantage of the therapy, such as the USA, where recent changes to the dialysis reimbursement system have been designed to encourage greater usage of home dialysis (Sayed, Abu-Aisha, Ahmed, & Elamin, 2013). In some countries, Hong Kong, Mexico and Thailand, high use of peritoneal dialysis in the context of a 'peritoneal dialysis-first policy' has largely been a result of health economic arguments (Golper, Guest, Glickman, Turk, & Pulliam, 2011). However, these arguments are not universally applicable; in countries that have to import dialysis fluid and/or in those with very low labour costs, peritoneal dialysis may be more expensive than hemodialysis.

Now a day, the number of patients on peritoneal dialysis is increasing internationally by approximately 7 percent per year especially in developed and developing countries. Thailand also approximately 44 million adults are expected to grow as Thailand population ages and the prevalence of diabetes and other risk factors for chronic kidney disease increasing among all age groups. Individuals with ESRD, the most severe stage of chronic kidney disease, or stage 5, generally receive Medicare health care coverage under the universal health coverage (UHCP) program (Kanjanabuch et al., 2011). By tracking annual Medicare spending on ESRD since the program s inception in 2008, the National Health Security Office (NHSO) has provided a comprehensive picture of the annual costs for people with ESRD. In addition, 2015 NHSO report shows that Medicare spent 5,178,804,000 baht in 2014, or almost 4.6% of the annual Medicare budget, for people with chronic kidney disease. However, limited information is available about the costs of earlier stages of chronic kidney disease of CKD, the 2014 NHSO report did not show annual Medicare spending among adults with CKD.

According to the Thai SEEK study, CDK prevalence rises by increasing age. The number of elderly people is increasing in Thai population and the prevalence of CKD patient receiving renal replacement therapy dramatically increased from 30 per 1,000,000 populations in 1997 to 749.7 per 1,000,000 populations in year 2013 (Chuasuwan & Praditpornsilpa, 2014). Thailand experience with renal replacement therapy (RRT) since the first hemodialysis (HD) in year 1962 and the first kidney transplantation (KT) was performed at Chulalongkorn University Hospital in year 1972 while the first CAPD program was initiated in year 1982. After that, dialysis and kidney transplantation (KT) services have been arrangement in every province of Thailand. The Thailand Renal Replacement Therapy Registry (TRT Registry) reports that status of Thailand on distribution of services, adequacy of manpower and national service-demand as well. In 2004, all renal filled the registration forms. Consequently, data were collected, processed and also confirmed before returning for final analysis. According to registration system, from the total of 354 operating-dialysis units those only 301 centers (85%) did the registry. Mainly of reported units (42%) are in Bangkok or metropolitan area. Hemodialysis (HD) is available in all whereas services for CAPD and KT exist only in 18.6% and 8%, of all units respectively. There are 222 qualified nephrologists and 426 qualified dialysis nurses are working in Thailand but more than 60% of them are in Bangkok or peri-metropolitan area. At the end of 2003, 12,990 of dialysis and 2,014 KT patients (203 and 32 per million population, pmp) were alive with 4,944 records of newly dialysis patients entered the registry at 77 pmp/year. Within 2003, 353 KT operations (5.5 pmp) had been done cover all the country. In the rural area, there was still have a problem in inadequate services and manpower. The prevalence reported here (235 pmp) are markedly underestimated for the existing prevalence of ESRD in Thailand, this is due to those with financially inability to get access to the services. Although CAPD is found underused in Thailand, there is a potential to expand CAPD services in the rural area where HD is not available. In conclusion, the data demonstrate potential increasing demand on dialysis and KT

services cover all country. Efficient networks and renal information system are to be setup to provide patient-financial supports, adequate related facilities, provide enough manpower and improvement the quality of cares.

Several research methods including literature review on the demand for renal replacement therapy (RRT) at domestic and international levels was carried out especially the unit costs of RRT, particularly hemodialysis (HD) and continuous peritoneal dialysis (CAPD), and other essential treatments related to RRT were also explored and estimated. Additionally, several scenarios of budget impact analysis were presented and elaborated. The study used government perspective as an approach for this estimation. Results revealed that the government would spend approximately more than five billion Baht in the first year of implementation if there is neither strategy to reduce the costs for RRT nor criteria for selecting which patients should access such treatments. The estimate also showed that government budget for universal access to RRT would increase to 74,355 million Baht in the sixteenth year of implementation if the government played passive roles in controlling RRT costs and limiting ESRD incidence. Effective measures to control costs of RRT as well as strategies to reduce the ESRD incidence rate, and the development of appropriate selection criteria for access to RRT should be carried out by the government if the policy on universal access to RRT is implemented while Cost-effectiveness and costutility analysis of renal replacement therapy in Thailand (Ong-Ajyooth, Vareesangthip, Khonputsa, & Aekplakorn, 2009) revealed that on societal perspective, life-long costs of PD and HD would be 8.7 and 9.7 million Baht for those who are started treatments at 15 years old, and would be 3.3 and 3.7 million Baht if the patients are treated at age of 70. Based on societal perspective, PD had higher cost effective and cost-utility than HD for all age groups of Thai ESRD patients, but the differences were not significant at governmental perspective. Treatments provided to younger age groups of ESRD patients had better outcomes and higher cost-effective and cost-utility than those offered to the elderly patients. Due to costs of PD and HD per one life year

saved were higher than the benchmark of three times of GNP per capita suggested by the Commission on Macroeconomics and Health, therefore it is clear that PD and HD are not cost-effective for the Thai government to invest in the economic point of view. However, arguments about other aspects of societal perspectives such as human right, equity in health, and humanity must be concerned.

Nan province, Northern part of Thailand have the main challenges faced by non-communicable disease especially chronic kidney disease which 4<sup>th</sup> rank of cause of death about 38.09 per 100,000 population that higher than average cause of death with chronic renal disease of Northern region (average of 27.83 per 100,000 population). Chronic renal disease is the major health problem of Nan province that increasing trend of end stage renal disease which has dialysis (HD and PD) from 398 cases in year 2010 to 688 cases in year 2013. Considering to peritoneal dialysis modality in Nan province after first care of peritoneal dialysis in year 2009 number of end stage renal disease treatment by peritoneal dialysis modality is increasing to 353 cases in year 2015. There are two renal node of dialysis provision in Nan province including Nan hospital renal node and Pua Crown Prince hospital renal node.

According to potential advantage of Peritoneal dialysis is the home therapy with less costly than hemodialysis, this modality can enhance patient autonomy with less travelling for patients than with in-center hemodialysis as well. However, Patients with end-stage renal failure (ESRF) suffer from lifelong physical, psychological and social problems related to their illness and its treatment. This chronic and irreversible failure of kidney function poses a challenge to health staff which related disciplines in the healthcare system in all level. Dialysis is the major treatment modality to sustain the lives of patients waiting kidney transplantation. Although the treatment is able to prolong life expectancy, it has a consequence on the patient's physical, psychological and social well-being and may impose a considerable burden on patients and families as well.

Consequently, various approaches, including patient empowerment, education and counseling sessions, and involvement of family members and community health workers, have been suggested for improving treatment adherence and outcomes as well. This study purpose to examine the modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient s handling process implement in primary care level by community nurse case management and web-based programme that was effective in improving the knowledge (K), perception and performance of CAPD care of community nurse in primary care unit (health promoting hospital) and also these intervention effect on patient quality of and improve the treatment outcomes whether or not.

#### 1.2 Research Gap

1.2.1 Previous study was not justified the case management of CAPD care by community nurse in primary care unit for improving of primary care service for CAPD patients.

1.2.2 Only a few study evaluated the effect of case management in CAPD care in renal node hospital or in the tertiary care hospital only.

1.2.3 Previous studies only evaluated the effective of case management of CAPD care in hospital only that none possible studied focusing in primary care level.

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#### **1.3 Research questions**

This research purpose to answer the research question as following respects;

Does this modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient<sup>,</sup> s handling process in the primary care level effects on knowledge and performance of CAPD care in community nurse and patient<sup>,</sup> s quality of life and treatment outcomes more than existing standard care?

#### **1.4 Research objectives**

The objectives of this research consist of general objectives and specific objectives as below respects;

#### 1.4.1 General objective

To examine the effects of the modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process on CAPD care in the primary care unit.

# 1.4.2 Specific objectives

1) To establish the continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient s handling process in community nurses of the primary care unit in Nan province, Thailand.

2) To compare the knowledge (K) of community nurse on CAPD care before and after implement the CAPD patient's handling process between the intervention and control group.

3) To compare the perception and performance (P) of care in community nurse before and after implement the modified-CAPD patient's handling process between the intervention and control group.

4) To compare the quality of life in CAPD patient before and after implement the modified-CAPD patient s handling process between the intervention and control group.

5) To compare the CAPD patients' treatment outcome in term of patient's blood pressure and laboratory testing which includes albumin, BUN, creatinine, hemoglobin, hematocrit, phosphorus and potassium before and after implement the modified-CAPD patient's handling process between the intervention and control group.

#### **1.5 Research Hypotheses**

The research hypothesis of this study was illustrated at this below respect;

The modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process effective on knowledge, perception and performance of CAPD care among community nurses in the primary care level and increase quality of life and treatment outcomes in CAPD patients.

#### **1.6 Conceptual Framework**

This research is focus on the CAPD patient care in the primary care level (health promoting hospital). The quasi-experimental research by implementing the Modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit in Nan province, Thailand will conduct in one year study. This research will be developed intervention which base on case management model in community nurse integrated with eHealth by web based online programme.

The exiting patient's standard care of community nurses in the primary care level will add up with Modified-CAPD patient's handling process which applied in the intervention group while the control group will practiced on existing patient's standard care only. As for research population, participants of all community nurses in health promoting hospital which met inclusion criteria were sequentially recruited for intervention and control group. All of CAPD patients who registered in primary care unit were included from the study design. However, patients with Tenckhoff catheters in situ for less than 3 months were also excluded because the adaptation period required to adjust to the new treatment regimen may bias research outcomes measurements as well.

The main outcomes or variables of interest in this study divide into two categories. First is primary outcomes which include knowledge (K), perception and performance of CAPD care among community nurse in the primary care level which

care for CAPD patient in the community. Nevertheless, according to research objectives the secondary outcome that indicated the intervention's effectiveness will be consider on quality of life and treatment outcomes of CAPD patient as well.

These two factors are influenced by three groups of variables which individual characteristics by socio-geographical of community nurse who is the health care provider and CAPD patient that the health care consumer which the facilities of primary health care unit will be effects on outcomes correspondingly.

This study conduct of 18 months comprises with three steps including with; first step is the Modified-CAPD patient s handling process which developed by the qualitative study that only approaches on CAPD care in the primary care unit. This new intervention as Modified-CAPD patient's handling process established base on case management theory integrated with web based programme.

In second steps, the Modified-CAPD patient's handling process will implement in the primary care unit (Health Promoting Hospital) in Nan hospital renal node whereas the control group (Health Promoting Hospital in 7 districts in Pua Crown Prince renal node) process on exiting standard care.

Furthermore, in third step the effective of intervention implementation will be evaluated compare between intervention and control group. The primary outcome of this study will assess by knowledge (K) and performance of CAPD care in community nurses in primary care level. Furthermore, the secondary outcomes of CAPD patient's quality of life and treatment outcomes will be examined as well. The conceptual framework of this study illustrated in figure 1.1 respects;

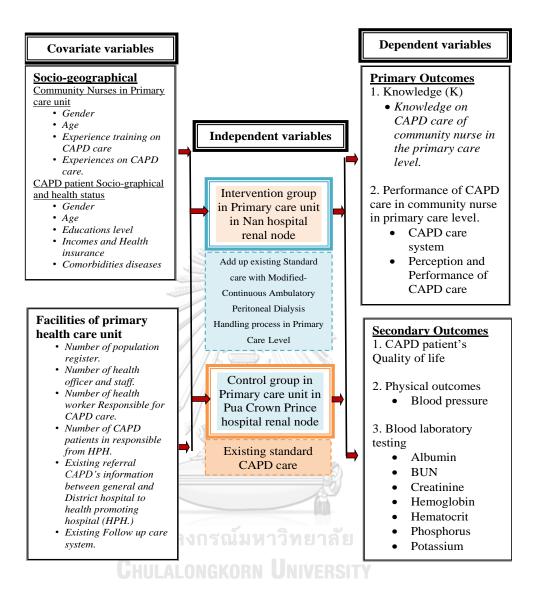


Figure 1.1 The conceptual framework of the study.

#### **1.7 Operational Definitions**

All of possible operation definitions which following respects are apply by the researcher for serving the aims of this proposal.

"**Chronic Kidney Disease** : **CKD**" is defined by a sustained reduction in glomerular filtration rate or evidence of structural or functional abnormalities of the kidneys on urinalysis, biopsy, or imaging. According to the progressive loss of renal function over time that based on a gradual decline in the GFR and creatinine clearance. The diagnosis of CKD requires the following (WHO, ICD 11);

1) Decline of kidney function for 3 months or more and

2) Evidence of kidney damage (e.g. albuminuria or abnormal biopsy) or GFR <60 mL/min/1.73  $m^2$ 

Each CKD patient is classified into one of the following 5 stages of CKD because management and prognosis varies according to the progression of kidney's damage.

Stage 1: Kidney damage with normal or increased GFR (>90 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)

Stage 2: Mild reduction in GFR (60-89 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)

Stage 3: Moderate reduction in GFR (30-59 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)

Stage 4: Severe reduction in GFR (15-29 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>)

Stage 5: Kidney failure (GFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> or dialysis)

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"End Stage Renal Disease: ESRD" is defined by Chronic Kidney Disease patients stage 5 with serum creatinine more than 15 mg./dl., and Creatinine clearance (CCr) less than 5 ml./min that the kidneys permanently fail to work. Renal failure refers to temporary or permanent damage to the kidneys that result in loss of normal kidney function. There are two different types of renal failure as acute and chronic renal failure. Acute renal failure has an abrupt onset and is potentially reversible while chronic renal failure progresses slowly over at least three months and can lead to permanent renal failure. Therefore, the causes, symptoms, treatments, and outcomes of acute and chronic renal failure are different. "Renal Replacement Therapy: RRT" is defined by ESRD treatments which required when the kidneys are functioning at less than 10–15 percent. RRT is accomplished in one of the following ways respect;

1) Dialysis which including of two modality RRT treatment as haemodialysis dialysis (HD) and peritoneal dialysis (PD).

2) Kidney transplant which is the ultimate form of renal replacement in that the recipient patient replaced the old kidney by a donor kidney.

"**Peritoneal Dialysis**: **PD**" is defined by a treatment for renal failure which uses the body's natural membrane in the peritoneal cavity to remove the build-up of toxins.

"Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis: CAPD" is defined by a treatment which is done to remove wastes, chemicals, and extra fluid from the body. During CAPD, a liquid called dialysate is put into patient's abdomen through a catheter (thin tube). The dialysate pulls wastes, chemicals, and extra fluid from patient's blood through the peritoneum.

#### จุฬาลงกรณมหาวิทยาลัย

"Modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process" is defined by CAPD programme for community nurse in Health promoting hospital (HPH)-in Thailand HPH is health-care provider in primary care level. This programme is a multi-disciplinary procedure which integrated the exiting standard care in primary care level through nurse case management (CM) and eHealth by Web base programme.

"**Case Management**" is defined by a collaborative process that includes assesses, plans, implements, coordinates, monitors, and evaluates the options and services required to meet the CAPD patient's health and health care service needs. It is characterized by advocacy, communication, and resource management and promotes quality and cost-effective interventions and outcomes.

" **eHealth**" is defined by the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) for health. The eHealth unit works with partners at the global, regional and country level to promote and strengthen the use of health information and communication technologies in health development, from applications in the field to global governance. The unit is based in the department of knowledge, ethics and rresearch in the cluster of Healthcare Systems and Innovation.

"Web-Based Programme" is defined by Web-based application which linked information between the main renal node health care programme and health promoting hospital programme that is accessed over a network connection using HTTP, rather than existing within a device's memory. Web-based applications often run inside a Web browser. However, Web-based applications also a client-based, where a small part of the program is downloaded to a user's desktop, but processing is done over the Internet on an external server.

"Clinical Practice Guideline" is defined by technical performance guidelines which a health professional conformed to the best practices established by medical guideline of health professional and health expert. Clinical practice guidelines is scientifically based protocols to assist health providers in adopting a "best practice" approach in delivering care for a given health condition that purpose to improves quality of care and give the most hope of a good health outcome.

"**Performance of care**" is defined by a measure of health care activity of health professional. This measure includes the skill and the quality of the health care given by a health professional can be judged by its outcome, the technical performance of the care and by interpersonal relationships. "Outcome" is a change in patients' health, such as reduction in pain, relapses, or death rates. Large differences in outcomes can be measured for individual medical providers, and smaller differences can be measured by studying large groups, such as low- and high-volume doctors. Significant initiatives to improve healthcare quality outcomes have been undertaken that include clinical practice guidelines, cost efficiency, critical pathways, and risk management.

"Quality of Life: QoL" is defined follow the World Health Organization definition. Quality of life is an individual's perception of CAPD patient's health and other which related to patient's position in life. Quality of life is the context of the culture and value systems relevant to them live, and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. Quality of life is measure by the modified questionnaire of KDQOL-SF<sup>TM</sup> questionnaire.

"**Treatment outcomes**" is defined by a change of health outcomes or biomarker which is the individual health that attributable to an intervention or series of interventions. In addition, treatment outcome evaluation undertaken to assess the results or consequences of procedures used in order to determine the efficacy, effectiveness, safety, practicability, etc., of these interventions in individual cases or series before and after intervention. Here are all the possible meanings of the treatment outcome in this study.

#### **Blood pressure**

Blood pressure comes from the heart supplies, organs and tissues of the body with blood. With every beat, it pumps blood into the large blood vessels of the circulatory system. As the blood moves around the body, it puts pressure on the walls of the vessels. Blood pressure readings are made up of two values includs:

□ **Systolic blood pressure** is the pressure when the heart beats – while the heart muscle is contracting and pumping oxygen-rich blood into the blood vessels.

□ **Diastolic blood pressure** is the pressure on the blood vessels when the heart muscle relaxes. The diastolic pressure is always lower than the systolic pressure.

Blood pressure is measured in units of millimeters of mercury (mmHg). The readings are always given in pairs, with the upper (systolic) value first, followed by the lower (diastolic) value while the normal blood pressure of CAPD patients is less than 160 over 100 (160/100 mmHg.).

#### Laboratory testing

Laboratory testing is a medical procedure that involves testing a sample of blood from the body. Laboratory tests can help determine a diagnosis, plan treatment, check to see if treatment is working, or monitor the disease over time. Here are all the possible meanings and translations of the laboratory testing in this study.

Albumin: Albumin composes 50–60 percent of blood plasma proteins. Lower albumin level may effect from malnutrition or have liver disease or an inflammatory disease while higher albumin levels may be caused by acute infections, burns, and stress from surgery or a heart attack. The reference range for albumin testing in CAPD patient is 3.5 to 5.2 g/dL.

**Blood urea nitrogen** (**BUN**); BUN level is one of the indicator of kidney function because urea is also a metabolic by product which can build up if kidney function is impaired. The BUN to creatinine ratio generally provides more precise information about kidney function and its possible underlying cause compared with creatinine level alone. BUN also increases with dehydration also. The reference range for the BUN testing in CAPD patient is 80 to 100 mg/dL.

**Creatinine**: The kidneys maintain the blood creatinine in a normal range that elevated creatinine level signifies impaired kidney function or kidney disease consequently the creatinine level in the blood will rise due to poor clearance of creatinine by the kidneys. Abnormally high levels of creatinine thus warn of possible malfunction or failure of the kidneys. The reference range for the creatinine testing in CAPD patient is 8 to 24 mg/dL.

**Hemoglobin** (**Hb**); Hemoglobin is the iron-containing oxygen-transport metalloprotein in the red blood cells (erythrocytes) of almost all vertebrates. Hemoglobin in blood carries oxygen from the lungs to the tissues. There it releases the oxygen to permit aerobic respiration to provide energy to power the functions of the organism in the process called metabolism. A healthy individual has 12 to 20 grams of hemoglobin in every 100 ml. of blood. The reference standard value of CAPD patient is over 11 g/dL.

**Hematocrit** (**HCT**); Hematocrit is a part of complete blood count along with hemoglobin concentration, white blood cell (WBC) count and platelet count which measured as part of a blood test which the measurement depends on the number and size of red blood cells. The reference range for the hematocrit testing in CAPD patient is over 30%. Because the purpose of red blood cells is to transfer oxygen from the lungs to body tissues, a blood sample's hematocrit—the red blood cell volume percentage—can become a point of reference of its capability of delivering oxygen. Hematocrit levels that are too high or too low can indicate a blood disorder, dehydration, or other medical conditions. An abnormally low hematocrit may suggest anemia, a decrease in the total amount of red blood cells, while an abnormally high hematocrit is called polycythemia. Both are potentially life-threatening disorders.

**Phosphorus**; is a chemical element which essential for life as a component of DNA, RNA, ATP, and phospholipids that is essential for life. The reference normal range of potassium is 3.5-5.1 mEq/L. However in CAPD patient phosphorus value should be less than 5 mEq/L.

**Potassium** (**K**) is an electrolyte which conducts electrical impulses throughout the body that assist in a range of essential body functions, including of blood pressure, normal water balance, muscle contractions, nerve impulses, digestion, heart rhythm and body pH balance (acidity and alkalinity). The reference normal range of potassium in CAPD patient is 3.5-5.1 mEq/L while the critical value is <2.5 or > 6.5 mEq/L.

## Chapter II Literature Review

## The purpose of this study aims to determine whether the modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process among community nurse in primary care level effects on knowledge, perception and performance of CAPD care among community nurse in primary care level. In addition, quality of nursing care of community nurse also effects on final outcomes as well. Hence, the CAPD patient's quality of life and treatment outcomes including of blood pressure

and laboratory test were measures.

Literature review which relevant to subjects was reviewed by researcher aims to support the methodology and discussion in this study. The literature reviews in chapter II are separated into 4 parts with these respects; 1) Chronic Kidney Disease 2) End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) and Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT), 3) Renal Replacement Therapy in Thailand and 4) Literature Reviews of CAPD care and management.

#### 2.1 Chronic kidney diseaseลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a major public health problem that a major risk factor of coronary heart diseases (CHD) which leading to death or turns to Endstage Renal Disease (ESRD) and requires renal replacement therapy (RRT)(Hyodo et al., 2017). The prevalence and incidence of chronic kidney disease presents increasing more than 13 percent of the total population in 2004 in united states of America (Ibrahim et al., 2005) while the current study in Thailand of Thai SEEK Project conducted by The Nephrology Society of Thailand in 2009 (Ingsathit et al., 2010) studied in 3,459 volunteers aged 18 or higher from 20 districts in 10 provinces. The result indicated that the prevalence of chronic kidney disease in stages 1-5 was 17.5 percent of the total population and it's increased by age. The highest prevalence was found in Bangkok and metropolitan area.

#### Definition and stages of Chronic kidney Disease (CKD)

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is define by the condition of damaged kidney, evidenced by 1) Kidney markers or direct exam of kidney tissue 2) Glomerular Filtration rate (CFR) is less than 60 ml/min/ $1.73 \text{ m}^2$  for more than 3 months. The markers of kidney damage include proteinuria and abnormal finding from imaging study of the kidney (Hallan & Orth, 2010). The normal range of GRR is 120-130 ml/min/ $1.73 \text{ m}^2$  per year. Consequently, the decreased GFR to lower than 60 ml/min/ $1.73 \text{ m}^2$  indicates 50% reduction of normal kidney function and can develop CKD complications as well.

Nevertheless, if patients with CKD do not receive applicable treatment or do not response to the treatment, it will lead to rapidly decrease in renal function and finally turn to ESRD which require complicated and costly treatment such as dialysis (hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis and kidney replacement).

Recently, early diagnosis of CKD in early stages is a key success factor to delay decrease in kidney function. In general, CKD is divided into 5 stages according to GFR calculated by (Ibrahim et al., 2005) as these below respects as well;

1. Cockcroft-Gaul equation

Creatinine clearance = (140-Agele x Weight x (0.85 in female)

72 x Serum Creatinine

2. Abbreviate MDRD study equation(28)

GFR (ml/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup>) = 186 x (Scr)<sup>-1.154</sup> x (Age)<sup>-0.203</sup> x (0.742 in female)

3. Estimated GFR by CKD – EPI which is currently considered the most reliable formula (Levey et al., 2009) in table 2.1 respects.

Table 2.1 Calculating	equation for	estimated the	GFR by CKD-EPI

Gender	Serum Cr (mg/dl)	Equation for estimated GFR
Female	□ 0.7	144 x (Scr / 0.7) <sup>-0.329</sup> x 0.993 Age
	> 0.7	144 x (Scr / 0.7) $^{-1.209}$ x 0.993 Age
Male	□ 0.9	141 x (Scr / 0.7) <sup>-0.411</sup> x 0.993 Age
	> 0.9	141 x (Scr / 0.7) $^{-1.209}$ x 0.993 Age

Source: (Levey et al., 2009)

CKD can also be divided into diabetic-kidney diseases and non-diabetic CKD as this follow respects:

- Glomerular disease such as autoimmune disease, systemic infection neoplasia.

- Vascular disease such as hypertension, rural artery stemsons microangiopathy.

- Tubulointerstitial disease such as urinary tract infection, stone, obstruction, drug toxicity.

- Cystic disease such as polycystic kidney disease.

Then the stages of CKD was improved by KDIGO (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group, 2013) in table 2.2 respect.

Table 2.2 The diagnosing criteria of Chronic Kidney Disease.

Markers of kidney	Albuminuria (AER more than 30 mg/24 hours; ACR
damage	more than 30 mg/g.
(one or more items)	Urine sediment abnormalities
	Electrolyte and other abnormalities due to the tubular
	disorders
	Abnormalities which detected by histology
	Structural abnormalities detected by imaging
	History of kidney transplantation
Decreased GFR	GFR less than 60 ml/min/1.73 m <sup>2</sup> (GFR categories G3a-
	G5)

Source: (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group, 2013)

Remark: AER: albumin excretion rate, ACR: albumin creatinine rate

Table 2.3 The classification of Chronic Kidney Disease severity by GFR categories.

GFR categorie	$GFR (ml/min/1.73 m^2)$	Terms of conditions
G1	More than 90	Normal or high
G2	60-89	Mildly decreased
G3a	45-59	Mildly to moderately decreased
G3b	30-44	Moderately to severely decreased
G4	จหาลง15-29 มหาวิ	Severely decreased
G5	Less than 15	Kidney failure

Source: (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group, 2013)

Table 2.4 Classification of Chronic Kidney Disease severity by albuminuria categories

Category	AER (mg/24 hours)	ACR (approximate equivalent)	Terms of condition
		(mg/g)	
A1	< 30	< 30	Normal to mildly increased
A2	30-300	30-300	Moderately increased
A3	> 300	> 300	Severely increased

Source: (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group, 2013)

Remark: AER: albumin excretion rate, ACR: albumin creatinine rate

				Persistent a	albuminuria cat	egories
		Description and range				
				A1	A2	A3
	-	ency of Monitor	-	Normal to Mildly increased	Moderately increased	Severely increased
(number of times per year) by GFR and Albuminuria Category		<30 mg/g <3 mg/mmol	30-300 mg/g 3-30 mg/mmol	>300 mg/g >30 mg/mmol		
	G1	Normal or high	>90	1 if CKD	1	2
m2)	G2	Mildly decreased	60- 89	1 if CKD	1	2
ll/min/1.73 and range	G3a	Mildly to moderately decreased	45- 59		2	3
GFR categories (ml/min/1.73 m2) Description and range	G3b	Moderately to Severely decreased	30- 44	2	3	3
GFR	G4	Severely decreased	15- 29	หาวิทยาลัย	3	4+
Source 12	G5	Kidney failure	<15	I UN4#ERSIT	<b>Y</b> 4+	4+

Table 2.5 Assessment risks of disease progresion of Chronic Kidney Disease based on GFR and albuminuria.

Source: (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group, 2013)

# Causes of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

In the earlier period, chronic glomerulonephritis was found to be a major cause of Chronic Kidney Disease. Nowadays, the most leading cause of Chronic Kidney Disease reported include diabetes (diabetic kidney disease), followed by hypertension (hypertensive nephrosclerosis), chronic glomerulonephritis (Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group, 2013) and others cause from renal stone disease or nephrolithiasis, Chronic pyelonephritis, Gouty nephropathy, Chronic analgesic nephropathy and Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD).

# **Clinical manifestations of Chronic Kidney Disease**

Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease in early stages may present no abnormal signs and symptoms. Chronic Kidney Disease might be unexpectedly found from blood or urine tests. When the disease progresses, they may have some symptoms in example loss of appetite, pale, fatigue and drowsiness as well.

The common chief complaints are include fatigue, drowsiness, sleepless, itching throughout the body, nausea, vomiting, weight loss, or headache. Nevertheless, these symptoms are not specific to Chronic Kidney Disease only and can be presented in other diseases as well.

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#### Important signs of Chronic Kidney Disease

1. Alteration of urinary pattern such as frequent urination at night (Nocturia; is a condition in which patient wake up during the night because they have to urinate. This condition becomes more common symptoms as people age and may occurs in both men and women, occasionally for different reasons) and less frequent during the day as well.

2. Dysuria which can illustrated in urinary tract infection or small stones found in urine is a indication of nephrolithiasis or bladder stone. 3. Alteration of urine characteristics. Hematuria can indicate glomerular or nonglomerular hematuria. In addition, foamy urine may be resulted from proteinuria and if protein was found in urine for than 3 months, the patient may be having Chronic Kidney Disease.

4. Edema of face, feet and abdomen. These symptoms can be easily noticed in early morning after wake up. Pitting edema can happen in patients with nephritic syndrome or severely decreased kidney function as well.

5. Pain at waist or flank can represent which result from urinary obstruction or pyelonephritis if fever presents.

6. Hypertension is an important symptom of patients with kidney diseases, especially in case of chronic glomerulonephritis.

7. Anemia can begin to occur when kidney function decreases to serum creatinine level higher than 2-3 gm/dl in Chronic Kidney Disease patients. Most patients with Chronic Kidney Disease existing with anemia when kidney function is less than 25 percent. Consequently, patients will be diagnosed with anemia when hemoglobin is less than 12 g/dl or hematocrit is less than 37 in male, and hemoglobin is less than 11 g/dl or hematocrit is less than 33 in female.

8. Nausea/vomiting and anorexia are common symptoms in advanced stages of Chronic Kidney Disease and generally be chief complaints leading the patients to receive medical assistance as well.

#### Prevalence and incidence of kidney disease.

At present, the prevalence and incidence of kidney disease in pre-dialysis phrase in Thailand ranged from 4.6 percent to 17.5 percent. There seem to be some factors in some studies that cause the prevalence and incidence lower than other studies as well. Only Thai SEEK study had diagnosing criteria consistent with all 5 stages of Chronic Kidney Disease and the reported prevalence was 17.5 percent of the total population respectively.

#### **Causes of CKD in Thailand**

Diabetic disease was remain the most important cause of Chronic Kidney Disease (36.3 percent), followed by hypertension disease (23.3 percent), Obstructive nephropathy (4.79) and glomerulonephritis (2.43 percent) respectively. At present, Chronic Kidney Disease is the burden of health-care provision in Thailand. In addition, considering to the motility rates which classified by causes of death in 2004-2009 illustrated that kidney disease was a top 10 leading cause of death in Thailand, accounting for 20-22 per 100,000 populations (Thai Nephrology Society of Thailand, 2011). Once patients are diagnosed with Chronic Kidney Disease, delaying the rate of decrease in kidney function as much as possible is the key factor of problem solving as well. The main strategy for this goal is setting CKD clinic in level 2 and greater of all community hospital and the components of CKD clinic specified includes as below respects:

1) Healthcare workers including with physician, kidney nurse, dietitian, pharmacist and physiotherapist (optional depending on hospital capacity)

2) Education program on Chronic Kidney Disease

3) Data management for Chronic Kidney Disease patients

Small hospitals, general hospital and excellence center hospitals are required to have all of 3 components includes, except for community hospitals which need to provide treatment and education as their capacity only. Every province and healthcare region should have standard referral system. The goal to delay the average rate of decrease in kidney function measured by eGFR to less than 4 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>/year at least 50% of all patients receiving service from CKD clinic. Nevertheless, there is no system for collecting and analyzing data in terms of accurate number of the CKD patients, quality of care for CKD prior to renal replacement therapy at national level as well.

## **Chronic Kidney Disease Prevention**

According to the epidemiological data, major causes of ESRD are diabetes disease and hypertension disease. Consequently, the disease prevention should focuses on control these factors as well. In the service plan of kidney disease and Non-communicable disease (NCD) in diabetic and hypertension control groups specify that every level of health care settings have major responsibility in educating high risk people of NCD. The health-care provision strategy in community level is through district health system (DHS) and community hospitals as hosting settings. In addition, hospitals in all levels are required to have NCD clinic under cooperation of several network parties in health education for population such as the Nephrology Society of Thailand, Nephrology Foundation of Thailand, Nephrology Nursing Society of Thailand, Low Salt Consumption Network, and Kidney Friends Club. Nevertheless, activity on this mission has not yet integrated and mutual direction among network parties has not been mutually setting.

# Screening of Chronic Kidney Disease

One of the most important concerns was only 1.9 percent of all CKD patients recognized having the disease, especially in stages 1-3. Although recognition of the disease in stages 4 and 5 was 20.08 and 66.67 percent respectively. The statistics reflect a problem of the disease screening (Ingsathit et al., 2010).

Nowadays, Ministry of Public Health focuses on disease screening in high risk groups which are diabetic and hypertension patients. Diabetic patients are recommended to have screening tests including proteinuria and serum creatinine reported as eGFR at least once a year. In addition, patients with hypertension are required to have blood test for serum creatinine reported as eGFR at least once a year. Service plan of kidney diseases specifies enzymatic method as the standard technique to test for serum creatinine reported as EGFR using CKD-EPI creatinine equation. At present, every hospital from the level of Health Promoting Hospital (HPH) must at least be capable to screening for proteinuria using strips, and community hospitals and higher level must be able to test for serum creatinine using enzymatic method and report as eGFR by CKD-EPI creatinine equation as well.

## Cost and Interventions on Chronic Kidney Disease.

CKD is a high prevalent disease and has a significant impact on public health system of Thailand and worldwide. The costs of renal replacement therapy and treatment of CKD complications are expensive. Consequently, it is an important economic burden for patients and health care scheme as well. According to the database of USA, treatment cost of CKD accounted for 27.6 percent of all medical treatment of the nation. Treatment cost for ESRD increased from 10 million dollars in 2000 to 20.8 million dollars in 2007 (Trivedi, 2010). It is estimated that delaying decrease in kidney function in 10 and 30 percent of patients with GFR < 60 could reduce the treatment costs about 18.56 and 60.61 million dollars respectively in next 10 years. Therefore, kidney disease prevention and delaying reduction in kidney function can also reduce economic burden as well.

# Literature Reviews of Chronic Kidney Disease in Thailand

1) The study on the prevalence and incidence of CKD in Thailand.

At the present, the data of prevalence and risk factors of CKD in Thailand are mainly from the study of Nephrology Society of Thailand. There is no obvious cooperative work between ministry of Public Health and Healthcare Professional institutes. Probably, effective cooperation may help specify budget and research timeframe such as regular and continuous study of Chronic Kidney Disease prevalence of Thailand with extended research timeframe to every 10 years. In terms of causes or risk factors of Chronic Kidney Disease, Nephrology Society of Thailand has registration system to regularly collect data from renal replacement therapy units. In addition, The studies on Chronic Kidney Disease prevalence in Thailand has been conducted in descriptive method and research focusing on analyzing risk factors of the disease and the reduction rate of kidney function of various types or Chronic Kidney Disease causes does not exist. The studies on these issues in the future would be useful to apply in planning measures or strategies to effectively prevent CKD delay reduction rate of kidney function as well.

2) Burden of disease

(1) Create indicators of CKD using Disability-Adjusted Life Years. (DALYs), Year of Life Lost (YLL), Premature Death and Year of Life Lost due to Disability (YLD)

(2) Analyze costs of treatment, admission, complications, disability and delaying the progress of the disease

3) Cost and interventions

(1) Research related to the benefits of CKD screening for people without symptoms or risk factors is recommended due to lack of Randomized controlled Trial (RTC) study to prove that screening can improve clinical outcomes. Besides, data on sensitivity and specificity of single screening by microalbuminuria, macroalbuminuria and eGFR for Chronic Kidney Disease screening is still lacking. Further, long-term RCT study to compare effectiveness of systematic screening and standard screening is needed. The clinical outcomes of high risk people for Chronic Kidney Disease are not adequately monitored in Thailand as well.

(2) There should be development of effectiveness evaluation model and disadvantages of CKD screening by focusing on this respect:

- Variety of population groups

- Variety of screening tests and frequency of the test

- Prevalence of the target group with indications for treatment

- The effectiveness of single screening test to confirm the diagnosis

- The study on disadvantages of Chronic Kidney Disease screening

(3) Evaluation of eGFR, amount of proteinuria at early and follow-up phrases from prospective cohorts or RTC/CTT control is recommended.

- Estimated proportion of people who are detected by single screening test and diagnosed with Chronic Kidney Disease in the next 3 months.

- Evaluation of population group factors affected to screening outcomes.

(4) Data collection by large observational Chronic Kidney Disease screening cohort is required.

4) Quality of service and data and monitoring system in below respects.

(1) Chronic Kidney Disease prevention should focus not only on people with diabetes and hypertension, but also NSAIDs usage as the medications is also a common cause of CKD which are not controlled and easily purchased everywhere.

(2) There should be a policy promoting use of enzymatic method as the only standard test for serum creatinine in the whole country to reduce diagnostic errors and easily follow up patients who are transferred from other settings.

(3) Equality of service accessibility should be reconsidered due to the differences in accessibility, support and dialysis reimbursement between various types of medical welfare

(4) The problems of inadequate organ donors of kidney transplantation are mainly due to 2 reasons:

- Lack of knowledge and understanding about the process of organ donation and inaccurate attitude and beliefs, causing hesitation to donate the organ. This problem can be solved by knowledge provision and information campaign as well.

- Service providers inadequately understand their activity roles, coordination, rules and regulations, and did not realize the importance of this issue. This challenge may be overcome by managing roles and activity system, clarifying rules and regulations and facilitating them purpose to realize the importance of this crucial work.

(5) Necessary vaccination such as HBV vaccine should be fully supported in all healthcare welfare for Chronic Kidney Disease patients.

(6) Hemodialysis service system for Chronic Kidney Disease patients with HIV increasing should be arranged because the number of the patient group is increasing.

(7) Indicators of quality assurance and inter-organization personnel who are working on quality assurance process for hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and kidney transplantation units should be integrated.

(8) Proactive plan dealing with the problems of rapidly increasing growth of Hemodialysis service such as standard of service quality, staff shortage, brain drain problem when medical personnel resign their job from government settings to work for private Hemodyalysis units with higher payment instead, and the problems related outsource service from private sectors in government hospital, especially for those do not comply with the specified regulations.

(9) Data link from various sources for mutual analysis and monitoring should be promoted and used for Chronic Kidney Disease prevention, CKD clinic management, patient preparation for renal replacement therapy and Chronic Kidney Disease treatment by hemodialysis, Peritoneal dialysis and Kidney transplantation in order to present the whole picture of Chronic Kidney Disease patient care system.

(10) Budget and renal replacement therapy settings should be well planned to response to increasing demand. According to the Thai SEEK study(11), CDK prevalence rises by increasing age. The number of elderly people is increasing in Thai population and the prevalence of CKD patient receiving renal replacement therapy dramatically increased from 30 per 1,000,000 populations in 1997 to 749.7 per 1,000,000 populations in 2013.

(11) Regular health checkup for kidney disease among general population should be promoted as Thai SEEK study(11) reported that most people

with CKD stages 1-3 had never recognized having the disease. Thus, regular checkup and screening for kidney disease for general people can promote early detection and effectively delay decrease in kidney function.

Chronic kidney disease is an important public problem. Thus, ministry of public health has set this disease a part of its health service plan.

Consequently, according to above literature reviews of chronic kidney disease will benefit on research design of this study which illustrate in chapter three.

# 2.2 End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) and Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT)

According to this part, the literature reviews was describe of two parts including with part one is End stage renal disease while part two is Renal replacement therapy as below respect;

#### 2.2.1 End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)

End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) is the last stage of chronic kidney disease that the kidneys permanently fail to work or renal failure. Renal failure refers to temporary or permanent damage to the kidneys that result in loss of normal kidney function. There are two different types of renal failure including with acute and chronic renal failure. Acute renal failure has an abrupt onset and is potentially reversible while chronic renal failure progresses slowly over at least three months and can lead to permanent renal failure. In conclusion, the causes, symptoms, treatments, and outcomes of acute and chronic renal failure are different. Conditions that may lead to acute or chronic renal failure may include, but are not limited to, that illustrated in following respect: Table 2.6 Compare of acute renal failure and chronic renal failure.

Acute renal failure	Chronic renal failure	
Myocardial infarction. A heart attack	Diabetic nephropathy. Diabetes can	
may occasionally lead to temporary kidney	cause damage. permanent changes,	
failure.	leading to kidney	
Rhabdomyolysis. Kidney damage that can	Hypertention. Chronic high blood	
occur from muscle breakdown. This	pressure (hypertension) can lead to	
condition can occur from severe	permanent kidney damage.	
dehydration, infection, or other causes.		
Decreased blood flow to the kidneys for	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus	
a period of time. This may occur from	(SLE). A chronic inflammatory	
blood loss or shock.	/autoimmune disease that can injure	
	the skin, joints, kidneys, and nervous	
	system.	



Table 2.6 Compare of Acute renal failure and Chronic renal failure (Continued).

Acute renal failure	Chronic renal failure
An obstruction or blockage along the	A prolonged urinary tract obstruction
urinary tract	or blockage
Hemolytic uremic syndrome. Usually	Alport syndrome. An inherited
caused by an E coli infection, kidney	disorder that causes deafness,
failure develops as a result of obstruction to the small functional structures and	progressive kidney damage, and eye defects.
vessels inside the kidney	J a
Ingestion of certain medications that	Nephrotic syndrome. A condition that
may cause toxicity to the kidneys	has several different causes. Nephrotic syndrome is characterized by protein in the urine, low protein in the blood, high cholesterol levels, and tissue swelling.
Glomerulonephritis. A type of kidney	Polycystic kidney disease. A genetic
disease that involves glomeruli. During glomerulonephritis, the glomeruli become inflamed and impair the kidney's ability to filter urine. Glomerulonephritis may lead to chronic renal failure in some individuals.	disorder characterized by the growth of numerous cysts filled with fluid in the kidneys.
Any condition that may impair the flow	Custingsig An inherited disorder in
of oxygen and blood to the kidneys such	<b>Cystinosis</b> . An inherited disorder in
as cardiac arrest.	which the amino acid cystine (a
	common protein-building compound)
	accumulates within specific cellular
	bodies of the kidney, known as
	lysosomes.
	<b>Interstitial nephritis or</b> <b>pyelonephritis</b> .An inflammation to the small internal structures in the kidney.

End stage renal disease is the irreversible deterioration of renal function, caused by multiple factors including, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, autoimmune

diseases such as lupus, glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, inherited diseases, such as congenital abnormalities and polycystic kidney disease.

The damaged kidney responds by increasing filtration, which masks the dysfunction until only 10-15 percent of kidney function remains. The kidneys lose their ability to balance water and solutes, acids and basis, retain nutrients and excrete waste in the form of urine. This loss of regulatory and excretory function results in uremic syndrome (uremia), which can be diagnosed via high levels of serum creatinine ( symptoms become troublesome when creatinine levels increase beyond 1000 micromoles per liter), high levels of urea and reduced glomerular filtration rate. High creatinine levels reflect a high glomerular filtration rate which is an important measure of renal function. Almost any substance that is found in abnormal quantities in the blood can cause uremia including increased phosphate and parathyroid hormone. Uremic syndrome also has a negative impact on the kidneys ability to excrete and produce the hormones rennin, calcitriol and erythropoietin resulting in poor regulation of blood pressure, calcium metabolism and reduced erythrocyte production, respectively (Barsoum, 2002).

Associated abnormalities and dysfunctions, Cardiac disturbances are one, fifty percent of ESRD patients receiving hemodialysis die as a result of CVD such as congestive heart failure, coronary artery disease, arrhythmias and hypertension. The most common morphological change in ESRD patients is left ventricular hypertrophy resulting in systolic and diastolic dysfunction including a decrease in left diastolic dispensability. This is caused by an increase in blood volume/edema due to a buildup of uremic toxins.

Other factors contribute to the build-up of pressure including ischemia, fibrosis and other biochemical abnormalities. Moreover, uremic toxins also decrease myocardial contractility. Decreased left ventricular diastolic dispensability and decreased myocardial contractility result in an increase in blood pressure and an increased risk of CVD such as congestive heart failure. Cardiovascular and Autonomic Disturbances such as chronic uremia leads to ischemia, inflammation, and scarring of the myocardium causing uremic neuropathy. Uremic neuropathy causes electrical instability and reduced vagal activity resulting in a decrease in autonomic control and an increase in sympathetic stimulation. This overstimulation puts pressure on the heart causing hypertension and arrhythmias such as tachycardia increasing the risk of heart failure. In addition to this, psychological tension disrupts the functioning of the pacemaker cells, further contributing to heart failure.

# **Muscular disturbances**

Uremic myopathy is associated with changes in muscular structure and function including azotemia (high levels of calcium), academia (low levels of carnitine), abnormal activity of enzymes that produce energy, an increase in connective tissue, fibre grouping, and atrophy of both fiber types and an increase in necrotic fibers due to phagocytosis. These abnormalities cause muscular weakness and fatigue in patients with ESRD.

Uremic neuropathy is present in 65 percent of patients on or nearing dialysis and causes the degeneration of axons and myelin sheath resulting in a loss of sensation, decreased nerve conduction velocity, loss of or a decrease in deep tendon reflexes and muscular weakness. Muscle weakness and wastage can also result from the debilitating nature of the disease (patients simply do not have the energy or strength to move).

## Fluid and Electrolyte imbalance.

Individuals with ESRD also display electrolyte imbalances such as: Hyperkalemia. Hyperkalemia is the high potassium levels in the blood. Potassium is involved in regulating muscle tissue, metabolism and homeostasis. Hypocalcaemia is the low calcium levels in the blood that caused by a decrease in the release of calcitirol from the kidneys. The symptoms including of increased tendon reflex sensitivity, uncontrollable muscle contraction in the hands, tingling pins and needles around the mouth and or neck, life threatening conditions such as heart arrhythmias can also develop.

In addition, Hypophosphatemia is the high levels of phosphate in the blood. Hypomagnesaemia is the low levels of magnesium in the blood causes increased irritability of the nervous system resulting in tremors, muscle weakness and an increased risk of arrhythmia.

Metabolic acidosis was caused by the inability of the kidneys to excrete ammonia from metabolised protein causing a build-up of hydrogen thus making the blood more acidic. Blood pH is stabilised however, through the release of calcium phosphate from the bones. This contributes to renal osteodystophy increasing the risk of bone pain, deformation and or fracture. Sodium bicarbonate supplementation is required to maintain a blood Ph of greater than 7.35 (serum bicarbonate levels should remain at 20 meq/L).

Endocrine/Metabolic Abnormalities: Hyperparathyroidism The kidneys take vitamin D and convert it to its active form calcitriol. Calcitriol regulates calcium in the blood, increasing absorption from the intestines and resorption from the bones when calcium levels are low and increasing bone formation when calcium levels are high. Calcitriol also regulates the activity of the parathyroid gland which helps to maintain serum calcium levels in a similar manner. If the kidneys are not functioning properly calcitriol production reduces resulting in abnormal regulation of calcium, low serum calcium levels, high phosphate levels, resistance to calcitriol develops and there is also a decreased response to parathyroid hormone (resulting in an increase in release). All these factors lead to the development hyperparathyroidism (there is too much parathyroid hormone in the blood) resulting in osteodystrophy including osteomelacia and osteoporosis. Treatment includes dietary phosphate restriction, vitamin D

supplements combined with strict monitoring of calcium and phosphate levels in the blood.

Insulin resistance ESRD patients experience insulin resistance and the problem is exacerbated by hyperparathyroidism and metabolic acidosis causing impaired insulin release. However, ESRD patients have poor insulin clearance therefore diabetic patients may not need insulin or may need to make a reduction to their insulin intake.

#### **Thyroid disease**

Thyroid disease may be difficult to diagnose. Findings present a low conversion rate of thyroxine to triiodothyronine in patients with ERSD resulting in reduced metabolic rate and production of chemical. Some clients will also experience goiter as well.

#### Neurological abnormalities.

Uremic encephalopathy is a brain disorder in ESRD client. Toxin build up is a likely cause especially the build-up of parathyroid hormone (hyperparathyroidism). Parathyroid hormone causes increased calcium deposition disturbing neurological function however dialysis reduces the risk of encephalopathy. Therefore, build-up of parathyroid hormone is not thought to be the main cause. There has also been mention of changes in neurotransmitters within the brain causing myoclonus and seizures as a result of uremia.

# Hematological dysfunctions.

Anemia The production of erythropoietin is markedly reduced in patient with ESRD attributing to anemia. Other factors can cause anemia such as decreased vitamin B12, iron deficiency, hemolysis of red blood cells (RBC's) and a short RBC

life span. Proper investigation is essential to determine the appropriate treatment. Anemia reduces aerobic capacity, quality of life (QoL) and also exacerbates the symptoms of angina increasing the risk of coronary heart disease. Treatment includes subcutaneous or parental erythropoietin drugs with a dosage of 80-120U/kg per week. Serum ferritin levels may also be low which can be remedied through ferrous sulphate intake (325mg once to three times daily).

Coagulation and Platelet Dysfunction: Patients with ESRD also experience uremic bleeding (increased bleeding time) due to poor platelet function and abnormal factor VIII. Platelets aggregate more aggressively during circulation and are not able to clot the blood when needed. Discolouration of the skin due to bleeding under the skin can occur (purpura), as well as broken blood vessels causing small red marks (petechiae), increased bruising and an increased risk of bleeding. Uremic bleeding can usually be controlled by cryoprecipitate (frozen plasma containing factor VII) and dialysis.

Abnormal Blood Lipid Profile: ESRD patients often experience abnormalities in blood lipid levels including high triglycerides and low HDL levels which lead to in conjunction with other endothelial disorders a high incidence of accelerated arthrosclerosis increasing the risk of CVD.

# The immune system

Immune function is depressed as total immunoglobulin's and complement levels are decreased in ERSD patients rendering the patient less able to cope with pathogens including bacterial, fungal and viral infections. The immune system can be maintained through good nutrition, moderate intensity aerobic exercise, proper education concerning the importance of hand washing and immunization. The Gastrointestinal System: The retention of urea and other metabolic waste products result in gastrointestinal problems. Initial symptoms include a metallic taste, loss of appetite followed by nausea, vomiting and weight loss. Increased ammonia causes ulcerations in the mouth and GI tract. Treatment involves decreasing protein intake and once dialysis begins most GI problems generally resolve.

The Reproductive System: ERSD patients also have reduced levels of estrogen, progesterone, testosterone and normal or increased levels of folliclestimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone. Women experience amenorrhea, menorrhagia, decreased libido and infertility. Men experience decreased libido and impotence. However, men are far more likely to ever be diagnosed with ESRD.

However, the symptoms for acute and chronic renal failure may be different. The following are the most common symptoms of acute and chronic renal failure. However, each individual may experience symptoms differently. Symptoms may include:

Acute (Symptoms of acute renal failure depend largely on the underlying cause.): Hemorrhage, Fever, Weakness, Fatigue, Rash, Diarrhea or bloody diarrhea, Poor appetite, Severe vomiting, Abdominal pain, Back pain, Muscle cramps, No urine output or high urine output, History of recent infection (a risk factor for acute renal failure), Pale skin, Nosebleeds, History of taking certain medications (a risk factor for acute renal failure), History of trauma (a risk factor for acute renal failure), Swelling of the tissues, Inflammation of the eye, Detectable abdominal mass, Exposure to heavy metals or toxic solvents (a risk factor for acute renal failure)

**Chronic**: Poor appetite, Vomiting, Bone pain, Headache, Insomnia, Itching, Dry skin, Malaise, Fatigue with light activity, Muscle cramps, High urine output or no urine output, Recurrent urinary tract infections, Urinary incontinence, Pale skin, Bad

breath, Hearing deficit, Detectable abdominal mass, Tissue swelling, Irritability, Poor muscle tone, Change in mental alertness, Metallic taste in mouth,

In conclusion, the symptoms of acute and chronic renal failure may resemble other conditions or medical problems. Always consult physician for a diagnosis.

# Diagnosis of renal failure.

In addition to a physical examination and complete medical history, diagnostic procedures for renal failure may include the following:

1) **Blood tests**. Blood tests will determine blood cell counts, electrolyte levels, and kidney function

## 2) Urine tests

**3**) **Renal ultrasound**. A noninvasive test in which a transducer is passed over the kidney producing sound waves which bounce off the kidney, transmitting a picture of the organ on a video screen. The test is use to determine the size and shape of the kidney, and to detect a mass, kidney stone, cyst, or other obstruction or abnormalities.

4) Kidney biopsy: this procedure involves the removal of tissue samples (with a needle or during surgery) from the body for examination under a microscope; to determine if cancer or other abnormal cells are present.

5) Computed Tomography Scan (**also called a CT or CAT scan**). A diagnostic imaging procedure that uses a combination of X-rays and computer technology to produce horizontal, or axial, images (often called slices) of the body. A CT scan shows detailed images of any part of the body, including the bones, muscles, fat, and organs. CT scans are more detailed than general X-rays. Contrast CT usually cannot be done when there is kidney failure.

## Treatment for acute and chronic renal failure.

Specific treatment for renal failure will be determined by physician based on: patient age, overall health, and medical history, Extent of the disease, Type of disease (acute or chronic), Underlying cause of the disease, patient tolerance for specific medications, procedures, or therapies, expectations for the course of the disease and opinion or preference of patient as well.

Treatment may include: Hospitalization, Administration of intravenous (IV) fluids in large volumes (to replace depleted blood volume), Diuretic therapy or medications (to increase urine output), Close monitoring of important electrolytes such as potassium, sodium, and calcium, Medications (to control blood pressure), Specific diet requirements

However, in some cases, patients may develop severe electrolyte disturbances and toxic levels of certain waste products normally eliminated by the kidneys. Patients may also develop fluid overload. Dialysis may be indicated in these cases.

#### 2.2.2 Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT)

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Treatment of chronic renal failure depends on the degree of kidney function that remains. Treatment may include: Medications (to help with growth, prevent bone density loss, and/or to treat anemia) Diuretic therapy or medications (to increase urine output) and Specific diet restrictions or modifications dialysis. Nevertheless, these treatments are not truly cures for kidney disease as well. In the context of chronic kidney disease, they are more accurately viewed as life-extending treatments, although if chronic kidney disease is managed well with dialysis and a compatible graft is found early and is successfully transplanted, the clinical course can be quite favorable, with life expectancy of many years. Similarly, in certain acute illnesses or trauma resulting in acute kidney injury, a person could very well survive for many years, with relatively good kidney function, before needing intervention again, as long as they had good response to dialysis, they got a kidney transplant fairly quickly if needed, their body did not reject the transplanted kidney, and they had no other significant health problems. Early dialysis (and, if indicated, early renal transplant) in acute renal failure usually brings more favorable outcomes.

Dialysis is a procedure that is performed routinely on persons who suffer from acute or chronic renal failure, or who have ESRD. The process involves removing waste substances and fluid from the blood that are normally eliminated by the kidneys. Dialysis may also be used for individuals who have been exposed to or ingested toxic substances to prevent renal failure from occurring. There are two types of dialysis that may be performed, including the following respects:

1) Peritoneal dialysis (PD); Peritoneal dialysis is performed by surgically placing a special, soft, hollow tube into the lower abdomen near the navel. After the tube is placed, a special solution called dialysate is instilled into the peritoneal cavity. The peritoneal cavity is the space in the abdomen that houses the organs and is lined by two special membrane layers called the peritoneum. The dialysate is left in the abdomen for a designated period of time which will be determined by physician. The dialysate fluid absorbs the waste products and toxins through the peritoneum. The fluid is then drained from the abdomen, measured, and discarded. There are three different types of peritoneal dialysis: continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD), continuous cyclic peritoneal dialysis (CCPD), and intermittent peritoneal dialysis (IPD).

(1) CAPD does not require a machine. Exchanges, often referred to as *passes*, can be done three to five times a day during waking hours. CCPD requires the use of a special dialysis machine that can be used in the home. This type of dialysis is done automatically, even while patient is asleep. IPD uses the same type of machine as CCPD, but treatments take longer. IPD can be done at home, but usually is done in the hospital.

(2) Possible complications of peritoneal dialysis include an infection of the peritoneum, or peritonitis, where the catheter enters the body. Peritonitis causes fever and stomach pain. As for patient diet for peritoneal dialysis will be planned with a dietitian, who can help patient for choose meals according to patient's physician orders. Generally, patient may have special protein, salt, and fluid needs and may have special potassium restrictions and may need to reduce patient calorie intake, since the sugar in the dialysate may cause weight gain.

2) Hemodialysis; Hemodialysis can be performed at home or in a dialysis center or hospital by trained health care professionals. A special type of access, called an arteriovenous (AV) fistula, is placed surgically, usually in patient arm. This involves joining an artery and a vein together. An external, central, intravenous (IV) catheter may also be inserted, but is less common for long-term dialysis. After access has been established, patient will be connected to a large hemodialysis machine that drains the blood, bathes it in a special dialysate solution which removes waste substances and fluid, then returns it to patient bloodstream.

Hemodialysis is usually performed several times a week and lasts for four to five hours. Because of the length of time hemodialysis takes, it may be helpful to bring reading material, in order to pass the time during this procedure. During treatment patient can read, write, sleep, talk, or watch TV.

At home, hemodialysis is done with the help of a partner or caregiver, often a family member or friend. If patient choose to do home hemodialysis, patient and their caregiver will receive special training.

Possible complications of hemodialysis are including with muscle cramps and hypotension (sudden drop in blood pressure). Hypotension may cause patient to feel dizzy or weak, or sick to patient stomach. Side effects are avoided by following the proper diet and taking medications, as prescribed by physician. A dietitian will work with patient to plan patient meals, according to physician's orders. Generally, patient may eat foods high in protein such as meat and chicken (animal proteins), patient may have potassium restriction, patient may need to limit the amount patient drink, patient may need to avoid salt, patient may need to limit foods containing mineral phosphorus (such as milk, cheese, nuts, dried beans, and soft drinks).

However, people with ESRD are living longer than ever. Dialysis treatments (both hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis) are not cures for ESRD, but will help patient's feel better and live longer. Over the years, ESRD can cause other problems such as bone disease, high blood pressure, nerve damage, and anemia (having too few red blood cells). Patient should discuss prevention methods and treatment options for these potential problems with physician.

3) Kidney Transplant; A kidney transplant is a surgery done to replace a diseased kidney with a healthy kidney from a donor. The kidney may come from a deceased organ donor or from a living donor. Family members or others who are a good match may be able to donate one of their kidneys. This type of transplant is called a living transplant. People who donate a kidney can live healthy lives with one healthy kidney.

ESRD patient who getting a transplant most often gets just 1 kidney. In rare situations, he or she may get 2 kidneys from a deceased donor. The diseased kidneys are usually left in place. The transplanted kidney is placed in the lower abdomen on the front side of the body.

CKD patient may need a kidney transplant if they have end stage renal disease (ESRD). This is a permanent condition of kidney failure. It often requires dialysis. This is a process used to remove wastes and other substances from the blood.

The kidneys:

(1) Remove urea and liquid waste from the blood in the form of urine. Urea is made when foods containing protein, such as meat, poultry, and certain vegetables, are broken down in the body. Urea is carried in the blood to the kidneys.

(2) Balance salts, electrolytes such as potassium and sodium and other substances in the blood

(3) Produce erythropoietin, a hormone that aids the formation of red blood cells

(4) Regulate blood pressure

(5) Regulate fluid and acid-base balance in the body to keep it neutral. This is needed for normal function of many processes within the body

Some conditions of the kidneys that may result in ESRD include: Repeated urinary infections, Kidney failure caused by diabetes or high blood pressure, Polycystic kidney disease or other inherited disorders, Glomerulonephritis, which is inflammation of the kidney's filtering units, Hemolytic uremic syndrome, a rare disorder that causes kidney failure, Lupus and other diseases of the immune system, Obstructions.

Other conditions, such as congenital defects of the kidneys, may result in the need for a kidney transplant. There may be other reasons for physician to recommend a kidney transplant.

## **Risk of kidney transplant**

As with any surgery, complications can occur. Some complications may include: Bleeding, Infection, Blockage of the blood vessels to the new kidney, Leakage of urine or blockage of urine in the ureter, Lack of function of the new kidney at first.

The new kidney may be rejected. Rejection is a normal reaction of the body to a foreign object or tissue. When a new kidney is transplanted into a recipient's body, the immune system reacts to what it thinks as a threat and attacks the new organ. For a transplanted organ to survive, medications must be taken to trick the immune system into accepting the transplant and not attacking it as a foreign object.

The medications used to prevent or treat rejection have side effects. The exact side effects will depend on the specific medications that are taken. Not everyone is a candidate for kidney transplantation. Everybody may not be eligible if patient have: Current or recurring infection that cannot be treated effectively, Cancer that has spread from its original location to elsewhere in the body, Severe heart or other health problems that make it unsafe to have surgery, Serious conditions other than kidney disease that would not get better after transplantation, Failing to follow the treatment plan. There may be other risks depending on patient s specific medical condition. Be sure to discuss any concerns with patient s transplant team before the procedure as well.

# 2.3 Renal Replacement Therapy in Thailand

Thailand experience with renal replacement therapy since first hemodialysis in year 1962 and the first kidney transplantation (KT) was performed at Chulalongkorn University Hospital in year 1972 while the first CAPD program was initiated in year 1982. Since then, dialysis and kidney transplantation services have been set-up in every province of Thailand.

According to prevalence of end stage renal disease, when prevalence of ESRD in Thailand compare with other regions in global, Thailand has high prevalence of ESRD with 749.7 per million populations. Additionally, 693.8 per million populations has dialysis modality while only 55.9 per million populations has kidney transplant treatment. According to the statistics of kidney disease in Thailand (Thai Nephrology Society of Thailand, 2013), trend of kidney disease in Thailand were increasing in chronic kidney disease which acute kidney disease is decreasing. According to sociodemographic of end stage renal disease with dialysis modality in Thailand (Thai Nephrology Society of Thailand, 2013) (Thai Nephrology Society of T

# Cost effectiveness of renal replacement therapy.

Considering to cost- effectiveness of dialysis modality, Current data on treatment effectiveness are still inadequate to draw a conclusion which therapeutic option is more effective between hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. The study on cost utility analysis in Thailand using secondary data and motility rate reported by USRDS found that motility rate of patients receiving CAPD was lower than those with hemodialysis in the first 2 years. However, the mortality rate in CAPD group was slightly higher than HD group in the 3<sup>rd</sup> year, the data of the 4<sup>th</sup> year and more was reported as survival rate of overall dialysis and did not classify in different groups. Thus, it is recommended for future research on cost utility analysis of CAPD and HD and conduct studies that cover a large scale of population in order to represent all of the population in Thailand (Kearkiat P. et al., 2011).

# Provision of Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT) in Thailand

According to renal replacement therapy provision in Thailand, trend of operation type of in-hospital dialysis center in Thailand is highly increasing in private owned HD center (Table 2.23) while peritoneal dialysis service also rapidly expanded due to the PD First Policy in Thailand. However, a large number of patients may negatively affect to quality of service. Approximately 40 percent of all PD centers had PD nurses to patient's ratio 1: 40 and some had more than 1: 200. In addition, Lack of quality control system for PD service leads to the service quality problems as well

# Accessibility to the Renal Replacement Treatment.

The Thailand Renal Replacement Therapy Registry (TRT Registry) reports that Thailand status on distribution of services, adequacy of manpower, and our national service-demand while estimated number of all patients with CKD stage 5 in Thailand calculated by the number of Thai population (65 million) and the prevalence rate reported by Thai SEEK Project was 150,000 persons (Thai Nephrology Society of Thailand, 2013). If one third of these patients had ESRD, the estimated number would be 50,000. In terms of hemodialysis capacity, in 2011 Thailand had 4,706 hemodialysis machines and each hemodialysis center can operate 2.3 rounds per day, 5.8 days per week, making 62,778 times per week. The average hemodialysis per person was 2.3 times per week. Consequently, the treatment is available for 27,295 patients for HD, 16,000 patients for PD and 500 patients for kidney transplant per year. In other words, the overall capacity in renal replacement therapy was 43,800 persons a year which was close to the need of all ESRD patients in the country or a little lower than the requirement as well.

All ESRD had accessibility to dialysis. However, the increasing number of patients requiring renal replacement therapy (RRT) (19.6 percent per year in 2007-2012) make it necessary to continuously increase the capacity of renal replacement therapy in order to response to the increasing demand of RRT. According to the

statistics during year 2007-2012, in Thailand there was an increase in number of HD centers and PD centers for 7 percent and 38.3 percent respectively. One of the major concerns on accessibility to the service is the distribution of these centers as it was found that many patients had to transport with a far distance for the treatment approximately 2-3 times per week. The distance of treatment settings and high transportation cost can also be long-term barriers for accessibility to the treatment as well.

In relation to kidney transplantation, there are several concerns for the hospital to care for potential donor due to high workload, and some concerns of practitioners on Laws and regulations related to death and brain death declaration, causing the low number of organ donors, compared to that in the developed country.

This can be seen in 2013, organ donation rate in Thailand was only 2.4 per 1,000,000 populations, while the rate in Spain was 30 per 1,000,000 populations. However, when the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) has the policy promoting organ donation under systematic cooperation of all parties and every center hospital is required to have organ donation center with provision structure and committee of the centers, the number of organ donors increased for 81.6% in 2013, compared to the number in 2010.

The problem of the recent quality assurance in Thailand is each institution has various criteria, causing confusion for the health worker. In addition, accreditation system which informs these centers prior to the inspection may not reflect reality. Strict and continuous quality assurance process by experts of kidney diseases are exist only for HD and PD, but there is no continuous quality control for kidney transplantation centers except for at the beginning of the center's operation as well.

# Problems of the RRT services systems.

The rapidly increasing number of HD centers to respond to the higher demand resulted in shortage of physicians and nurses and lack of quality specified in the standard care. For example, there was no full-time nephrologist in the units. Further, some staff quit their job from a government hospital to work for a private HD centers due to the differences in workload and payment present these problems need to be urgently solved immediately.

# Equality in providing RRT services.

The most significant difference between different types to healthcare welfares is about the extent of support for hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis in table 2.20 and kidney transplantation. Patients who have medical welfare funded by Health insurance supported by National Health Security Office & Social Security Office have the same protocol to support treatment cost. Additionally, patients with government healthcare welfare are supported almost all of the real medical cost as well.

In addition, the hospital cannot claim exceeded cost from the patients using National Health Security Welfare but can claim from those using Social Security Welfare. There is also difference in supporting Erythropoietin in various types of medical welfare. Consequently, these differences cause unequal accessibility to health care service. This is confirmed by the study of Witch which found that government officers had move accessibility to hemodialysis than other patient groups as well.

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# CAPD First Policy in Thailand

Thailand, one of the few developing countries, ensures the accessibility to essential health services for all Thai population by universal health coverage scheme (UCS) which instigated in year 2002. The universal health coverage scheme (UCS), extended basic coverage to all not already covered by existing public schemes and has been popular, persisting through political instability over the past decade. The benefits and costs of the UCS have increased since it was introduced. New medical benefit packages that included antiretroviral drugs for HIV, in year 2004, and renal replacement therapy for end stage renal disease, in year 2008.

Unlike HIV/AIDS, renal replacement therapy is expensive and complex. In the past chronic kidney diseases afflict a relatively small percentage of the population and have never reached the global or national health agenda. However, health benefit policies in Thailand developed to cover all population were the civil servant medical benefit scheme for government employees that was instigated in year 1982 and the social security scheme for formal private employees in year 1990. Consequently, this left a substantial portion of Thai people uninsured as well. After UCS was introduced in year 2002, UCS managers adopted almost the same benefit package as offered by the social security scheme because both schemes were funded through capitation. This included chemotherapy and radiation for specific cancers, open heart surgery, prosthetic hip or shoulder replacement, and neurosurgery. Nevertheless, because of the relatively high prevalence of end stage renal disease and HIV infection among UCS beneficiaries, the scheme initially excluded treatments for these conditions. Kidney transplantation has been performed in Thailand since 1972 and has been financed within the civil service scheme since 1980. Nevertheless, the numbers of donated kidneys have never met the demand3 because many people in Thailand believe that their body should remain intact after death, for the next life.

The number of renal transplants in Thai patients has risen from 229 in year 2001 to only 308 in year 2009, while over 4,000 patients wait for a kidney. Most Thais with end stage renal disease must therefore rely on renal replacement therapy, which is expensive. The two pre-existing public schemes have included peritoneal dialysis and hemodialysis in their benefit packages since 1985 and 1990. However, for those who had to pay for it themselves expenditure on dialysis accounted for 25-70 percent of household income. People coped by reducing the frequency of seeking dialysis; treating anemia with blood transfusion rather than erythropoietin; restricting spending on transport, food, and education; and borrowing money at high interest rates, something that was especially common in poor households. Pressure to introduce universal access Renal replacement therapy had not originally been covered by the UCS because of its cost. However, nephrologists and kidney patient groups as well as

some health officials and researchers who had helped establish the UCS campaigned for it to be introduced on the grounds of equity, emphasizing the disparity between the three public schemes, as well as the catastrophic expenditures incurred by patients on low incomes. Although the patient groups were small and not well known in Thai society, they gained considerable support, not only from longstanding networks of HIV and cancer patients but also from the Thai Nephrologists Association as well (Thai Nephrology Society of Thailand, 2013).

Furthermore, health policy researchers and nephrologists jointly conducted a series of studies to support renal replacement therapy, with their focus on determining appropriate policy options. In year 2004 the National Health Security Office (NHSO), which is responsible for the UCS, commissioned research to determine the value for money of dialysis, including the costs of providing renal replacement therapy in the UCS over 15 years. It also carried out a survey of public opinion on different options for renal replacement therapy. Neither peritoneal dialysis nor hemodialysis was shown to be cost effective, but peritoneal dialysis offered better value than hemodialysis. The annual incidence of end stage renal disease was estimated to be 121.9 to 158.9 per million populations (7,873 to 10,016 cases) in year 2004 and 2007, respectively. If the government decided to provide universal access to renal replacement therapy, assuming an annual incidence similar to that in developed countries at about 300 per million, the number of patients receiving dialysis would increase to more than 100, 000 cases in the tenth year. The NHSO would spend a significant proportion of its annual budget on renal replacement therapy, accounting for 3 percent in the first year and 15 percent in the fifteenth year. Although most nephrologists preferred hemodialysis to peritoneal dialysis, all the hemodialysis machines and people with the skills to use them were concentrated in greater Bangkok. This made hemodialysis inaccessible to patients in remote areas.

The survey among Thais aged between 18-60 years presented that most respondents supported the inclusion of renal replacement therapy in the UCS, and most suggested that if rationing were needed priority should be given to patients with urgent health needs, those who were poor and underprivileged, and bread winners with several child dependents. In addition, when asked about a contribution from patients themselves, around 80 percent of the respondents were willing to pay 100 baht (£2;  $\in 2.5$ ; \$3) a dialysis session, far below the actual cost. Despite continuing concerns about the cost, mounting evidence suggested that dialysis could be provided more cheaply than originally estimated and with better outcomes. Advocates increased the pressure to fund renal replacement therapy and the government finally agreed to universal funding in October 2007. The decision was influenced by the health minister, who had long term relationships with health reformists and non-governmental organizations. Key features of the programme, the inclusion of renal replacement therapy in the UCS was accompanied by a series of measures to ensure the effectiveness of the coverage and efficient use of resources. The first element was to strengthen measures to prevent end stage renal disease by encouraging the early detection and treatment of hypertension and diabetes through community screening, with financial incentives for health workers. Secondly, a policy of using peritoneal dialysis first was introduced, with hemodialysis as a second line treatment for those not suitable for peritoneal dialysis as well.

Although nephrologists initially opposed this because of their poor experience with peritoneal dialysis, they accepted it because it was the only way that poorer patients would be able to obtain dialysis. In addition, peritoneal dialysis could be administered on a self-care basis in patients homes, saving them travel costs for hospital hemodialysis. The third element involved financing. While most ambulatory services in the UCS are paid for through capitation payments, the peritoneal dialysis first policy was incentivized through a fixed fee for each patient started and maintained on peritoneal dialysis. Patients who seek hemodialysis as first line treatment have to shoulder the costs. Cost containment measures were also introduced for medicines and supplies. Consequently, the NHSO encouraged the establishment of peritoneal dialysis in district hospitals and other public healthcare facilities.

An advantage of operating peritoneal dialysis center in district hospitals is that these hospitals are well connected with comprehensive primary care networks at the sub-district and community levels. It also created treatment partnerships with private facilities to overcome the limited capacity in the government sector for both hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis, setting fixed prices for reimbursement. In response to the prevailing shortages of physicians and nurses, the NHSO and its partners organized training in peritoneal dialysis and related care for these and other health professionals, such as nutritionists. Task shifting was another crucial strategy. As peritoneal dialysis centers reach patients in communities through existing primary care networks, sub-district health workers and village volunteers, patient groups, and even individual patients and family members were also trained to provide information and education. Finally, a renal disease registry was set up to provide information on resources and patient profiles for strategic management, planning, quality assurance, and regulation. The NHSO also set up an inventory and procurement system connecting the providers of peritoneal dialysis with suppliers of medicines and materials; this is used for inventory control and to ensure timely delivery of erythropoietin, dialysates for peritoneal dialysis, and catheters.

Effect of the new policy, the universal renal replacement therapy programmes have been continually developed since 2008. Between January 2008 and 2012 the number of peritoneal dialysis units increased from 23 to 160 and the number of peritoneal dialysis nurses from 56 to 423; 345 physicians were trained in inserting Tenckhoff catheters. UCS patients who had paid for hemodialysis before October 2008 and decided to continue hemodialysis were required to pay 500 baht per session, while the NHSO subsidised the remaining cost (1,000-1,200 baht). There is no subsidy for patients who start peritoneal dialysis but choose to switch to hemodialysis in the absence of contraindications. The reimbursement of erythropoietin started in year 2009. Initially it was funded only for patients complying with the peritoneal dialysis first policy but was provided to all dialysis patients registered in the NHSO database from year 2011.

The number of patients having peritoneal dialysis increased steeply after 2008, even though the number of peritoneal dialysis units, which are mostly in public health

facilities (90 percent), reached a plateau, indicating that peritoneal dialysis units were able to increase their capacity. Hemodialysis units face more difficulty in meeting larger demands because they rely heavily on trained nurses and machines. There are no data on the numbers of patients who paid for renal replacement therapy before 2008. The analysis of life expectancy of dialysis patients before 2008 was based on registered patients under the civil service and social security schemes. There are no data to compare life expectancy of those diagnosed with end stage renal dialysis before and after the introduction of the universal dialysis policy, but we can assume that before the programme 90 percent of patients died within 3-6 months. At present patients may survive for at least 5-10 years. The analysis of catastrophic spending on health problems was defined as household health expenditures  $\Box$  10 percent of total expenditure. In addition, the analysis illustrated that the introduction of the UCS in year 2001 benefited the poor more than the rich as well.

The expansion of the universal coverage on access to antiretroviral treatment declined in the incidence of catastrophic health expenditure in both rich and poor households in year 2002 - 2007. Nevertheless, there is insufficient evidence that the introduction of universal renal replacement therapy has had a further effect on catastrophic health expenditure, though it may be too early to tell. Consequently, lessons for decision makers Thailand s success in introducing a universal health coverage that includes high cost interventions such as renal replacement therapy provides valuable lessons for other settings respects.

Firstly, evidence is necessary for policy development, particularly in decisions about covering high cost interventions in resource limited settings. Local evidence played a crucial role in the adoption and implementation of universal renal replacement therapy in Thailand. This also reflects the need for local capacity in policy and health systems research. Secondly, the participation of key stakeholders, including politicians, health providers, professional associations, academics, and researchers, is vital. This is not only to increase the sense of ownership of such a policy but also to reduce conflicts between different interests. Information sharing among stakeholders was successful in making health professionals, who had favored hemodialysis, accept the peritoneal dialysis-first policy. In addition, since resources are scarce, it is important to emphasize to everyone that rational allocation of health resources is best practice. The philosophy behind universal health coverage means that everybody in society recognizes the limitations of what the government can offer and tries to find the best solution to particular problems. Not everybody can get what they think is the best treatment, but everybody can get good treatment as well.

Finally, although agencies such as the World Health Organization, underline "health financing" as a key element of universal health coverage, Thailand's renal replacement therapy policy shows that health financing is not the sole factor for achieving the policy goal. Strengthening the capacity of the health system, including workforce development, selection of appropriate health technologies, and effective monitoring and evaluation are also important. Challenges and opportunities despite the careful implementation of funding for renal replacement therapy, the sustainability of this ambitious policy is in question, given the rising incidence of end stage renal disease and the proportion of the UCS budget devoted to dialysis. This may reflect inadequate control of hypertension, despite the efforts to control it. Though the number of people needing dialysis has escalated, renal transplant services still face a shortage of kidney donors as well.

Some nephrologists are pressing the NHSO to revoke its peritoneal dialysis first policy because they believe that hemodialysis is better and that the NHSO is offering a second class treatment. This campaign is in line with the pressure being exerted by private providers, who support an extension of hemodialysis. Research has suggested that after all possible confounders were adjusted for, patients who start hemodialysis as first line treatment under the other insurance schemes live longer than those treated under the peritoneal dialysis first policy (odds ratio=3.25). But different mortality rates were observed across regions, with those having dialysis by either means in greater Bangkok having a better chance of survival than those in the north east and south of the country. Consequently, if UCS patients were offered hemodialysis from the outset the NHSO would need to invest annually in an additional 1000 hemodialysis machines and 500 trained hemodialysis nurses, which are unlikely to be affordable in the long run. Also, evidence from the US and Canada suggests that although the mortality rate of people having peritoneal dialysis was relatively higher than for those being treated with hemodialysis during the first few years after peritoneal dialysis was introduced, the gap was eliminated once nephrologists became more competent in peritoneal dialysis.

The increasing trend of PD service center in Thailand year 1975-2012 after Thailand promote the policy of PD first in 30<sup>th</sup> October 2007. Therefore, the NHSO's renal replacement therapy programmes need to put more effort into improving the quality of peritoneal dialysis through professional training. The Thai policy on renal replacement therapy remains an unfinished agenda and continues to be central to policy debates. In this it reflects debates in many health systems about high cost treatments and how to balance equity, cost effectiveness, and affordability.

## 2.4 Literature Reviews of CAPD care and Management.

End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is a critical chronic illness which requiring renal replacement therapy (RRT) by treatment modalities for the disease which often involves either long-term dialysis or kidney transplantation. The number of patients on dialysis is increasing internationally and illustrated the expensive therapy, accounting for estimated of 1 – 2 percent of healthcare spending in high-income countries for renal replacement therapy (Davies, 2013). With the rising incidence and prevalence of treated end-stage renal disease (ESRD), expenditures on dialysis will increase putting more pressure on dialysis capacity and health budgets. In conclusion, if the costs can be contained, or even if they reach those of the in-center hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis can serve as a good option for our elderly dependent patients needing dialysis who might best benefit from being treated in their own home environment with the added advantage of seeing a caring person several times a week.

In term of health-care provision for chronic kidney disease especially end stage renal disease with renal replacement therapy by peritoneal dialysis, skilled of peritoneal dialysis catheter (PDC) placement is vital to the success of any peritoneal dialysis (PD) program. The PDC is the lifeline for PD patients and an important target for quality improvement efforts. Malfunction of the PDC and related complications can lead to patient discomfort, infection, a need for revision, and technique failure. These events can be quite frustrating for patients and providers, increasing health care costs and potentially contributing to reduced utilization of PD. Although the technical competence of operators is vital, successful PDC placement involves more than just the insertion procedure; it relies on adherence to established protocols and care before, during, and after surgery. Expert bodies have established clinical practice guidelines providing specific recommendations for each step involved in PDC placement. Quality improvement for PDC placement may be challenging because of deficiencies in physician and nursing knowledge, lack of established protocols, and inconsistent practice patterns. In particular, the education and care patients receive related to PDC placement may be difficult to assess because of a lack of available metrics. Additionally, the domain of patient experience and perspective about their dialysis care is poorly studied, but has gained increasing recognition as a relevant and necessary measure of quality as well.

Leslie P. Wong, Kalani T. Yamamoto, Vijay Reddy, Denise Cobb, Alice Chamberlin, Hien Pham, Sumi J. Sun, Madhavi Mallareddy, and Miguel Saldivar constructed the observational study involving 46 new patients at a regional US PD center was performed in collaboration with a nephrology fellowship program. Patients completed a questionnaire derived from the International Society for Peritoneal Dialysis (ISPD) catheter guidelines and were followed for early complications. The research results indicate that approximately 30 percent of patients reported not being evaluated for hernias, not being asked to visualize their exit site, or not receiving catheter location marking before placement. After insertion, 20 percent of patients reported not being given instructions for follow-up care, and 46 percent reported not being taught the warning signs of PDC infection. Directions to manage constipation (57 percent), immobilize the PDC (68 percent), or leave the dressing undisturbed (61 percent) after insertion were not consistently reported. Nearly 40 percent of patients reported that their PDC education was inadequate. In 41 percent of patients, a complication developed, with 30 percent of patients experiencing a catheter or exit-site problem, 11 percent developing infection, 13 percent needing PDC revision, and 11 percent requiring unplanned transfer to hemodialysis because of catheter-related problems.

This study recommended that patient education and care for PDC placement at a large US regional PD program appeared inconsistent and suboptimal. Many patients reported their PDC education as inadequate and catheter-related complications were significant in number. Quality improvement efforts should aim to increase physician awareness of International Society for Peritoneal Dialysis catheter guidelines, to improve patient education, and to develop better care processes by stakeholders to ensure a more coordinated approach to PDC placement. Whether such interventions will affect outcomes is not known, but they seem prudent based on current standards.

According to health care provision, health care team-oriented and collaborative practices during the treatment course have contributed to improving patient satisfaction and clinical outcomes (Hankins et al. 1996, Sierchio 2003). In recent decades, studies have shown that transitional care using a nurse case management model produces a positive effect for patients suffering chronic diseases (Laramee et al. 2003, Wong et al. 2010). Chronic kidney disease patients with end stage renal failure required integrated programme of health care and social care to maintain a desirable quality of life and to decrease morbidity during the course of the disease as well. Especially in ESRD patient, a supportive social and interpersonal environment is important for patients and their families, both as a preventive agent and as a protective buffer against the impact of ESRF-related stress (Burton et al. 1990). A multidisciplinary approach led by nurses providing a collaborative process to assess, plan, coordinate and evaluate options and services to meet an individual's health needs

through communication and available resources is deemed necessary during transition from hospital to home. Nurse-initiated telephone follow-up care is effective in increasing self-efficacy in symptom management and decreasing the use of healthcare services. The intervention has been considered an efficient and cost-effective way of providing follow-up interventions for patients suffering end stage renal failure and congestive heart diseases (Car & Sheikh 2003, Wong et al. 2010). Within the case management programme, the telephone method often involves a nurse calling patients after hospital discharge to ensure that the treatment plan is being followed and care is being continued (Riegel et al. 2002, Car & Sheikh 2003, Wong et al. 2004). Health behaviors need to be negotiated, not dictated. In the psychosocial model, motivational interviewing is an approach to nursing management that promotes clients<sup>1</sup> adherence to the plan of care by assessing their readiness for positive change through a therapeutic, trusting nurse-client relationship (Berger 2004a).

The challenges for nurses in caring for patients having peritoneal dialysis are to explore concerns and to encourage them to elaborate on their concerns and what they see as the benefits of the change. Motivational interviews are patient-centred, where the case manager collaborates with the patients on mutually agreed goals, thus resulting in adherence behaviors and ultimately increasing the quality of life of clients (Berger 2004b). Using telephone follow-up is considered an appropriate adjunct to care, necessary in preventing unnecessary readmissions, maintaining patients' health status and lessening the burden of care on families (Berry 2002, Uppal et al. 2004, Courtney et al. 2009). Despite the efficient use of telephone contact by advanced practice nurses in a variety of patient populations to improve care and decrease healthcare costs, follow-up care for patients having peritoneal dialysis has been limited, and less attention has been given to understanding patient-focused outcomes. No study has been conducted to demonstrate the effect of telephone intervention on the post-discharge care of patients with renal conditions. The concept of a transitional programme supported by collaboration and motivational interviews for disease management is understood, but there remains a research gap in the area of renal care.

In conclusion, according to CAPD care and management not only patient education and care for PDC placement the various approaches including patient empowerment, education and counseling sessions, and involvement of family members. Case management (CM) was introduced to implicating in chronic diseases care. Case management is a collaborative process that assesses, plans, implements, coordinates, monitors, and evaluates the options and services required to meet the client's health and human service needs. It is characterized by advocacy, communication, and resource management and promotes quality and cost-effective interventions and outcomes.

Case management is an area of specialty practice within one's health and human services profession. Its underlying premise is that everyone benefits when clients reach their optimum level of wellness, self-management, and functional capability: the clients being served; their support systems; the health care delivery systems; and the various payer sources.

Case management facilitates the achievement of client wellness and autonomy through advocacy, assessment, planning, communication, education, resource management, and service facilitation. Based on the needs and values of the client, and in collaboration with all service providers, the case manager links clients with appropriate providers and resources throughout the continuum of health and human services and care settings, while ensuring that the care provided is safe, effective, client-centered, timely, efficient, and equitable. This approach achieves optimum value and desirable outcomes for all—the clients, their support systems, the providers, and the payers.

Case management services are optimized best if offered in a climate that allows direct communication among the case manager, the client, the payer, the primary care provider, and other service delivery professionals. The case manager is able to enhance these services by maintaining the client's privacy, confidentiality, health, and safety through advocacy and adherence to ethical, legal, accreditation, certification, and regulatory standards or guidelines.

Certification determines that the case manager possesses the education, skills, knowledge, and experience required to render appropriate services delivered according to sound principles of practice. In addition, case management is an advanced practice of an already established professional identity. As such, each case manager's professional scope of practice applies. The scope of practice for case management includes: Each case manager's professional scope of practice and their employer's governance of policies and procedures as well. Case managers are expected to operate within their individual scope of practice. It is considered unethical for case managers to operate outside individual scope of practice limits. In addition to the scope of practice for case managers, it's should familiarize with the principles found on the certification principles page. In facts about case management is the practice of case management is a process that manages client wellness and autonomy through advocacy, communication, education, and the identification and facilitation of services. To obtain optimum value for clients and reimbursement sources, case managers identify appropriate providers and facilities across the continuum of health care and human services while insuring that available resources are timely, costeffective, and efficient as well.

In conclusion, case managers help all health care stakeholders. The benefits of case management accrue to all participants in the process. Consumers gain an advocate and emotional support. Physicians and hospitals have complex cases facilitated. And payers' costs are reduced while their customers are retained. Four important factors will continue to impact the practice of case management were explosion of managed care, burgeoning elder population, increasing number of chronically ill patients maintaining an improved quality of life through newly developed drugs and requiring complex, ongoing treatment, and spread of state legislation requiring certification and licensing. Case management practice will continue to grow. Become a certified leader. Advances in health care technology combined with diminishing resources increases the demand for certified case

managers who can manage complex cases in the best interests of consumers while saving time and money.

Susan Ka Yee Chow & Frances K.Y. Wong studied the health-related quality of life in patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis: effects of a nurse-led case management programme Aim (Chow & Wong, 2010). This paper is a report of an examination of the effectiveness of a nurse-led case management programme in improving the quality of life of peritoneal dialysis patients in Hong Kong. The study group patients received in this studied receive a comprehensive education programme prior to discharge and standardized, 6-week nurse-initiated telephone follow-up. Kidney disease quality of life was measured for each patient at three time intervals: before the intervention, at completion of the 6-week intervention and 6 weeks after completion of the programme. This research results indicated that repeated measures analysis of variance, general linear model was carried out. Statistically significant within-group effects were found for symptoms/problems, effects of kidney disease, sleep, role-physical, pain, emotional wellbeing and social function. Statistically significant interaction effects were demonstrated for staff encouragement, patient satisfaction, sleep and social function. According to this studied, the nurse-led case management programme can be applied effectively to patients receiving peritoneal dialysis. The new model of care is particularly useful for enhancing patients, wellbeing in the transition from hospital to home as well.

In Thailand, Ranee, A. and Ananya, M. studied the development of nursing service system among chronic kidney disease patients receiving continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis by using case management concept at King Narai hospital, Lop Buri province. This study aims to develop the nursing service system for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) patients receiving Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) and to investigate the effect of this developed model by using case management (CM) concept. This research was divided in 2 phases as: The 1<sup>st</sup> phase:

Developing the nursing service system for CKD patients receiving CAPD. The samples included multidisciplinary team related to CKD careeight cases including two physicians, nurses, and one Nutritionist at King Narai Hospital. Data were collected by using individually semistructure interviewed with tape recorded, and analyzed by using content analysis. In this research the result showed the developed model of CM nursing service comprised of a clear-cut job description with accountability of multidisciplinary team, updated practice guideline, outcome indicators with network of continuing and holistic care. The 2nd phase: Investigating the effect of this developed model by using CM concept. The purposive samples were 34 new cases of CKD patients at CAPD unit in King Narai Hospital. The samples were received treatment and care by using model of CM nursing service developed in the first phase for six months. Data of pretest and posttest were collected with clinical outcomes and quality of life. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, and paired t-test. The results showed that clinical outcomes such as systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and renal function including quality of life of posttest improved better than pretest with significantly different. (p < 0.05). Recommendation: This study demonstrated the evidence based practice of nursing service system using and CM concept. The model could improve clinical outcomes, and quality of life of CKD Patients receiving CAPD (Ranee A. & Ananya M., 2015).

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In addition, after a training period of CAPD care, patients maintained on continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) assume responsibility for their own treatment. The need for a home visiting service to manage this program of self-care is widely acknowledged. The provision of specialist community care for CAPD patients was reported to be associated with significant reductions in infections and hospital admissions as well. The development of home visit protocols has also been reported to be a valuable addition to continuous quality improvement projects in established PD centers. Suheir A.M. Sayed, Hasan Abu-Aisha, Magda E. Ahmed, and Sarra Elamin conducted a home visit survey of 50 patients maintained on CAPD in Sudan between

April 2009 and June 2010. Housing conditions, home environment, and patient's or caregiver's knowledge about peritoneal dialysis and the exchange procedure were evaluated using structured data collection sheets. Scores were compared with infection rates in the patients before the home visit. In this study, the research results indicate that the patients who maintained on CAPD for a median duration of 11 months. Their mean age was  $42 \pm 23$  years; 70 percent were male; and 14 percent had diabetes. Only 34 percent of patients had suitable housing conditions, and 56 percent required assisted PD. Of the autonomous patients and assisting family members, 11.6 percent were illiterate. The median achieved knowledge score was only 11.5 of 35 points. The median achieved exchange score was 15 of 20 points. Knowledge and exchange scores were positively and significantly correlated (R = 0.5, p = 0.00). More patients in the upper quartile than in the middle and lower quartiles of knowledge scores were adherent to daily exit-site care (33.3 percent vs 5.3 percent, p = 0.02). Compared with patients in the middle and lower quartiles of knowledge score, patients in the upper quartile had lower rates of peritonitis, exit-site infection, and hospitalization. According to this study, home visit by community nurse and PD nurse is required for quality of CAPD care at home as well.

f primary care provision the community healt

In part of primary care provision, the community health workers, have been suggested for improving treatment adherence and outcomes especially in continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis, these issue should be add up for consider in transportation to/ from the patient s residence, performance of bag exchanges, connections and disconnections to/from a cycler, disposal of spent dialysate, exit site care, patient s fluid status monitoring (through daily recording of weight, blood pressure, heart rate, ultrafiltration volume), detection of edema, monitoring of peritoneal effluent for possible presence of peritonitis, ordering of bags from the provider, keeping an open communication channel with the peritoneal dialysis unit (notes, telephone, e-mails), availability for emergency calls from the patient, and so on is there any reimbursement for the training of these home-care nurses as well.

The burden of CKD can be assessed by multiple criteria, all of which underscore the need for improved detection, treatment, and monitoring of critical and fiscal outcomes. Community health nursing incorporates several basic concepts, including the promotion of healthy living, prevention of disease and health problems, medical treatment, rehabilitation, evaluation of community health care delivery and prevention systems, and research to further community health and wellness. A community nurse may provide direct care, educate individuals or the public, advocate for health improvements and perform research in community health. This activity might also lead or collaborate with other health care professionals, organizations, political figures and members of the community to promote health for community (Health Quality Ontario, 2013).

Public health nurses were seen as having a vital role to achieve improvements in the health and social conditions of the most vulnerable populations. Early leaders of PHN also saw themselves as advocates for these groups. Public health nursing (PHN) involves working with communities and populations as equal partners, and focusing on primary prevention and health promotion is often provided in collaboration with several agencies and focused on population characteristics that cross institutional boundaries. The community participation and ethnographic model is especially appropriate for public health nurses working with communities and populations because it provides a framework that builds upon local community knowledge. This enables public health nurses and their community partners to be sensitive to the ecological context and culture. The model is a useful guide for developing programs to promote healthy communities and health equality.

Community health nursing incorporates several basic concepts, including the promotion of healthy living, prevention of disease and health problems, medical treatment, rehabilitation, evaluation of community health care delivery and prevention systems, and research to further community health and wellness. A community nurse may provide direct care, educate individuals or the public, advocate for health improvements and perform research in community health. She might also lead or

collaborate with other health care professionals, organizations, political figures and members of the community to promote health for her community.

Public health nurses are often the most visible group in a community health improvement setting. They might be specialists in disease prevention with a focus on preventing infectious disease, work with mothers and children to improve nutrition, operate immunization clinics or lead efforts such as smoking cessation, preventing excessive sun exposure and water safety. Like the nurses who worked in Kentucky many years ago, these nurses might provide prenatal health care or teach mothers how to care for their new babies. District or community nurses mainly visit patients at home. They can be assisted by nursing auxiliaries who may visit to assist with tasks which need two workers. Their role includes: Support at home for the patient and carer, Treatments such as wound dressings, injections, health monitoring, Practical advice on aspects of health care at home such as diet, lifestyle, what medication is for Arranging equipment such as commodes, beds, hoists, Arranging for disposable items such as incontinence pads, Support for patient and carer after hospital discharge, Assist in coordinating care needs and ensuring equality of health care for vulnerable people, Support for frail elderly and their carers to live healthy lives at home for as long as possible, Advice on moving and handling at home, End of life or palliative care for people who have a terminal illness as well.

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Public health nursing is the practice of promoting and protecting the health of populations using knowledge from nursing, social, and public health sciences. Public health nursing is a systematic process by which respects:

1. The health and health care needs of a population are assessed in order to identify subpopulations, families and individuals who would benefit from health promotion or who are at risk of illness, injury, disability or premature death.

2. A plan for intervention is developed with the community to meet identified needs that take into account available resources, the range of activities that contribute to health and the prevention of illness injury, disability, and premature death.

3. The plan is implemented effectively, efficiently and equitably.

4. Evaluations are conducted to determine the extent to which the intervention has an impact on the health status of individuals and the population.

5. The results of the process are used to influence and direct the current delivery of care, deployment of health resources, and the development of local, regional, state, and national health policy and research to promote health and prevent disease.

This systematic process is based on and is consistent with community strengths, needs and expectations, current scientific knowledge, available resources, accepted criteria and standards of nursing practice, agency purpose, philosophy and objectives and the participation which including cooperation, and understanding of the population. In addition, other services and organizations in the community are considered, and planning is coordinated to maximize the effective use of resources and enhance outcomes as well.

Public health nurse designates a nursing professional with educational preparation in public health and nursing science with a primary focus on populationlevel outcomes. The primary focus of public health nursing is to promote health and prevent disease for entire population groups. This may include assisting and providing care to individual members of the population. It also includes the identification of individuals who may not request care but who have health problems that put themselves and others in the community at risk, such as those with infectious diseases. The focus of public health nursing is not on providing direct care to individuals in community settings. Public health nurses support the provision of direct care through a process of evaluation and assessment of the needs of individuals in the context of their population group. Consequently, public health nurses work with other providers of care to plan, develop, and support systems and programs in the community to prevent problems and provide access to care.

In term of treatment outcomes, The World Health Organization defines Quality of Life (QoL) as 'an individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which they live, and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns<sup>1</sup>. Additionally, in dialysis patients, low quality of life and depression affects clinical outcomes such as morbidity and mortality. Therefore, at the point of treating dialysis patients, it is important to provide not only physical health but also psychosocial health. Quality of life could be decided by physical health (i.e. sign and symptom, laboratory results, death) and psychological health (i.e. fatigue, pain, consciousness of health and satisfaction). And also generally it is well known that physical and psychological functions in dialysis patients. It is also well known that about from 25 to 50 percent of dialysis patients has depression which could result in low quality of life moreover hospitalization, complication, and mortality. But there is no quality of life and depression study with hydration status. Therefore the investigators would like to explore it (Sakthong & Kasemsup, 2011) as well.

The benefit of above reviews literature will be providing the theoretical and concept of CAPD patient<sup>,</sup> care especially in the primary care level that follow the research design in the next chapter as well.

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# Chapter III Research Methodology

# 3.1 Research Design

The quasi-experimental research purposed to implement and assessment the modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit (health promoting hospital). This CAPD patient's handling process programme based on case management (CM) and integrated with CAPD webbased programme.

Two study sites of renal node in Nan province including with Nan Hospital renal node and Pua Crown Prince Hospital renal node will be chosen and allocated for intervention and control group. Additionally, all of health promoting hospital will have recruited to participate in this study by inclusion criteria setting that providing care for CAPD patient in community and possible to access resource internet.

Community nurses in primary care level (health promoting hospital) are the main participants of this research. Participants who which met inclusion criteria were sequentially recruited for intervention and control group by their main hospital renal node. In addition, all of CAPD patients who registered in primary care unit were included from the study design which follows by the main participants. However, patients with Tenckhoff catheters in situ for less than 3 months were also excluded because the adaptation period required to adjust to the new treatment regimen may bias on quality of life measurements.

This study was conducted in one year and six months (18 months) comprised with three steps included with; first steps is the model development based on the evidence of the qualitative study, GAP analysis and systems analysis which approaches on CAPD care in the primary care unit. This phase was purposed to developed the new programme as CAPD patient's handling process based on nurse's case management (CM) integrated web based programme that were linked patient's information between renal node hospital and health promoting hospital (HPH). This programme was purposed to encouraged knowledge of CAPD care and clinical practice guideline (CPG) for community nurses in health promoting hospital which purposed to increased practice of CAPD in community level by community nurses.

Second steps were the formulation and implementation the modifiedcontinuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient s handling process in the primary care level. This intervention was applied among community nurse in health promoting hospital (HPH) in 8 districts of Nan hospital renal node. Additionally, in third steps was focus on the programme assessment which the researcher was examined the modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient s handling process in the primary care unit in intervention group compare with control group (health promoting hospital in 7 districts in Pua Crown Prince renal node). The primary outcome was assessed by knowledge (K) and performance of CAPD care in community nurses in primary care level. Furthermore, the secondary outcomes of CAPD patient s quality of life and treatment outcomes of CAPD patients were examined as well.

# 3.2 Study Area

This study was conducted in Nan province, Thailand. It was chosen as the study site because it is the high prevalence of cause of death by CKD disease. Nan province is 4<sup>th</sup> rank of cause of death by chronic kidney disease of Northern region, Thailand in year 2013 about 38.09 per 100,000 population death. Mortality rate by CKD disease in Nan province is higher than average death by CKD of Northern region and national (average death by CKD in Northern region is 27.83 death per 100,000 populations and national is 21.44 per 100,000 population) additionally, increasing trend of the CAPD modality in Nan province after first case of CAPD treatment in year 2009 in Nan province.

Nan province combined of two renal nodes correspondingly Nan Hospital renal node (Nan renal node) was the intervention group whereas Pua Crown Prince

Hospital renal node (Pua renal node) was the control groups. Furthermore, the possible general information of the intervention and control group were illustrated as below respects;

Table 3.1 The general information of intervention and control group

General Information	Intervention group	Control group
	Nan renal node	Pua renal node
-Districts	8	7
-Community hospital	7.2	6
-Health promoting Hospital	72	49
-Community nurse	72	49
-CAPD patients register	197	174

Source; Nan provincial public health office, 2015

# 3.3 Study Period

The study was conducted in 1.6 year (18 months) composing 3 steps of research design which illustrate in figure 3.1 and below respects;

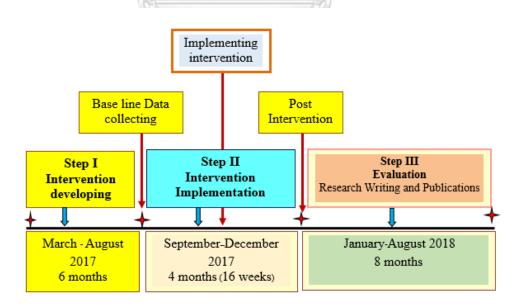


Figure 3.1 Outline timing of the study performed in 3 phases **3.3.1 Step I: Establish the Modified CAPD patient**'s handling process. The first step was purposed to developed the new intervention of modified-CAPD patient s handling process intervention in period of time in 6 months correspondingly this intervention was developed intervention by the qualitative study approaches in CAPD care in primary care level. In this phase, the in-depth interviews with semi-structure interview guidelines of participants were conducted by the researcher.

Additionally, the secondary data of CAPD care by documentary reviews was incorporate for validity of data as well. Moreover, round table discussion for GAP analysis and systems analysis were required for model development. Consequently, the final outcome of this stage is the CAPD's handling process intervention of CAPD care on community nurse in primary care unit.

## Modified-CAPD patient's handling process intervention.

A comprehensive intervention protocol in this study was developed by the researcher and reviewed by the experienced renal nurses (PD nurses) and physicians (Nephrologist) in Nan hospital, with further revisions been made according to their advices.

The modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit intervention were developed with case management concepts and theory which is an area of specialty practice within one's health and human services profession. Its underlying premise is that everyone benefits when patient reach their optimum level of wellness, self-management, and functional capability: the patient being served; their support systems; the health care delivery systems; and the various payer sources.

Case management facilitates is purpose of achievement on patient wellness and autonomy through advocacy, assessment, planning, communication, education, resource management, and service facilitation (Commission for Case Manager Certification, 2015). Based on the needs and values of the patient as well, and in collaboration with all health care service providers, the case manager links patient with appropriate providers and resources throughout the continuum of health and human services and care settings, while ensuring that the care provided is safe, effective, patient-centered, timely, efficient, and equitable (National Association of Social Workers, 2013). In conclusion, this approach achieves optimum value and desirable outcomes for all such as patients, supporting systems, the health care providers, and the payers as well.

In addition, the intervention of case management in this study were included eHealth that is the use of information and communication technologies for health. While the eHealth unit works with partners at the global, regional and country level to promote and strengthen the use of information and communication technologies in health care management and development. Therefore, in this research the Web-based application which linked information of CAPD patients among hospital renal node and health promoting hospital were developed by researcher and approve by PD nurse and Nephrologist in Nan hospital. This Web-based programme were supported community nurses for CAPD care in primary care unit and monitored the treatment of CAPD patients among health promoting hospital and main hospital renal node as well.

# Modified-CAPD patient's handling process intervention development steps.

According to CAPD patient s handling process intervention development period, qualitative study including with GAP analysis and systems analysis were conducted for model development. In this step, populations amount of 15 participants for qualitative data were defined include with the 1 nephrologist, 3 peritoneal dialysis nurse and 11 community nurse in primary care unit in Nan province were included for study population. The researcher identified inclusion and exclusion criteria for qualitative data collection which illustrated in below possible respects;

Methods	Inclusion criteria and Exclusion criteria	Amount of participants
In-depth interviews	Inclusion criteria 1. Have experience work in CAPD care more than 1 year. Exclusion criteria 1. Not willing to participate in the study.	<ol> <li>Nephrologist (1).</li> <li>PD nurse (3).</li> <li>Community nurse in primary care unit (11).</li> </ol>

Table 3.2 Inclusion and exclusion criteria of qualitative study for intervention development

As for measurement tools in this step, researcher defined the guideline for data collection which use multiple sources of evidence based on the triangulation technique by the convergence of multiple sources of evidence include of convergence and non-convergence. The researcher was emphasized on considering the main evidence by participation in data collection and in-depth data as this measurement tools detail as well.

The semi structure interviews guidelines which the research developed from literature reviews (documentary research) were used for qualitative study in this period. Main outcomes in this step is the limitation and disadvantage of CAPD care in primary care level in Nan province. The researcher was conducted the semi structure interviews guidelines and submitted for validity test by the 3 experts of CAPD care and management in Nan province including with one Nephrologist, one Family medicine and one head of renal replacement unit of Nan hospital. Consequently, the semi-structure interview guidelines questionnaire including with this questions respects;

- 1. The problems of CAPD care in Nan province?
- 2. Limitation of CAPD care in Nan province?
- 3. Limitation of CAPD care in primary care level?
- 4. Advantage and disadvantage of CAPD in Nan province? and

5. Recommendation for effective programme on CAPD care in primary care level?

The In-depth interview with above semi structure interviews guidelines were interviewed in 15 participants who met the inclusion criteria which illustrated in table 3.2 respect. The In-depth interview by semi structure interviews guidelines were interviewed participant at least 0.30 - 0.45 hour per person. In addition, the secondary data from reviews literature were obtained for qualitative data as well.

In this step, researcher constructed the data analysis under cause and effect diagram analysis from the outcome of interview guidelines in 3 issues of advantage and disadvantage of intervention, the key success factors, limitation and recommendations for the effective model. The 3 issues or 3 themes of analysis are role of community nurse for CAPD care in primary care level, CAPD nursing practice guideline and CAPD care and management system. As for data analysis, content analysis with 10 steps of content analysis and thematic analysis (Aronson, 1995) were applied for prevention the bias of the research results.

Additionally, the frame work of theoretical in CAPD care was defined for key success factors in CAPD care and management in primary care level. In conclusion the framework for data analyses in this step are includes;

1). Collected the qualitative data and classified by theme, sub-theme and main research issue.

2). Analyzed the qualitative data in term of cause and effect diagram, the conclusion of data and limitation in each theme in order to established the validity of qualitative data by the conclusion in term of cause and effect (Bowen, 2008) which considered in four issue by this respects;

(1). Creditability; information from real sources.

(2). Transferability; from other sources of information.

(3). Dependability; data analysis depends on the sources of data.

(4). Conformability; triangulation technique for data checking.

3). Collected all of qualitative data results and summarizes in each theme, and summarize in holistic view and triangulation analysis (Yeasmin & Rahman, 2012) were considered in term of data, methodological, investigator and theoretical triangulation in order to validity of the qualitative data.

The outcomes of qualitative study and literature reviews by content analysis was provided for participants at least 2 weeks before round table discussion for one time of GAP analysis and one time of systems analysis that the study populations for this part are eligible of multidisciplinary health care team work such as nephrologist, PD nurse, community nurse, nutritionist, information technology staff and programmer.

All of these populations were recruited by list of organizations, groups and expert s stakeholders. These populations were identified based on in issues which related to their experience of CAPD care. Referral to other experts and stakeholders were activated sought to come up, letters of invitation were sent out to these participants to participate in the GAP analysis and system analysis parts as well.

According to GAP analysis and system analysis, the qualitative study outcome was summarized and present to Round table discussion (RTDs) that a series of round table discussion was conducted for GAP analysis. The aim of GAP analysis was to identified the specific programme development. In this part, RTDs record were transcribed. Notes taken during RTDs was validated against the transcriptions as well.

# Modified-CAPD patient's handling process intervention protocal

The Patients in the study group received a comprehensive CAPD cares which add-up the CAPD standard care. The clinical practice guideline of CAPD care was the research protocol for community nurses in primary care unit included with comprehensive assessment of the patient s physical, social, cognitive and emotional needs based on the clinical practice guideline, and an individualized education programme conducted by the community nurse case manager included exercise regimen, medication, fluid and diet adherence behaviors, technical procedures for home peritoneal dialysis and avoidance of infection. Community nurse case managers went through a training programme of 12 hours including theoretical input, case training and web-based programme. In addition, all community nurses were completed the training of using a simulated patient to ensure consistency of the interventions.

The community nurse was conducted the scheduled for home visits and used their professional judgement to defined the frequency, intensity and focus of contacts to meet patients<sup>,</sup> and caregivers<sup>,</sup> needs and follow-up patient in health promoting hospital for care and assess the patient's status. In addition, if the CAPD patient at risk of treatment the referral to the PD nurse in main renal node was introduced for advanced assessment, investigation, and medical treatment, and, lastly, referral to the emergency department for urgent treatment as well.

In addition, the web-based programme which link information of CAPD patient was introduced for patient s care plan among main hospital renal node, community hospital and primary care unit for CAPD care. This web based programme was provided physical assessment by medical information which linked between mail renal node and primary care unit procedure treatment and care and monitoring for effective care. In this study control and study group patients were received the same routine care during hospitalization as other patients in the unit as well.

In conclusion, in this modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit intervention was the advanced in health care technology combined with diminishing resources increases the demand for certified case managers by community nurse in primary care level who can manage complex cases in the best interests of patient while saving time, money, increasing quality of life and treatment outcome of the CAPD patient as well.

# 3.3.2 Step II: Modified-CAPD patient's handling process implementation.

In this second phase, outcome of CAPD patient's handling process intervention which approved and has permission by PD nurses and Nephrologist in Nan hospital were implemented in Health Promoting hospital in Nan hospital renal node which is the intervention group by convenient sampling study area. This second phase was conducted of 4 months (16 weeks) that based on previous study of case management on CAPD care (Chow & Wong, 2010) that implemented nurse-led case management programme on CAPD patient and measured at three time intervals as before intervention, at completion of the 16-week intervention and 16 weeks after completion of the programme.

The CAPD patient's handling process intervention based on case management integrated with CAPD web based programme purpose to strengthen community nurse on knowledge and performance of CAPD care. However, considering to web base programme that the research was linked information from Nan hospital information data base the letter from College of Public Health Sciences Chulalonkorn University was submitted to director of Nan Hospital for permission of hospital medical information database linked by web base programme as well.

In this second step, before the intervention is implemented, an appointment for meeting and training with the participants was constructed to gathering of intervention implement by researcher and research assistant including with nephrologist and PD nurses who finished the Expert training on CAPD care and have experience on CAPD care as well. According to security of patient information, community nurse practitioner in health promoting hospital require log-in password to access CAPD web based programme for planning, treatment and care, monitoring and referral CAPD patient linked among PD nurse in renal node and community nurse in primary care level.

Additionally, the steps of CAPD patient care regulation and monitoring process by PD nurse of Nan hospital renal node was the key activities for this phase for continuing care as well.

#### **3.3.3 Step III: Intervention evaluation.**

This third step purposed to examine whether intervention outcome increase on knowledge and performance of CAPD care among community nurse in primary care level. In addition, the main outcomes of CAPD patient's quality of life and treatment outcomes that affected from community nurse care was assessed as well. The intervention assessment period was conducted 8 months.

In this phase, according to the assessment of effectiveness of CAPD patient's handling process intervention outcome, the primary outcomes and secondary outcomes between base line data and post intervention among intervention and control group were examined as well.

# 3.4 Study Population.

# 3.4.1 Population in Intervention implementation.

In second step of research design, modified-CAPD patient s handling process intervention which developed from researcher was implemented in the primary care unit in Nan hospital renal node. The participants in this step were screened by researcher and research assistant including with nephrologist and PD nurses. There are amount of all 47 health promoting hospital in 8 districts of Nan hospital renal node which met inclusion criteria as this possible below respects;

1) Inclusion Criteria

- □ Health promoting hospital located in Nan hospital renal node.
- □ The number of health worker at least 3 health personnel.
- □ The number of community nurse at least 1 health personnel.
- □ Health promoting hospital has internet resource support.

□ Community nurse in the health promoting hospital had ever certificated short course trained of family and community nurse programme.

□ Community nurse work in community at least 1 years

□ Community nurse has been good skill for computer and internet technology.

☐ In the area health promoting hospital respond had CAPD patient which met inclusion criteria at least 1 case.

2) Exclusion Criteria

☐ Health promoting hospital which un-willing to participate in the study.

The population in this phase including of two group that health care provider group (community nurses) and client (CAPD patients) were described in below respects;

# Community nurses in primary care level.

Eligible community nurse in health promoting hospital which met inclusion criteria will recruitment for intervention implementation by list of health promoting hospital. However, letters of invitation were sent out to these participants and their director. Additionally, the benefit of this research was described to participants and their director for participate in this phase as well.

Consequently, population in this phase is all of 47 community nurse in health promoting hospital which met the inclusion criteria were included for intervention population.



The study population in this step were patients who diagnosed with ESRD and had renal replacement therapy with peritoneal dialysis modality. Eligible CAPD patients must be have inclusion criteria as this possible inclusion and exclusion criteria outlines as below respects;

Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria	Sampling technique/ sample size
N <sub>B</sub> ; Inclusion criteria 1. Clinical diagnosis of CAPD patient age from 20 years to 75 years. 2. CAPD patients who are getting peritoneal dialysis treatment more than 3 months. 3. Eligible patients to complete questionnaire.	<ol> <li>ESRD patient with Tenckhoff catheter for less than 3 months.</li> <li>Patients with a high likelihood of being lost to follow-up or contact (patients with active chemical dependency are planning to move out of the state, are not living in the healthcare area.</li> <li>CAPD patient which could interfere with the patient's ability to comply with the study protocol.</li> <li>Patients with an inability to provide good data or follow commands (patients who are disoriented, have a severe neurologic or psychiatric condition)</li> <li>Patients with any malignancies and ascites.</li> <li>Not willing to participate in the study.</li> </ol>	Purposive sampling Sample size; All of participants

Table 3.3 Inclusion and exclusion criteria of population in intervention implementation step

# **3.4.2** Population in the intervention evaluation

According to intervention evaluation period, the assessment of the CAPD patient's handling process intervention affected on knowledge and performance of care among community nurses were examined including with quality of life and treatment outcomes of CAPD patient's assessment. Populations in this phase classified in two groups which divided as provider group (community nurse in primary care unit) and clients (CAPD patients) that are the population in study area who receive CAPD care

from community nurses among intervention implementation periods which described in below respects;

**Group I Provider respect** ( $N_A$ ). Populations in this group are Community nurse in primary care unit. The sample size of community nurse who work in study area (primary care unit) and met inclusion criteria and participated in intervention stage were included all by purposive sampling for data collection of CAPD patient's handling process intervention evaluation. There are all of 47 participants in intervention group and 45 participants in control group. According to population of group I in this phase the researcher identified inclusion criteria for data collection in these criteria as below respects;

# Group II. CAPD patient (NB);

Population in this stage not require for sample size calculation. This study design required all CAPD patients who registered for CAPD care in Nan province were included in this study. According to population in group II of this phase the researcher identified inclusion criteria for data collection in these criteria respects;

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Inclusion criteria	Exclusion criteria	Sampling technique/ sample size
N <sub>B</sub> ; Inclusion criteria 1. Clinical diagnosis of CAPD patient age from 20 years to 75 years. 2. CAPD patients who are getting peritoneal dialysis treatment more than 3 months. 3. Eligible patients to complete questionnaire.	<ol> <li>ESRD patient with Tenckhoff catheter for less than 3 months.</li> <li>Patients with a high likelihood of being lost to follow-up or contact (patients with active chemical dependency are planning to move out of the state, are not living in the healthcare area.</li> <li>CAPD patient which could interfere with the patient's ability to comply with the study protocol.</li> <li>Patients with an inability to provide good data or follow commands (patients who are disoriented, have a severe neurologic or psychiatric condition)</li> <li>Patients with any malignancies and ascites.</li> <li>Not willing to participate in the study.</li> </ol>	Purposive sampling Sample size; All of participants. 155 CAPD patients in intervention group and 155 CAPD patients in control group.

Table 3.4 Inclusion and exclusion criteria in phase 3 of the study in  $\left(N_B\right)$  group.

# 3.5 Data Collection and Measurement Tools.

According to data collection and measurement tools, the data collection and measurement tools in each phase were described as below respects;

#### **3.5.1 Measurement Tools in Intervention implementation**.

In this step, after develop the CAPD patient<sup>,</sup> handling process intervention on community nurse in the primary care unit. The intervention was implied in intervention group by training sections of case management which conduct of CAPD web based programme. The measurement tools for this stage are include with possible below respects;

1) CAPD case management manual guideline including with Practice guideline, Clinical pathway and CNPG of case management on CAPD care in primary care level that based on existing standard care of CAPD patients of The Nephrology Society of Thailand.

2) CAPD web-based programme for primary care level which developed by researcher purpose to link information of CAPD patient from Nan hospital renal node to primary care level. This programme will be designed base on CAPD care in primary care level.

3) CAPD web-based programme manual for primary care level which provided for participants to programme use support.

#### **3.5.2 Measurement Tools for Intervention evaluation.**

The instrument in this period is the questionnaire which aims to assessed the CAPD patient<sup>,</sup> handling process intervention were developed for quantitative data collection. According to population in this phase consist of two populations group of intervention evaluations. Hence, this phase includes 4 measurement tools for data collection which described in below respects;

# 3.5.2.1 Data collection and measurement tools for community nurses.

According to research objective, measurement tools of community nurse including with two questionnaires as knowledge and performance of CAPD care questionnaire.

1) Knowledge questionnaire.

The questionnaire of Knowledge was developed by literature reviews for primary outcomes. The questionnaire was developed and check for validated by 5 specialist persons in related field of CAPD care and tested of the reliability by 30 representatives of study s populations in primary care level with the same characteristic of population as well.

This questionnaire was collected information of community nurse in the primary care level. These questionnaires were classified into two parts as follows.

**Part I**: Demographic information; this part was collected the information of participants in Socio-demographics or general information of community nurse. The amount of 7 questions in this part will collected including age, gender, education level and previous experience care in CAPD patient.

**Part II**: The levels of CAPD care knowledge questionnaire. In this part the knowledge of community nurse on CAPD care included of 20 questions which assessed the knowledge of community nurse on CAPD care in the primary care level only.

According to knowledge of CAPD care assessment, the setting criteria for knowledge score evaluation is more than 80 percent of knowledge score. Additionally, this programme based on knowledge of community nurses if knowledge score of participant who not pass the criteria of knowledge score (under 80 percent) the researcher was constructed additional programme for training until all of participants pass the knowledge setting.

2) Perception and Performance of CAPD care questionnaire

This questionnaire purposed to collected information of perception and performance on CAPD care among community nurse in the primary care level which collected by evidence base of CAPD care that illustrated in medical record. These questionnaire was constructed by researcher based on literature reviews and existing standard care.

This questionnaire was collected information of community nurse in the primary care level. These questionnaires were classified into three parts as follows.

**Part I**: General information of Health promoting hospital includes health staff and CAPD patient in community.

Part II: The rating scale on perception of CAPD care.

Part III: The rating scale on performance of CAPD care.

Consequently, validity and reliability were considered after developed the questionnaire. In addition, the letter from College of Public Health Sciences Chulalonkorn University was submitted to director of Nan Hospital and Pua Crown Prince Hospital for permission of medical information use as well.

## 3.5.2.2 Data collection and measurement tools for CAPD patients.

Regarding to research objective, measurement tools of CAPD patients who the participants which affects from intervention were examined including with two questionnaires as quality of life questionnaire and treatment outcomes measurement tools which described as below respects;

1) CAPD patient Quality of Life questionnaire.

According to quality of life questionnaire, from reviews literature there were some of quality of life questionnaire which constructed to measure quality of life especially the standard WHO quality of life questionnaire. These questionnaire was translated to applied in global. However, Kidney disease is the specific disease that many variables effected. Consequently, the Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOLSF TM) was developed. It is a self-report questionnaire developed in the USA specifically for individuals with kidney disease receiving dialysis as well.

Based on previous research on case management in CAPD patient, Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOLSF TM) version 1.3 which comprising of 79 items, was applied. The instrument provides a comprehensive assessment of both generic and kidney disease-targeted areas of quality of life for patients having dialysis. It is a self-report questionnaire developed in the USA specifically for individuals with kidney disease receiving dialysis (Hays et al., 1995).

These questionnaire includes the Short-form 36-item (SF-36) general health survey and a range of scales targeting the particular concerns of patients having dialysis. The questionnaire has 19 subscales and one free standing question on overall health rating. The eight subscales for the SF-36 are Physical Function, Role-Physical, Role-Emotional, Social Function, Pain, Mental Health, Vitality and General Health. The 11 subscales for kidney disease-specific are Symptoms/ Problems, Effects of Kidney Disease, Burden of Kidney Disease, Work Status, Cognitive Function, Quality of Social Interactions, Sexuality, Sleep, Social Support, Dialysis Staff Encouragement and Patient Satisfaction. In total 20 subscales derived from 80 items, except for quality of social interaction, all kidney disease targeted measures exceeded 0.70 for internal consistency reliability estimates, according to (Martin & Thompson, 2000).

Additionally, this instrument was reverse-translated into Thais that already valid and reliability for Thais CAPD patients as well (Homjean & Sakthong, 2010). This research was modified the quality of life questionnaire from Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOLSF TM) version 1.3 which reversetranslated into Thais because it provides a comprehensive assessment of both generic and kidney disease especially in targeted areas of quality of life for patients who having dialysis. The quality of life questionnaire in this research was developed based on literature reviews. Nevertheless, the validity and reliability also were considered after developed the questionnaire.

These questionnaires were classified into two parts. First part is CAPD patient demographic information that were collected the information of participants in Socio-demographics were included age, gender, education level, incomes and history of illness. Additionally, part two is the quality of life questionnaire.

2). Treatment outcomes measurement.

The measurement tools were purposed to collected CAPD patient treatment information from medical record and data base of CAPD care provision in all health promoting hospital, community hospital and renal node hospital.

These measurement tools were developed by using a structured record form base line data and two time intervals of follow-up period in every 2 months (8 weeks). This measurement tools were collected data of blood pressure (systolic and diastolic blood pressure). According to this measurement, blood pressure will be measure based on standard care of measurement.

Additionally, laboratory testing was included with albumin, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), creatinine, Hemoglobin (Hb), Hematocrit (Hct), phosphorus and potassium were corrected from medical record and patient s data base. As this measurement based on standard laboratory testing of Thailand Medical Technology Standard which all of two renal nodes in Nan province have certificated approval from bureau of laboratory quality standards and medical technology council already. However, CAPD complication including with Exit site infection, infected CAPD, volume overload, Failure of CAPD modality were assessed as well. Consequently, Bio-marker or treatment outcomes were measure as this below respects;

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No.	Treatment outcomes categories	Normal reference range	
		for CAPD patient	
1.	Blood pressure	□ 160/100 mmHg.	
2.	Albumin	3.5 to 5.2 g/dL	
3.	BUN (Blood urea nitrogen)	80 - 100 mg./dL	
4.	Creatinine	8 - 24 mg./dL	
5.	Hemoglobin (Hb)	□ 11 g/dL	
6.	Hematocrit (HCT)		
7.	Phosphorus (P)	3.5-5.1 mEq/L	
8.	Potassium (K)	3.5-5.1 mEq/L	
		3	

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# Table 3.5 Data collection and evaluation of treatment outcomes

According to criteria for knowledge, perception, performance of care and Quality of life this research classified into three level as this follow respects;

Knowledge of CAPD care level
Low knowledge (<60 scores)
Average knowledge (60-79 scores)
High knowledge ( 80 scores)
Perception of CAPD care level
Poor (<60 scores)
Fair (60-79 scores)
Good ( $\Box$ 80 scores)
Performance of care level
Poor (<60 scores)
Average (60-79 scores)
Good ( $\Box$ 80 scores)

Quality of Life level Poor (<60 scores) Fair (60-79 scores) Good (
80 scores)

### **Reliability and Validity**

Those were 2 measurement tools in this study included with Knowledge questionnaire for community nurse's assessment and Quality of life questionnaire for CAPD assessment were developed from reviews literatures. In addition, all of three measurement tools were submitted for content validity test by 5 experts. The content validity was examined by 5 experts in related field of CAPD care there are;

1) One nephrologist.

2) One Ph.D. in public health.

3) One family medicine.

4) Two PD nurses.

Then the analysis of Item-objective congruence index (IOC) were accepted in score more than 0.5 after that the questionnaire were revised based on the expert's recommendation as well.

The reliability was tested by trying out with 30 participants who have similar characteristic with study population in primary care level.

The questionnaire test for reliability coefficient by using test - retest measurement of the Cronbach alpha coefficient was accepted by more than 0.7 score for this study as well.

# **Data collection**

Data collection were carried out among the research study period. In this study, data collection proceeded in the following step.

Preparation, Training and Data base collection included;

□ Obtaining the permission from office of Nan provincial public health.

☐ The meeting was set with collaborators and researcher assistants in studies setting carried out for briefly purposes, process, intervention, training data collection, and expectation of this study.

□ Data base collection was conducted in studies setting area by researcher and researcher assistants. Information records form is preferred for monitoring collecting data as well.

Data Collection	Baseline	Interventi	on period	Post
	Data	1 <sup>st</sup> Follow	2 <sup>nd</sup> Follow	Interven
	(Before Start	up	up	tion
	Intervention)	8 wks.	16 wks.	period
Primary outcomes				
*Knowledge of CAPD care	/			/
Secondary outcomes				
*Perception and	/			/
Performance of CAPD care				
Impact outcomes				
*Quality of Life	/		/	/
CHULAL				(32 wks)
*Treatment outcomes				
-Blood laboratory testing	/	/	/	/
(Hct, albumin, BUN,				(24wks)
Creatinine, Phosphorus and				
Potassium)				
-Blood pressure	/	/	/	/
				(24 wks)

Table 3.6 Data collection and evaluation time period of this study

#### **3.6 Data Analysis**

This research combines both of quantitative and qualitative data analysis which described in this below respects;

#### Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data analysis was conducted in the third phase which purposed to evaluated the effectiveness of CAPD patient<sup>,</sup> handling process intervention after implementation in intervention group compared with control group. Consequently, in this phase the data of treatment outcome including with these categories; Knowledge of CAPD care, Performance of CAPD care, CAPD patient<sup>,</sup>s Quality of life and CAPD treatment outcomes.

Data analysis in this were analyzed by use SPSS program version 19 and STATA programme licenses for Chulalongkorn University. The data in this phase were conducted to fulfill the objectives of the study according to these two statistics hypotheses following these respects;

# The first statistics hypotheses.

#### Ho : Null Hypothesis

The effect modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit of Nan hospital renal node is not different between before and after the application of intervention.

# H1 : Alternative Hypothesis

The effect of modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit of Nan hospital renal node is different between before and after the application of intervention.

## The second statistics hypotheses.

# Ho : Null Hypothesis

The effect of modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit in Nan province is not different between the Intervention group and control group.

#### H1 : Alternative Hypothesis

The effect of modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit in Nan province is different between the Intervention group and control group.

Regarding to above statistics hypothesis the data were analyzed by two major statistical methods as follows respects;

#### **3.6.1 Descriptive statistics**

The descriptive statistics were used for describe the demographic data of the population including of frequencies and percentage (Categories variable) and also mean and standard deviation (Continuous variable) as well.

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# 3.6.2 Inferential statistics.

# 1) Chi-square test.

- Chi-square test was used to compare the different of demographic data (Category variable) between intervention and control groups.

# 2) T-test.

- T-test was used to compare the different of sum of knowledge score, performance of CAPD care and quality of life score before and after implement intervention. In addition, sum of knowledge score, performance of CAPD care and quality of life score between the intervention and control group will be compare as well.

#### **3) Repeated ANCOVA**

- Repeated measurement ANCOVA was used to assess the effectiveness of CAPD handling process programme across baseline, exit the programme (18 wks.) and 1<sup>st</sup> Follow up (32 Wks.).

Additionally, data analysis in this research the statistically significant (p < .05) were considered for significantly as well.

#### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

This research was approved by Chulalongkorn University's Ethics Review Board. The certificate of approval number was COA. No.096.1/59. Additionally, Office of Nan Provincial Public Health also has permission for studied in Nan province.

In this research, signed informed consent forms were secured from all study participants, including the patients and participants in this study and also regarding of the confidential, all respondents were assigned a unique alpha-numeric code that all of their records was linked to this code purpose to protect the private information of the respondent especially personal information.

Moreover, the research objectives have described for participation's recognition thoroughly every time. According to data collection steps, the researcher collected data only the sample permits. In order that, the sample has a proprietary right in denying answer the questionnaire and can depart this studied all the time. Consequently, the information in these studied were analyzed and synthetic, and wrote in academic article term only.

# Chapter IV Research Results

This study was a quasi-experimental study purposed to implemented and assess the effectiveness of the modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process on community nurses in the primary care unit (health promoting hospitals). This study was conduct in one year and six months comprises with three steps including with; first steps is the model development, second steps were the formulation and implementation the Modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care level. This intervention programme was applied among community nurse in health promoting hospital (HPH) in 8 districts of Nan hospital renal. The intervention programme began in September, 2017 until December, 2017 (16 weeks) with a four-month follow-up in August, 2018. Additionally, in third steps was focus on the programme assessment which the researcher was assess the baseline information compare with after intervention implemented and follow-up period between intervention group and control group whereas health promoting hospital in 7 districts in Pua Crown Prince renal node.

According to the research objectives, the main outcomes are the knowledge and performance of CAPD care of community nurses in health promoting hospital who were recruited by inclusion criteria setting. Additionally, the secondary outcomes on CAPD patient's Quality of life and treatment outcomes were assessment perused to ensure the effectiveness of programme as well.

This chapter illustrates results in seven section. The first section presents the intervention programme. The second section presents information of sample demographic data at baseline point. The third and fourth section presents the main of research outcomes; third section presents the knowledge of CAPD care in participants whereas fourth section presents the performance of CAPD in participants. Additionally, information of CAPD patient's demographic data at baseline point are

presents in section fifth whereas the effects of intervention programme from community nurses towards CAPD patient's quality of life are presents in section sixth and CAPD patient's treatment outcomes are present in section seventh as below respects;

#### 4.1 Modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's

# handling process programme

According to qualitative study, this step purpose to find out the limitation of CAPD care in primary care level. Gap analysis from qualitative study present limitation on knowledge of CAPD care in term of community nurse in health promoting hospital only finished community nurse training for general practice in primary care level whereas care for CAPD patient is the specific and required high performance of care. Nevertheless, community nurse in health promoting hospital assigned for one-day training of CAPD care from hospital renal-this programme only one-day training per year and the schedule for CAPD care is not enough for practice in community. In addition, the systems for CAPD care provision in health promoting hospital to provide performance of care for CAPD patient as well. Above gap analysis present limitation on knowledge, practice guideline and CAPD care systems in primary care level in nan province. Furthermore, content analysis from literature reviews was address to develop programme for CAPD patient in primary care level.

This study established the Modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process from qualitative study purposed to find out gap of CAPD care in primary care level in nan province, Thailand. This Modified-CAPD patient's handling process programme developed based on nurse case management (CM) integrated with web-based programme to strengthening the community nurses in primary care level on CAPD patient care in the community. These intervention

protocol was design through patient s assessment, nursing care planning, communication, advocacy and health-educations, health resource management, and service facilitation by collaboration of multidisciplinary team by Care-map and Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) and added-up with Web base programme for patient s information and monitoring of CAPD care among hospital renal node and health promoting hospitals.

Community nurses enrolled through a training programme of 12 hours including theoretical input, case training and web-based programme. In addition, all community nurses had to completed the training using a simulated patient to ensure consistency of the interventions. In this studied, the community nurse conduct scheduled for home visits and used their professional judgement to define the frequency, intensity and focus of contacts to meet patients<sup>-</sup> and caregivers<sup>-</sup> needs and follow up patient in health promoting hospital for care and assess the patient<sup>-</sup>s status. In addition, if the CAPD patient at risk of treatment the referral to the PD nurse in main renal node will be introduce for advanced assessment, investigation, and medical treatment, and, lastly, referral to the emergency department for urgent treatment as well.

In addition, the web-based programme which link information of CAPD patient will be introduce for patient's care plan among main hospital renal node, community hospital and primary care unit for CAPD care. This web based programme will provide physical assessment by medical information which linked between mail renal node and primary care unit procedure treatment and care and monitoring for effective care. In this study control and study group patients received the same routine care during hospitalization as other patients in the unit. Conclusion, in this modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit intervention were advanced in health care technology combined with diminishing resources increases the demand for certified case managers by community nurse in primary care level who can manage complex cases in the best

interests of patient while saving time, money, increasing quality of life and treatment outcome of the CAPD patient as well.

# 4.2 General Information of Community Nurses

Participants in this study were community nurses in Health promoting hospital, two renal node hospital in Nan province including with Nan Hospital renal node and Pua Crown Prince Hospital renal node was allocated for intervention and control group. Additionally, all of health promoting hospital recruited to participated in this study by inclusion criteria setting that providing care for CAPD patient in community and possible to access resource internet. In this study 47 health promoting hospital (HPHs) in 8 districts of Nan hospital renal node were intervention group which completed the standard protocol and add up the Modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient<sup>-</sup> s handling process intervention. Nevertheless, 45 HPHs in 7 districts in Pua Crown Prince hospital renal node were control group.

There were a total of 92 community nurses in health promoting hospital who met eligible criteria and were assessed by the researcher for recruitment into the study while 47 community nurses in Nan hospital renal node were intervention group and 45 community nurses in Pua crown prince hospital were control group. The general characteristics of community nurses compare between intervention and control group are illustrates below respect.

Characteristics	Interventi		Control (		t-test/	p value
	47 parti		45 partic		$\chi^2$	
Sex	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	4.868 <sup>a</sup>	0.181
Male	2	1.20	3	( (7	4.000 "	0.161
	45	4.26		6.67		
Female	45	95.74	42	93.33		
Age 30 and below	3	6.38	1	2.22		
31 - 40	13	27.66	22	48.89		
41-50	24	51.06	16	35.56		
51-60	7	14.89	6	13.33		
Mean (S.D.)	43.34		40.71 (7		1.79 <sup>b</sup>	0.077
Median (Min, Max)	43.34				1.79	0.077
	40 (30	), 30)	44 (25,	30)	1 2500	0.057
Marital Status	10	21.29	12	26.67	1.352 <sup>a</sup>	0.857
Single Married	34	21.28		26.67		
		72.34	31	68.89		
Widowed	2	4.26	2	4.44		
Divorced	1	2.13	0	0.00		
Separate	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.000 -	0.045
Education	1/1/33				0.002 <sup>a</sup>	0.965
Bachelor	45	95.74	43	95.56		
Master	2	4.26	2	4.44		
Ph.D.	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Official status	- Verdage	C				
Government official	47	100.00	45	100.00		
Certificated community nurses tro		100.00		100.00		
Got certificated trained	47	100.00	45	100.00		
Experience of work Less than 10 years	4	8.51	6	13.33		
11 - 20 years	17	36.17	23	51.11		
21 – 30 years	23	48.94	12	26.67		
M (1 20	2	6.38		8.89		
More than 30 years Mean (S.D.)	21.34		18.71 ()		1.787 <sup>b</sup>	0.077
Median (Min, Max)	21.34		18.71 (7		1.787	0.077
	22 (3	, 54)	18 (8,	34)		
Experience of work in HPH Less than 5 years	1	2.13	0	.00		
6 – 10 years	5	10.64	9	20.00		
11 – 15 years	23	48.94	23	51.11		
16 - 20 years	16	34.04	6	13.33		
21 – 25 years	2	4.26	6	13.33		
26 – 30 years	0	.00	1	2.22		
More than 30 years	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Mean (S.D.)	14.49		14.56 (4.95)		0.071 <sup>b</sup>	0.943
Median (Min, Max)	14.49		24 (8,		0.071	0.943
$(a) = Chi square_{(b)} = independent$		, 23)	24 (8,	21)		

Table 4.1 Comparison of Socio-demographic characteristics in Community nurses between the intervention group and the control group at baseline

(a) = Chi square, (b) = independent t-test

Table 4.1 Comparison of Socio-demographic characteristics in Community nurses between the intervention group and the control group at baseline (continued)

Characteristics	Interventi	1	Control		t-test/	p value
	47 parti	cipants	45 partie	cipants	$\chi^2$	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	r	
Number of RN in HPH						
Amount of 1 RN	12	25.53	11	24.44		
Amount of 2 RN	32	68.09	31	68.89		
Amount of 3 RN	3	6.38	3	6.67		
Mean (S.D.)	1.81 (0.54)		1.82 (	0.54)	0.123 <sup>b</sup>	0.903
Median (Min, Max)	2 (1, 3)		2 (1	2 (1, 3)		
CAPD patient in Community	11130	1120				
Less than 2 CAPD patients	0	.00	1	2.22		
3 –4 CAPD patients	16	34.04	15	33.33		
5 – 6 CAPD patients	10	21.28	13	28.89		
7 – 8 CAPD patients	15	31.91	12	26.67		
More than 9 CAPD patients	6	12.77	4	8.89		
Mean (S.D.)	6.15 (	2.55)	5.49 (2.30)		1.300 <sup>b</sup>	0.197
Median (Min, Max)	5 (3, 14)		5 (2,	12)		

(a) = Chi square, (b) = independent t-test

Table 4.1 presents the comparison of the socio-demographic characteristics of the community nurses between the intervention and the control group. The community nurses in the intervention and control group had similarities in terms of;

The population of females and males in both health promoting hospitals approximately almost female (95.74% (n=45), 4.26% (n=2) in the intervention group and 93.33% (n=42), 6.67% (n=3) in the control group. According to the average age of community nurses, above information present average age in the intervention and control group was 43.34 (S.D.=7.03) and 40.71 (S.D.=7.08) respectively.

In addition, most of the community nurses in the intervention (72.34, (n=34)) and the control groups were Married (68.89%, (n=31)) and finally all of them are government official and have certificated community nurses train already. Consequently, comparing general characteristics of community nurses at baseline information illustrated no statistically significant difference of characteristics between intervention and control groups.

# 4.3 Knowledge of CAPD care Assessment

The knowledge of community nurse on CAPD care is the main outcomes of intervention programme. This section presents the knowledge of community nurses before and after implement the Modified-CAPD patient<sup>,</sup> s handling process programme between the intervention and control group as this below respects;

# 4.3.1 Knowledge of CAPD care Assessment

According to knowledge of CAPD care of community nurses includes four categories as knowledge on CAPD care-this questions purposed to assess about peritoneal dialysis s instrument and peritoneal dialysis care in health promoting hospital and community). The second is knowledge on drugs uses for CAPD patients which this questions purposed to assess about medication uses in CAPD patients), third is knowledge on CAPD patient care-this questions purposed to assess about CAPD care in community). In addition, forth is the knowledge on nutrition for CAPD patients. The information of knowledge on CAPD care in community nurses are illustrated below respects;

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No.	Knowledge on CAPD care of	Interven	tion group	Contr	ol Group
	community nurses	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		of	of correct	of	of correct
		correct	answer	correct	answer
		answer		answer	
	wledge on CAPD care	r	1	r	
1.	Peritoneal dialysis components consist of	28	59.57	26	57.78
	Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter, Peritoneum,				
	Peritoneal dialysis solution.				
2.	CAPD patient can work paddy farming or	31	65.96	33	73.33
	gardeners, must not handling heavy over 10-				
	12 kg. and must not carry baby	1.4			
3.	According to peritoneal dialysis exchange	30	63.83	30	66.67
	steps must complete 4 times steps of hand				
	washing.	Constant of the			
4.	Peritoneal dialysis's instruments include	31	65.96	31	68.89
	scissors, insulator, bucket of water and			_	
	plaster	MUE	2		
5.	NSS is the solution for dressing peritoneal	31	65.96	30	66.67
	exit site.	11111			
6.	According to complication in CAPD patient,	31	65.96	33	73.33
0.	it include protein malnutrition, exit site	2	00120		, 0.00
	infection and peritonitis.				
7.	Activity of CAPD patient should body	32	68.09	30	66.67
	weight measure, intake-output record, food	1			
	and beverage consumption follow treatment		5)		
	plan and should not eat high protein from	X	1		
	meat.	10			
8.	Purpose of CAPD patient's home health care	37	78.72	35	77.78
	provision are aims to continuing health	วิทยาว	รัย		
	education, to reduce admission of CAPD				
	patient from comorbid disease and	UNIVER	SITY		
	complication from peritoneal dialysis				
	disease and to provide holistic care				
	including of health promoting and medical				
	treatment.				
9.	Home health care provision could reduce 50	37	78.72	39	86.67
	percent of peritonitis.				
10.	Home health care provision for CAPD	31	65.96	31	68.89
	patients include illness assessment by Sign				
	and symptom assessment, assessment				
	Sanitation and unit for PD and home				
	sanitation, clean home, PD unit and available				
	of instruments for dialysis assessment.				

Table 4.2 Knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and control group at baseline information

# Table 4.2 Knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and

control group at baseline information (continued)

No.	Knowledge on CAPD care of	Interver	tion group	Contr	ol Group
	community nurses	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		of	of correct	of	of correct
		correct	answer	correct	answer
		answer		answer	
Knov	wledge on Drugs uses for CAPD patients	1		r	
1.	The benefit of Enalapril and Losartran drug group in CAPD are keep remaining kidney, increase potassium in blood circular and preventing congestive heart disease and stroke disease	34	72.34	34	75.56
2.	Erythropoietin injection propose for anemia treatment from iron deficiency in chronic renal disease patient.	35	74.47	36	80.00
Knov	wledge on Patient care include behavior and	activity			
1.	Guideline practice for hand watching and dialysate exchange includes 6 steps for hand watching, in each step of hand watching spent 10 seconds and must clean water tap before-hand watching.	37	78.72	35	77.78
2.	First symptom of volume overload is leg edema	33	70.21	33	73.33
3.	CAPD patient should body weight measure every day and keep body weight not over 1 kilogram per day	34	72.34	32	71.11
4.	CAPD patient should strictly consume water and beverage, eat low potassium fruit and vegetable with high fiber, daily excrement and keep mental health and should not running or heavy exercise.	36 38	76.60	35	77.78
Knov	wledge on Nutrition for CAPD patients		CITY		
1.	Guideline for nutrition is CAPD patient should not intake more high protein food.	34	72.34	31	68.89
2.	CAPD should eat sweet fruit because of low potassium, blanching white or light green vegetable, beverage with high phosphorus and not eat dessert ingredient with baking powder	30	63.83	30	66.67
3.	CAPD patient must eat albumen because of high protein	32	68.09	31	68.89
4.	Effect of nutrition imbalance is high sodium may cause edema and hypertension	37	78.72	35	77.78

Table 4.2 presents knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and control group at baseline. Above information illustrates number of community nurses correct the question in each items. According to baseline data both of intervention and control group corrects the question more than 50 percent. Otherwise, considering the assessment of level on knowledge illustrated that all of community nurse had low knowledge level (correct question less than 60 scores) on components consist for peritoneal dialysis in all intervention and control group.

In addition, in intervention and control group had fair or average knowledge (correct question 60 to 79 scores) on PD exchange, steps for PD exchange, activity of CAPD patient, drugs use and health education for self-care of CAPD patient. Nevertheless, at baseline information presents high knowledge level (correct question > 80 scores) in the control group in purpose of home visit care and knowledge on drug use as erythropoietin injection that propose for anemia treatment from iron deficiency in chronic renal disease patient.

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No.	Knowledge on CAPD care of	Interven	ntion group		ol Group
	community nurses	Number of correct	Percentage of correct answer	Number of correct	Percentage of correct answer
Kno	wledge on CAPD care	answer		answer	
1.	Peritoneal dialysis components consist of Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter, Peritoneum, Peritoneal dialysis solution.	45	95.74	28	62.22
2.	CAPD patient can work paddy farming or gardeners, must not handling heavy over 10- 12 kg and must not carry baby	44	93.62	34	75.56
3.	According to peritoneal dialysis exchange steps must complete 4 times steps of hand washing.	45	95.74	31	68.89
4.	Peritoneal dialysis's instruments include scissors, insulator, bucket of water and plaster	45	95.74	31	68.89
5.	NSS is the solution for dressing peritoneal exit site.	45	95.74	31	68.89
6.	According to complication in CAPD patient, it include protein malnutrition, exit site infection and peritonitis.	46	97.87	34	75.56
7.	Activity of CAPD patient should body weight measure, intake-output record, food and beverage consumption follow treatment plan and should not eat high protein from meat.	44	93.62	32	71.11
8.	Purpose of CAPD patient's home health care provision are aims to continuing health education, to reduce admission of CAPD patient from comorbid disease and complication from peritoneal dialysis disease and to provide holistic care including of health promoting and medical treatment.	46 วิทยาส JNIVER	97.87 Yg SITY	37	82.22
9.	Home health care provision could reduce 50 percent of peritonitis.	47	100.00	40	88.89
10.	Home health care provision for CAPD patients include illness assessment by Sign and symptom assessment, assessment Sanitation and unit for PD and home sanitation, clean home <sup>,</sup> PD unit and available of instruments for dialysis assessment.	42	89.36	33	73.33

Table 4.3 Knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and control group at after intervention information

Table 4.3 Knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and control group at after intervention information (continued)

No.	Knowledge on CAPD care of	Interver	ntion group	Contr	ol Group
	community nurses	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
		of	of correct	of	of correct
		correct	answer	correct	answer
		answer		answer	
Knov	wledge on Drugs uses for CAPD patients	-	•		
1.	The benefit of Enalapril and Losartran drug	46	97.87	34	75.56
	group in CAPD are keep remaining kidney,				
	increase potassium in blood circular and				
	preventing congestive heart disease and				
	stroke disease	41	07.00	20	04.44
2.	Erythropoietin injection propose for anemia treatment from iron deficiency in chronic	41	87.23	38	84.44
	renal disease patient.				
Knor	wledge on Patient care include behavior and	loctivity			
1.	Guideline practice for hand watching and	44	93.62	36	80.00
1.	dialysate exchange includes 6 steps for hand	44	95.02	50	80.00
	watching, in each step of hand watching	II () () () () () () () () () () () () ()			
	spent 10 seconds and must clean water tap	1111 B @	4		
	before-hand watching.	9 /////			
2.	First symptom of volume overload is leg	44	93.62	33	73.33
	edema	L U V	20.02		10.00
3.	CAPD patient should body weight measure	45	95.74	32	71.11
	every day and keep body weight not over 1	P.			
	kilogram per day		5		
4.	CAPD patient should strictly consume water	45	95.74	35	77.78
	and beverage, eat low potassium fruit and	10	2		
	vegetable with high fiber, daily excrement				
	and keep mental health and should not	วิทยาว	ລັຍ		
	running or heavy exercise.				
	wledge on Nutrition for CAPD patients	NIVER	SITY		
1.	Guideline for nutrition is CAPD patient	46	97.87	31	68.89
	should not intake more high protein food.				
2.	CAPD should eat sweet fruit because of low	46	97.87	31	68.89
	potassium, blanching white or light green				
	vegetable, beverage with high phosphorus				
	and not eat dessert ingredient with baking				
3.	powder CAPD patient must eat albumen because of	46	97.87	33	73.33
5.	-	-0	71.01	55	15.55
	high protein				
4.	Effect of nutrition imbalance is high sodium	46	97.87	37	82.22
	may cause edema and hypertension				

Table 4.3 presents knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and control group at after intervention. Above information illustrates number of community nurses correct the question in each items on khowledge of CAPD care. According to after intervention data both of intervention and control group increase corrects the question.

According to the intervention group, knowledge on CAPD care of community nurses is significantly increases from baseline. All of categories of knowledge of CAPD care are high knowledge level (correct question  $\Box$  80 scores) whereas in the control group also has high knowledge level on the purpose of CAPD patient's home health care provision, Home health care provision could reduce 50 percent of peritonitis, Erythropoietin injection propose for anemia treatment from iron deficiency in chronic renal disease patient, Guideline practice for hand watching and dialysate exchange includes 6 steps for hand watching, in each step of hand watching spent 10 seconds and must clean water tap before-hand watching and Effect of nutrition imbalance is high sodium may cause edema and hypertension respectively.

Knowledge assessment		Interventio	on Group			Control	Group		
on CAPD care by	Baseline		After		Base	line	Af	After	
categories			intervention				intervention		
			16 W	/ks			16 Wks		
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
CAPD care	6.79	1.59	9.55	.78	7.07	1.54	7.18	1.40	
Drugs uses	1.47	.72	1.85	.36	1.56	.62	1.49	.66	
Patient care	2.98	.79	3.79	.41	3.00	.80	2.98	.78	
Nutrition	2.83	1.01	3.91	.28	2.82	1.03	2.93	1.03	
Summaries of	14.06	2.84	19.11	1.05	14.44	2.55	14.58	2.69	
Knowledge on CAPD		Mar.	1122						
care		- 1000		7					
Knowledge on CAPD	14.06	2.84	19.11	1.05	14.44	2.55		14.58	

Table 4.4 Mean and S.D. for Knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and control group

Table 4.4 presents Mean and S.D. for knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and control group. Above information illustrates Mean and S.D. of community nurse's knowledge in each items. According to Mean and S.D. data present highly significant increases Mean and S.D. of CAPD knowledge in the community nurses in the intervention group after applied intervention programme.

 Table 4.5 Compare Baseline information on knowledge of CAPD care between intervention and control group

Knowledge		Baseline		KORN	Mean 95% CI of			t-test	Р
assessment on CAPD	Interve Gro		Control Group		Difference	the difference			value
care	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
CAPD care	6.79	1.59	7.07	1.54	0.28	369	.928	0.856	0.394
Drugs uses	1.47	.72	1.56	.62	0.09	192	.367	0.623	0.535
Patient care	2.98	.79	3.00	.80	0.02	308	.351	0.128	0.898
Nutrition	2.83	1.01	2.82	1.03	0.01	429	.414	0.36	0.972
Summaries of Knowledge on CAPD care	14.06	2.84	14.44	2.55	0.38	740	1.501	0.675	0.501

independent t-test

Table 4.5 presents the compare of baseline information on knowledge assessment in CAPD care between intervention and control group. At baseline, the intervention and the control groups had a similar knowledge of CAPD care. Above information illustrates not significant knowledge of CAPD care in the community nurses among the intervention and the control group.

Level of		Base	eline	122	After intervention					
knowledge assessment on	Interventio 47 partic	-	Control Group 45 participants		Contract of the second s	ion Group icipants	Control Group 45 participants			
CAPD care	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)		
Low (<60 scores )	10	21.25	5	11.11	0	0.00	6	13.33		
Fair or Average (60-79 scores)	21	44.68	24	53.33	0	0.00	18	40.00		
High (>80 scores)	16	34.04	16	35.56	47	100.00	21	46.67		

Table 4.6 Level of knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare between intervention and control group at baseline and after intervention

Table 4.6 presents the compare of level of knowledge assessment on CAPD care. At baseline most of intervention and control group has average level of knowledge on CAPD care whereas intervention group is 44.68 percent and control group is 53.33 percent respectively. On the other hand, in intervention group has low knowledge more than control group-intervention group is 21.25 percent and control group is 11.11 percent respectively.

Considering to after intervention, above information illustrated the knowledge of CAPD care in the intervention group is increase to high knowledge level as 100.00 percent. In the control group, level of knowledge in high level is 46.67 percent, in average knowledge level is 40.00 percent and in low knowledge level is 13.33 percent respectively.

Knowledge		Control	Group		Mean	<i>95%</i> er or		t-test	Р
assessment	Base	Baseline		er	Difference	the diff	erence		value
on CAPD	(n=-	45)	(n=4	15)					
care	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
CAPD care	7.07	1.54	7.18	1.40	111	433	.211	696	.490
Drugs uses	1.56	.62	1.49	.69	.067	033	.166	1.354	.183
Patient care	3.00	.79	2.97	.78	.022	023	.067	1.000	.323
Nutrition	2.82	1.03	2.93	1.03	111	226	.004	-1.948	.058
care									
Summaries	14.44	2.55	14.58	2.69	133	531	.265	675	.503
of			130		2 a				
Knowledge				00000/	122				
on CAPD				) )					
care			annaist	¥.	- and the second				
		1							

Table 4.7 Knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare baseline and after intervention in the control group

Paired t-test

Table 4.7 presents the information on knowledge assessment in CAPD care in the control group compare baseline and after intervention. Above information illustrates not significant increased knowledge of CAPD care in the community nurses in the control group in each categories and over all of knowledge on CAPD care.

Table 4.8 Knowledge assessment on CAPD care compare baseline and after intervention in the intervention group

	G	HULA	LONG	KORN	I UNIVE	RSITY			
Knowledge	In	iterventi	on Group	)	Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
assessment	Base	line	After		Difference	the difference			value
on CAPD	(n=4	5)	(n=4	(n=45)					
care	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
CAPD care	6.79	1.59	9.55	.78	-2.766	-3.191	-2.341	-13.097	<.001
Drugs uses	1.47	.72	1.85	.36	383	572	194	-4.074	<.001
Patient care	2.98	.79	3.79	.41	809	-1.043	574	-6.948	<.001
Nutrition	2.83	1.01	3.91	.28	-1.085	-1.396	774	-7.020	<.001
care									
Summaries	14.06	2.84	19.11	1.05	-5.043	-5.762	-4.323	-14.115	<.001
of									
Knowledge									
on CAPD									
care									

Paired t-test

Table 4.8 presents the information on knowledge assessment in CAPD care in the intervention group compare baseline and after intervention. This illustrates significant increased knowledge of CAPD care after applied intervention programme in the community nurses in each categories and over all of knowledge on CAPD care.

Table 4.9 Compare knowledge of CAPD care between intervention and control group after intervention programme

Knowledge	A	fter Int	ervention	ervention		95% (	CI of	t-test	Р
assessment	Interve	ention	Control		Mean	the difference			value
on CAPD	Gro	up	Gro	up	Difference	6			
care	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	1/2	Lower	Upper		
CAPD care	9.55	.78	7.18	1.40	-2.38	-2.849	-1.901	-9.993	< 0.001
Drugs uses	1.85	.36	1.49	.66	36	594	1303	-3.119	0.003
Patient care	3.79	.41	2.98	.78	81	-1.072	547	-6.160	< 0.001
Nutrition care	3.91	.28	2.93	1.03	98	-1.301	662	-6.167	< 0.001
Summaries of Knowledge on CAPD care	19.11	1.05	14.58	2.69	-4.53	-5.389	-3.668	-10.545	<0.001
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Table 4.9 presents the compare of after information programme on knowledge assessment in CAPD care between intervention and control group. Above information illustrates significant increase knowledge of CAPD care in the intervention group in all categories and overall knowledge of CAPD care. Ghulalongkorn University

# 4.3.2 Testing the effect of the Modified-CAPD handling process programme on knowledge of CAPD in community nurses in health promoting hospital on changes over time in the mean CAPD care knowledge score between and within groups.

Since at baseline the knowledge score of CAPD care among the intervention and the control group were similarly and significant increase in the intervention group after applied intervention programme. The researcher used the repeated measures ANCOVA to compares means across knowledge of CAPD care that are based on repeated observations while controlling for a confounding variable including with age of community nurses, certificated train on community nurses and number of years work in health promoting hospital.

The repeated measures ANCOVA was used to analyze the differences of knowledge scores between the intervention and the control groups at baseline and post intervention (4 months after applied intervention programme). There was a statistically significant difference between the intervention and control groups (p=.004). Among the subjects, there was also statistically significant different between measurements. Within- subject testing illustrated there was effect of knowledge increased from intervention programme and standard protocol of renal node hospital as can be seen from Table 4.10. Despite increasing the knowledge of CAPD care in all intervention and the control group but strongly increasing in the intervention group as can be seen from Figure 4.1

Table 4.10 Mean difference adjusted for baseline measurements, sex age, education status, train of community nurse, years of work and years of works in health promoting hospital for each group using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)

Variable	Duration	Intervention Cor		Con	trol	Mean	**Adj. Mean	95% CI	P-value	
Valuole	Duration	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	difference	difference	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1 vulue	
Knowledge	Baseline	14.06	2.83	14.44	2.55	-0.38	NA	NA	NA	
of CAPD	After	19.10	1.04	14.91	2.73	4.19	4.41	3.73 - 5.09	< 0.001	
care										

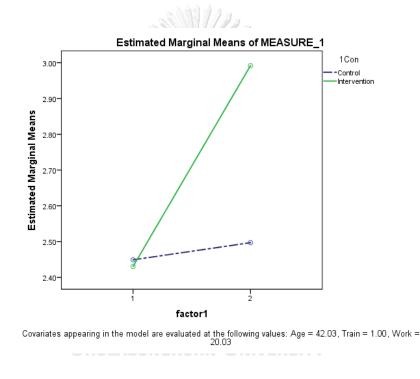


Figure 4.1 Change over times on Knowledge of CAPD care scores between the intervention and control group

Figure 4.1 displays the change over-times on overall knowledge on CAPD care scores in community nurse between the intervention and control group that presents strongly increasing in the intervention group.

# 4.4 Perception and Performance of CAPD care Assessment

# 4.4.1 Assessment of Perception and Performance of CAPD care

Perception and performance of CAPD care assessment as presents in this section also the main outcomes of implemented intervention programme. This section aims to compare the perception and performance of care by community nurse on CAPD care before and after implement the Modified-CAPD patient's handling process between the intervention and control group.

The perception and performance of CAPD care assessment included three categories; CAPD care systems and medical treatment facilities for CAPD care in Health Promoting Hospital, perception of CAPD care and performance of CAPD care.

The information of CAPD care systems and medical treatment facilities are illustrated below respects;

Performance		Interventi	on Group	IN DAY		Contro	l Group	
of CAPD care	Base	line	Aft	er	Base	line	After inter	
			interve	ntion			16 Wks	
		2A	16 V	Vks	A			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
CAPD care syst	D care systems and in Health Promoting Hospital							
CAPD care	33	70.21	100.00	31	68.89	35	77.78	
system among	<b>.</b>							
Hospital and	GHU	LALON	IGKURN		<b>ERSITY</b>			
HPH								
Referral	47	100.00	47	100.00	45	100.00	23	51.11
system among								
Hospital and								
HPH								
CAPD referral	34	72.34	47	100.00	32	71.11	45	100.00
system								
guideline for	47	100.00	47	100.00	45	100.00	45	100.00
CAPD care in								
community								
Online	47	100.00	44	93.62	45	100.00	12	26.67
programme for								
CAPD care								
Consulting	30	63.83	47	100.00	26	57.78	35	77.78
system								
CPG for	31	65.96	45	95.74	25	55.56	34	75.56
CAPD								

Table 4.11 CAPD care systems among community nurse's assessment compare between intervention and control group

Table 4.11 CAPD care systems among community nurse's assessment compare

Performance of	Ι	ntervent	ion Group			Control	Group		
CAPD care	Baseline		After intervention		Base	line	After inter 16 W		
			16 W	/ks					
	Number	%	Number %		Number	%	Number	%	
Medical Treatme	ent Faciliti	es for C	APD care	in Health	n Promotir	ng Hospita	al		
Sufficient of	32	68.09	46	97.87	29	64.44	32	71.11	
instrument for									
CAPD care									
Health staff for	29	61.70	46 97.87		31	68.89	41	91.11	
CAPD care			Sal 1220						

between intervention and control group (continued)

Table 4.11 presents the score of CAPD care systems in Health Promoting Hospital, Medical treatment facilities for CAPD care in Health Promoting Hospital compare between intervention and control group among baseline and after intervention programme. Above information illustrates significantly increase in the intervention group in all categories.

Table 4.12 Compare Baseline information on CAPD care systems in Health Promoting Hospitals between intervention and control group

Assessment on		Baseline information				t-test	Р
CAPD care systems	Interv	rvention Control Group			Difference		value
in Health Promoting	Gr	oup					
Hospitals (HPH)	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.			
Summarize of CAPD	2.72	1.69	2.53	1.59	0.190	0.555	0.580
care systems in							
Health Promoting							
Hospitals (HPH)							

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independent t-test

Table 4.12 presents the compare of baseline information on CAPD care systems in Health Promoting Hospitals between intervention and control group. At baseline, the intervention and the control groups had a similar CAPD care systems in Health Promoting Hospitals. Above information illustrates not significant CAPD care systems in Health Promoting Hospitals among the intervention and the control group.

Table 4.13 Assessment of CAPD care systems compare between intervention and control group

Assessment	A	After Intervention			Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
on CAPD	interve	ntion	Cont	rol	Difference	the diff	erence		value
care systems	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
At Baseline	2.72	1.69	2.53	1.59	0.190	870	.490	555	.580
Post	6.89	.312	5.09	1.82	-1.805	-2.358	-1.251	-6.563	<.001
Intervention			1	0					

Table 4.13 presents the compare of baseline and post intervention on CAPD care systems in Health Promoting Hospitals between intervention and control group. At baseline, illustrates not significant CAPD care systems in Health Promoting Hospitals among the intervention and the control group.

According to post intervention, the assessment on CAPD care systems illustrates strongly significant (p= <.001) CAPD care systems in Health Promoting Hospitals among the intervention and the control group.

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# **Perception of CAPD care**

According to perception of CAPD care in primary care level among community nurses, table 4.14 – 4.17 present number and score of perception on CAPD care in the intervention and control in baseline and after intervention which illustrated as below table respects;

No.	Perception of CAPD care	I	level of perc	ception of C	CAPD care	in primary	care level	
	in primary care level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Definitely	Mostly	Disagree	Not	Agree	Mostly	Totaily
		disagree	disagree		sure		agree	agree
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1.	CAPD care follow the	0	0	0	4	18	20	5
	guideline and standard							
	care probably decrease	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(8.51)	(38.30)	(42.55)	(10.64)
	complication from CAPD			122	с., с.			
	modality and increase treatment outcomes in		000000	12				
	future	Interes						
2.	Training of PD dialysis	0	/// 0	0.	6	31	8	2
	integrated with support							
	programme for CAPD care in HPH may increase	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(12.77)	(65.96)	(17.02)	(4.26)
	the facility of CAPD care			8//////////////////////////////////////				
	in community		1.	3 11/11 18	100			
_			States of		~	20		
3.	Standard nursing care may prevent complication	0	0	S. O	3	38	4	2
	in CAPD patient	15		N OF				
	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(6.38)	(80.85)	(8.51)	(4.26)
4.	Health education of CAPD care from	0	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	0	a 39	3	3	2
	community nurse may	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(82.98)	(6.38)	(6.38)	(4.26)
	increase practice of self-	(0.20)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(02.00)	(0.50)	(0.50)	(
	care and performance of care by care giver	กลุ่งก	รณ์มห	าวิทย	าลัย			
	q			10110				
5.	In case of CAPD care, Community nurse should	LALON	ikorñ	UniŶi	ERSIT	40	4	3
	realize or take into	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(85.11)	(8.51)	(6.38)
	consideration about	()	()	()	(,	()	()	(3.1.1)
	standard and guideline of							
	CAPD care and treatment							
	care plan from							
	Nephrologist/ physician							
	and PD nurse							
Avera	age of perception of CAPD	0	0	0	38	3	4	2
	in primary care level	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(80.85)	(6.38)	(8.51)	(4.26)

Table 4.14 Baseline information of perception of CAPD care in primary care level in the intervention group

No.	Perception of CAPD care	1	Level of per	ception of C	CAPD care	in primary	care 1evel	
	in primary care level	1	2	3	4	5	ó	7
		Definitely	Mostly	Disagree	Not	Agree	Mostly	Totaily
		disagree	disagree		sure		agree	agree
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1.	CAPD care follow the	0	0	0	4	16	22	3
	guideline and standard		s for finding a	21				
	care probably decrease	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(8.89)	(35.56)	(48.89)	(6.67)
	complication from CAPD	2000						
	modality and increase	lannus	E. M. J		A			
	treatment outcomes in future	1	211		6			
						20		
2.	Training of PD dialysis integrated with support	0		0	7	30	6	2
	programme for CAPD			(0.00)	0.5.50		(12.22)	
	care in HPH may increase	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(15.56)	(66.67)	(13.33)	(4.44)
	the facility of CAPD care	1/18		2    3				
	in community	SEE	1116(6)211					
3.	Standard nursing care may	0	0	0	3	39	1	2
	prevent complication in	the second	220/00	States -				
	CAPD patient	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(6.67)	(86.67)	(2.22)	(4.44)
4.	Health education of	0	0	0	38	5	1	1
	CAPD care from		e'	4	~			
	community nurse may 🧃 🕯	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(84.44)	(11.11)	(2.22)	(2.22)
	increase practice of self- care and performance of		KORN	HNIVE	RCITV			
	care by care giver	LALON	INUIIN	UNIT				
5.	In case of CAPD care,	0	0	0	0	39	4	2
<u> </u>	Community nurse should	Ĭ	Ŭ	Ň	Ň			-
	realize or take into	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(86.67)	(8.89)	(4.44)
	consideration about	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(00.07)	(0.05)	(3.11)
	standard and guideline of							
	CAPD care and treatment							
	care plan from							
	Nephrologist/ physician							
	and PD nurse							
	age of perception of CAPD	0	0	0	35	8	1	1
care	in primary care level	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(77.78)	(17.78)	(2.22)	(2.22)

Table 4.15 Baseline information of perception of CAPD care in primary care level in the control group

No.	Perception of CAPD care in		Level of pa	erception of (	CAPD care i	n primary ca	re 1evel	
	primary care level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Definitely disagree	Mostly disagree	Disagree	Not sure	Agree	Mostly agree	Totally agree
		Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1.	CAPD care follow the guideline and standard care probably decrease complication from CAPD	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (4.26)	8 (17.02)	37 (78.72)
	modality and increase treatment outcomes infuture				. A ()			
2.	Training of PD dialysis integrated with support	0	0	0	0	1	5	41
	programme for CAPD care in HPH may increase the facility of CAPD care in community	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(2.13)	(10.64)	(87.23)
3.	Standard nursing care may prevent complication in	0	0	0	0	3	7	37
	CAPD patient	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(6.38)	(14.89)	(78.72)
4.	Health education of CAPD care from community nurse	0		0		0	10	36
	may increase practice of self- care and performance of care by care giver	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(2.13)	(0.00)	(21.28)	(76.60)
5.	In case of CAPD care,	พาสงด	22113401	4111J 1/01	าาสย	0	1	46
	consideration about standard and guideline of CAPD care and treatment care plan from Nephrologist/ physician and PD nurse	ILA (0.00)	GK(0.00)	(0.00)	/EP(0.00)	Y (0.00)	(2.13)	(97.87)
	ge of perception of CAPD in primary care level	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	5 (10.64)	42 (89.36)

Table 4.16 Information of perception of CAPD care in primary care level in the Intervention group after intervention period (16 Wks.)

Perception of CAPD care	I	evel of perc	eption of C	APD care	in primary	care 1evel	
in primary care level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Definitely	Mostly	Disagree	Not	Agree	Mostly	Totally
	disagree	disagree	_	sure	-	agree	agree
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
CAPD care follow the	0	0	0	1	9	25	10
guideline and standard							
care probably decrease	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(2.22)	(20.00)	(55.56)	(22.22)
complication from CAPD	1		12 -				
modality and increase		Courses	12				
treatment outcomes in		ĩ Q					
future	. COLORING			<u> </u>			
Training of PD dialysis	2	0	0	0	9	33	3
integrated with support							
programme for CAPD care in HPH may increase	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(20.00)	(73.33)	(6.67)
the facility of CAPD care			1)       N	6			
in community	- // // /	ROK	2 11 11 10				
Standard nursing care	0	0	0	0	26	16	3
may prevent complication	1/10		r    8	-			-
in CAPD patient	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(57.78)	(35.56)	(6.67)
Health education of	0	0	0	0	4	25	16
CAPD care from	E.		and and				
community nurse may	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(8.89)	(55.56)	(35.56)
increase practice of self-					,,	,,	, <i>,</i> ,
care and performance of			_	1			

J 1 12

(0.00)

0

(0.00)

0

8

(17.78)

(0.00)

21

16

(35.56)

(46.67)

0

(0.00)

18

(40.00)

24

3 (6.67)

(53.33)

Table 4.17 Information of perception of CAPD care in primary care level in the control group after intervention period (16 Wks.)

No.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

care by care giver In case of CAPD care,

consideration about standard and guideline of CAPD care and treatment

care plan from Nephrologist/ physician

and PD nurse Over all of perception of CAPD

care in primary care level

Community nurse should realize or take into าลงก•

(0.00)

0

(0.00)

ถเม ๆ

(0.00)

0

(0.00)

Performance of CAPD		Interv	ention			Con	trol	
care	Base	line	Aft	er	Base	line	Aft	er
			interve				interve	
			16 V	Vks			16 Wks	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
CAPD care follow the	5.55	.80	6.74	.53	5.53	.76	5.98	.72
guideline and standard care								
probably decrease		1.3.3	3.4					
complication from CAPD		11116	1123	-				
modality and increase treatment outcomes in future		10000.	11/2	2				
Training of PD dialysis	5.13	.68	6.85	.42	5.07	.69	5.87	.50
integrated with support	5.15	.00	0.85	.42	5.07	.09	5.07	.50
programme for CAPD care		71m						
in HPH may increase the		/// A						
facility of CAPD care in	///	/// 🦗						
community		//200	\$4 M N					
Standard nursing care may	5.11	.56	6.72	.58	5.04	.52	5.49	.63
prevent complication in		122	R	11				
CAPD patient	2/1	A ANY ANY		111 2				
Health education of CAPD	4.32	.78	6.72	.58	4.22	.60	6.27	.62
care from community nurse		0006						
may increase practice of self-	10	100000	0), keesee					
care and performance of care	B		ENGINES					
by care giver		222V	Piller.	2				
In case of CAPD care,	5.21	.55	6.98	.15	5.18	.49	6.53	.50
Community nurse should V realize or take into				A				
consideration about standard		_						
and guideline of CAPD care		~	•					
and treatment care plan from	าลงก	รณ์ม	หาวิท	เยาล้	ទ្រ			
Nephrologist/physician and								
PD nurse	ALON	GKOR	n Un	<b>IVER</b>	SITY			
Over all of perception of	5.06	.54	6.80	.21	5.01	.40	6.03	.31
CAPD care in primary care	5.00		0.00	.21	5.01	.10	0.05	.51
level								

Table 4.18 Mean and S.D. on perception of CAPD care among community nurses compare between intervention and control group

Table 4.18 presents the compare of Mean and S.D. of CAPD care among community nurse s assessment compare between intervention and control group among baseline and after intervention.

Table 4.19 Assessment on perception of CAPD care among community nurses compare between intervention and control group at baseline

Assessment on CAPD care of		Base	line		Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
Community nurses in Health	interve	ntion	Cont	trol	Difference	the dif	ference		value
Promoting Hospitals (HPH)	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
CAPD care follow the guideline and standard care probably decrease complication from CAPD modality and increase treatment outcomes in future	5.55	.80	5.53	.76	0.020	343	.304	0.122	0.903
Training of PD dialysis integrated with support programme for CAPD care in HPH may increase the facility of CAPD care in community	5.13	.68	5.07	.69	0.061	344	.222	0.428	0.670
Standard nursing care may prevent complication in CAPD patient	5.11	.56	5.04	.52	0.062	286	.162	0.549	0.585
Health education of CAPD care from community nurse may increase practice of self-care and performance of care by care giver	4.32	.78	4.22	.60	0.097	387	.193	0.665	0.508
In case of CAPD care, Community nurse should realize or take into consideration about standard and guideline of CAPD care and treatment care plan from Nephrologist/physician and PD nurse	5.21	.55	5.18	.49	0.035	251	.181	0.322	0.748
Over all of perception of CAPD care in primary care level	5.06	.54	5.01	.40	0.055	251	.14119	0.557	0.579
independent t-test	0	22	22/10	erco					



Table 4.19 presents the compare of baseline information on CAPD care in Health Promoting Hospitals between intervention and control group. At baseline, the intervention and the control groups had a similar CAPD care in Health Promoting Hospitals. Above information illustrates not significant CAPD care in Health Promoting Hospitals among the intervention and the control group.

Level of		Base	eline		After intervention					
perception assessment on	Interventio 47 partic		Control 45 partic	1		on Group cipants	Control Group 45 participants			
CAPD care	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)		
Poor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
(<60 scores )										
Fair	40	85.11	41	91.11	0	0.00	1	2.22		
(60-79 scores)										
Good	7	14.89	4	8.89	47	100.00	44	97.78		
$(\square 80 \text{ scores})$		le l		122						

Table 4.20 Level of perception of CAPD care assessment compare between intervention and control group at baseline and after intervention

Table 4.20 presents the compare of level of perception assessment on CAPD care. At baseline most of intervention and control group has fair level of perception of CAPD care whereas intervention group is 85.11 percent and control group is 91.11 percent respectively. Considering to after intervention, above information illustrated the perception of CAPD care in the intervention group is increase to good perception level as 100.00 percent. In the control group, level of good perception level is 97.78 percent respectively.

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Table 4.21 Assessment on perception of CAPD care among Community nurses in Health Promoting Hospitals compare baseline and after intervention in the control group

Assessment on CAPD	Control Group					95% CI of		t-test	Р
care of Community	Baseline		After		Mean	the difference			value
nurses in Health			interve	ntion	Difference				
Promoting Hospitals	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Difference	Lower	Upper		
(HPH)									
CAPD care follow the	5.53	.76	5.98	.72	444	642	246	-4.524	<.001
guideline and standard									
care probably decrease									
complication from									
CAPD modality and									
increase treatment				A 4					
outcomes in future			6.9	1111	21				
Training of PD dialysis	5.07	.69	5.87	.50	800	-1.018	582	-7.391	<.001
integrated with support									
programme for CAPD									
care in HPH may		1555	10.00		and the second second				
increase the facility of			/11	1. 3					
CAPD care in		_	////			2			
community			////						
Standard nursing care	5.04	.52	5.49	.63	444	595	293	-5.933	<.001
may prevent			1112	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	III I I III I				
complication in CAPD		1 11	1/3	al	(	4			
patient	1.00						1.5.4		004
Health education of	4.22	.60	6.27	.62	-2.044	-2.323	-1.766	-14.775	<.001
CAPD care from		1	/ K	101284					
community nurse may		1	1 53						
increase practice of self-		18	A CONTRACT	Charles -					
care and performance of		× *	Corgania	a geometric					
care by care giver			17TUIN	100712000	2240				
In case of CAPD care,	5.18	.49	6.53	.50	-1.356	-1.560	-1.151	-13.384	<.001
Community nurse	1				X	21			
should realize or take		YA.			A				
into consideration about		720-			6	_			
standard and guideline		1010							
of CAPD care and		1997		3ª	9	2			
treatment care plan from	จา	<b>รา</b> ลง	เกรถ	เมห	าวิทยา	ลย			
Nephrologist/physician	9								
and PD nurse	<b>•••••</b>	100.0				Delty			
Over all of perception	5.01	.40	6.03	.31	-5.089	-5.643	-4.535	-18.511	<.001
of CAPD care in									
primary care level									

Paired t-test

Table 4.21 presents the assessment on perception of CAPD care among community nurses in Health Promoting Hospitals compare baseline and after intervention in the control group. Above information illustrates significant increase perception of CAPD care in the community nurses in the control group in each category and over all of perception of CAPD care programme. Meanwhile, in year 2017 Ministry of public health launched the policy of service plan to increase quality of care in critical diseases group especially in service plan of CKD groups that health region one of Thailand strengthening the hospital renal node to provision standard of CKD care among excellence center to primary care level.

Table 4.22 Assessment on perception of CAPD care among Community nurses in Health Promoting Hospitals compare baseline and after intervention in the intervention group

Assessment on CAPD	Intervention Group				95% CI of		t-test	Р	
care of Community	Baseline		After		Mean	the difference			value
nurses in Health		-	interve		Difference				
Promoting Hospitals (HPH)	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	Difference	Lower	Upper		
CAPD care follow the guideline and standard care probably decrease complication from CAPD modality and increase treatment outcomes in future	5.55	.80	6.74	.53	-1.191	-1.391	992	-12.011	<.001
Training of PD dialysis integrated with support programme for CAPD care in HPH may increase the facility of CAPD care in community	5.13	.68	6.85	.42	-1.723	-1.950	-1.497	-15.308	<.001
Standard nursing care may prevent complication in CAPD patient	5.11	.56	6.72	.58	-1.617	-1.842	-1.392	-14.441	<.001
Health education of CAPD care from community nurse may increase practice of self- care and performance of care by care giver	4.32	.78	6.72	.58	-2.404	-2.689	-2.119	-16.985	<.001
In case of CAPD care, Community nurse should realize or take into consideration about standard and guideline of CAPD care and treatment care plan from Nephrologist physician and PD nurse	5.21) Chu	LALC	INGK	DRN	Univer	6 -1.941 RSITY	-1.591	-20.260	<.001
Over all of perception of CAPD care in primary care level Paired t.test	5.06	.54	6.80	.21	-8.70213	-9.507	-7.897	-21.758	<.001

Paired t-test

Table 4.22 presents the assessment on perception of CAPD care among community nurses in Health Promoting Hospitals compare baseline and after intervention in the intervention group. Above information illustrates significant increase of perception on CAPD care in the community nurses in the intervention group in each category and over all of perception on CAPD care.

## **Performance of CAPD care**

According to performance of CAPD care in primary care level among community nurses, table 4.23 – 4.26 present number and score of performance on CAPD care in the intervention and control in baseline and after intervention which illustrated as below table respects;



Practice of CAPD care in	Level of CAPD care's practice in primary care level in the intervention group at baseline											
primary care level				interver	ntion g	roup at b	e					
	Neve	r done	Occasionally		Sometimes		Frequently		Definitely			
	N	1		one	done Number/(%)		done		always done Number/(%)			
		mber/(%)		mber/(%)				mber/(%)				
Vital sign assessment	0	.00	0	.00	3	6.38	16	34.04	28	59.57		
General physical	0	.00	0	.00	8	17.02	19	40.43	20	42.55		
examination Height, body weight	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.13	17	36.17	29	61.70		
measurement	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.13	17	50.17	2)	01.70		
BMI assessment	0	.00	7	14.89	7	14.89	21	44.68	12	25.53		
BMI education	0	.00	12	25.53	11	23.40	16	34.04	8	17.02		
Intake and output	0	.00	0	.00	3	6.38	22	46.81	22	46.81		
assessment	,	.00	Q	.00		0.20		10.01		10.01		
Laboratory testing	0	.00	12	25.53	15	31.91	13	27.66	7	14.89		
assessment	1		11									
Nutrition assessment	0	.00	5	10.64	12	25.53	19	40.43	11	23.40		
Nutrition education	1	2.13	12	25.53	14	29.79	13	27.66	7	14.89		
Medicine education	3	6.38	11	23.40	16	34.04	11	23.40	6	12.77		
Self-care of body care	0	.00	31	2.13	7	14.89	21	44.68	18	38.30		
education		1 Das		N a d	1 0							
Physical exercise education	0	.00	2	4.26	9	19.15	23	48.94	13	27.66		
Complication of CAPD	0	.00	3	6.38	8	17.02	22	46.81	14	29.79		
assessment Protein intake assessment	0	.00	12	25.53	15	31.91	12	25.53	8	17.02		
and education				10.00		51.71	12	20.00	Ū	17.02		
Medicine injection and	4	8.51	15	31.91	11	23.40	14	29.79	3	6.38		
drug intake education	YA.				A							
Continued medicine and	3	6.38	12	25.53	15	31.91	13	27.66	4	8.51		
other medicine use			٣	-								
assessment and education Blood pressure assessment	0	.00	11217	14.89	15	31.91	18	38.30	7	14.89		
and education	0	.00	/	14.89	15	51.91	10	38.30	/	14.89		
Home visit for environment	4	8.51	16	34.04	13	27.66	10	21.28	4	8.51		
of patient's household and												
sanitation assessment												
Home visit for patient	5	10.64	16	34.04	13	27.66	10	21.28	3	6.38		
physical health assessment												
Home visit for patient	8	17.02	13	27.66	14	29.79	9	19.15	3	6.38		
mental health assessment	0	17.02	10	25.52	15	21.01	0	10.15	2	( 20		
Home visit for instruments for self-care	8	17.02	12	25.53	15	31.91	9	19.15	3	6.38		
Home visit for patient	7	14.90	14	20.70	14	20.70	10	21.29	2	100		
living room assessment	/	14.89	14	29.79	14	29.79	10	21.28	Z	4.26		
Home visit for dialysate	8	17.02	12	25.53	14	29.79	10	21.28	3	6.38		
stock keeping	Ŭ	17.02	12	-0.00		_/.//	10	_1.20	5	5.50		

Table 4.23 Baseline information of performance on CAPD care in primary care level in the intervention group

Practice of CAPD care in	Le	vel of C.	APD ca	are's pra	ctice in	n primar	y care	level in	the co	ntrol
primary care level					roup at	t baselin	e			
	Neve	er done		Occasionally done		etimes one	Frequently done		Definitely always done	
	Nu	mber/(%)	Nu	mber/(%)	Nu	mber/(%)	Nu	mber/(%)		mber/(%)
Vital sign assessment	0	.00	0	.00	7	15.56	14	31.11	24	53.33
General physical	0	.00	0	.00	14	31.11	19	42.22	12	26.67
examination										
Height, body weight	0	.00	0	.00	5	11.11	16	35.56	24	53.33
measurement							10			
BMI assessment	0	.00	8	17.78	13	28.89	19	42.22	5	11.11
BMI education	0	.00	12	26.67	16	35.56	13	28.89	4	8.89
Intake and output assessment	0	.00		.00	9	20.00	20	44.44	16	35.56
Laboratory testing	0	.00	13	28.89	18	40.00	11	24.44	3	6.67
assessment			11							
Nutrition assessment	0	.00	3	6.67	14	31.11	19	42.22	9	20.00
Nutrition education	-2	4.44	6	13.33	16	35.56	15	33.33	6	13.33
Medicine education	4	8.89	7	15.56	15	33.33	14	31.11	5	11.11
Self-care of body care	0	.00	3	6.67	11	24.44	19	42.22	12	26.67
education		1 Das	MANO	S.all						
Physical exercise education	0	.00	4	8.89	11	24.44	23	51.11	7	15.56
Complication of CAPD assessment	0	.00	~~~4 ~~~5}~~	8.89	14	31.11	18	40.00	9	20.00
Protein intake assessment and education	1	2.22	7	15.56	15	33.33	15	33.33	7	15.56
Medicine injection and drug intake education	5	11.11	11	24.44	10	22.22	15	33.33	4	8.89
Continued medicine and other medicine use	4	8.89	9	20.00	13	28.89	15	33.33	4	8.89
assessment and education	เสาล	1050	กเจ้าเจ	เวาิท	ยาล้	e				
Blood pressure assessment and education	0	.00	5	11.11	15	33.33	20	44.44	5	11.11
Home visit for environment of patient's household and sanitation assessment	6	13.33	UM	24.44	10	22.22	14	31.11	4	8.89
Home visit for patient physical health assessment	8	17.78	9	20.00	12	26.67	13	28.89	3	6.67
Home visit for patient mental health assessment	9	20.00	10	22.22	12	26.67	11	24.44	3	6.67
Home visit for instruments for self-care	9	20.00	9	20.00	12	26.67	15	33.33	0	.00
Home visit for patient living room assessment	10	22.22	8	17.78	14	31.11	11	24.44	2	4.44
Home visit for dialysate stock keeping	10	22.22	8	17.78	12	26.67	14	31.11	1	2.22

Table 4.24 Baseline information of performance on CAPD care in primary care level in the control group

Table 4.25 Performance on CAPD care in primary care level in the intervention group	
after intervention	

Practice of CAPD care in		Level			-	-	-	are leve	l in the	2
primary care level	Neve	er done	Occasi	rventio onally ne	Some	o after in etimes one	Freq	uently one		nitely
	Ni	umber/(%)		nber/(%)		mber/(%)	Number/(%)		always done Number/(%)	
Vital sign assessment	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	9	19.15	38	80.85
General physical	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	14	29.79	33	70.21
examination	0	.00	0	.00	Ū	.00	14	27.17	55	70.21
Height, body weight	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	5	10.64	42	89.36
measurement			222							
BMI assessment	0	.00	0	.00	-1	2.13	12	25.53	34	72.34
BMI education	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	16	34.04	31	65.96
Intake and output	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.13	46	97.87
assessment		man			0000				-	
Laboratory testing	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	3	6.38	44	93.62
assessment		///	$(A \land )$							
Nutrition assessment	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	5	10.64	42	89.36
Nutrition education	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.13	46	97.87
Medicine education	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	2	4.26	45	95.74
Self-care of body care	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.13	46	97.87
education		1 100	<(\$)	045111	M -				-	
Physical exercise education	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	10	21.28	37	78.72
Complication of CAPD	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	6	12.77	41	87.23
assessment	Ũ			.00	Ŭ	.00	Ũ	12.77		07.20
Protein intake assessment	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	4	8.51	43	91.49
and education			- V -		-6	)				
Medicine injection and	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	11	23.40	36	76.60
drug intake education	725			-	10					
Continued medicine and	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	11	23.40	36	76.60
other medicine use	หาล	งกระ	กเ้าเน	าวิท	ยาล้	'ei				
assessment and education		00		00		00	2	( 20	4.4	02.62
Blood pressure assessment and education	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	3	6.38	44	93.62
Home visit for environment	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	16	34.04	31	65.96
of patient's household and	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	10	34.04	51	05.90
sanitation assessment										
Home visit for patient	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	14	29.79	33	70.21
physical health assessment	Ŭ	.00	Ŭ	.00	Ŭ	.00	11	27.17	55	70.21
Home visit for patient	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	10	21.28	37	78.72
mental health assessment										
Home visit for instruments	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	9	19.15	38	80.85
for self-care										
Home visit for patient	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	10	21.28	37	78.72
living room assessment										
Home visit for dialysate	0	.00	0	.00	0	.00	5	10.64	42	89.36
stock keeping										

# Table 4.26 Performance on CAPD care in primary care level in the control group after intervention

Practice of CAPD care in	Le	vel of C	APD c	-		-	•	level in	the con	ntrol
primary care level						interver				
	Neve	er done		sionally one		etimes one	Frequently done			nitely /s done
	Nu	umber/(%)		mber/(%)		mber/(%)		mber/(%)		mber/(%)
Vital sign assessment	0	.00	0	.00	2	4.44	15	33.33	28	62.22
General physical	0	.00	0	.00	12	26.67	18	40.00	15	33.33
examination	0	.00	0	.00	12	20.07	10	40.00	10	55.55
Height, body weight	0	.00	0	.00	2	4.44	13	28.89	30	66.67
measurement	-		333							
BMI assessment	0	.00	5	/ 11.11	9	20.00	24	53.33	7	15.56
BMI education	0	.00	6	13.33	14	31.11	21	46.67	4	8.89
Intake and output	0	.00	0	.00	2	4.44	23	51.11	20	44.44
assessment		main	4		1000					
Laboratory testing	0	.00	1 5	11.11	19	42.22	18	40.00	3	6.67
assessment		///	(A)							
Nutrition assessment	0	.00	2	4.44	6	13.33	27	60.00	10	22.22
Nutrition education	0	.00	2	4.44	22	48.89	9	20.00	12	26.67
Medicine education	0	.00	2	4.44	23	51.11	15	33.33	5	11.11
Self-care of body care	0	.00	0	.00	101	2.22	29	64.44	15	33.33
education		1 180	<(\$)	6.00	1			0		00.00
Physical exercise education	0	.00	0	.00	3	6.67	33	73.33	9	20.00
Complication of CAPD	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.22	28	62.22	16	35.56
assessment	0			.00	· ·	2.22	20	02.22	10	55.50
Protein intake assessment	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.22	37	82.22	7	15.56
and education					-6	)				
Medicine injection and	0	.00	0	.00	5	11.11	36	80.00	4	8.89
drug intake education	25				15					
Continued medicine and	0	.00	0	.00	5	11.11	34	75.56	6	13.33
other medicine use	เสาร	3050	ก้างเจ	าวิท	ยาลิ	'ei				
assessment and education					ខាត	2	15		1	
Blood pressure assessment	0	.00	0	.00	7	15.56	17	37.78	21	46.67
and education Home visit for environment	0	.00	0	.00	3	6.67	34	75.56	8	17.78
of patient's household and	0	.00	0	.00	5	0.07	54	13.30	0	17.78
sanitation assessment										
Home visit for patient	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.22	25	55.56	19	42.22
physical health assessment	0	.00	U	.00	1	2.22	25	55.50	1)	42.22
Home visit for patient	0	.00	0	.00	2	4.44	27	60.00	16	35.56
mental health assessment			-		_			22.00		22.00
Home visit for instruments	0	.00	0	.00	2	4.44	29	64.44	14	31.11
for self-care										
Home visit for patient	0	.00	0	.00	3	6.67	30	66.67	12	26.67
living room assessment										
Home visit for dialysate	0	.00	0	.00	1	2.22	31	68.89	13	28.89
stock keeping										

Performance of CAPD			eline		Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
care by items	Interve (n=1		Con (n=1		Difference	the diff	erence		value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
Vital sign assessment	4.53	.62	4.38	.75	154	438	.130	-1.078	.284
General physical examination	4.26	.74	3.96	.77	300	611	.012	-1.912	.059
Height, body weight measurement	4.60	.54	4.42	.69	174	429	.082	-1.348	.181
BMI assessment	3.81	.99	3.47	.92	342	738	.055	-1.712	.090
BMI education	3.43	1.06	3.20	.94	226	641	.190	-1.077	.284
Intake and output assessment	4.40	.61	4.16	.74	249	529	.032	-1.762	.082
Laboratory testing assessment	3.32	1.02	3.09	.90	230	630	.170	-1.144	.256
Nutrition assessment	3.77	.94	3.76	.86	010	383	.362	055	.956
Nutrition education	3.28	1.08	3.38	1.03	.101	336	.538	.460	.646
Medicine education	3.13	1.12	3.20	1.12	.072	391	.535	.310	.757
Self-care of body care	4.19	.77	3.89	.88	303	646	.041	-1.752	.083
education	1		AC	7.3	11110				
Physical exercise education	4.00	.81	3.73	.84	267	607	.074	-1.556	.123
Complication of CAPD assessment	4.00	.86	3.71	.89	289	652	.075	-1.579	.118
Protein intake assessment and education	3.34	1.05	3.44	1.01	.104	323	.531	.484	.630
Medicine injection and	2.94	1.11	3.04	1.19	.108	368	.584	.452	.652
drug intake education	24								
Continued medicine and other medicine use	3.06	1.07	3.13	1.12	.070	384	.523	.304	.762
assessment and education	จุฬา	ลงก	รณ์ม	หาวิ	ทยาลัเ	2			
Blood pressure assessment and	3.53	.93	3.56	.84	.024	344	.391	.128	.899
education Home visit for environment of patient's household and sanitation assessment	2.87	1.12	2.98	1.22	.105	377	.588	.434	.665
Home visit for patient physical health assessment	2.79	1.10	2.87	1.22	.079	401	.560	.328	.743
Home visit for patient mental health assessment	2.70	1.16	2.76	1.23	.053	441	.548	.215	.830
Home visit for instruments for self-care	2.72	1.16	2.73	1.14	.010	465	.485	.042	.967
Home visit for patient living room assessment	2.70	1.10	2.71	1.20	.009	468	.486	.037	.970
Home visit for dialysate stock keeping	2.74	1.17	2.73	1.19	011	501	.478	046	.963
Overall performance of CAPD care	3.48	.73	3.40	.77	079	390	.232	504	.615

Table 4.27 Assessment on Performance of CAPD care compare between intervention and control group at baseline

independent t-test

Table 4.27 presents the compare of baseline information on Performance of CAPD care between intervention and control group. At baseline, the intervention and the control groups had a similar performance of CAPD care. Above information illustrates not significant performance of CAPD care among the intervention and the control group.

Table 4.28 Level of performance of CAPD care assessment compare between intervention and control group at baseline and after intervention

Level of		Base	eline		After intervention					
performance of nursing care	Intervention Group 47 participants		Control 45 partic	and the second se		ion Group icipants	Control Group 45 participants			
assessment on CAPD care	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	(%)		
Poor (<60 scores )	14	29.79	17	37.78	0	0	0	0		
Fair (60-79 scores)	19	40.43	15	33.33	0	0	20	44.44		
Good (□ 80 scores)	14	29.79	13	28.89	47	100.00	25	55.56		

Table 4.28 presents the compare of level of performance of CAPD care assessment which illustrated increase of performance of CAPD care in intervention group as good level of CAPD care (100.00%) whereas control group is 55.56 percent respectively.

Performance of CAPD	Con	trol Gı	oup (n=1	55)	Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
care by items	Base		Aft	er	Difference	the diff	ference		value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
Vital sign assessment	4.38	.75	4.58	.58	200	352	048	-2.659	.011
General physical	3.96	.77	4.07	.78	111	207	016	-2.345	.024
examination									
Height, body weight	4.42	.69	4.62	.58	200	337	063	-2.934	.005
measurement									
BMI assessment	3.47	.92	3.73	.86	267	441	092	-3.084	.004
BMI education	3.20	.94	3.51	.84	311	478	144	-3.748	.001
Intake and output assessment	4.16	.74	4.40	.58	244	375	114	-3.773	<.001
Laboratory testing	3.09	.90	3.42	.78	333	515	152	-3.708	.001
assessment			111	M					
Nutrition assessment	3.76	.86	4.00	.74	244	390	099	-3.387	.001
Nutrition education	3.38	1.03	3.69	.92	311	466	157	-4.057	<.001
Medicine education	3.20	1.12	3.51	.76	311	490	132	-3.500	.001
Self-care of body care	3.89	.88	4.31	.51	422	630	215	-4.102	<.001
education		///	//2						
Physical exercise education	3.73	.84	4.13	.50	400	596	204	-4.105	<.001
Complication of CAPD assessment	3.71	.89	4.33	.52	622	881	364	-4.851	<.001
Protein intake	3.44	1.01	4.13	.40	689	927	451	-5.830	<.001
assessment and		1	100000	)(kaaaa					
education		2	7/10/10011002	a contrasta	<u>_</u>				
Medicine injection and	3.04	1.19	3.98	.45	933	-1.250	617	-5.945	<.001
drug intake education	St								
Continued medicine and	3.13	1.12	4.02	.50	889	-1.184	594	-6.071	<.001
other medicine use									
assessment and		1	~						
education	3357	<b>a</b>	รณม	122	ทยาลั		200	1.0.50	001
Blood pressure assessment and	3.56	.84	4.31	.73	756	-1.113	398	-4.259	<.001
education	HIII A		GKOR	N	NIVFRS	ITY			
Home visit for	2.98	1.22	4.11	.49	-1.133	-1.464	803	-6.914	<.001
environment of patient's	2.30	1.22	4.11	.47	-1.155	-1.404	003	-0.714	<.001
household and									
sanitation assessment									
Home visit for patient	2.87	1.22	4.40	.54	-1.533	-1.893	-1.173	-8.582	<.001
	2.07	1.22	r.+0		1.555	1.075	1.175	0.502	<

-1.232

-1.222

-1.178

-1.203

-12.630

-9.682

-9.931

-9.639

-9.354

-9.519

<.001

<.001

<.001

<.001

<.001

-1.879

-1.844

-1.800

-1.864

-19.414

Table 4.29 Assessment on performance of CAPD care in Community nurses compare baseline and after intervention in the control group

paired t-test

physical health assessment

mental health assessment Home visit for

stock keeping

CAPD care

Home visit for patient

instruments for self-care

Home visit for patient living room assessment

Home visit for dialysate

Overall performance of

1.23

1.14

1.20

1.19

.77

4.31

4.27

4.20

4.27

4.10

.56

.54

.55

.50

.34

-1.556

-1.533

-1.489

-1.533

-16.022

2.76

2.73

2.71

2.73

3.40

Considering to performance of CAPD care when compare baseline and after intervention in the control group, table 4.29 presents the information on performance of CAPD care in community nurses assessment in the control group compare baseline and after intervention. Above information illustrates significant increased performance of CAPD care in the community nurses in the control group in each categories and over all of performance of CAPD care. Meanwhile, in year 2017 Ministry of public health launched the policy of service plan to increase quality of care in critical diseases group especially in service plan of CKD groups that health region one of Thailand strengthening the hospital renal node to provision standard of CKD care among excellence center to primary care level. Hence, this protocol increasing the performance of CAPD as well.



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# Table 4.30 Assessment on performance of CAPD care in Community nurses compare baseline and after intervention in the intervention group

Performance of CAPD	Interv	ention	Group (r	n=155)	Mean	95%(	CI of	t-test	Р
care by items	Base		Aft		Difference	the diff			value
_	Dase	me	interve						
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
Vital sign assessment	4.53	.62	4.81	.40	277	435	118	-3.513	.001
General physical	4.26	.74	4.70	.46	447	657	236	-4.275	<.001
examination									
Height, body weight	4.60	.54	4.89	.31	298	447	149	-4.027	<.001
measurement									
BMI assessment	3.81	.99	4.70	.51	894	-1.176	612	-6.376	<.001
BMI education	3.43	1.06	4.66	.48	-1.234	-1.509	959	-9.025	<.001
Intake and output	4.40	.61	4.98	.15	574	745	404	-6.787	<.001
assessment		9	10000		13				
Laboratory testing	3.32	1.02	4.94	.25	-1.617	-1.920	-1.314	-10.729	<.001
assessment		TOTOTOS							
Nutrition assessment	3.77	.94	4.89	.31	-1.128	-1.419	837	-7.796	<.001
Nutrition education	3.28	1.08	4.98	.15	-1.702	-2.014	-1.390	-10.993	<.001
Medicine education	3.13	1.12	4.96	.20	-1.830	-2.167	-1.493	-10.926	<.001
Self-care of body care	4.19	.77	4.98	.15	787	-1.016	559	-6.933	<.001
education	1		AF	2 1					
Physical exercise	4.00	.81	4.79	.41	787	-1.047	528	-6.112	<.001
education	1		A CORCO	CO A	11/10 - 3				
Complication of CAPD	4.00	.86	4.87	.34	872	-1.150	594	-6.317	<.001
assessment			0.006	60.0					
Protein intake	3.34	1.05	4.91		-1.574	-1.903	-1.246	-9.655	<.001
assessment and		Ē		A CONTRACT	2				
education	2.94	1.11	4.77	.43	-1.830	-2.209	-1.451	-9.719	<.001
Medicine injection and drug intake education	2.94	1.11	4.77	.43	-1.830	-2.209	-1.431	-9.719	<.001
Continued medicine and	3.06	1.07	4.77	.43	-1.702	-2.064	-1.340	-9.471	<.001
other medicine use	5.00	1.07	1.77	.15	1.702	2.001	1.5 10	2.171	0.001
assessment and									
education	จุฬา	ลงก	รณม	หาว	ทยาลเ	E)			
Blood pressure	3.53	.93	4.94	.25	-1.404	-1.654	-1.154	-11.312	<.001
assessment and	HULA	LON	GKOR	N U	NIVERS	ΙΤΥ			
education									
Home visit for	2.87	1.12	4.66	.48	-1.787	-2.179	-1.396	-9.184	<.001
environment of patient's									
household and									
sanitation assessment									
Home visit for patient	2.79	1.10	4.70	.46	-1.915	-2.296	-1.533	-10.104	<.001
physical health									
assessment	2.70	116	4 70	41	-2.085	-2.441	-1.729	-11.787	<.001
Home visit for patient mental health	2.70	1.16	4.79	.41	-2.085	-2.441	-1.729	-11./0/	<.001
assessment									
Home visit for	2.72	1.16	4.81	.40	-2.085	-2.462	-1.709	-11.146	<.001
instruments for self-care	, <b>_</b>				2.000				
Home visit for patient	2.70	1.10	4.79	.41	-2.085	-2.452	-1.719	-11.453	<.001
living room assessment	2.70	1.10	7.17		-2.005	-2.732	-1./1/	-11.455	<.001
Home visit for dialysate	2.74	1.17	4.89	.31	-2.149	-2.516	-1.782	-11.779	<.001
stock keeping				-					-
Overall performance of	3.48	.73	4.83	.12	-31.064	-36.025	-26.103	-12.604	<.001
CAPD care									
paired t-test									

paired t-test

Table 4.30 and table 4.30 presents the information on performance of CAPD care in community nurses assessment in the intervention group compare baseline and after intervention. Above information illustrates highly significant increased performance of CAPD care in the community nurses in the intervention group in each categories and over all of performance of CAPD care.



Table 4.31 Performance of CAPD care compare between intervention and control group after intervention programme

Performance of CAPD		After Int	ervention		Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
care by items	Intervo Gro (n=1	ention oup	Control (n=1	1	Difference		ference	t tost	value
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
Vital sign assessment	4.81	.40	4.58	.58	231	439	023	-2.207	.030
General physical examination	4.70	.46	4.07	.78	635	904	367	-4.726	<.001
Height, body weight measurement	4.89	.31	4.62	.58	271	465	078	-2.795	.007
BMI assessment	4.70	.51	3.73	.86	969	-1.265	673	-6.526	<.001
BMI education	4.66	.48	3.51	.84	-1.148	-1.435	862	-7.990	<.001
Intake and output assessment	4.98	.15	4.40	.58	579	758	400	-6.500	<.001
Laboratory testing assessment	4.94	.25	3.42	.78	-1.514	-1.759	-1.269	-12.393	<.001
Nutrition assessment	4.89	.31	4.00	.74	894	-1.132	655	-7.502	<.001
Nutrition education	4.98	.15	3.69	.92	-1.290	-1.571	-1.009	-9.245	<.001
Medicine education	4.96	.20	3.51	.76	-1.446	-1.681	-1.212	-12.386	<.001
Self-care of body care education	4.98	.15	4.31	.51	668	827	508	-8.389	<.001
Physical exercise education	4.79	.41	4.13	.50	654	845	463	-6.811	<.001
Complication of CAPD assessment	4.87	.34	4.33	.52	539	722	356	-5.853	<.001
Protein intake assessment and	4.91	.28	4.13	.40	782	927	636	-10.706	<.001
education Medicine injection and drug intake education	4.77	.43	3.98	.45	788	971	606	-8.584	<.001
Continued medicine and other medicine use	4.77	.43	4.02	.50	744	936	551	-7.680	<.001
assessment and education	จุฬา	ลงก	รณ์ม	หาวิ	ทยาลัง				
Blood pressure assessment and education	4.94	.25	4.31	.73	625	856	394	-5.432	<.001
Home visit for environment of patient's household and sanitation assessment	4.66	.48	4.11	.49	548	749	348	-5.442	<.001
Home visit for patient physical health assessment	4.70	.46	4.40	.54	302	511	094	-2.879	.005
Home visit for patient mental health assessment	4.79	.41	4.31	.56	476	680	272	-4.639	<.001
Home visit for instruments for self-care	4.81	.40	4.27	.54	542	739	345	-5.465	<.001
Home visit for patient living room assessment	4.79	.41	4.20	.55	587	788	387	-5.819	<.001
Home visit for dialysate stock keeping	4.89	.31	4.27	.50	627	800	454	-7.229	<.001
Overall performance of CAPD care	4.83	.12	4.10	.34	733	841	625	-13.548	<.001

independent t-test

# 4.4.2 Testing the effect of the Modified-CAPD handling process programme on perception and performance of CAPD in community nurses in health promoting hospital on changes over time in the mean performance of CAPD care score between and within groups.

Since at baseline the perception and performance score of CAPD care among the intervention and the control group were similarly and significant increase in the intervention group after applied intervention programme. Additionally, performance of care also increased in control group while assess by paired t-test. The researcher used the repeated measures ANCOVA to compares means across perception and performance of CAPD care that are based on repeated observations while controlling for a confounding variable including with age of community nurses, certificated train on community nurses and number of years work in health promoting hospital.

The repeated measures ANCOVA was used to analyze the differences of performance scores between the intervention and the control groups at baseline and post intervention (4 months after applied intervention programme). There was a statistically significant difference between the intervention and control groups (p=<.001). Among the subjects, there was also statistically significant different between measurements. Within- subject testing illustrated (p=<.001) there was effect of perception and performance of CAPD care increased from intervention programme and standard protocol of renal node hospital as can be seen from Table 4.32. Despite increasing the perception of CAPD care in all intervention and the control group but strongly increasing in the intervention group as can be seen from Figure 4.2. However, performance of CAPD care in the control group is decrease as can be seen from Figure 4.3 as below respects;

Table 4.32 Mean difference adjusted for baseline measurements, sex age, education status, train of community nurse, years of work and years of works in health promoting hospital for each group using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)

Variable Duration		Intervention		Control		Mean	**Adj. Mean	95% CI	P-value
Variable	Duration	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	difference	difference	<i>757</i> 0 CI	1 value
Perception of	Baseline	25.31	2.68	25.04	1.97	0.27	NA	NA	NA
CAPD care	After	34.02	1.07	30.13	1.54	3.88	3.77	3.21-4.33	< 0.001
Performance	Baseline	80.10	16.87	78.28	17.69	1.81	NA	NA	NA
of CAPD care	After	111.17	2.79	94.31	7.88	16.85	17.12	14.51-19.73	< 0.001

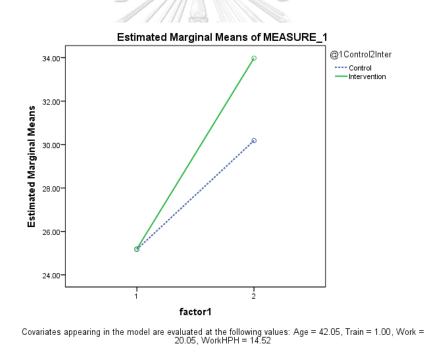
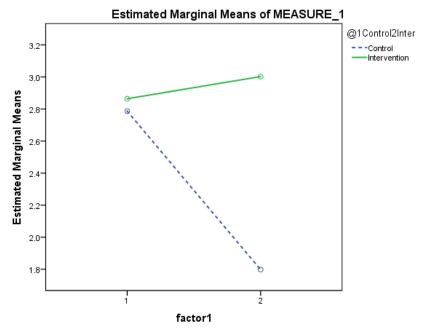


Figure 4.2 Change over times on perception of CAPD care scores between the intervention and control group

Figure 4.2 presents the change over-times on overall perception of CAPD care scores in community nurse between the intervention and control group that illustrated increased in both intervention and control group.



Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Train = 1.00, Work = 20.05, WorkHPH = 14.52, Age = 42.05

Figure 4.3 Change over times on Performance of CAPD care scores between the intervention and control group

Figure 4.3 displays the change over-times on overall performance of CAPD care scores in community nurse between the intervention and control group that presents increased in the intervention group where as in control group decrease.

#### **4.5 General Information of CAPD Patients**

This Modified-CAPD patient's handling process programme developed based on nurse case management (CM) integrated with web-based programme to strengthening the community nurses in primary care level on CAPD patient care in the health promoting hospital and community in primary health care level. The intervention protocols were patient's assessment, nursing care planed, communication, advocacy and health-educations, health resource management, and service facilitations for CAPD patients by collaboration of multidisciplinary team. The nursing care-map, Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) and added-up with Web base programme for patient's information and monitoring of CAPD care among hospital renal node and health promoting hospitals were run by community nurses.

Previous sections present the intervention programme, participants and main outcomes on knowledge and performance of CAPD care. In addition, purposed to confirms the effective of the intervention programme the assessment on CAPD patients were done on quality of life and treatment outcomes.

This section described the general characteristics of CAPD patients. Total of 310 CAPD patients who met the eligible inclusion criteria were assigned to either the study or control group by their hospital renal node register and their habitation area. There were 155 CAPD patients in Nan hospital renal node assigned to intervention group whereas 155 CAPD patients in PUA crown Prince hospital renal node assigned to control group.

The general characteristics of CAPD patients presents as below respects;



Characteristics	Interventio	1	Control (n=1	-	t-test/ $\chi^2$	p value	
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)			
Gender					.351	.554	
1=Male	102	65.81	97	62.58			
2=Female	53	34.19	58	37.42			
Age							
Group 1:50 and below	33	21.29	36	23.23			
Group 2: 51 – 60	76	49.03	52	33.55			
Group 3: 61 and upper	46	29.68	67	43.23			
Mean (S.D.)	56.68	7.589	57.86	10.567	1.130	.260	
Median (Min, Max)	57	35-73	59	32-75			
Marital Status	2000	S of			1.028	.906	
Single	19	12.26	15	9.68			
Married	126	81.29	127	81.94			
Widowed	6	3.87	7	4.52			
Divorced	3	1.94	4	2.58			
Separate	1	.65	2	1.29			
Education					6.826	.234	
Illiterate	6	3.87	16	10.32		-	
Primary School	88	56.77	75	48.39			
Secondary School	43	27.74	46	29.68			
High School	13	8.39	15	9.68			
College and above	2	1.29	2	1.29			
(Vocational	C.L.	1.27	R.	1.27			
Certificate/Technical							
Certificate, High Vocational Certificate/Diploma)	จุหาลงก	รณ์มห	าวิทยาลั	5			
Bachler Degree and		1.94	UNIVEKS	0.65			
above							
Occupational					4.980	.289	
Unemployed	18	11.61	24	15.48			
Commercial	7	4.52	9	5.81			
Employee/Government	35	22.58	21	13.55			
officer	00	50.00	07	(2.59			
Farmer	90	58.06	97	62.58			
House Keeping	5	3.23	4	2.58	1 2 2 2	<b>E10</b>	
Medical Treatment Payment					1.333	.513	
NHSO	153	98.71	153	98.71			
CSMBS	0	0.00	133	0.65			
SSS	2	1.29	1	0.65			
Fee for services	0	0.00	0	0.83			

Table 4.33 Comparison of Socio-demographic characteristics between the intervention group and the control group at baseline

(a) = Chi square, (b) = t test

Characteristics	Interventio	-	Control (n=1	-	t-test/ $\chi^2$	p value
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)		
Income						
Less than 5,000 Bath	79	50.97	89	57.42		
5,001-10,000 Bath	73	47.10	64	41.29		
10,001-15,000 Bath	3	1.94	2	1.29		
15,001-20,000 Bath	0	0.00	0	0.00		
More than 20,000 Bath	0	0.00	0	0.00		
Mean (S.D.)	5280.84	2096.326	5225.29	2044.903	.236	.813
Median (Min, Max)	4,700(1,2	.00-13,540)	4,800(1,1	00-12,400)		
PD Initiation Start (years)		Comment	22			
Lowest thru 2	76	49.03	66	42.58		
3 thru 4	46	29.68	55	35.48		
5 thru 6	23	14.84	16	10.32		
7 thru 8	10	6.45	13	8.39		
9 thru 10	0	0.00	5	3.23		
Mean (S.D.)	2.97	1.874	3.29	2.230	1.379	.169
Median (Min, Max)	3.00	1-8	3.00	1-9		
Care Giver	//9		21113			
Self-care	54	34.84	56	36.13		
Child Care	72	46.45	73	47.10		
Spouse Care	63	40.65	79	50.97		
Brother and Sister care	3	1.94	2	1.29		
Mother Care	13	8.39	12	7.74		
Grand child Care	4	2.58	6	3.87		
Underlying Diseases	1822-109	ເດໂຊເຊລ	วิ่งยาวัย			
CVD	1	0.65		0.65		
Nephrosclerosis	69	44.52	86	55.48		
Nephritis	1	.65	9	5.81		
DiabeticNephropathy	34	21.94	40	25.81		
Obstructivenephropathy	6	3.87	14	9.03		
HT	104	67.10	86	55.48		
Other	6	3.87	1	0.65		
Unknown	2	1.29	4	2.58		
DM	36	23.23	41	26.45		
Co-morbidity diseases						
Thyroid	2	1.29	1	0.65		
Asthma	1	0.65	0.00	0.00		
Gout	21	13.55	21	13.55		
Stroke	1	.65	3	1.94		
Hypokalemia	2	1.29	25	16.13		
Anemia	78	50.32	64	41.29		

Table 4.33 Comparison of Socio-demographic characteristics between the intervention group and the control group at baseline (continued)

(a) = Chi square, (b) = t test

Table 4.33 presents the comparison of the socio-demographic characteristics of the CAPD patients between the intervention and the control group. Among these patients, 64.19 percent were male. Their ages ranged from 32 to 75 years, with a mean of 57 years (S.D. 56.68) in study group whereas 59 years (S.D. 57.86) in the control group. Most participants were married (81.61%) and finished primary school (52.58%). According to occupational, most of them were farmer (60.32%). There was almost national health insurance scheme (NHSO) as 98.71 percent and income less than 5,000 baht per mount (54.19%). The mean number of years on PD was 2.97 years in study group and 3.29 years in control group which ranging from 1 to 9 years. In addition, as for care-giver most of them were provided CAPD care by their son and daughter (46.77%). The majority of the patients were also suffering from diseases other than end stage renal failure whereas underlying diseases were hypertension disease (61.29%).

Comparing general characteristics of CAPD patients at baseline information illustrated no statistically significant difference of characteristics between intervention and control groups.

#### 4.6 Quality of Life of CAPD Patients Assessment

This section purposed to ensure the effective of intervention programme by compare the quality of life in CAPD patient before and after implement the Modified-CAPD patient's handling process between the intervention and control group.

The information of Quality of Life of CAPD Patients are illustrated below respects;

#### 4.6.1 Quality of Life of CAPD Patients Assessment

The research developed CAPD patient Quality of Life questionnaire by literature reviews and based on previous research on case management in CAPD patient, Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOLSF TM) version 1.3 which comprising of 79 items, was applied. The instrument provides a comprehensive assessment of both generic and kidney disease-targeted areas of quality of life for patients having dialysis. It is a self-report questionnaire developed in the USA specifically for individuals with kidney disease receiving dialysis (Hays et al., 1995). Additionally, this instrument was reverse-translated into Thais that already valid and reliability for Thais CAPD patients (Homjean & Sakthong, 2010). This research was modified the quality of life questionnaire from Kidney Disease Quality of Life Short Form (KDQOLSF TM) version 1.3 which reverse-translated into Thais because it provides a comprehensive assessment of both generic and kidney disease especially in targeted areas of quality of life for patients who having dialysis. The quality of life questionnaire in this research Physical Function, Role-Physical, Role-Emotional, Social Function, Pain, Mental Health, Vitality and General Health. The 11 subscales for kidney disease-specific are Symptoms/ Problems, Effects of Kidney Disease, Burden of Kidney Disease, Work Status, Cognitive Function, Quality of Social Interactions, Sexuality, Sleep, Social Support, Dialysis Staff Encouragement and Patient Satisfaction as shown in appendix.

The results of the outcome measures of quality of life were conducted separately for the groups at the three time intervals as baseline, after intervention at 16 weeks and post intervention period at 32 weeks.

Table 4.34 Level of CAPD patient's Quality of life compare between intervention and control group at baseline, after intervention and post intervention

Level of quality of life	Intervention (155	0 1	Control Group (155)		
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	
Quality of Life level at baseline		>			
Poor (<60 scores )	111	~ 71.61	101	65.16	
Fair (60-79 scores)	43	27.74	53	34.19	
Good (> 80 scores)	0	0.00	1	0.65	
Quality of Life level at after inte	ervention				
Poor (<60 scores )	3	1.94	140	90.32	
Fair (60-79 scores)	78	50.32	9	5.81	
Good (> 80 scores)	74	47.74	6	3.87	
Quality of Life level at Post inte	rvention				
Poor (<60 scores )	2	1.29	65	41.94	
Fair (60-79 scores)	6	3.87	78	50.32	
Good (>80 scores)	147	94.84	12	7.74	

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Table 4.34 presents the compare of level of quality of life which illustrated increase of CAPD patient's Quality of life in intervention group as good level of CAPD care (47.74%) at after intervention and 97.84 percent at post intervention whereas the control group is 3.87 and 7.74 percent respectively.

QoL of CAPD		Base	eline		Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
care	Interve	ention	Con		Difference	the diff	erence		value
	Gro	up	Gro	up			-		
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
Health problem	2.19	.64	2.19	.63	.000	141	.141	.000	1.000
Health	2.36	.67	2.34	.67	019	169	.131	254	.800
perception									
Burden of	16.08	1.75	16.48	2.90	.400	136	.936	1.470	.143
Kidney Disease									
Work status	2.81	.739	2.83	.70	.019	142	.181	.236	.814
Social	2.14	.55	2.17	.62	.032	099	.163	.485	.628
interaction		4			.052				
Pain	3.18	.61	3.17	.67	006	149	.136	089	.929
Emotional well	24.24	4.44	25.50	4.36	1.265	.281	2.248	2.529	.012
being									
Effect of	7.59	2.28	7.64	2.53	.052	487	.590	.189	.851
Kidney disease			////25						
Physical	41.05	5.54	39.24	7.43	-1.813	-3.277	348	-2.437	.015
functioning									
Role physical	21.54	4.75	20.98	5.22	555	-1.669	.560	980	.328
Role emotional	2.59	1.01	2.54	1.00	058	282	.166	510	.611
Sleep	6.19	1.21	6.09	1.20	103	372	.166	754	.451
Social function	6.10	.99	6.06	.99	045	267	.176	401	.689
Work	.88	.38	.83	.42	045	135	.045	984	.326
Work status	.05	.21	.05	.22	.006	042	.055	.264	.792
Overall health	61.16	12.22	59.87	13.72	-1.290	-4.194	1.614	874	.383
Staff	3.85	.57	3.83	.57	026	153	.101	399	.690
endorsement	ิจ	หาลง	ากรณ์	มหา	วิทยาล้	21			
Overall QoL	2.97	.73	2.96	.76	006	174	.161	076	.940
ndependent t-test	Cu			DN		VTIS			

Table 4.35 Assessment on CAPD patient's Quality of Life compare between intervention and control group at baseline.

independent t-test

Table 4.35 presents the compare of CAPD patient's Quality of Life between intervention and control group. At baseline, the CAPD patient's Quality of Life is similar except the information of emotional well-being and physical functioning.

QoL of CAPD	af	ter inte	erventio	n	Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
care		(16 w			Difference	the diff	erence		value
	Interve		Con	trol					
	Gro		Gro						
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
Health problem	3.65	.83	2.45	.70	-1.194	-1.364	-1.023	-13.749	<.001
Health	3.89	.92	2.56	.82	-1.329	-1.524	-1.134	-13.386	<.001
perception									
Burden of	2.37	.52	1.16	.48	-1.206	-1.318	-1.095	-21.241	<.001
Kidney Disease				2.3					
Work status	.14	.35	.89	.31	.748	.674	.823	19.826	<.001
Social	4.45	.68	2.23	.83	-2.219	-2.388	-2.051	-25.892	<.001
interaction		1							
Pain	8.48	1.51	5.46	1.50	-3.019	-3.356	-2.683	-17.668	<.001
Emotional well	41.71	4.72	24.68	6.21	-17.026	-18.258	-15.793	-27.187	<.001
being			////						
Effect of	16.76	2.57	7.85	3.39	-8.916	-9.588	-8.244	-26.096	<.001
Kidney disease			1112						
Physical	54.46	6.54	41.24	7.88	-13.219	-14.838	-11.601	-16.071	<.001
functioning			115	036	11111				
Role physical	31.55	5.19	21.46	5.39	-10.097	-11.280	-8.914	-16.791	<.001
Role emotional	4.27	1.08	2.63	1.07	-1.645	-1.885	-1.405	-13.492	<.001
Sleep	8.61	1.31	6.15	1.27	-2.458	-2.746	-2.170	-16.774	<.001
Social function	7.32	1.24	6.05	1.09	-1.277	-1.539	-1.016	-9.601	<.001
Work	.39	.49	.06	.23	335	421	249	-7.687	<.001
Work status	.23	.42	.75	.43	.529	.434	.624	10.944	<.001
Overall health	81.61	11.81	61.74	12.01	-19.871	-22.534	-17.208	-14.682	<.001
Staff	5.24	.67	3.83	.64	-1.406	-1.553	-1.260	-18.927	<.001
endorsement				7					
Overall QoL	4.20	.72	3.11	.73	-1.090	<b>E</b> -1.251	929	-13.320	<.001
independent t-test									

Table 4.36 Assessment on CAPD patient's Quality of Life compare between intervention and control group at after intervention.

independent t-test

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Table 4.36 presents the compare of CAPD patient's Quality of Life between intervention and control group. At after intervention period, the CAPD patient's Quality of Life in the intervention group are increase with strongly statistically significant (p=<.001).

#### 4.6.2 Testing the effect of the Modified-CAPD handling process

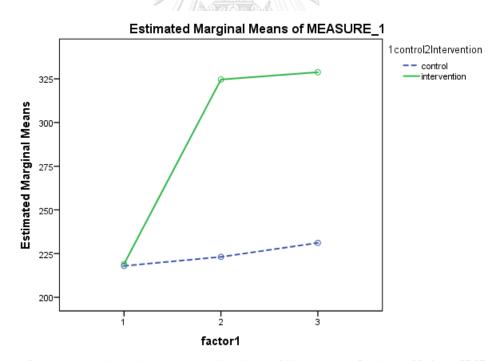
# programme on CAPD patient's Quality of Life on changes over time in the mean performance of CAPD care score between and within groups.

Since at baseline the CAPD patient's Quality of Life score among the intervention and the control group were similarly and significant increase in the intervention group after applied intervention programme. Additionally, Quality of Life score also increased in control group while assess by paired t-test. The researcher used the repeated measures ANCOVA to compares means across Quality of Life score that are based on repeated observations while controlling for a confounding variable including with gendeg, age, education, how long of PD modality initialed and Comorbid diseases.

The repeated measures ANCOVA was used to analyze the differences of CAPD patient's Quality of Life scores between the intervention and the control groups at baseline and post intervention (4 months after applied intervention programme). There was a statistically significant difference between the intervention and control groups (p=<.001). Among the subjects, there was also statistically significant different between measurements. Within- subject testing illustrated (p=<.001) there was effect of CAPD patient's Quality of Life increased from intervention programme and standard protocol of renal node hospital as can be seen from Table 4.37. Despite increasing of CAPD patient's Quality of Life in all intervention and the control group but strongly increasing in the intervention group as can be seen from Figure 4.4

Table 4.37 Mean difference of Quality of life adjusted for baseline measurements, gender, age, education, PD-initiationdate, cvd, nephrosclerosis, nephritis, diabetic, nephropathy, obstructive nephropathy, HT, DM, hypokalemia, anemia, for each group using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and for overall using generalized estimating equations (GEE) implemented under generalized linear model frameworks

Variable	Variable Duration	Intervention		Con	Control		**Adj. Mean	95% CI	P-value
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	difference	difference	N A	
QOL	Baseline	219.29	24.48	216.98	30.20	2.30	NA	NA	NA
	After intervention (16 weeks)	296.52	31.60	206.32	35.71	90.2	87.37	80.13-94.61	<0.001
	Post intervention (32 weeks)	328.55	30.23	234.03	29.85	94.51	92.04	85.78-9829	<0.001
	overall		///	//A		9	89.70	83.83-95.58	< 0.001



Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Gender = 1.36, Age = 57.27, Education = 2.49, PDInitiationdate = 3.13, CVD = .01, Nephrosclerosis = .50, Nephritis = .03, DiabeticNephropathy = .24, Obstructivenephropathy = .06, HT = .61, Other = .02, DMStatus = .25, HypoK = .09, Anemia = .46

Figure 4.4 Change over times on overall Quality of Life scores between the intervention and control group

Figure 4.4 displays the change over-times on overall CAPD patient's Quality of Life scores between the intervention and control group that presents highly increased in the intervention group.

## 4.7 Treatment Outcomes of CAPD Patients Assessment

Previous section presents the main outcomes on knowledge and performance of CAPD care among community nurses who participated in this programme. Additionally, information of treatment outcomes was done. This section aims to compare the CAPD patients<sup>4</sup> treatment outcome before and after implement the modified-CAPD patient<sup>4</sup> s handling process between the intervention and control group. The results are presents as this below respects;

## 4.7.1 General Information of Treatment Outcomes in CAPD patients

 Table 4.38 Comparison of blood pressure between intervention and control group at Baseline

	- <b>-</b>	<u> </u>			
Treatment Ou	atcomes of C	<b>APD</b> Patients			
Treatment Outcomes of CAPD	Intervent	ion Group	Control Group		
Patients by categories	KORN (n=	155) En Si	(n=1	.55)	
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	
Blood Pressure measurement					
Systolic BP at Baseline	162.87	25.02	162.02	25.85	
Diastolic BP at Baseline	94.75	15.28	94.40	15.64	
Systolic BP at 8 Wks	151.78	22.16	154.89	24.77	
Diastolic BP at 8 Wks	90.81	13.13	92.21	14.11	
Systolic BP at 16 Wks	136.74	15.07	148.92	24.63	
Diastolic BP at 16 Wks	85.13	11.97	88.12	14.66	
Systolic BP at 24 Wks	126.66	14.09	144.90	25.54	
Diastolic BP at 24 Wks	81.31	12.00	86.54	15.99	

Table 4.38 presents the compare of Mean and S. D. of blood pressure measurement between intervention and control group among baseline, at 8 weeks, 16 weeks and at 24 weeks. The standard level of systolic blood pressure of CAPD patients is less than 160 mmHg. At baseline information average systolic blood pressure in both intervention and control group are higher than standard level.

At follow up period, blood pressure in both intervention and control group were decreased.



	ent Outcomes of			
Treatment Outcomes of CAPD Patients classified by categories	Intervention (n=1	-	Control ( (n=15	-
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.
Placed Test measurement	ivicuit	<b>D.D</b> .	meun	<b>D.D</b> .
Blood Test measurement Albumin at Baseline	3.22	.52	3.21	.51
Albumin at 8 Wks	3.22	.52	3.27	.49
Albumin at 16 Wks	3.16	.52	3.43	.39
Albumin at 24 Wks	3.10	.55	3.52	.36
Bun at Baseline	68.73	24.23	72.81	21.65
Bun at 8 Wks	66.88	21.53	71.03	19.38
Bun at 16 Wks	65.83	21.01	68.49	14.41
Bun at 24 Wks	65.22	20.41	68.86	18.88
Creatinine at Baseline	13.31	10.24	12.21	4.42
Creatinine at 8 Wks	12.40	4.45	12.53	4.09
Creatinine at 16 Wks	12.39	4.09	12.56	3.66
Creatinine at 24 Wks	12.19	3.85	12.46	3.38
Hemoglobin (Hb) at Baseline	9.97	1.99	10.06	1.82
Hemoglobin (Hb) 8 Wks	9.81	1.98	10.33	1.53
Hemoglobin (Hb) at 16 Wks	9.96	1.83	10.77	1.20
Hemoglobin (Hb) at 24 Wks	9.95	1.96	10.97	1.60
Hematocrit (Hct) at Baseline	30.72	6.15	30.99	5.60
Hematocrit (Hct) 8 Wks	30.13	6.07	31.67	4.62
Hematocrit (Hct) at 16 Wks	30.59	5.68	33.39	3.46
Hematocrit (Hct) at 24 Wks	30.52	6.05	33.64	4.73
Phosphorus at Baseline	4.49	1.81	4.85	2.00
Phosphorus 8 Wks	4.42	1.73	4.49	1.67
Phosphorus at 16 Wks	4.37	1.51	3.87	.88
Phosphorus at 24 Wks	4.22	1.48	3.72	.92
Potassium at Baseline	4.15	.72	4.15	.73
Potassium 8 Wks	4.00	.64	4.03	.58
Potassium at 16 Wks	3.99	.72	4.14	.42
Potassium at 24 Wks	4.02	.77	4.21	.58

Table 4.39 Comparison of laboratory blood test between intervention and control group at Baseline

Table 4.39 presents the compare of Mean and S.D. of laboratory blood test measurement between intervention and control group among baseline, at 8 weeks, 16 weeks and at 24 weeks. The standard level of blood test in each item was consider and presents in normal range in all both intervention and control group.

### 4.7.2 Compare the CAPD patients' treatment outcomes

 Table 4.40 Comparison of treatment outcomes between intervention and control group at Baseline

Treatment		Baselin	1e Data			95%	CI of	t-test	Р
Outcomes	Interve	ention	Con	trol		the dif	ference		value
	Gro	up	Gro	up	Mean				
		-		•	Difference				
	(n=1	22)	(n=1	33)					
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	1	Lower	Upper		
Blood Pressure									
Systolic Blood	162.02	25.85	162.87	25.02	852	-6.538	4.835	295	.768
Pressure									
Diastolic	94.40	15.64	94.75	15.28	.843	-3.805	3.108	198	.843
Blood Pressure									
Blood Test									
Albumin	3.22	.52	3.21	.51	.001	1141	.115	.011	.991
BUN	68.73	24.23	72.81	21.65	-4.073	-9.209	1.063	-1.560	.120
Creatinine	13.31	10.24	12.21	4.42	1.103	663	2.869	1.232	.219
Hemoglobin	9.97	1.99	10.06	1.82	091	517	.335	420	.675
Hematocrit	30.72	6.15	30.99	5.60	274	-1.589	1.041	410	.682
Phosphorus	4.49	1.81	4.85	2.00	354	780	.072	-1.636	.103
Potassium	4.15	.72	4.15	.73	003	165	.159	039	.969

\*Significant at p-value < 0.05, independent t-test

Table 4.40 presents the compare of CAPD patient's treatment outcomes between intervention and control group. At baseline, the CAPD patient's Blood pressure and laboratory blood test are similar with not statistically significant in all items.

Treatment		Baselir	ne Data			95%	CI of	t-test	Р
Outcomes	Interve	ention	Contro1			the difference			value
	Gro	-	Group		Mean				
	(n=1	55)	(n=1	55)	Difference				
	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
Blood Pressure									
Systolic Blood	148.92	24.63	136.74	15.07	12.181	7.6125	16.749	5.251	<.001
Pressure									
Diastolic	88.12	14.66	85.13	11.97	2.994	.0019	5.985	1.969	.050
Blood Pressure									
Blood Test									
Albumin	3.16	.52	3.43	.39	266	369	162	-5.055	<.001
BUN	65.83	21.01	68.49	14.41	-2.657	-6.686	1.371	-1.299	.195
Creatinine	12.39	4.09	12.56	3.66	171	-1.039	.697	388	.698
Hemoglobin	9.96	1.83	10.77	1.20	815	-1.161	469	-4.635	<.001
Hematocrit	30.59	5.68	33.39	3.46	-2.804	-3.856	-1.753	-5.253	<.001
Phosphorus	4.37	1.51	3.87	.88	.494	.217	.771	3.510	.001
Potassium	3.99	.72	4.14	.42	152	284	021	-2.280	.023

Table 4.41 Comparison of treatment outcomes between intervention and control group at After intervention (16 Wks)

\*Significant at p-value < 0.05, independent t-test

Table 4.41 presents the compare of CAPD patient s treatment outcomes between intervention and control group. At after intervention period (16 weeks), the CAPD patient's Blood pressure and laboratory blood test are statistically significant in blood pressure whereas systolic blood pressure is strongly significant (p = <.001), albumin (p = <.001), hemoglobin (p = <.001), hematocrit (p = <.001), phosphorus (p = .001) and potassium (p = .023) respectively. However, Bun and creatinine blood test is not different when compare with baseline.

#### 4.7.2 Testing the effect of the Modified-CAPD handling process

# programme on CAPD patient's treatment outcomes on changes over time in the mean laboratory blood test of CAPD patients between and within groups.

Since at baseline the CAPD patient s treatment outcomes among the intervention and the control group were similarly and significant decreased to standard rage of blood pressure and laboratory blood test. Additionally, treatment outcome also effective in control group while assess by paired t-test. The researcher used the repeated measures ANCOVA to compares means across Quality of Life score that are based on repeated observations while controlling for a confounding variable including with gendeg, age, education, how long of PD modality initialed and Co-morbid diseases.

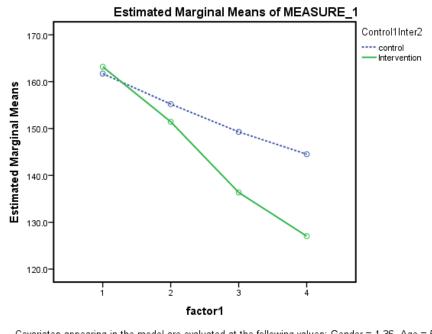
The repeated measures ANCOVA was used to analyze the differences of CAPD patient's treatment outcomes between the intervention and the control groups at baseline and post intervention (4 months after applied intervention programme). There was a statistically significant difference between the intervention and control groups which illustrated in Table 4.42. Among the subjects, there was also statistically significant different between measurements. Within- subject testing illustrated (p= <.001) there was effect of CAPD patient's treatment outcomes effective from intervention programme and standard protocol of renal node hospital as can be seen from Figure 4.5 – Figure 4.12.

Table 4.42 Mean difference of treatment outcomes adjusted for baseline measurements, gender, age, education, PD-initiationdate, cvd, nephrosclerosis, nephritis, diabetic, nephropathy, obstructive nephropathy, HT, DM, hypokalemia, anemia, for each group using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and for overall using generalized estimating equations (GEE) implemented under generalized linear model frameworks

Variable	Duration	Interve	ention	Con	trol	Mean	**Adj. Mean	95% CI	P-value
		Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	difference	difference		
Systolic	Baseline	162.87	25.02	162.01	25.85	0.85	NA	NA	NA
Blood	2 months	151.78	22.16	154.89	24.76	-3.10	4.46	-0.88 to 9.80	0.102
pressure	4 months	136.73	15.07	148.91	24.63	-12.18	13.31	8.25 to 18.37	< 0.001
	6 months	126.65	14.09	144.89	25.54	-18.23	17.64	12.37 to 22.92	< 0.001
Diastolic	Baseline	94.74	15.28	94.4	15.64	0.34	NA	NA	NA
Blood	2 months	90.81	13.12	92.21	14.11	-1.4	1.42	-1.59 to 4.44	0.354
pressure	4 months	25.12	11.96	88.12	14.66	-2.99	2.86	-0.43 to 6.16	0.089
	6 months	81.30	12.00	86.54	15.98	-5.23	5.08	1.51 to 8.65	0.005
Albumin	Baseline	3.21	0.50	3.21	0.51	0.00	NA	NA	NA
	2 months	3.26	0.49	3.20	0.52	0.06	-0.06	-0.12 to 0.00	0.055
	4 months	3.42	0.39	3.16	0.52	0.26	-0.29	-0.37 to 0.22	< 0.001
	6 months	3.52	0.36	3.09	0.55	0.42	-0.43	-0.53 to 0.33	< 0.001
BUN	Baseline	72.80	21.64	68.73	24.23	4.07	NA	NA	NA
	2 months	71.02	19.37	66.87	21.52	4.14	-0.80	-4.7 to 3.11	0.685
	4 months	68.49	14.40	65.83	21.00	2.65	-0.38	-4.43 to 3.67	0.85
	6 months	68.86	18.87	65.22	20.40	3.64	-2.13	-6.82 to 2.55	0.371
Cretenine	Baseline	12.21	4.42	13.31	10.23	-1.10	NA	NA	NA
	2 months	12.53	4.08	12.40	4.44	0.12	-0.4.4	-1.34 to 0.53	0.398
	4 months	12.56	3.66	12.38	4.09	0.17	-0.45	-1.33 to 0.41	0.302
	6 months	12.45	3.38	12.18	3.84	0.27	-0.37	-1.21 to 0.46	0.379
Hemoglobin	Baseline	10.06	1.82	9.97	1.98	0.09	NA	NA	NA
	2 months	10.33	1.52	9.81	1.98	0.51	-0.53	-0.87 to 0.19	0.002
	4 months	10.77	1.20	9.96	1.83	0.81	-0.67	-1.04 to -0.30	<0.001
	6 months	10.97	1.60	9.94	1.96	1.02	-0.96	-1.39 to -0.53	<0.001
НСТ	Baseline	30.99	5.60	30.71	6.14	0.27	NA	NA	NA
	2 months	31.66	4.61	30.12	6.06	1.54	-1.61	-2.67 to 0.55	0.003
	4 months	33.39	3.45	30.58	5.67	2.80	-2.36	-3.5 2 to	< 0.001
								-1.20	
	6 months	33.63	4.73	30.52	6.04	3.11	-3.01	-4.33 to -1.69	< 0.001
phosphorus	Baseline	4.84	2.00	4.49	1.80	0.35	NA	NA	NA
Phosphorus	2 months	4.49	1.66	4.42	1.72	0.07	0.18	-0.08 to 0.44	0.173
	4 months	3.87	0.88	4.36	1.51	-0.49	0.62	0.351 to 0.89	< 0.001
	6 months	3.71	0.91	4.22	1.48	-0.50	0.60	0.314 to 0.89	< 0.001

Table 4.42 Mean difference of treatment outcomes adjusted for baseline measurements, gender, age, education, PD-initiationdate, cvd, nephrosclerosis, nephritis, diabetic, nephropathy, obstructive nephropathy, HT, DM, hypokalemia, anemia, for each group using analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and for overall using generalized estimating equations (GEE) implemented under generalized linear model frameworks (continued)

Variable	Duration	Interve	ention	Cont	trol	Mean	∗∗Adj. Mean	95% CI	P-value	
, and the	Durution	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.	difference	difference			
potassium	Baseline	4.15	0.73	4.14	0.71	0.00	NA	NA	NA	
•	2 months	4.02	0.57	3.99	0.64	0.03	0.02	-0.11 to 0.16	0.751	
	4 months	4.14	0.41	3.99	0.71	0.15	-0.11	-0.25 to 0.02	0.100	
	6 months	4.21	0.59	4.02	0.76	0.19	-0.18	-0.34 to	0.026	
		2	////	LOLA V				-0.02		



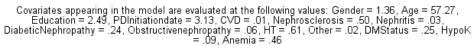
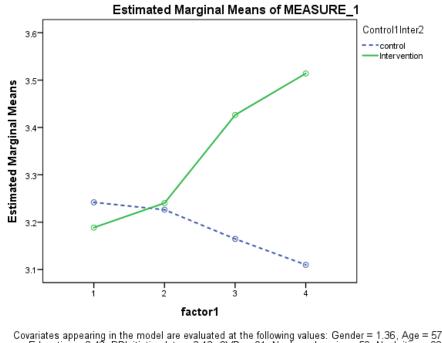
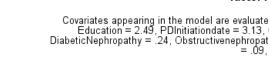


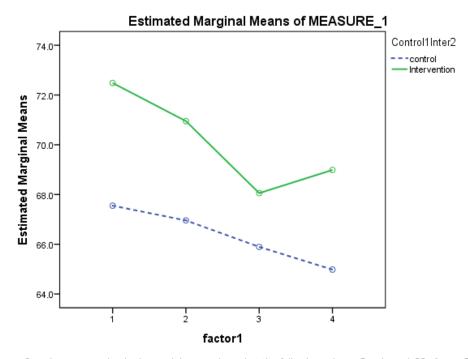
Figure 4.5 Change over times on Systolic blood pressure between the intervention and control group



Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Gender = 1.36, Age = 57.27, Education = 2.49, PDInitiationdate = 3.13, CVD = .01, Nephrosclerosis = .50, Nephritis = .03, DiabeticNephropathy = .24, Obstructivenephropathy = .06, HT = .61, Other = .02, DMStatus = .25, HypoK = .09, Anemia = .46

Figure 4.6 Change over times on Albumin Blood test between the intervention and

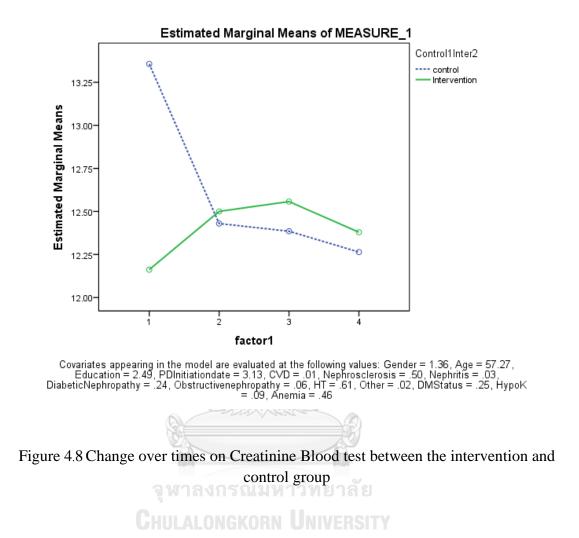




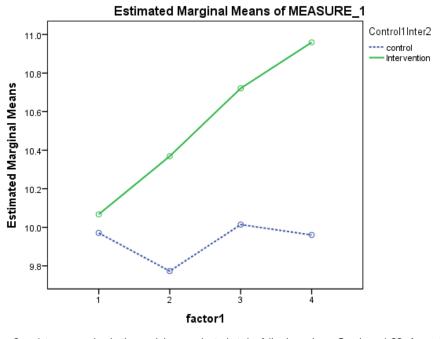
Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Gender = 1.36, Age = 57.18, Education = 2.49, PDInitiationdate = 3.14, CVD = .01, Nephrosclerosis = .50, Nephritis = .03, DiabeticNephropathy = .24, Obstructivenephropathy = .07, HT = .61, Other = .02, DMStatus = .25, HypoK = .08, Anemia = .46

Figure 4.7 Change over times on BUN Blood test between the intervention and control





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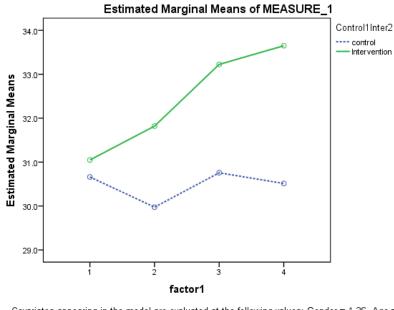


Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Gender = 1.36, Age = 57.27, Education = 2.49, PDInitiationdate = 3.13, CVD = .01, Nephrosclerosis = .50, Nephritis = .03, DiabeticNephropathy = .24, Obstructivenephropathy = .06, HT = .61, Other = .02, DMStatus = .25, HypoK = .09, Anemia = .46



Figure 4.9 Change over times on Hemoglobin Blood test between the intervention and control group





Covariates appearing in the model are evaluated at the following values: Gender = 1.36, Age = 57.27, Education = 2.49, PDInitiationdate = 3.13, CVD = .01, Nephrosclerosis = .50, Nephritis = .03, DiabeticNephropathy = .24, Obstructivenephropathy = .06, HT = .61, Other = .02, DMStatus = .25, HypoK = .09, Anemia = .46



Figure 4.10 Change over times on Hematocrit Blood test between the intervention and



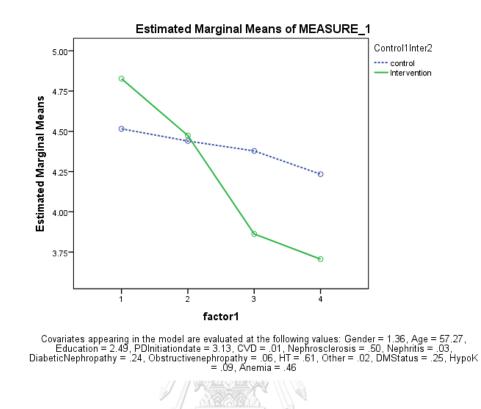


Figure 4.11 Change over times on Phosphorus Blood test between the intervention and



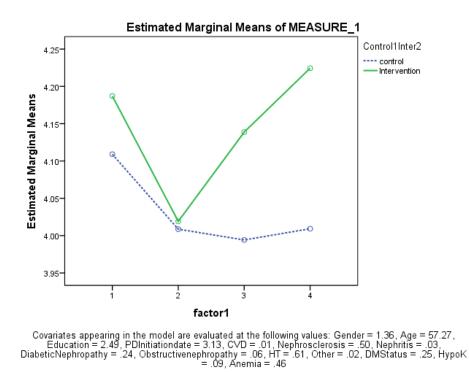


Figure 4.12 Change over times on Potassium Blood test between the intervention and control group

In conclusion, probably after implemented Modified-CAPD patient's handling process that effect on knowledge and performance of CAPD care of community nurses. The presents of effective on main outcome also effects on CAPD patient's Quality of life and treatment outcomes as well.

Table 4.43 Summarized effects of CAPD care compare baseline and after intervention among intervention and control group

Effect of		After Inte	ervention		Mean	95%	CI of	t-test	Р
CAPD care	interve	ention	Cont	rol	Difference	the diff	erence		value
programme	Mean	S.D.	Mean	S.D.		Lower	Upper		
Knowledge of CAP	D care								
At Baseline	14.06	2.84	14.44	2.55	0.38	740	1.501	0.675	0.501
Post Intervention	19.11	1.05	14.58	2.69	-4.53	-5.389	-3.668	-10.545	< 0.001
Perception of CAPI	) care				•				
At Baseline	5.06	.54	5.01	.40	0.055	251	.14119	0.557	0.579
Post Intervention	5.06	.54	6.80	.21	-8.702	-9.507	-7.897	-21.758	<.001
Performance of CA	PD care				•				
At Baseline	3.48	.73	3.40	.77	079	390	.232	504	.615
Post Intervention	4.83	.12	4.10	.34		841	625	-13.548	<.001
Quality of Life					1/2				
At Baseline	2.97	.73	2.96	.76	006	174	.161	076	.940
Post Intervention	4.20	.72	3.11	.73	-1.090	-1.251	929	-13.320	<.001
Systolic Blood Pres	sure		///	m					
At Baseline	162.02	25.85	162.87	25.02	852	-6.538	4.835	295	.768
Post Intervention	148.92	24.63	136.74	15.07	12.181	7.6125	16.749	5.251	<.001
Diastolic Blood Pre	ssure		/////	North Contraction	11/1/10				
At Baseline	94.40	15.64	94.75	15.28	.843	-3.805	3.108	198	.843
Post Intervention	88.12	14.66	85.13	11.97	2.994	.0019	5.985	1.969	.050
Albumin		1	/ Das	ARCANSA	A IIII A				
At Baseline	3.22	.52	3.21	.51	.001	1141	.115	.011	.991
Post Intervention	3.16	.52	3.43	.39	266	369	162	-5.055	<.001
BUN			V Elicco		V QUESS				
At Baseline	68.73	24.23	72.81	21.65	-4.073	-9.209	1.063	-1.560	.120
Post Intervention	65.83	21.01	68.49	14.41	-2.657	-6.686	1.371	-1.299	.195
Creatinine		NG			Y	2			
At Baseline	13.31	10.24	12.21	4.42	1.103	663	2.869	1.232	.219
Post Intervention	12.39	4.09	12.56	3.66	171	-1.039	.697	388	.698
Hemoglobin									
At Baseline	9.97	1.99	10.06	1.82	091	.517	.335	420	.675
Post Intervention	9.96	1.83	10.77	1.20	815	-1.161	469	-4.635	<.001
Hematocrit	<b>•</b>								
At Baseline	30.72	6.15	30.99	5.60	274	-1.589	1.041	410	.682
Post Intervention	30.59	5.68	33.39	3.46	-2.804	-3.856	-1.753	-5.253	<.001
Phosphorus									
At Baseline	4.49	1.81	4.85	2.00	354	780	.072	-1.636	.103
Post Intervention	4.37	1.51	3.87	.88	.494	.217	.771	3.510	.001
Potassium					1				
At Baseline	4.15	.72	4.15	.73	003	165	.159	039	.969
Post Intervention	3.99	.72	4.14	.42	152	284	021	-2.280	.023

\*Significant at p-value < 0.05, independent t-test

Table 4.43 presents the significant increase of knowledge, perception and performance of CAPD in the intervention group after applied Modified-CAPD patient's handling process among community nurse. In addition, Quality of life in the intervention group also increases as well. Furthermore, the treatment outcomes also significantly improve as well.

# **Chapter V**

# **Conclusion and Recommendation**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

During the data collection period, 92 community nurses in health promoting hospital met eligible criteria and were assessed by the researcher for recruitment into the study while 47 community nurses in Nan hospital renal node were intervention group and 45 community nurses in Pua crown prince hospital were control group. A total of 92 community nurses were included in the analysis whereas 310 CAPD patients met the eligible inclusion criteria and were assessed by the researcher for recruitment into the study. Sixty-one patients who failed to meet the inclusion criteria were excluded. Of these, 34 were transferred to haemodialysis before initial study. Of the remaining twenty-seven, nine refused to participate, while eighteen were unable due to their physical condition. The 310 CAPD patients were assigned to either the study or control group by their hospital renal node register and their habitation area. There were 155 CAPD patients in each of the treatment arms. At week 1, 8, 16 and 24 all of the 155 CAPD patients (100%) study patients and 155 of the 155 (100%) controls had completed the follow-up questionnaires. A total of 310 patients completed the protocol and were included in the analysis.

Among these patients, 64.19 percent were male. Their ages ranged from 32 to 75 years, with a mean of 57 years (S.D. 56.68) in study group whereas 59 years (S.D. 57.86) in the control group. Most participants were married (81.61%) and finished primary school (52.58%). According to occupational, most of them were farmer (60.32%). There was almost national health insurance scheme (NHSO) as 98.71 percent and income less than 5,000 baht per mount (54.19%). The mean number of years on PD was 2.97 years in study group and 3.29 years in control group which ranging from 1 to 9 years. In addition, as for care-giver most of them were provided CAPD care by their

son and daughter (46.77%). The majority of the patients were also suffering from diseases other than end stage renal failure whereas underlying diseases were hypertension disease (61.29%). The patient demographics. Chi-square comparison and t-test indicated no statistically significant differences between the study and control group in terms of demographic and clinical variables. Consequently, baseline information between study and control group is not different.

The results of the outcome measures of quality of life were significant different which repeated measure were conducted separately for the groups at the three time intervals as baseline, follow up at 16 weeks and post intervention at 32 weeks. Results demonstrated that the statistically significant differences (p < .001) between study and control group whereas quality of life in study group was higher than control group

The results of the outcome measures of treatment outcomes were significant effective which repeated measure were conducted separately for the groups at the four time intervals as baseline, follow up at 8 weeks, 14 weeks and post intervention at 24 weeks. Results demonstrated that the statistically significant differences (p < .001) between study and control group whereas treatment outcome in study group was effective than control group as this below respects.

In conclusion, the baseline characteristic of community nurses was not different remain the same as knowledge of CAPD care and performance of CAPD care among community nurses (p>.05). After applied intervention the knowledge of CAPD care and performance of CAPD care in the intervention were higher than control group significantly (p<.001). When compared with the control group, the intervention group demonstrated higher quality of life in study group significantly. Probably, this study suggests that CAPD homecare by community nurses effective on higher quality of life in CAPD patients as the previous study of Chow SK and Wong FK (2010) and Aguiar R, Pei M, Qureshi AR, and Lindholm B. (2019).

#### **5.2 Discussion**

This study indicated statistically significant increase of quality of life in the study group and suggests that nurse-led case management programme can be applied effectively to patient's receiving peritoneal dialysis and also, it is possible that the new model of care is particularly useful for enhancing patients' wellbeing in the transition from hospital to home.

#### **Study Limitation**

In this study the CAPD patient's handling process are additional existing standard CAPD care with case management of community nurse for CAPD care including with CAPD web-based program which is the online operational that might be restricted in primary care unit with poor resource internet. This disadvantage effects by the geographical of Nan province which surrounded by 80 percent of forested mountains approximately. Additionally, some of primary care unit locate in remote area that have poor resource internet. However, this limitation will consider for problem solving to achieve the efficiency of research outcomes. In addition, this research provide self-report of participants check list for outcome assessment which have limitation on bias of information, nevertheless, according to strongly purpose of programme effectiveness assessment the treatment outcome which collecting from medical record will recruited for validity of research outcomes as well.

#### Effects of the intervention

The results confirmed that the quality of life of the study group CAPD patients was higher than that of the control group. Meanwhile comparisons of the different measurements of Quality of Life between the study and the control group was statistically significant higher in study group (p<.001). According to the study group, patients were experiencing higher quality of life and reported a better emotional state, less body pain, improved social functioning, and fewer health and social problems with work or other regular activities due to their physical health, as compared to control group patients.

Furthermore, the significant increase of knowledge and performance of CAPD care also found when compare baseline and after intervention in the control group. These contaminations in control group came from policy implication of quality of care in primary care level from Ministry of Public Health and the established of service plan policy on CKD from Ministry of Public Health in order to increase quality of CKD disease care by strengthening health care provider in all level with referral systems, health education, clinical practice guideline (CPG). Consequently, in control group also provide the training of CAPD care for community nurse that present the increasing of knowledge on CAPD care as well.

On the other hand, at present a lot of multi-disciplinary available from online knowledge source search probably health-care officer easier access by their interested as well.

# **Conflict of interest**

No conflict of interest has been declared by the researcher.

# **5.3 Recommendation**

#### **Expected Benefit and Application**

The possible expected benefit of the alternative way of existing standard CAPD care in primary care unit add-up by modified-continuous ambulatory peritoneal dialysis (CAPD) patient's handling process in the primary care unit will be strengthen CAPD care in the primary care level which support essential information, planning of home health care services and in-service care, practice guideline CAPD care in the community and CAPD case management as well. In addition, the web-based programme will be strengthening referral systems of CAPD patients between hospital renal node and primary care unit for effectiveness of patient's quality of life and treatment outcomes.

Additionally, the result of this study can be use as CAPD care system with case management and web-based programme which is improving successful treatment

outcome that could be apply in other chronic diseases and other area respects, in addition, this model could be apply in all level of public health management as well.

# Recommendation for CKD provision in the long run

1. Regular health check-up for kidney disease among general population should be promoted because regular check-up and screening for kidney disease for general people can promote early detection and effectively delay decrease in kidney function.

2. Data link from various sources for mutual analysis and monitoring should be promoted and used for Chronic Kidney Disease prevention, CKD clinic management, patient preparation for renal replacement therapy and Chronic Kidney Disease treatment by hemodialysis, Peritoneal dialysis and Kidney transplantation in order to present the whole picture of Chronic Kidney Disease patient care system.

3. Healthcare provision may establish the proactive plan dealing with the problems of rapidly increasing growth of dialysis service such as standard of service quality of service.

4. Budget and renal replacement therapy settings should be well planned to response to increasing demand.

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# Recommendation for programme implication and future research

The "Modified CAPD patient's handling process" which developed under community nurse case management and eHealth can fulfill and increased community nurses' knowledge and performance of CAPD care in primary care level. However, the evaluation of the applying Modified CAPD patient's handling process should be performed focusing on cost effectiveness in further for efficiency of programme as well.

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# **APPENDIX 1**

# CAPD Patient's Handling Process in Primary Care Level Intervention

# Implementation



Steps	Directory	Information detail details
1.	Double Click SMART CAPD Web based	Double Click in icon SMART CAPD
	programme	Web based programme
2.	Log in to network by User Identification	1. Please enter username, password and
	and Authentication System	verification code
		2. Username: ID number of PD nurse or
		community nurse
		3. Password: Provider ID number
		4. verification code
3.	If log in success	Only show list of CAPD patients who
	The programme show Name list of	register in this primary care unit only
	CAPD patient	with colour shade of health risk
		Green colour = Normal
		Yellow colour = Risk
		Red colour = High risk
4.	Double click in CAPD patient name	N
5.	History of CAPD patient screen	Diagnosis
		Date of first CAPD treatment
		Drug allergic information
	จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิ	comorbid disease information
6.	Treatment screen	1. Present treatment (information of
	OTICIALONGKONN OT	health such as height, weight, BMI
		Blood pressure, Pulse
		2. History of treatment
		3. Medication include side effect of
		medication
		4. History of Laboratory test
		5. Medical Treatment Plan
		6. Home Health Care
		7. Risk and surveillance

# SMART CAPD Web based programme Development

Steps	Directory	Information detail details
7.	Print report	Summary of treatment and health
		education require for CAPD patient
8.	PD nurse in renal node	See all CAPD patient by health risk with
		three colour shade
		Alert massage in desk top in high risk
		such as loss follow up or high treatment
		outcomes
9.	Summary and report	Print in word or excel programme
		2.2. 21



# SMART CAPD web based programme



# Sing In Username: \* Password: \* Login

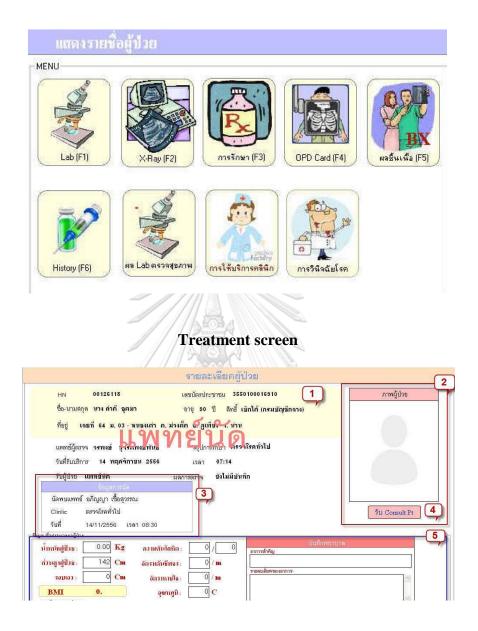


# Log in to network by User Identification and Authentication System

		CI	IADT	CAPD	CAD				
		51	IAKI	CAPD	CAR	Ľ	0		ok went
ſ	Designed &	Developed b	y Prichavijy Prom	njak F	rogrammer I	Citipon	g Ataja		
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		บ 5 รายการ			หมายเหตุ			14:20 วันที่ 2	
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10						-		5	

Chulalongkorn University

# History of CAPD patient screen



# History Of Laboratory

วันที่	รายการทำ Lab	รายการผล Lab	ผลที่ได้	หน่วย
5 N.S. 2556-08:10(1)	CBC (Complete Blood Count)	WBC	9.1	Thsd./cu.m
5 พ.ย. 2556-08:10 (2)	CBC Morphology	RBC	4.55	mil./cu.mm
29 ค.ศ. 2556-10:10 (1)	FBS (Blood Glucose)	Hemoglobin	12.4	mg%
	CBC (Complete Blood Count)	Hematocrit	37.4	%
.9 พ.ศ. 2556-10:10 (3)	CBC Morphology	MCV	82.2	Femtoliter
29 ค.ศ. 2556-10:10 (5)	BUN+Creatinine+Electrolyte	MCH	27.3	Picograms
29 พ.ศ. 2556-10:10 (4)		MCHC	33.2	gm%
	UA (Urine Analysis)	Platelet	247	Thsd/ cu.m
9 ค.ศ. 2556-15:05 (7)	Cross Matching (PRC)	Neutrophil	56.6	%
29 ค.ศ. 2556-15:05 (8)	Blood Group (ผู้ป่วยขอใช้โลหิด)	Eosinophil	4.8	%
		Basophil	0.7	%
		Lymphocyte	32.6	%
		Monocyte	5.3	%
		N-RBC	0.0	cells/100
		Malaria		
N-				

วันที่	รายการทำ Lab	รายการผล Lab	ผลที่ได้	หน่วย
15 м.в. 2556-06:37 (1)	Electrolyte	Sodium	132	mEq/L
15 w.e. 2556-06:37 (2)	FBS (Blood Glucose)	Potassium	3.4	mEg/L
15 w.e. 2556-06:37 (3)	T3+Free T4	Cholride	94	mEq/L
23 มี.ค. 2552-08:36 (1)	BUN+Creatinine+Glucose	Total Carbondioxide	29	mEq/L
23 มี.ค. 2552-08:36 (2)	Triglyceride+Cholesterol			
	N			
	R			

	รายการทำ Lab	~	รายการผล Lab	ผลที่ได้	หน่วย
17 18 2556-09:22	Bun+Cre+Uric+Glu+ALP+AST+ALT		BUN	15.1	ma%
	CBC (Complete Blood Count)		Creatinine	0.81	ma%
ີ 17 <b>ມ</b> .ຍ. 2556-09:39			Uric acid	6.12	ma%
	UA (Urine Analysis)		Glucose	102	mg%
17 พ.ย. 2556-10:13	HDL-Cholesterol	T.	Alkaline Phosphatase	92	IU
17 ม.ย. 2556-10:13	LDL cholesterol	T.	AST	22	IU.
17 ສ.ສ. 2556-09:04	PAP Smear	T	ALT	20	IU
18 ก.ย. 2555-10:06	CBC (Complete Blood Count)	I	Triglyceride	159	mg%
<b>1</b> 8 ຄ.ສ. 2555-10:06			Cholesterol	278	mg%
	Bun+Cre+Uric+Glu+ALP+AST+ALT		eGFR	76 (Stage 2)	ml/min/1.73.
<b>1</b> 8 ค.ย. 2555-14:06	UA (Urine Analysis)	1			
	. BUN+Creatinine+Electrolyte+Gluco				
07 п.н. 2555-09:02					
	. Trig + Chol. + HDLc + LDLc				
	. FBS (Blood Glucose)	1			
	Trig + Chol. + HDLc + LDLc				
🗖 14 ก.ค. 2554-09:47	. GRC (Complete Blood Count)		L		
🗖 14 ก.ค. 2554-09:47					
	. Bun+Cre+Uric+Glu+ALP+AST+ALT	1	หมายเหต		
🗖 14 ก.ค. 2554-09:53		1	1000 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C		
14 ก.ศ. 2554-09:53					
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	Trig + Chol. + HDLc + LDLc	-			
	FBS (Blood Glucose)	1			
	BUN+Creatinine+Uric acid	-			
	CBC (Complete Blood Count)	-			
25 W.8. 2552-10:29.	. UA (Urine Analysis) Bun+Cre+Uric+Glu+ALP+AST+ALT	4	พิมพ์ผล Lab		
					Exit

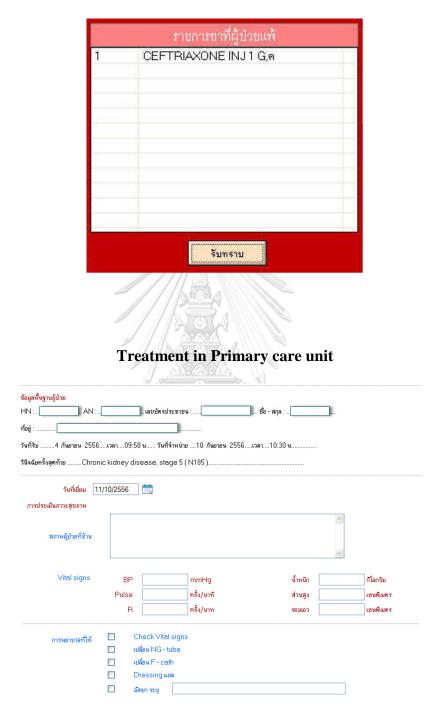
# Home medication

#### ยากลับบ้าน

ชื่อยา 1. MERISLON(R) TAB 6 MG,ฆ	<del>จำนวน</del> 20 เม็ด	วิธีใช้ กิน 1 เม็ด ทุก 8 ชั่วโมง@เวลาเวียนศรีษะ@
2. DOMPERIDONE TAB 10 MG,n	75 เม็ด	กิน 1 เม็ด วันละ 3 ครั้ง@ก่อนอาหารเช้า-เที่ยง-เย็น@
3. MILK OF MAGNESIA, 240 ML,n	1 ช้อนโต้ะ	กิน 1 ช้อนโต๊ะ วันละ 1 ครั้ง@ก่อนนอน ตอนกลางคืน@
4. MORPHINE ORAL SOLN. ,60 ML,ก	1ชี.ซี.	กิน 1 ซี.ซี. ทุก 4 ชั่วโมง@เวลาปวด@
5. MORPHINE **RETARD** TAB 10 MG, ก	50 เม็ด	กิน 1 เม็ด ทุก 12 ชั่วโมง@เวลา 6.00 และ 18.00 น.@

10.2 M 2 M 2	1000000	0.0690.0	ารได้
รายการ	จำนวน	หน่วย	
HYOSCINE INJ 20 MG, 1 ML,n	1	AMP.	ฉัดเข้าหลอดเลือดดำ 1 AMP.@@ทันที
IM INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION(OPD_ER)	1	ครั้ง	1 ครั้ง@@
RANITIDINE 25 MG/ML, 2 ML INJ, v	1	AMP.	ฉีดเข้าหลอดเลือดดำ 50 mg.@@
IM INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION(OPD_ER)	1	ครั้ง	1 ครั้ง@@
RANITIDINE TAB 150 MG (v),n	20	TAB.	กิน 1 เม็ด@วันละ 2 ครั้ง@หลังอาหารเข้า-เย็น
HYOSCINE TAB 10 MG,n	10	TAB.	กิน 1 เม็ด@ทุก 8 ชั่วโมง@เวลาปวด
SIMETICONE TAB 80 MG,n	20	เม็ต	กิน 1 เม็ด@วันละ 3 ครั้ง@หลังอาหาสช้า-เที่ยง-เย็น
DOMPERIDONE TAB 10 MG,n	20	TAB.	กิน 1 เม็ด@วันละ 3 ครั้ง@ก่อนอาหารเข้างที่ยงงย์น
ORS (ผงเกลือแร่),ก	10	203	1 ซองผสมน้ำ 1 แก้ว ดื่ม 1/4 ซอง@@
M.CARMINATIVE, 180 MLn	1	ขวด	กิน 2 ข้อนโต้ะ@วันละ 3 ครั้ง@หลังอาหารเข้างที่ยงงยัน

# Drug allergy



# Follow up

		ปฏิทินร	กรางการ	น้ดหม่า	0.		🕘 รายการนัดครั้งต่อไป
,	•	พฤศจิ	กายน 25	56 -	•		วันที่นัด เวลา คลินิก นัดพบแพทย์
<b>1</b> \$ 50	งคาร	ŅB	พฤหัส	ศุกร์	เสาร์	อาทิตย์	
3	29	30	31	1	2	3	รายละเลียดนัด
	6	6	7	8	9	10	<u>ข้อมูลการนัด</u>
( )	12	13	$\overline{0}$	15	16	17	2000,0200,0,010000
	19	20	21	22	23	24	
3 1							
8	26	27	28	29	30	1	
5 2	26 3	27 4 4 พฤศจิการ	6	<b>29</b> 6	<b>30</b> 7	1 8	ริมพ์สติกเอร์มีด จำนวน 1 ใบ

# Link information to Pro-Doc Programme of Main renal node

ฮินฮัน 🛛
+++ คุณกำลังต้องการจะออกโปรแกรม +++
OK. Cancel







# แบบส่งต่อปัญหาผู้ป่วยเพื่อการดูแลต่อเนื่องจากโรงพยาบาลสู่บ้าน โรงพยาบาลน่าน

#### การผ่าตัด / หัตุถการ

การผ่าตัด / หัตถการ

วันที่ /เวลา

รายการ LAB	ค่า LAB ปกติ	แปลผล	อธิบายความหมาย
BUN	80 - 100	66.0 ( 11 ค.ย. 2561 )	
Creatinine	8 - 24	20.47 ( 11 ຄ.ຍ. 2561 )	
FBS	74 - 106	91 (1 พ.ค. 2561)	
Cholesterol	< 200	220 ( 3 s.a. 2561 )	้ไขมัน Cholesterol ในเลือดสุงมีภาวะ Dyslipidemia ซึ่งเป็น ปัจจัยเสียงต่อการเกิดกาวะหลอดเลือดแดงเข็งตัว ดารแนะนำ หลิกเลียงอาหารที่มี Cholesterol สุง งดอาหารที่มีกะที่ขัน เนื้อ สัตว์แปรรูป
Triglyceride	< 150	238 ( 3 s.a. 2561 )	ไขมัน Triglyceride ในเลือดสุงมีภาวะ Dyslipidemia ซึ่งเป็น ปัจจัยเสียงต่อการเกิดภาวะหลอดเลือดแดงแข็งตัว ดวรแนะนำงุด อาหารที่มี Triglyceride สุง โดยควรหลิกเลียงอาหารทุกชนิดที่ ประกอบด้วยน้ำทาลหรือกะที่ในปริมาณมาก ผลไม้ที่หวานจัด ขนมหวานต่างๆ อาหารอบและอาหารทอด น้ำหวานและน้ำอัดลม และเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์
LDL	< 129	-(-)	
Albumin	3.5 - 5.2	4.5 ( 19 มิ.ย. 2561 )	
Potassium	3.5 - 5.1	3.5 ( 11 ค.ย. 2561 )	
Phosphorus	2.5 - 4.5	6.1 ( 11 a.a. 2561 )	ฟอสเฟตในเลือดสุง เนื่องจากเนื้อไตถุกทำลายทำให้การขับถ่าย ฟอสเฟตได้ลดลง ส่งผลให้มีโอกาสเกิดตรดกระจุก (renal Osteodystrophy) หรือภาวะกระจุกม การเลียงรับประทาน อาหารที่มีฟอสเฟตสูง ได้แก่ นมและผลิตภัณฑ์อากนม ไข่แดง กั่ว และผลิตภัณฑ์จากกั่ว อาหารทะเลแช่แบ็ง เนื่อสัตว์แปรรุป อาหาร ทีมีผงฟุหรือยิสตเป็นส่วนประกอบ น้ำหวานและน้ำอัดลม

#### \*\*\* ผลการตรวจทางห้องปฏิบัติการที่สำคัญ \*\*\*

Hb	12 - 14.9	10.9 ( 11 n.u. 2561 )	ควรดูแลการได้รับ erythropoietin เนื่องจากไตไม่สามารถผลิต ฮอร์โมนกระตุ้นการสร้างเม็ดเลือดแดงได้อย่างเพียงพอ
Hct	36 - 40	32.7 ( 11 n.a. 2561 )	ควรดูแลการได้รับ erythropoietin เนื่องจากไตไม่สามารถผลิต ฮอร์ไมนกระตุ้นการสร้างเม็ดเลือดแดงได้อย่างเพียงพอ

ผู้ป่วยจ่าเป็นต้องได้รับการดูแลต่อเนื่องที่บ้านโดย ...... พยาบาล / เจ้าหน้าที่สาธารณสุขประจำชุมชน...

ประวัติการเจ็บป่วยตั้งแต่แรกรับ - จำหน่าย (โดยย่อ)

ESRD on CAPD รางศาย TK ใหม่เน้ดมา Trainig Day1 ESRD S/P CAPD run 1.5%PDF 1.5 lit x3 cycles/day UF +(900-1200) ml/day

#### <mark>ขากลับบ้าน</mark>

ชื่อยา	จำนวน 40.05T	ารไข้
1. DRESSING SET (ชุดทำแผลห้องไตเทียม)	40 SET	1 SET @@
2. MICROPORE 1"	3 ม้วน	1 ม้วน @@
3. ALCOHOL 70 %, 240 ML,n	<u>5</u> ขวด	@@
4. CaCO3 TAB 600 MG,n	105 เม็ด	กิน ครั้งละ 1 เม็ด วันละ 3 ครั้ง@หลังอาหารเข้า-เที่ยง-เย็น@
5. Enalapril tab * 5 mg,n	20 เม็ด	กิน ครั้งละ ครึ่งเม็ด วันละ 1 ครั้ง@หลังอาหารเข้า@
6. HYPERCRIT 4000 IU INJุคก.(จ2)	10 VIAL	ฉิดเข้าใต้ผิวหนัง 1 VIAL จันทร์กับพฤหัส@@
7. FERROUS fumarate TAB 200 MG,n	105 เม็ด	กิน ครั้งละ 1 เม็ด วันละ 3 ครั้ง@หลังอาหารเข้า-เที่ยง-เย็น@
8. FOLIC ACID TAB 5 MG,n	35 เม็ด	กิน ครั้งละ 1 เม็ด วันละ 1 ครั้ง@หลังอาหารเข้า@
9. furosemide tab *40 mg (ช),ก	20 เม็ด	กิน ครั้งละ 1 เม็ด วันละ 1 ครั้ง@เวลาบวม@
10. LACTULOSE 66.7% SYR,1000 ML,ข	1 ช้อ <mark>น</mark> โด๊ะ	กิน ครั้งละ 1 ช้อนโต๊ะ หลังอาหารเช้า@เวลาไม่ถ่าย@
11. NSS for IRRIGATION-200 ml (ผุ้ป่วยได)	5 BOT.	เช็ดรอบๆแผล 1 BOT. @@
12. PARACETAMOL TAB * 500 MG,n	0 เม็ด	กิน ครั้งละ 1 เม็ด ทุก 4-6 ชั่วโมง@เวลาปวด หรือ มิไข้@
13. VITAMIN B Complex TAB,n	35 เม <mark>็</mark> ด	กิน ครั้งละ 1 เม็ด วันละ 1 ครั้ง@หลังอาหารเข้า@

#### ปัญหาที่ต้องติดตามดูแลต่อเนื่องที่บ้าน (ด้านร่างกาย จิตใจ และสังคม)

1.ปฏิบัติตามแพทย์ พยาบาลแนะนำ 2.งดอาหารมิรสเดีม 3.ดูแลแผลม์ให้มีการติดเชื้อ

แพทย์ผู้จำหน่าย............เพชรดี โอฬาริกสุภัค..... พยาบาลหอผู้ป่วยที่จำหน่าย ......วันน่านสันติสุข2(อายุรกรรมชาย).....

พิมพ์รายงาน

ปิดหน้าต่างนี้

Contraction of the second	การติดต	หามเยี่ยมบ้านผู้ป่วยหลังกลับจากโร 	เงพยาบาล	
ข้อมุลพื้นฐานผู้ป่วย				
HN : <mark>0039</mark> 3735 /	AN :0065330	1		
ถขบัตรประชาชน : 15	50300031193	ชื่อ - สกุล : นาย <mark>กิตติชัย มงุคล</mark>		
<sup>1</sup> ้อยู่ :	4 - <mark>นาหวาย ต.ป่าค</mark>	าหลวง อ.บ้านหลวง จ.น่าน		
วันที่รับ 2 ตลาดม 2	2560 upen 09	):27 น วันที่จ่าหน่าย5 ตุลาคม	2560 เวลา 10:00 น	
		isease, stage 5 ( N185 )		
หงนยทางทุกทาย	monic kidney d	Isease, stage 5 (10105)		
วันทีเยียม	28/09/2561			
<ol> <li>การประเมินกาวะ</li> </ol>				
สขุภาพ				
สุขภาพ				*
สุขภาพ				
22 TO DOT	-			
22 CTURY:				
22 CTURY:				<u>, n</u>
2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน				
2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน	BP	mmHg	น้ำหนัก	ก็โลกรัม
2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน	Pulse	ดรั้ง/นาที	ส่วนสุง	เชนติเมตร
2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน	1.			
2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน 3. Vital signs	Pulse R	ดรั้ง/นาที ดรั้ง/นาท	ส่วนสูง	เชนติเมตร
2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน 3. Vital signs	Pulse R	ดรั้ง/นาที ดรั้ง/นาท neck Vital signs	ส่วนสูง	เชนติเมตร
2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน 3. Vital signs	Pulse R Cl	ดรั้ง/นาที ดรั้ง/นาท neck Vital signs เลช่องสายสวนล้าง ไตทางหน้าท้อง	ส่วนสูง	เชนติเมตร
2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน 3. Vital signs	Pulse R ি Cl ি ঝুণ ট Dr	ดรั้ง/นาที ดรั้ง/นาท neck Vital signs เลข่องสายสวนล้างไตทางหน้าท้อง ressing แผล	ส่วนสูง	เชนติเมตร
สุขภาพ 2. สภาพผู้ป่วยที่บ้าน 3. Vital signs 4. การพยาบาลที่ให้	Pulse R Cl Qu Dr G	ดรั้ง/นาที ดรั้ง/นาท neck Vital signs เลช่องสายสวนล้าง ไตทางหน้าท้อง	ส่วนสูง	เชนติเมตร

5. คำแนะนำที่ให้	🦳 การปฏิบัติดัวและการดูแลตนเองตามแนวทางการดูแลผู้ป่วย CAPD
	🔲 การล้างไตทางช่องท้อง
	🔲 การกินยาตามแผนการรักษา
	🔲 การออกกำลังกายและการฟื้นฟุสภาพ / การป้องกันกาวะแพรกซ้อน
	🔲 อาหารเหมาะสมกับผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางช่องท้อง
	📄 อื่นๆ
	🔲 ผู้ป่วย / ครอบครัวสามารถดูแลตัวเองที่บ้านได้ / ไม่พยปัญหาที่ต้องติดตามต่อเนื่อง
6. ผลการปฏิบัติ	🔲 ไม่มีภาวะแทรกซ้อน
	🔲 มีภาวะแทรกซ้อน ระบุ
	ต้องติดตามประเมินภาวะสุขภาพต่อเนื่อง ด้าน 
ชื่อผู้เยี่ยม/เบอร์โทรศัพท์	
	บันทึกข้อมูล CAPD ปิดหน้าด่างนี้
	จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย
	จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Chulalongkorn University

# Schedule for Participants Trainning Community Nurses (Duration of Training: 2 days of Programme)

.....

# Day I schedule for CAPD care in Primary care level: (8 hour training)

Time	Schedule
08.00 - 08.30 AM	- Registration
08.30 - 10.30 AM	- Lecture Introduction of Chronic Kidney Disease
	By Nephrologist
10.30 - 10.45 AM	- Coffee break
10.45 - 12.00 AM	- Lecture CAPD care
	By Nephrologist
	PD nurse
12.00 - 01.00 AM	Lunch break
01.00 - 02.30 PM	- Lecture Case management in CAPD patient.
	By Researcher
	Research assistant team (PD nurses)
02.30 - 02.45 AM	- Coffee break
02.45 - 04.30 AM	- Lecture and practice of CAPD care by CPG of
	CAPD in primary care level
	By Researcher
	Research assistant team (PD nurses)
	พพ เสมแร <b>เหลท เรทย เสย</b>

# Schedule for Participants Trainning Community Nurses (Duration of Training: 2 days of Programme)

# Day II schedule for SMART CAPD care web based programme training: (8 hour training)

Time	Schedule	
08.00 - 08.30 AM	- Registration	
08.30 - 10.30 AM	- Lecture SMART CAPD care web based programme	
	By Researcher Programmer	
	Research assistant team (PD nurses)	
10.30 - 10.45 AM	- Coffee break	
10.45 - 12.00 AM	- Installing SMART CAPD care web based	
	programme	
	By Researcher	
	Programmer	
	Research assistant team (PD nurses)	
12.00 - 01.00 AM	Lunch break	
01.00 - 02.30 PM	- Practice training SMART CAPD care web based	
	programme	
	By Researcher	
	Programmer	
	Research assistant team (PD nurses)	
02.30 - 02.45 AM	- Coffee break	
04.45 - 04.30 PM	- Practice training SMART CAPD care web based	
	programme (Continued)	
	By Researcher	
	Research assistant team (PD nurses)	
	By Researcher Programmer Research assistant team (PD nurses)	



# แนวทางเวชปฏิบัติการจัดการรายกรณีผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้อง สำหรับพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนในระดับปฐมภูมิ

# ตามโครงการศึกษาวิจัย

Effects of Modified-Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Patient's Handling Process among Community Nurses towards Patient's Quality of Life and Treatment Outcomes in Nan Province, Thailand



จัดทำโดย นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร หมายเลขประจำตัวนิสิต 5779183353 วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย Copyright of Chulalongkorn University

# APPENDIX 2 Ethics Approval



CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

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## บันทึกข้อความ

จุฬาลงกรณ์แหาวิทยาลัย เลขวับที่: 0894 วันที่: 11 สิงหาคม 2559 เวลา 15:48

วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสครัสาธารณสุข

ส่วนงาน คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยขรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสพสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 ไทร.0-2218-3202 ที่ ยว 101 / 2559 วันที่ (กู สิงทาสม 2559

เรื่อง แล้งผุญผ่านการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัย

เรือน คณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาขารณสุข

สิ่งที่ส่งมาด้วย เอกสารแข้งผ่านการรับรองผอการพิชารณา

ตามที่มิสิด-บุคกากรในสังกัดของท่านใต้เสมอโครงการวิจัยเพื่อขอรับการพิจารณาขวิธธรรม การวิจัย กลุ่มสพสงาบัน จุฬที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทธาลัย นั้น ในการนี้ กรรษการผู้พบการมพลักใต้เห็นสมควร ให้ผ่านการพิจารณาจริธธรรมการวิจัยได้ ดังนี้

โครงการวิจัยที่ 096.1/59 เรื่อง ผลของไปรแกรมการดูแอผู้ป่วยถ้างไดทางหน้าห้องของ พยาบาณวชปฏิบิติชุมชนต่อขุณภาพชีวิตและผลลิพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย (EFFECTS OF MODIFIED-CONTINUOUS AMBULATORY PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (CAPD) PATIENT'S HANDLING PROCESS AMONG COMMUNITY NURSES TOWARDS PATIENT'S QUALITY OF LIFE AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES IN NAN PROVINCE, THAILAND) **ของ นายเว็บวิชนิช วามอัก**ร

ขึ้มรีสนมาเพื่อไปรคทราบ

มี โอการา M (อรู้ข่วยศาสตรารเวย์ คร.มันทรี ข้อขมะวงศาโรรม์) กรรมการและเลขาบุการ คณะกรรมการพิธารณาจริงธรรมการใช้อโนคน กลุ่มสพสถาบัน จุดที่ 1 จุศาสงการณ์มหาวิทยาอีย เรื่อง พังปาก + หนางที่ V เรื่อง พังปาก + หนางที่ 1 หนางที่ 11 ห.ศ. 2559 เวลา 19:11

2	AF 02-12 The Research Ethics Review Committee for Research Involving Human Research Participants, Health Sciences Group, Chulalongkorn University Jamjuree 1 Building, 2nd Floor, Phyathai Rd., Patannwan district, Bangkok 10330, Thailand,
	Tel/Fax: 0-2218-3202 E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th
	COA No. 141/2016
	Certificate of Approval
Study	Title No. 096.1/59 : EFFECTS OF MODIFIED-CONTINUOUS AMBULATORY PERITONEAL DIALYSIS (CAPD) PATIENTS HANDLING PROCESS AMONG COMMUNITY NURSES TOWARDS PATIENTS QUALITY OF LIFE AND TREATMENT OUTCOMES IN NAN PROVINCE, THAILAND
Princ	ipal Investigator : MR. PRICHAVIJY PROMJAK
	of Proposed Study/Institution : College of Public Health Sciences.
	Chulalongkorn University
Signatu	re: Prise (ICH-GCP). re: Prise (Incidence of Signature: Northern (Incidence of point) ciate Professor Prida Tasanapradit, M.D.) (Assistant Professor Nuntaree Chaichanawongsaroj. Ph.D.) Chairman Secretary
Date of	of Approval : 5 August 2016 Approval Expire date : 4 August 2017
The ap	proval documents including
15	Research proposal
3) 4)	Patient Participar Enformation Shoet and Informed Consent Form Researcher Questionman Questionman Participar Enformation Questionman Participar Enformation Participart

 Among progress report in neurologilise progress.
 Among progress report is neurologilise and submit the progress report before the wayine date of certificant. After the completion of the research/project processes on No. 6.

### ข้อมูลสำหรับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยขั้นตอนการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (in-depth interviews)

ซื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยถ้างไตทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติขุมขนต่อ คุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยโบจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย (ภาษาอังกฤษ) Effects of Modified-Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Patient's Handling Process among Community Nurses towards Patient's Quality of Life and Treatment Outcomes in Nan Province, Thailand

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร คำแหน่ง นิสิตระดับปริญญาเอก

ลถานที่ดีดต่อผู้วิจัย (ที่ทำงาน) กลุ่มงานสวัสดีการสังคมและประกันสุขภาพ โรสหยาบาลป่าน (ที่บ้าน) เลขที่ 28 หมู่ 3 ดำบลฝายแก้ว อำเภอภูเพียง จัลหวัดปาน 55000 <sup>เมษากิตร</sup> *Plb-1 (59* โทรศัพท์เท็บ้าน - <u>มีแล้รมาย - 5 B.R. 1559</u> โทรศัพท์มือถือ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316 E-mail : <u>pprichaviyyagemail.com</u>

 ผู้วิจัยมีความยินดีขอเรียนเขิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย โดยก่อนที่ท่านจะตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการ วิจัยนี้ มีความจำเป็นที่ท่านควรทำความเข้าใจว่างานวิจัยนี้ทำเพราะเหตุโด และเกี่ยวข้องกับอะไร ผู้วิจัยขอ ความกรุณาท่านใช้เวลาในการอ่านข้อมูลต่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียดรอบคอบ และโปรตสอบถามข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมหรือ ข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัดเจนจากผู้วิจัยโด้ตลอดเวลา

2. โครงการวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อพัฒนาโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยถ้างไททางหน้าท้องในระดับ ปฐมภูมิ ซึ่งจะนำไปสู่สมรรถนะและคุณภาพของการให้บริการผู้ป่วยถ้างไตทางหน้าท้องในระดับปฐมภูมิที่ดี ขึ้น โดยมีรายละเอียดของผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย คือ บุคอากรสายารณรุชที่มีประสบการณ์ปฏิปัติงานดูแลผู้ป่วย ถ้างใดทางหน้าท้อง ตามภณฑ์การคัดเข้าของกลุ่มด้วยย่าง คือ แททย์และทยยาบาธวิชาชิทที่ปฏิบัติงานดูแผผู้ป่วยถ้าง ไดหางหน้าท้องและมีผู้ป่วยถ้างไททางหน้าท้องในความดูแลในพื้นที่ยย่างน้อย 1 คน โดยมาณฑ์ในการคัดออกของกลุ่ม ด้วยย่าง คือ ไม่มีประสบการณ์ในการดูแลผู้ป่วยถ้างไททางหน้าท้อง

4. กระบวนการการวิจัยเจิงคุณภาพนี้ท่านจะได้รับการสัมภาษณ์เชิงสักเกี่ยวกับข้อจำกัด ปัญหา และอุปสรรคในการดูแลผู้บ้วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้อง โดยระยะแวลาที่ใช้ในการสัมภาษณ์ไม่เกิน 45 นาที โดยมี การเข็นยินยอมในการเข้าร่วมสัมภาษณ์ ตามแบบท่อร์มการยินธอมเข้าร่วมวิจัยที่ผู้วิจัยจัดทำขึ้น และสำเนา ให้ท่านเก็บไว้ จำนวน 1 ฉบับ โดยการเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยของท่านนี้เป็นโดยสมัครใจ และท่านสามารถ ปฏิเสอที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือออนด้วจากการวิจัยได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่ต้องให้เทตุผลและไม่สูญเสียประโยชน์ที่ที่ง ได้รับ หากท่านมีข้อละสัยให้สอบถามเพิ่มติมได้โดยสามารถติดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูล เพิ่มติมก็เป็นประโยชน์หรือโทษเกี่ยวกับการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบอย่างรวดเร็วเพื่อให้ท่านทบทราน รำยังสมัครใจจะอยู่ในงานวิจัยต่อไปหรือไม่ โดยข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับท่านจะเก็บเป็นความลับ และมีการ เสนอผลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น

5. ในการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ "หากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุหาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เลขที่ 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขึ้น 2 ถนนพญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202 E-mail: eccuaechula.ac.th\*

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### หนังสือแสดงความยินขอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัยสำหรับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย (In-depth interviews)

ทำที			
วันที่	เดือนท	я.	

เลขที่ ประชากรศัวอย่างหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย......

ข้าพเจ้า ซึ่งได้ลงนามท้ายหนังสือนี้ ขอแสดงความชินขอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย "ผลของไปรแกรมการดูแลผู้บ้วยล้างโดทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมขนต่อคุณภาพชีวิต และผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย"

ขึ้อผู้วิจัย นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร

ที่อยู่ที่ดีดต่อ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

กลุ่มงานสวัสดิการสังคมและประกับสุขภาพ โรงพยาบาลน่าน จังหวัดน่าน โทรศัพท์ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316

ข้าพเข้า ได้รับทราบรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับที่มาและวัดถุประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียดขั้นดอน ต่างๆ ที่จะต้องปฏิบัติหรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ความเสี่ยง/อันตราย และประโยชน์ซึ่งจะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่อง นี้ โดยข้าพเข้าได้ยำนรายละเอียดในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตลอด และได้รับคำอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย จนเข้าใจเป็นอย่างดีแล้ว

ข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย โดย ข้าพเจ้ายินขอมรับการสัมภาษณ์เจิงลึก (in-depth interview) เกี่ยวกับการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้อง โดยข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิออนตัวออกจากการวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ตามความประสงค์ โดยไม่ต้องแจ้งเหตุผล ซึ่งการออน ด้วออกจากการวิจัยนั้นจะไม่มีผลกระทบในทางใดๆ ต่อร้าพเจ้าทั้งสิ้น

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และข้อมูลโดๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเ**ก็บรักษาเป็นความลับ** โดยจะนำเสนอข้อมูลการ วิจัยเป็นภาพร่วมเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลใดในการรายงานที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุดัวข้าพเจ้า

พากข้าพเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติดรงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้า สามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ขุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขั้น 2 ถบบพญาไห เขตปหุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202

E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญต่อหน้าพยาน ทั้งนี้ข้าพเจ้าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และสำเนาหนังสือแสดงความยินยอมไว้แล้ว

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ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
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พธาน

## ข้อมูลสำหรับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยขั้นตอนการวิจัยเชิงคุณภาพ (GAP analysis & System analysis )

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างไดทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติขุมขนต่อ คุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย

ชื่อโคระการวิจัย (ภาษาอังกฤษ) Effects of Modified-Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Patient's Handling Process among Community Nurses towards Patient's Quality of Life and Treatment Outcomes in Nan Province, Thailand

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร ดำแหน่ง นิสิตระดับปริญญาเลก

สถานที่ดีดต่อผู้วิจัย (ที่ทำงาน) กลุ่มงานสวัสติการสังคมและประกันสุขภาพ โรงพยาบาลนำนับ (ที่บ้าน) เลขที่ 28 หมู่ 3 ดำบลฝายแก้ว อำเภอภูเพียง จังหวัดน่าน 55000 กับการการกัด (ที่46-1/59 โทรศัพท์ (ที่ทำงาน) 0-5471-0977 ต่อ 1206 โทรศัพท์ที่บ้าน - วันที่กับระเ -5 ม.พ. 1553 โทรศัพท์มือถือ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316 E-mail : pprichavi(พืชพุทธิพ.com -6 อ.ศ. 2553

 ผู้วิจัยมีความยินดีของรียนเชิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย โดยก่อนที่ท่านจะดัดสินใจเร้าร่วมในการ วิจัยนี้ มีความจำเป็นที่ท่านควรทำความเข้าใจว่างานวิจัยนี้ทำเทราะเทคุโด และเกี่ยวข้องกับอะไร ผู้วิจัยขอ ความกรุณาท่านใช้เวลาในการอ่านข้อมูลต่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียครอบคอบ และโปรดสอบถามข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมหรือ ข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัดเจนจากผู้วิจัยได้ตออตเวลา

2. โครงการวิจัยนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อพัฒนาโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้บ้วยล้างโตทางหน้าท้องในระดับ ปฐมภูมิ ซึ่งจะนำไปสู่สมรรถนะและคุณภาพของการให้บริการผู้ป่วยล้างโตทางหน้าท้องในระดับปฐมภูมิที่ดี ขึ้น โดยมีรายละเอียดของผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย คือ บุคลากรสาธารณสุขที่มีประสบการณ์ปฏิบัติงานดูแลผู้บ่วย ล้างใดหมรทมท้าท้อง คามภณฑ์การคัดเข้าของกลุ่มด้วยย่าง คือ บุคลากรสาธารณสุขที่ปฏิบัติงานต์ยวข้องกับการดูแล ผู้ป่วยล้างใดหารหน้าท้อง โดยแณฑ์ในการคัดออกของกลุ่มด้วยย่าง คือ ไม่ประสงค์เข้าร่วมกิจกรรมดีกำหนด

4 กระบวนการการวิจัยแข็งสุณภาพนี้ห่านจะได้รับเสีญเข้าร่วมอภิปรายเกี่ยวกับระบบการดูแล ผู้ป่วยถ้างใดทางหน้าท้อง โดยระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในร่วมอภิปรายครั้งละไม่เกิน 3 ชั่วไมง โดยมีการเข็นอินออมใน การเข้าร่วมสัมภาษณ์ ตามแบบพ่อร์มการยินยอมเข้าร่วมวิจัยที่ผู้วิจัยจัดทำขึ้น และสำเนาให้ท่านเก็บไว้ จำนวน 1 องับ โดยการเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยของท่านนี้เป็นโดยสมัครใจ และห่านสามารถปฏิเสอที่จะเข้าร่วม หรือลอนด้วจากการเข้าร่วมกิจกรรมได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่ต้องไห้เหตุผลและไม่สุญเสียประโยชน์ที่พึงได้รับ หาก ท่านมีข้อสงสัยให้สอบถามเพิ่มเติมได้โดยสามารถติดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมที่ เป็นประโยชน์หรือโทษเกี่ยวกับการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบอย่างรวดเร็วเพื่อให้ทำบทบหวนว่ายัง สมัครโจจะอยู่ในงานวิจัยต่อไปหรือไม่ โดยข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับท่านจะเก็บเป็นความลับ และมีการเสนอ ผลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น

5. ในการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ "หากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตามข้อมูลตังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย และที่ 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขั้น 2 ถนนพญาไท เขคปทุมวัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202 E-mail: <u>eccu@chula.ac.th</u>"

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หนังสือแสดงความยินขอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัยสำหรับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย (GAP analysis และ System analysis)

ทำที่		
วันที่	เดือนพ.ศ	

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เดขที่ ประชากรด้วอย่างหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย......

ข้าพเจ้า ซึ่งได้ลงนามท้ายหนังสือนี้ ขอแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

้ซึ่งโครงการวิจัย "ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างโคหางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติขุมชนต่อคุณภาพชีวิต และผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดป่าน ประเทศไทย"

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร

ที่อยู่ที่ดิดต่อ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

กลุ่มงานสวัสติการสังคมและประกับสุขภาพ โรงทยาบาลน่าน จังหวัดน่าน โทรศัพท์ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316

ข้าหเจ้า ได้รับทราบรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับที่มาและวัตถุประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียดขั้นตอน ต่างๆ ที่จะต้องปฏิบัติหรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ความเลี่ยง/อันทราย และประโยชน์ซึ่งจะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่อง นี้ โดยข้าทแจ้าได้ย่านรายละเอียดในเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตออด และได้รับคำอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย จนเข้าใจเป็นอย่างดีแล้ว

ข้าทเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย โดย ข้าทเจ้ายินขอมรับการอภิปรายแบบโด๊ะกลมเพื่อหา GAP analysis และ System analysis เกี่ยวกับการ ดูแอผู้ป่วยถ้างโตทรงหน้าท้อง โดยข้าพเจ้ามีสิทธิออนตัวออกจากการวิจัยเมื่อโดก็ได้คามความประสงค์ โดย ไม่ต้องแจ้งเหตุผล ซึ่งการออนตัวออกจากการวิจัยนั้นจะไม่มีผลกระทบในทางโดๆ ต่อข้าทเจ้าทั้งสิ้น

ข้าพเจ้าได้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูสที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้นจะผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และข้อมูลโดๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเ**ก็บรักษาเป็นความสับ** โดยจะนำเสนอข้อมูลการ วิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลโดโนการรายงานที่จะนำไปลู่การระบุดัวข้าพเจ้า

หากข้าพเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตรงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้า สามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน บุคที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขั้น 2 ถนนพญาโท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202

E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเข้าได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญต่อหน้าพยาน ทั้งนี้ข้าพเข้าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และสำเนาหนังสือแสดงความยินยอมไว้แล้ว

(นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร)	(	
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## ข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย สำหรับผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้องในชุมชน (กลุ่มทดลอง)

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างโตทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติจุมขบต่อ คุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีขวิชญ์ 🛛 พรมจักร ดำแหน่ง นิสิตระดับปริญญาเอก

สถานที่ดิดต่อผู้วิจัย (ที่ทำงาน) กลุ่มงานสวัสดีการสังคมและประกันสุขภาพ โรงพยาบาลูบ่าน (ที่บ้าน) เลขที่ 28 หมู่ 3 คำบลสายแก้ว อำเภอภูเพียง จังหวัดน่าน 55000 โมตั้งบระ โทรศัพท์ (ที่ทำงาน) 0-5471-0977 ต่อ 1206 โทรศัพท์มีอถือ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316

โทรศัพท์ที่บ้าน -1 88.755 Turnabarn. E-mail : pprichavijy@gmail.com

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1. ผู้วิจัยมีความยินดีขอเรียนเชิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย โดยก่อนที่ท่านจะตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการ วิจัยนี้ มีความจำเป็นที่ท่านควรทำความเข้าใจว่างานวิจัยนี้ทำเพราะเหตุโด และเกี่ยวข้องกับอะไร ผู้วิจัยขอ ความกรุณาท่านใช้เวลาในการอ่านข้อมูลท่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียครอบคอบ และโปรคสอบถามข้อมูลเพิ่มเศิมหรือ ข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัดเจนจากผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา

 โครงการนี้เป็นการวิจัยแบบที่งทดลอง โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อประเมินผลของโปรแกรมการดูแล ้ผู้ป่วยล้างใดทางหน้าท้องในระดับปฐมภูมิที่ผู้วิจัยพัฒนาขึ้น และนำมาใช้ในบริการระดับปฐมภูมิ โดยจะ ประเมินถึงผลลัพธ์ของผู้ป่วยในด้านคุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาของผู้ป่วยล้างใดทางหน้าท้อง

 กลุ่มประชากรที่มีส่วนว่ามู่ในวิจัยตามมาณฑ์การศัตเข้า คือ ผู้ป่วยถ้างไตทางหน้าท้องที่พักอาศัยอยู่ใน พื้นที่ที่กลุ่มตัวอย่างทยาบาลเวขบฏิบัติขุมขนปฏิบัติงานอยู่ ส่วนแกณฑ์การคัดออกของกลุ่มตัวอย่าง คือ ผู้ป่วยที่ ได้รับการวามสายล้างโดงทางหน้าท้องมาต่ำกว่า 3 เดือน หรือมีแนวไน้มเพี่จะข้ายออกจากพื้นที่ในระขะ 3 เคือนนี้ หรือมี ปัญหาในด้านการสื่อสารและไม่ประสงค์เข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย โดยท่านจะได้รับการประเมินคุณภาพชีวิต จำนวน . 20 ข้อคำถาม โดยผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้เก็บข้อมูลด้วยตัวผู้วิจัยเองที่บ้านพักอาศัยของท่าน จำนวน 2 ครั้ง คือ ครั้งที่ 1 ก่อนการศึกษาวิจัย และครั้งที่ 2 หลังการลงโปรแกรมศึกษาวิจัย 4 เดือน โดยระชะเวลาที่ใช้ในการตอบ แบบสอบตามแต่ละชุดไม่เกิน 30 นาพี โดยแบบสอบถามคัมกล่าวจะไม่มีการระบุชื่อขอะผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการ วิจัยแต่อย่างไร และเมื่อเสร็จสิ้นการวิจัยแล้วข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยจะถูกทำลายด้วยคัว ผู้วิจัยเอง

 ในการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้ให้ข้อมูลแก่ด้วท่านเอง โดยมีการเซ็นยินขอมในการเข้า ร่วมวิจัย ควมแบบพ่อร์มการยินยอมเข้าร่วมวิจัยที่ผู้วิจัยจัดทำขึ้น และสำเนาให้ท่านเก็บไว้ จำนวน 1 ฉบัน โดยกรณีที่ท่านอ่านหนังสือไม่ออก เขียนไม่ได้ ผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้อ่านและอธิบายหนังสือยินขอมไท้ท่านและญาติ ้ผู้ดูแลท่านรับพึงด้วยทุกครั้ง และให้ท่านพิมพ์ลายนิ้วมือ (นิ้วขี้มีอยวา) ลงในหนังสือยินขอมและให้ญาติผู้ดูแล ท่านเข็นค์กำกับอีกครั้งหนึ่ง

 การเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยของท่านเป็นโดยสมัครใจ และท่านสามารถปฏิเสธที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือถอน ด้วจากการวิจัยได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่ต้องให้เหตุผลและไม่สูญเสียปวะโยชน์ที่ทั้งได้รับ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งไม่มี ผลกระทบต่อการให้บริการดูแลรักษาพยาบาลผู้ป่วยของท่าน โดยหากท่านมีข้อสงสัยท่านสามารถสอบถาม เพิ่มเดิมจากผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมที่เป็นประโยชน์หรือไทษเกี่ยวกับการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบอย่างรวดเร็วเพื่อให้ท่านมีข้อมูลที่จะ ทบทวนว่ายังสมัครโจจะอยู่ในงานวิจัยต่อไป หรือไม่ โดยข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับท่านจะเก็บเป็นความสับ โดยผู้วิจัยจะเสนอะลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น

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6. ในการเข้าร่วมวิจัยครั้งนี้ ห่านจะได้รับของที่ระลึกจากการตอบแบบสอบถามการวิจัยเป็นถุงล้า สัชยลดโลกร้อน จำนวน 1 ถุง

7. ในการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ "หากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยโนคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารจามจุรี1 ขึ้น 2 ถนนพญาไท เขตปฏณ์วัน กรุงเทพมหานคร 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202 E-mail: eccuarchula.ac.th?

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### ข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย สำหรับผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้องในชุมชน (กลุ่มควบคุม)

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยถ้างไตทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติชุมขนต่อ คุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าบ ประเทศไทย

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีชวิชญ์ 🦷 พรมจักร ตำแหน่ง นิสิตระดับปริญญาเอก

 ผู้วิจัยมีความยินคีขอเรียนเชิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย โดยก่อนที่ท่านจะคัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการ วิจัยนี้ มีความจำเป็นที่ท่านควรทำความเข้าใจว่างานวิจัยนี้ทำเพราะเหตุโค และเกี่ยวข้องกับอะไร ผู้วิจัยขอ ความกรุณาท่านใช้เวลาในการอ่านข้อมูลต่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียครอบคอบ และโปรดสอบถามข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมหรือ ข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัดเจนจากผู้วิจัยได้คลอดเวลา

2. โครงการนี้เป็นการวิจัยแบบที่งทดลอง โดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อประเมินผลของไปรแกรมการคูแล ผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้องในระดับปฐมภูมิที่ผู้วิจัยพัฒนาขึ้น และนำมาใช้ใบบริการระดับปฐมภูมิ โดยจะ ประเมิณถึงผลลัพธ์ของผู้ป่วยในด้านคุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาของผู้ป่วยล้างใดทางหน้าท้อง

3. กลุ่มประชากรที่มีส่วนร่วมในวิจัยคามแกมฑ์การคัดเข้า คือ ผู้ป่วยล้ำงไดทางหน้าท้องที่พักอาศัยอยู่ใน พื้นที่ที่กลุ่มด้วอย่างพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนปฏิบัติงานอยู่ ส่วนเกณฑ์การคัดออกของกลุ่มด้วอย่าง คือ ผู้ป่วยที่ ได้รับการวางสายถ้างไตทางหน้าท้อมาท่ำาว่า 3 เดียน หรือมีแนบไน้แก้จะย้ายออกจากพื้นที่ในระยะ 3 เดียนนี้ หรือมี ปัญหาในด้านการสื่อสาวและในประสงค์เข้าร่วมไดรงการวิจัย โดยท่านจะได้รับการประเมินคุณภาพชีวิต จำนวน 20 ข้อคำถาม โดยผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้เก็บข้อมูลก้วยตัวผู้วิจัยเองที่บ้านทักยาศัยของท่าน จำนวน 2 ครั้ง คือ ครั้งที่ 1 ก่อนการศึกษาวิจัย และครั้งที่ 2 หลังการลงไปรแกรมศึกษาวิจัย 4 เดือน โดยระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการคอบ แบบสอบตามแต่ละพูดไม่เกิน 30 นาที โดยแบบสอบถามดังกล่าวจะไม่มีการระบุขียของผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยนะดูกท่าลายด้วยตัว ผู้วิจัยแดง

4. ในการเข้าร่วมโครงการวิชัย ผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้ให้ข้อมูลแก่ตัวท่านเอง โดยมีการเข้าเป็นยอมในการเข้า ร่วมวิจัย ตามแบบฟอร์มการยินยอมเข้าร่วมวิจัยที่ผู้วิจัยจัดทำขึ้น และสำเนาให้ท่านเก็บไว้ จำนวน 1 ฉบับ โดยกรณีที่ท่านอ่านหนังสือไม่ออก เขียนไม่ได้ ผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้อ่านและอธิบายหนังสือยินยอมให้ท่านและญาติ ผู้ดูแลท่านวับฟังด้วยทุกครั้ง และให้ท่านพิมท์ลายนิ้วมือ (นิ้วขี้มือขวา) ลงในหนังสือยินยอมและให้ญาติผู้ดูแล ท่านเข็นต์กำถับอีกครั้งหนึ่ง

5. การเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยของท่านเป็นโดยสมัครโจ และท่านสามารถปฏิเสอที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือถอน ด้วงากการวิจัยได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่ต้องให้เหตุผลและไม่สูญเสียประโยชน์ที่พึงได้รับ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งไม่มี ผลกระทบค่อการให้บริการดูแลรักษาทยานาลผู้ป่วยของท่าน โดยหากท่านมีข้อองลัยท่านสามารถสอบถาม เพิ่มเติมจากผู้วิจัยได้คลอดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมที่เป็นประโยชน์หรือไทษเกี่ยวกับการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบอย่างรวดเร็วเพื่อให้ท่านมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมที่เป็นประโยชน์หรือโชษอนู้ในงานวิจัยต่อไป หรือไม่ โดยข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับท่านจะเก็บเป็นความลับ โดยผู้วิจัยจะเสนอผลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น

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 ในการเข้าร่วมวิจัยครั้งนี้ ท่านจะได้รับของที่ระลึกจากการตอบแบบสอบถามการวิจัยเป็นถุงผ้า ฝ่ายลดโลกร้อน จำนวน 1 ถุง

7. ในการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ "พากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติภามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารจามจุรี1 ขั้น 2 ถนนพญาให เชตม์ทุมอื่น อรุ่งเทพมหานคร 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202 E-mait: eccuarchula.ac.th มหลับบอน -5 fi.A. 253

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# ข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประชากรหรื่อผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยหลัก สำหรับพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชน (กลุ่มทดลอง) ชื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างโคทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติขุมขนต่อ

คุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย ชื่อโครงการวิจัย (ภาษาอังกฤษ) Effects of Modified-Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Patient's Handling Process among Community Nurses towards Patient's Quality of Life and Treatment Outcomes in Nan Province, Thailand

ที่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีชวิชญ์ 🦳 พรมจักร ดำแหน่ง นิสิตระดับปริญญาเอก

สถานที่ดีดต่อผู้วิจัย (ที่ทำงาน) กลุ่มงานสวัสดิการสังคมและประกันสุขภาพ โรงพยาบาลน่าน (ที่บ้าน) เลขที่ 28 หมู่ 3 ตำบลฝายแก้ว อำเภอภูเพียง จังหวัดน่าน 55000<sup>auมีโกรมการให</sup>้ โทรศัพพ์ (พี่ทำงาน) 0-5471-0977 ต่อ 1206 โทรศัพท์มือถือ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316

 ผู้วิจัยมีความยินดีขอเรียนเชิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย โดยก่อนที่ท่านจะตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการ วิจัยนี้ มีความจำเป็นที่ท่านควรทำความเข้าใจว่างานวิจัยนี้ทำเพราะเทตุใด และเกี่ยวข้องกับอะไร ผู้วิจัยขอ ความกรุณาท่านใช้เวลาในการอ่านข้อมูลต่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียดรอบคอบ และโปรดสอบถามข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมหรือ ข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัดเหนจากผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา

ไทรศัพท์ที่บ้าน -

วันธีวันรอง

E-mail : pprichavijytogmail.com

 โครงการนี้เป็นการวิจัยแบบกึ่งทุคลอง โดยมีวัฐประสงค์เพียพัฒนาและประเมินผลโปรแกรมการ ดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างใดทางหน้าท้องในระดับปฐมภูมิ โดยประเมินพยาบาสเวขปฏิบัติชุมขนในด้านองค์ความรู้ สมรรถนะการดูแลผู้ป่วยของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติขุมขน และประเมินผลสัทธ์ของผู้ป่วยในด้านคุณภาพชีวิต และผลลัพธ์การรักษาของผู้ป่วยล้างไดหางหน้าท้อง

รายละเอียดของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย

 กลุ่มประชากรหลักที่มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยนี้ คือ พยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติขุมขนที่ปฏิบัติงานใน โรงทยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพดำบล (รพ.สค.) ใบจังหวัดน่าน ตามมาณฑ์การคัดส้าของกลุ่มด้วยข่าง คือ พยาบาลวิชาชีพที่ปฏิบัติงานด้านรักษาทยาบาลในโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพด้ายลที่ผ่านการ อบรมหลักสูตรระยะสั้นเวขปฏิบัติครอบครัวและขุมขณะกอย่างน้อย 6 เดือน และมีผู้ป่วยถ้างไดตรง หน้าท้องในความดูแลใบพื้นที่อย่างน้อย 1 คน โดยเกณฑ์ในการศัคธอกของกลุ่มด้วอย่าง คือ ปฏิบัติงานในโรงทยาบาลส่งแช่มสุขภาพทำบลน้อยกว่า 1 ปี โดยแบ่งประชากรออกเป็น 2 กลุ่ม คือ 1. กลุ่มควบคม คือ พยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติขุมขนในโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพดำบลใน เครือข่ายหน่วยล้างโคหางหน้าท้องโรงพยาบาลสมเด็จพระยุพราชปัว จำนวน 36 แห่งๆ ละ 1 คน รวม 36 คน และประชากรกลุ่มทดลอง ได้แก่ พยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนใน โรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพคำบลในเครือข่ายหน่วยล้างไดหางหน้าท้อง โรงพยาบาลน่าน จำนวน 47 แห่งๆ ละ 1 คน รวม 47 คม

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4. กระบวนการการวิจัยนี้เป็นการศึกษาวิจัยแบบกึ่งหดลอง โดยท่านจะได้รับการอบรมพัฒนา ความรู้เพิ่มเดิมด้านการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างโตทางหน้าท้อง การพัฒนาสมรรถนะการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างโตทางหน้าท้อง ด้วยการจัดการผู้ป่วยรายกรณี (case management) และการอบรมและฝึกปฏิบัติการประยุกดิใช้ web base programme รวมจำนวน 4 ครั้งๆ ละไม่เกิน 6 ชั่วโมง ณ ห้องประชุม โรงพยาบาลน่าน จังหวัดน่าน และท่านจะได้รับการประเมินโดยตอบแบบสอบถามเจ้านวน 1 ชุด คือ แบบประเมินด้านองค์ความรู้ จำนวน 20 ช้อ โดยระยะเวลาที่ใช้ในการตอบแบบสอบถามแต่ละชุดไม่เกิน 30 นาที

 ผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้ให้ข้อมูลแก่กลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยเอง โดยมีการเข็นอินยอมใน การเข้าร่วมวิจัย ตามแบบพ่อร่มการอินขอมเข้าร่วมวิจัยที่ผู้วิจัยจัดทำขึ้น และสำเนาให้ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย เก็บไว้ จำนวน 1 ฉบับ

6. การวิจัยนี้จะนำไปสู่สมรรถนะและคุณภาพของการให้บริการผู้ป่วยล้างไดหางหน้าท้องของ ทยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติขุมขนที่ดีขึ้น โดยผู้วิจัยวางแผนที่จะของทผลโปรแกรมการผูแลผู้ป่วยล้างโดทางหน้าท้อง ดังกล่าวไปยังประชากรกลุ่มดวบคุม และขยายผลให้ครอบคลุมทั้งจังหรัดหรือเขตบริการสุขภาพ ทั้งนี้เพื่อ นำไปสู่เป้าหมายสูงสุดคือการมีคุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาที่ดีขึ้นของผู้ป่วยล้างโททางหน้าท้องต่อไป

 การเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยของท่านเป็นโดยสมัครใจ และสามารถปฏิเสอที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือถอบด้ว จากการวิจัยได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่ต้องไห้เหตุผลและไม่สูญเสียประโยชน์ที่ทั้งได้รับ โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งไม่มี ผลกระทบต่อการให้บริการดูแลรักษาพยาบาลผู้บ้วยของท่าน

8. หากท่านมีข้อสงสัยให้สอบถามเพิ่มเติมได้โดยสามารถดิดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ตออดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมี ข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมที่เป็นประโอชน์หรือโทษเกี่ยวกับการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยจะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบอย่างรวดเร็วเพื่อให้ห่าน ทบทวนว่ายังสมัครโจจะอยู่ในงานวิจัยต่อไปหรือไม่ โดยข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับท่านจะเก็บเป็นความลับ และ นำเสนอผลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น

 ในการเข้าร่วมวิจัยครั้งนี้ กรณีท่านเข้ารับการอบรม ท่านจะได้รับการจัดบริการอาหาร อาหาร ว่าจและเครื่องพื้ม ตลอดการฝึกอบรม

10. ในการศึกษาวิจัยนี้ "หากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่ คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาองกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย เลขที่ 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขึ้น 2 ถนนหถูกไท เขตปขมวัน กรุงเทพนหานคร 10330

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### ข้อมูลสำหรับกลุ่มประขากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยหลัก สำหรับพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชน (กลุ่มควบคุม)

ชื่อโครงการวิจัย ผลของไปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยถ้างโดทางหน้าท้องของทยาบาตเวขปฏิบัติขุมขนต่อ คุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย

ซึ่ยโครงการวิจัย (ภาษาอังกฤษ) Effects of Modified-Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Patient's Handling Process among Community Nurses towards Patient's Quality of Life and Treatment Outcomes in Nan Province, Thailand

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีขวิชญ์ 🦷 พรมจักร คำแหน่ง นิสิตระดับปริญญาเอก

 ผู้วิจัยมีความยินดีขอเรียนเชิญท่านเข้าร่วมในการวิจัย โดยก่อนที่ท่านจะตัดสินใจเข้าร่วมในการ วิจัยนี้นั้น ผู้วิจัยขอความกรุณาท่านใช้เวลาในการย่านข้อมูลต่อไปนี้อย่างละเอียดรอบคลบ และโปรด สอบสามร้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมหรือข้อมูลที่ไม่ชัดเจนจากผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา

 โครงการนี้เป็นการวิจัยแบบก็งหดลอง โดยมีวัตุประสงค์เพื่อพัฒนาและประเมินผลไปรแกรมการ ดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างไดทางหน้าท้องในระดับปฐมภูมิ

รายละเอียดของกลุ่มประชากรหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย

• กลุ่มประชากรหลักที่มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยนี้ คือ พยาบาลเวชปฏิ บัติจุนขนที่ปฏิบัติงานใน โรงทยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพทำบลในจังหวัดน่าน ตามแกมพ์การคัดเข้าของกลุ่มด้วยย่าง คือ พยาบาลวิชาชีพที่ปฏิบัติงานด้านรักษาพยาบาลในโรงทยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพทำบลที่ผ่านการ อบรมหล้าสุดรระยะสั้นเวชปฏิบัติครอบครัวและชุมขนภอย่างน้อย 6 เดือน และมีผู้บ่าะล้างโหทง หน้าท้องในความดูแลในพื้นที่อย่างน้อย 1 คน โดยเกณฑ์ในการคัดออกของกลุ่มด้วยย่าง คือ ปฏิบัติงานในโรงทยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพดำบลน้อยกว่า 1 ปี โดยแบ่งประชากรออกเป็น 2 กลุ่ม คือ กลุ่มควบลุม คือ พยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมขนในโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพดำบลใน เครือข่ายหน่วยล้างโตทางหน้าท้องโรงพยาบาลสมเด็จพระชุพราชปัว และประชากรกลุ่ม พดออง ได้แก่ ทยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมขนในโรงทยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพดำบลในเครือข่าย หน่วยล้างใดทางหน้าท้อง โรงทยาบาลน่าน

4. ในกระบบนการการวิจัยนี้ ห่านจะได้รับการอบรมพัฒนาความรู้ด้านการดูแสผู้ป่วยล้างโดทาง หน้าท้องตามรูปแบบปกติ และได้รับการประเมินโดยตอบแบบสอบถามจำนวน 1 ๆต คือ แบบประเมินด้าน องค์ความรู้ จำนวน 20 ข้อ จำนวน 2 ครั้ง ระยะห่างของการตอบแบบสอบถาม 4 เดือน โดยระยะแวลาที่ใช้ ในการตอบแบบสอบถามแต่ละชุดไม่เกิน 30 นาที โดยข้อมูลที่เกี่ยวข้องกับท่านจะถูกเก็บเป็นค**วามลับ** และ นำเสนอผลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น

5. ผู้วิจัยจะเป็นผู้ให้ข้อมูลแก่ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยเอง โดยมีการเซ็นยินขอมในการเข้าร่วมวิจัย ตามแบบฟอร์มการยินยอมเข้าร่วมวิจัยที่ผู้วิจัยจัดทำขึ้น และสำเนาให้ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยเก็บไว้ จำนวน 1 ฉบับ

 กรณีประชากรที่ไม่อยู่ในเกณฑ์การคัดเข้า จะได้รับไปรแกรมการให้ความรู้ตามมาตรฐานทั่วไป เช่นเดียวกัน โดยการศึกษาวิจัยครั้งนี้ไม่<u>มีอันครายหรือความเสื่อง</u>ที่อาจเกิดขึ้นแก่ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัยแต่ อย่างไร

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 การเข้าร่วมในการวิจัยของท่านเป็นโดยสมัครใจ และสามารถปฏิเสธที่จะเข้าร่วมหรือออนตัว จากการวิจัยได้ทุกขณะ โดยไม่ต้องให้เหตุผลและไม่สูญเสียประโยชน์ที่พึงได้รับ โดยหากท่านมีข้อสงสัย สามารถติดต่อผู้วิจัยได้ตลอดเวลา และหากผู้วิจัยมีข้อมูลเพิ่มเดิมที่เป็นประโยชน์หรือโทษเกี่ยวกับการวิจัย ผู้วิจัยขะแจ้งให้ท่านพราบอย่างรวดเร็วเพื่อให้ท่านพบหวนว่ายังสมัครใจจะอยู่ในงานวิจัยต่อไปหรือไม่ 8. ในการคึกษาวิจัยนี้ "หากท่านไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตามข้อมูลดังกล่าวสามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่

คณะกรรมการที่จารมางรียธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสพสถาบัน ทุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาริทษรลัย เลขที่ 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขั้น 2 ถนบทถูกไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพนหานคร 10350 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0.2218-3202 E-mail: <u>eccuarchula.ac.th</u>" <u>องศ์โครงการวิวัย</u> 096-1 [59]

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Sufferent -5 8.A. 2503

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### หนังสือแสดงความอินขอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัยสำหรับผู้ป่วยล้างโตทางหน้าท้อง (กลุ่มหดลอง)

เดือบ	71.6	
	เพื่อน	เพื่อนพ.ศ

เลขที่ ประชากรศัวอย่างหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย.....

ข้าทเจ้า ซึ่งได้ลงนามท้ายหนังสือนี้ ขอแสดงความยินธอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

ซึ่งโครงการวิจัย "ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยถ้างไตทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวชปฏิปัติชุมชนต่อคุณภาพชีวิต และมะลัทธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย "

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร

พื่อยู่ที่ดีดต่อ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

กลุ่มงานสวัสดีการสังคมและประกับสุขภาพ โรงทยาบาลน่าน จังหวัดน่าน โทรศัพท์ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316

ข้าหเข้า ได้รับทราบรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับที่มาและวัตถุประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียดขั้นดอน ต่างๆ ที่จะต้องปฏิปัติหรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ความเสี่ยง/อันตราย และประโยชปซึ่งจะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่อง นี้ โดยได้อ่านรายละเอียดในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตลอด และได้รับค้าอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย จน เข้าใจเป็นอย่างดีแล้ว

ข้าพเข้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมใบโครงการวิจัยนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย โดย ข้าพเจ้าชินยอมตอบแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับคุณภาพชีวิตของข้าพเข้า จำนวน 1 ฉบับ จำนวน 2 ครั้ง คือ ก่อนการศึกษาวิจัย และ 4 เดือน หลังการใช้โปรแกรมดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างใดทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวชบฏิบัติ ขุมขน และข้าพเจ้าชินยอมให้ผู้วิจัยใช้ข้อมูลการรักษาจากเวชระเบียนหางการแททย์ของข้าทเจ้าใน โรงทยาบาลที่ข้าพเจ้ารับการรักษา

ข้าพเข้ามีสิทธิสอนตัวออกจากการวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ตามความประสงค์ โดยไม่ต้องแข้งเพตุผล ซึ่งการ ถอนตัวออกจากการวิจัยนั้นจะไม่มีผลกระทบต่อการตูแลรักษาพยาบาลของข้าพเข้าหรือผลกระทบในกาง โตๆ ต่อข้าพเข้าทั้งสิ้น ทั้งนี้ข้าพเจ้าได้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ใน เอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยเป็นกาพรวนเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลใดในการรายงานที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุทั่วข้าพเจ้า จะนำเสนอข้อมูลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวนเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลใดในการรายงานที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุทั่วข้าพเจ้า

หากข้าหเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตรงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าทเจ้า สามารถร้องเรียบได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขั้น 2 อนนหญาไท เขตปพุธวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202

E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้องถายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญต่อหน้าพยาน ทั้งนี้ข้าพเอ็าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และสำเนาหนังสือแสดงความยินออมไว้แล้ว



หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัยสำหรับผู้ป่วยล้างไดทางหน้าท้อง (กลุ่มควบคุม)

ท่าที่			
	เคียน	N.A	

AF05-07

เลขที่ ประชากรด้วอย่างหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย.

ข้าพเจ้า ซึ่งได้ลงบานก้ายหนังสือนี้ ขอแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย

ชื่อโครงการวิจัธ "ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างโคทางหน้าท้องของพธาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนต่อคุณภาพชีวิต และผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย"

ชื่อผู้วิจัธ นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร

ที่อยู่ที่ทิดต่อ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาองกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

กลุ่มงานสวัสดีการสังคมและประกันสุขภาพ โรงพยาบาลน่าน จังหวัดน่าน โทรศัพท์ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316

ข้าพเจ้า **ได้รับทราบ**รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับพี่มาและวัดภูประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียดขั้นดอน ค่างๆ ที่จะต้องปฏิบัติหรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ความเสี่ยง/อันคราย และประโยชน์ซึ่งจะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่อง นี้ โดยได้อ่านรายละเอียดในเอกสารขึ้แจงลู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตลอด และได้รับคำอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย จน เข้าใจเป็นอย่างดีแล้ว

ข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย โดย ข้าพเจ้ายินยอมตอนแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับคุณภาพชีวิตของข้าพเจ้า จำนวน 1 ฉบับ จำนวน 2 ครั้ง คือ ก่อนการศึกษาวิจัย และ 4 เดือน หลังการตอบคำถามชุดแรก และข้าทเจ้ายินยอมให้ผู้วิจัยใช้ข้อมูลการ รักษาจากเวชระเบียนทางการแพทย์ของข้าพเจ้าในโรงทย<sup>้</sup>าบาลที่ข้าพเจ้ารับการรักษา

ข้าหเจ้ามีสิทธิตอนด้วยอกจากการวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ตามความประสงค์ โดยไม่ต้องแข้งเหตุผล ซึ่งการ ออนด้วออกจากการวิจัยนั้นจะไม่มีผสกระทบต่อการคูแสรักษาทยาบาลของร้าพเจ้าหรือผลกระทบในทาง โดๆ ต่อข้าพเจ้าทั้งสิ้น ทั้งนี้จ้าพเจ้าใต้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ใน เอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย และข้อมูลใดๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเ**ก็บรักษาเป็นความลับ** โดย จะนำเสนอข้อมูลการวิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลใดในการรายงานที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุตัวข้าพเจ้า

หากข้ำพเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตรงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้โนเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าหเจ้า สามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจรียธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสพสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขั้น 2 อนนพญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพท์/โทรสาร 0-2218-3202

E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญต่อหน้าพยาน ทั้งนี้ข้าพเจ้าใต้รับสำเนาเอกสารชี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และสำเนาหนังสีอแสดงความยินยอมไว้แล้ว



	AF05-07
หนังสือแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมกา	รวิจัยสำหรับพยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติขุมขน (กลุ่มทดลอง)
	ทำที่
	วันที่เดือนพ.ศ
ข้อโครงการวิจัย <b>*ผลของโปรแกรมการสูแล</b> และผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ขื้อผู้วิจัย นายบรีขวิชญ์ พรมจักร ที่อยู่ที่ดิดต่อ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธา	ขอแสดงความยินยอมเข้าร่วมใดรงการวิจัย ผู้ป่วยถ้างไดทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติขุมขนต่อคุณภาพชีวิต ประเทศไทย"
ข้าพเจ้า <b>ได้รับทราบ</b> รายละเอียดเกี่ย ด่างๆ ที่จะต้องปฏิบัติหรือได้รับการปฏิบัติ ด	ยวกับที่มาและวัตถุประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียดขั้นดอน วามเสี่ยง/ชันตราย และประโยชน์ซึ่งจะเกิดขึ้นจากการวิจัยเรื่อง แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตลอด และ <b>ได้รับคำออิบาย</b> จากผู้วิจัย

ข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครใจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ คามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย โดย ข้าพเจ้ายินขอมรับการอบรมเพื่อพัฒนาสมรรณนะในการดูแอผู้ป่วยล้างไดทางหน้าท้องตามโปรแกรมที ผู้วิจัยพัฒนาขึ้น และยอมรับการประเมินความรู้และการปฏิบัติการทยาบาลผู้ป่วยล้างไดทางหน้าท้อง

ข้าหเข้ามีสิทธิ**ถอนด้ว**ออกจากการวิจัยเมื่อโตก็ได้ตามความประสงค์ **โดยไปต้องแจ้งเหตุผล** ซึ่งการ ถอนตัวออกจากการวิจัยนั้นจะไม่มีผลกระทบในทางใดๆ ต่อข้าทเข้าทั้งสิ้น

ข้าทเข้าได้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าทเข้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และข้อมูลโตๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าทเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเก็**บรักษาเป็นความลับ** โดยจะนำเสนอข้อมูลการ วิจัยเป็นกาทรวมเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลใดในการรายงานที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุตัวข้าทเจ้า

พากข้าพเจ้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติครงดามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย บ้าทเจ้า สามารถร้องเรียนได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 จุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขั้น 2 อนนทญาไท เขตปทุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพย์/ไทรสาร 0-2218-3202

E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้ลงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญต่อหน้าพยาน ทั้งนี้ข้าพเข้าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และสำเนาหนังสือแสดงความยินยอมไว้แล้ว



หนังสือแสดงความยินขอมเข้าร่วมการวิจัยสำหรับพยาบาลเวขปฏิบัติชุมชน (กลุ่มควบคุม)

ทำที่		
วันที่เดือน	W.M	

AF05-07

เสขที่ ประชากรศัวอย่างหรือผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย.

ข้าทเจ้า ซึ่งได้องนามท้ายหนังสือนี้ ขอแสดงความยินยอนเข้าร่วมโครงการวิจัย ชื่อโครงการวิจัย "ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยส้างไดทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนต่อคุณภาพชีวิต และผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศไทย"

ชื่อผู้วิจัย นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร

ที่อยู่ที่ดีดด่อ วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

กลุ่มงานสวัสดิการสังคมและประกับสุขภาพ โรงทยาบาลน่าน จังหวัดน่าน

โทรศัพท์ 08-1581-9523, 08-8269-2316

ข้าหเจ้า ได้รับทราบรายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับที่มาและวัตถุประสงค์ในการทำวิจัย รายละเอียดขั้นคอน ต่างๆ ที่จะค้องปฏิบัติหรือได้วับการปฏิบัติ ความเสี่ยง/อันตราย และประโยชน์ซึ่งจะเกิดขั้นจากการวิจัยเรื่อง นี้ โดยข้าทเจ้าได้อ่านรายละเอียดในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัยโดยตลอด และได้รับคำอธิบายจากผู้วิจัย จนเข้าใจเป็นอย่างดีแล้ว

ข้าพเจ้าจึงสมัครไจเข้าร่วมในโครงการวิจัยนี้ ตามที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แจงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ไพย ข้าพเจ้ายินยอมรับการประเมินความรู้และการปฏิบัติการพยาบาสผู้ป่วยสำงใสหางหน้าห้อง

ข้าหเข้ามีสิทธิ**ถอนด้ว**ออกจากการวิจัยเมื่อใดก็ได้ตามความประสงค์ **โดยไม่ต้องแจ้งเหตุผล** ซึ่งการ ถอนด้วออกจากการวิจัยนั้นจะไม่มีผลกระทบในทางใดๆ ต่อข้าทเข้าทั้งสิ้น

ข้าหเจ้าได้รับคำรับรองว่า ผู้วิจัยจะปฏิบัติต่อข้าพเจ้าตามข้อมูลที่ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้นจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และข้อมูลโดๆ ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับข้าพเจ้า ผู้วิจัยจะเก็**บรักษาเป็นความลับ** โดยจะนำเสนอข้อมูลการ วิจัยเป็นภาพรวมเท่านั้น ไม่มีข้อมูลใดในการรายงานที่จะนำไปสู่การระบุดัวข้าดเจ้า

หากข้าพเข้าไม่ได้รับการปฏิบัติตรงตามที่ได้ระบุไว้ในเอกสารขึ้แขงผู้เข้าร่วมการวิจัย ข้าพเจ้า สามารถร้องเรียบได้ที่คณะกรรมการพิจารณาจริยธรรมการวิจัยในคน กลุ่มสหสถาบัน ชุดที่ 1 ซุฬาลงกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย 254 อาคารจามจุรี 1 ขั้น 2 ถนนหญาไท เขตปชุมวัน กรุงเทพฯ 10330 โทรศัพย์/ไทรสาร 0-2218-3202

E-mail: eccu@chula.ac.th

ข้าพเจ้าได้สงลายมือชื่อไว้เป็นสำคัญต่อหน้าพยาน ทั้งนี้ข้าพเข้าได้รับสำเนาเอกสารขี้แจงผู้เข้าร่วม การวิจัย และสำเนาหนังสือแสดงความยินยอมไว้แล้ว

(นายปรีชวิชญ์ พรมจักร )//	
ผู้วิจัยหลัก (( 🦉 ))	ผู้มีส่วนร่วมในการวิจัย
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 สถารายการ เรอบฐาย์งหาวิทยาย avnii <u>6539</u> 5 2.U. 62.4 วิทยาสัญนิทยาศาสตร์ชาชารษญข ที่ กา 0512 38 / 0579 <u>จุหาสงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย</u> r. รุษกองกรณ์ 62 ถนนทรุกไท แขณะวังใหม่ ขอปฐมวัน กรุงเพพาะทานกร 10330 กวุ่มหานเรือหมายุทยหาสตร์ๆ 31 พฤษภาคม 2559 sett did a o ü.U. 148W 5.6 เรื่อง ขอกวานหนุเทราะทำให้มีชิดองพื้นที่ ที่อศึกษาวิจัย 3อน นายแหลย์สาขาวณฤษรังหวัดน้ำน

ด้วยานายปรีกวิชญ์ พรมพักร อภัษาไวร่าสังนิสิท รรรงเธรรร มีถืดหลังๆกรยายาะหมุขศาสตร อุษฎีที่องพิศ สาขาวิชาสาธารณฐายกาสตร์ (หลักสูทรนานาราศีก วิทยาอัยวิกะ เศากครั้การายองอุขา กูลของกรณ์ มหาวิทยาลัย มีความประกงศ์ทธรัดทำวิทยานิพาธ์ชัดงพลาศรไประกรณการชุมอยู่ประกั เริงการคณ้าร้องรายม ทยานาลเรราไฎ้เร็จรูนรายก่อยู่แล้วเพลีวิตและคอร์พธ์การรักษาผู้ประกิมจังหรัดน่านประเทศไทย (Effects of Mod.Bed-Contenous Ambatatory Partoneal Daiysis (Card) Parient's Headling Process among Community acress Towards Patient's Quality of Life and Treatment Outcomes in Nan Province Towards)

สิ่งที่ส่งนาด้วย โครงการวิจัย จำนวนไทห

การนี้ จิญมาดัยวิทมาศาสตร์สานารณสุข ซึ่งใกร่ขอกราบอนุเคราะทัศษุญาต นายปรี ขวิรยู่ หระบรักร องพื้นที่ เพื่อศึกษาวิจัย จะสานอิงรามอาการณสุขจังหวัดน้ำน ในระคว่างศึกษทระญากน - ดุราคม 2559 ทั้งนี้ โครงการวิจัยธรู้ในขึ้นคอนรอดการทั่งรายการวิจัยรรมระงคณะกรรมการครับธรรมกา เราข้อไมคม กลุ่มตระชามใน รูคที่ - จุฬายงกรณ์มหาวิทยาศัยวรษณ์เรื่อสงสัยกรียสอนกระเพิ่มเติมใต้กินายปรีชวัตญ์ ควมรักร หมายสนใกรกันที่ องเกรร์:-9523

จึงเร็กแบบๆที่อโปรดพีจารขบให้ความอนุกราะทัด้วย ระเป็นพระกุณฮิม

But we saw <u>ขอแสลงความนับเ</u>ลือ  $\sum_{i=1}^{n} (a_i a_{i+1} \cdots a_{i+1}$ man vier harding 2 and the S.S. The Law (รองการจรางระมัดจ. วัดนา สำโรงทอง) We think when she าองกายเบลี ปฏิบัติการแทนขนามีวิทยาจัยวิทยากาสตร์ ธาตารณสุข หนัง สมบรรร 🦕 ซู. จะเจ mente de construction -Oponos Alwhere the actual function his it states Turins in 259,4586 (719) in 177 in (โทยปีสนร์ สำหภัดเรื่อง) ขางสารณ์การการการสารสารสาร 100 3.8. mail

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สำนักงานสาธารณสุขจังหวัดน่าน ถนนวรวิชัย อ.เมือง นน ๕๕๐๐๐

🖉 สิงหาคม ๒๔๔๙

เรื่อง อนุญาตให้นิสิตลงวิจัยในพื้นที่จังหวัดน่าน

เรียน คณบดีวิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข

ตามหนังสือย้างถึง วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาขารณสุข ได้ขอดวามอนุเคราะท์อนุญาค ให้ นายปรีขาวิชญ์ พรมจักร นิสิตหลักสูตรสาธารณสุขศาสตรลุษฏีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาขารณสุขศาสตร์(หลักสูตร นานาชาติ) วิทยาลัยวิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ลงพื้นที่เพื่อศึกษาวิจัย ณ สำนักงาน สาขาวณสุขจังหวัดน่าน ระหว่างเดือนกรกฎาคม – ดุลาคม ๒๕๕๙ เรื่อง ผลของโปรแกรมการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างได ทางหน้าท้องของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนต่อคุณภาพชีวิตและผลลัพธ์การรักษาผู้ป่วยในจังหวัดน่าน ประเทศ ไทย นั้น

สำนักงานสาธารณสุขจังหวัดน่าน ได้พิจารณาและอนุญาค ได้นายปรีชาวิชญ์ พรมจักร นิสิตหลักสูตรสาธารณสุขตาสตรตุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาสาธารณสุขตาสตร์(หลักสูตรนานาชาติ) วิทยาลัย วิทยาศาสตร์สาธารณสุข จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ลงพื้นที่เพื่อศึกษาวิจัย ณ สำนักงานสาธารณสุขจังหวัดน่าน ระหว่างเดียนกรกฎาคม – ดุลาคม loadox

จึงเรียนมาเพื่อไปรดทราบและพิจารณาดำเนินการต่อไป

ขอแสดงความนับอื่อ

L

(มายนิพนธ์ พัฒนกิจเรือง) ระบบพร่อสารรณสุขจังสวัดว่าม

กลุ่มงานพัฒนาถูกธศาสตร์สาธารณสุข โทรศัพท์ o ส่งสาด constin ทัย ดอสั โทรสาร o สะเลฟฟ สวปอส

# **APPENDIX 3**

# Knowledge Questionnaire and Performance of care Questionnaire



แบบประเมินความรู้ในการดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างใดทางหน้าท้องแบบต่อเนื่อง ของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติครอบครัวและชุมชน

## Study ID 0-00-000

วัสถุประสงค์การศึกษาคืออะไร?

การศึกษานี้มีรัสถุประสงก์เพื่อพัฒนารูปแบบการดูแถตู้ป่วยใดวายเรื้อรังระยะสุดท้ายที่ได้รับบาร บำบัดทดแทนไดด้วยวิชีการสั่วะโดทางหน้าท้องในจุบจน

ท่านควรทำฮะไรบ้างในการคอบแบบสอบถาม ?

สำหรับการศึกษานี้ ผู้ศึกษาขอดวามร่วมมือให้ท่านตอบแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลทั่วไปส่วน บุคคล และความรู้ในการดูแลผู้ป่วยไดวายเรื้อรังระยะสุดทั้วยที่ได้รับการบ้าบัดทดแทนไดด้วยวิชิการล้างได ทางหน้าท้อง

การเก็บรักษาข้อมูลเป็นความลับ ?

ทำตอบของทำนจะถูกนำไปรวมกับคำดอบของผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาท่านอื่น ในการรายงานผล การศึกษา โดยข้อมูลที่สามารถระบุถึงตัวท่านจะถูกเก็บเป็นความลับ นอกจากนี้ข้อมูลทั้งหมดที่ได้จากการ รวบรวมจะนำมาใช้เพื่อประโอชน์คามวัดถูประสงค์ของการศึกษานี้เท่านั้น และจะไม่นำให้ปิดเผย หรือไข้ เพื่อวัดถูประสงค์อื่นโดยไปได้รับกนุญาต

การเข้าร่วมในการศึกษา จะมีประโยชน์อย่างไรค่อดัวท่าน ?

ข้อมูลที่ท่านให้ จะช่วยให้ผู้วิจัธทราบถึงองค์ความรู้ของท่านด่อการดูแลผู้ป่วยใดวายเรื้อรังระยะ สุดท้อที่ได้รับการบำบัดทดแทนไดด้วยวิธีการถ้างไดทางหน้าท้อง

ดำแนะนำในการตอบแบบสอบถาม

แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้เป็นแบบสอบถามวัดความรู้ในการดูแลผู้ป่วยถ้างไดทางหน้าท้องแบบต่อเนื่อง ของพยาบาลเวทปฏิบัติชุมชน จำนวน 20 ข้อ

 $\mathbb{P} \circ g \in \{2$ 

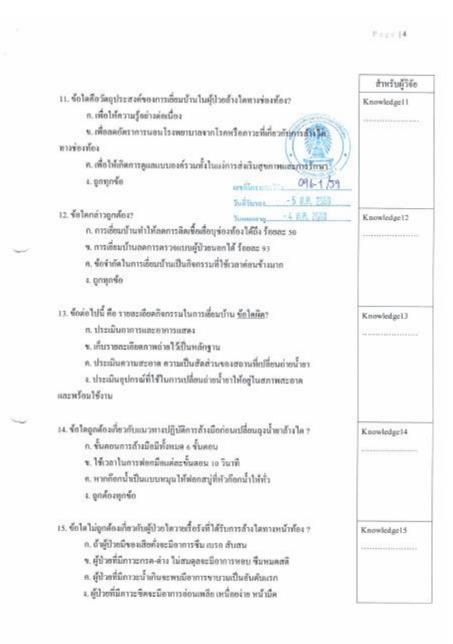
ข้อกำถามความรู้ในการดูแสผู้ป่วยถ้างไดทางหน้าท้องแบบค่อเนื่องของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติขุมชน

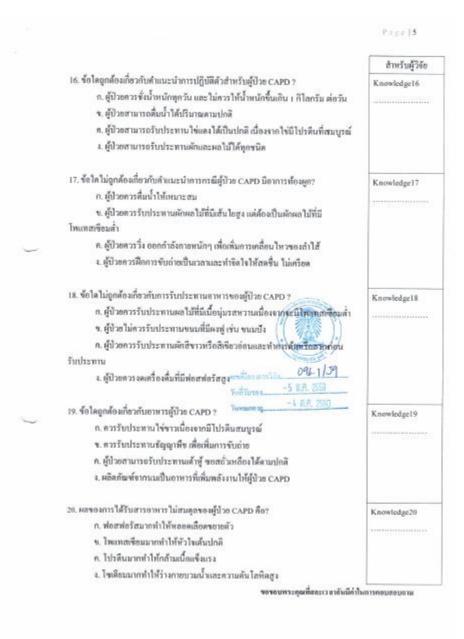
ทำอชิบาย ไปรดอ่านกำถามและวงกลมล้อมรอบข้อคำดอบที่ท่านเห็นว่าถูกต้อง

	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
1. ท่านทิดว่าองค์ประกอบในการถ้างไดทางหน้าท้องข้อใดถูก?	Knowledge1
ก. สายถ้างได, น้ำยาถ้างได	
พ. สายถ้างโค, เชื่อมูพ่องท้อง, น้ำยาล้างได	
.ค. น้ำยาถ้างได, เชื่อบุษ่องท้อง	
ง. ผู้ป่วย, ผู้ดูแล	
2. ข้อใดเป็นประโยชน์ในการใช้ชากลุ่ม Enalapril และ Losartran ในผู้ป่วย CAPD?	Knowledge2
ก. ร่วยเก็บรักษาเนื้อไดที่เหลืออยู่	
ข. ช่วยเพิ่มไหแทสเซียมไมเสีอด 🦷 🦷 👘	
ก. ข่วยป้องกันโรกหัวใจ และ เส้นเลือดสมอง	
4. ganaño 096-1 /59	
-5 8 R. 750	# 1 mmm
<ol> <li>ชัยใดไม่ถูกด้องเกี่ยวกับอาหารและน้ำในผู้ป่วย CAPD?</li></ol>	Knowledge3
ก. ผู้ป่วยควรครบสุมอาหารรสเคีย	
ข. ผู้ป่วยกวรรับประทานโปรดีนเพิ่มขึ้น	10000000000000
<ol> <li>ผู้ป่วยควรจำกัดอาหารหรานอัด</li> </ol>	
ง. ผู้ป่วยควรจำกัดดัก ผลไม้ ที่มีโพแทสเซียมสูง	
4. ນ້ອໃດ ໄມ່ຄູກຄ້ອນທີ່ຍວກັນກາວປฏิบัติดัวในผู้ป่วย CAPD?	Knowledge4
ก. ท้ามผู้ป่วยอาบน้ำ	
<ol> <li>ห้ามขกของหนักเกิน (0 – 12 กิโลกรัม</li> </ol>	
ด. ผู้ป่วยสามารถทำนา ทำไร่ได้	
<ol> <li>ผู้ป่วยท้ามชุ้มเพ็กอ่อน</li> </ol>	
5. ข้อไหลูกต้องในการฉีด crythropoietim?	Knowledge5
ก. ระศัม Hei ซึ่งมาก ซึ่งดี	
พ. สามารณที่บรักษาขาไว้ที่คุณหภูมิห้องได้	411111111111111111111111111111111111111
ท. ระดับ Het ที่เพิ่มเร็วเกินไปอาจทำให้เกิดภาวะเสือดออกในสมองใด้	
ง. ใช้รักมากาวะโลพีตจางจากการขาดชาลูเหล็กในผู้ป่วยไดวายเรื้อรัง	

	P = g = 13
	ຄຳหรับผู้วิ <sub>1</sub>
<ol> <li>ขั้นตอนในการเปลี่ยนถ่ายน้ำชาด้างโตทางช่องท้องจะต้องล้างมือทั้งหมดกี่ครั้ง?</li> </ol>	Knowledge6
ก. 1 ครั้ง	
น. 2 ครั้ง	
n. 3 กรี้จ	
3. 4 M <sup>2</sup> 3	
<ol> <li>ช้อโคคืออุปกรณ์ที่ใช้สั่างไดทางข่องห้อง <u>ยกเว้น</u>?</li> </ol>	Knowledge7
ก. น้ำขาล้างได, ได้ะ, แอลกอฮอลล์, จะกว้าให้น้ำยาปล่อยออก	
ข. ตราชั่ง, เสาน้ำเกลือ, ตัวหนึบสีน้ำเงิน, ชนู่เหลว, คะกร้างขะ	
<ol> <li>ด้าปีครมูล, สมุดบันทึกและบ่ากกา, กระดาษพิษฐ. อังขอะ</li> </ol>	
ง. กระไกร, ด้ายาง, ถังน้ำ, พลาสเตอร์	
8. ข้อใดคือน้ำอาที่ใช้ล้างแผลข่องสายออก (exit site)?	Knowledge8
n. NSS	
*. Betadine 096.1/59	-
n. 70% alcohol 5wiitures, -5 E.R. 1553	7-)
4. 2% chlorhexidine Simuan y - 6 E.A. 2983	
<ol> <li>ท่านคิดว่าการะแทรกข้อนที่พบได้ในผู้ป่วยถ้างใดคือข้อโด?</li> </ol>	Knowledge9
ก. ขาดสารอาหารโปรดีน	
ข. แผลช่องสาขออกดีดเชื้อ	
ค. พิดเชื้อเยื่อบุช่องท้อง	
ง. อูกทุกข้อ	
10. ชั่งใคไม่ถูกต้องเกี่ยวกับข้อปฏิบัติที่ถูกต้องของผู้ป่วย CAPD ?	Knowledge10
ก. ซึ่งน้ำหนักทุกวัน	
ข. บันทึกปรีมาผสารน้ำ เข้า - ออก จากร่างกาย	
ศ. รับประทานอาหารและน้ำอย่างถูกต้อง	
<ol> <li>ตวรรับประทานอาหารที่มีไปรดีนสูง เช่น เนื้อสัตร์ค่างๆ</li> </ol>	

ι.,





#### Knowledge Questionnaire for assess knowledge of CAPD care among Community nurse

Strady 20 Q-Q-Q-Q-QQQ

(Month Date Year) Time of start questionnaire

#### What is the purpose of the study?

This study aims to develop model for end stage renal desease with Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) care in community.

#### What will I be asked to do?

For this study, we want you to complete a questionnair about your knowledge of CAPD care.

#### Confidentiality of information?

We do not ask for your name. Your answers will be combined with those of other participants in reporting the findings of the study. Any information that would permit identification of you will be regarded as strictly confidential. In addition, all information collected will be used only for purposes of the study, and will not be disclosed or released for any other purpose without your prior consent.

#### How will participation benefit me?

The information you provide will tell us about knowledge of end stage renal desease with Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) care.

#### Recommendation for complete questionnaire?

This questionnaire purpose to assess knowledge of CAPD care which include 20 questions.

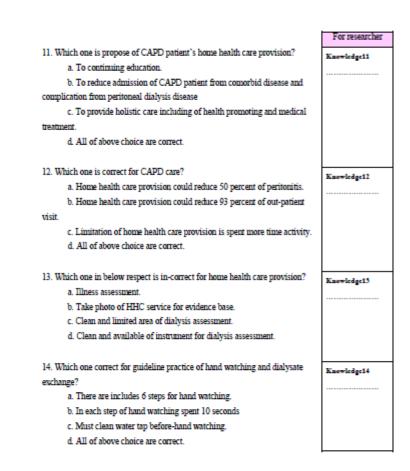


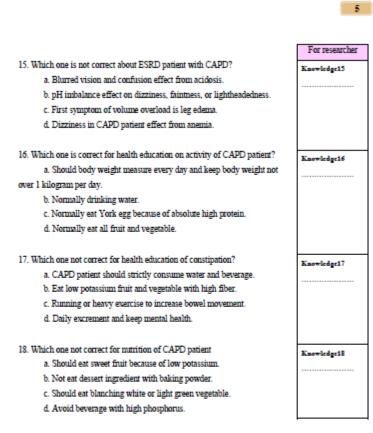
Explanation Please make the circle in the answer that you choose and complete. For researcher 1. The correct of peritoneal dialysis component include this respect? Knowledge1 a. Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter, Peritoneal dialysis solution b. Peritoneal Dialysis Catheter, Peritoneum, Peritoneal dialysis solution c. Peritoneal Dialysis solution, Peritoneum d. CAPD patient, Care giver 2. The benefits of medicine as Enalapril and Losartran group in CAPD are? Knowledge? a. To keep remaining kidney b. To increase potassium in blood circular. c. Prevent congestive heart disease and stroke disease. d. All of above choice are correct. 3. Which one is not correct about nutrition of CAPD patient? Knowledge3 a. CAPD should control salty food. b. CAPD patient should intake more high protein food. c. CAPD should limit sweet food. d. CAPD should limit intake high fruit and vegetable with high potassium 4. Which one is not correct about CAPD patient health behavior? Knowledge4 a. CAPD patient must not shower or take a bath. b. CAPD patient must not handling heavy over 10-12 kg. c. CAPD patient can do paddy farming or gardeners. d. CAPD patient must not carry baby. 5. Which one on below respect is correct in erythropoietin injection? Knowledge 5 a. High level of Hematocrit is better. b. Can keep erythropoietin medicine in normal temperature room. c. High level of Hematocrit which quickly increasing may induce stroke. d. Propose for anemia treatment from iron deficiency in chronic renal disease patient.

# Chulalongkorn University

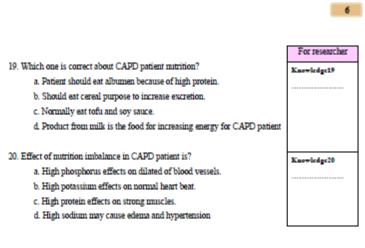
	For researcher
6. The steps of peritoneal dialysis exchange must be hand washing amount?	Knowledge6
a. Hand washing one time	
b. Hand washing two times	
c. Hand washing three times	
d. Hand washing four times	
7. Which one is the peritoneal dialysis's instruments?	Knowledge7
a. Peritoneal dialysis solution, table, alcohol, basket for putting dialysis	_
output	
b. Scales, pillar IV, blue colour clip, liquid soap, bin	
c. Mask, memory note book, pen, tissue paper, bin	
d. Scissors, insulator, bucket of water, plaster	
8. Which one is the solution for dressing peritoneal exit site?	Knowledge8
a. NSS	•
b. Betadine	
c. 70% alcohol	
d. 2% chlorhexidine	
9. In your opinion, the complication in CAPD patient is which one below	Knowledge9
respect?	action actinger
a. Protein malnutrition	
b. Exit site infection	
c. Peritonitis	
d. All of above choice are correct.	
10. Which one on below respect is not correct for CAPD appropriate activity?	Variable 10
a. Body weight measure everyday.	Knowledge10
b. intake-output record.	
c. food and beverage consumption follow treatment plan.	
d. Should eat high protein, especially protein from livestock.	

VIIVEREVIIWILVIII VIIIVEILVIII





# **CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY**



Thank you for completing these questions!

**UHULALUNGKUKN UNIVERSITY** 

# แบบสอบถามวัด Performance of care ของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติครอบครัวและชุมชน

# Study ID 0-00-00-000

...../2016 (วัน/เพื่อน/ปี) เริ่มทำแบบสอบถามเวลา.....น.

วัตถุประสงค์การทึกษาคืออะไร?

การศึกษานี้มีวัดอุประสงค์เพื่อพัฒนารูปแบบการดูแลผู้ป่วยไดวายเรื้อรังระยะสุดท้ายที่ได้รับการ บำบัดทดแทนไดด้วยวิธีการล้างไดทางหน้าท้องในชุมชน

## ท่านควรทำอะไรบ้างในการตอบแบบสอบถาม ?

สำหรับการศึกษานี้ ผู้ศึกษาขอความร่วมมือให้ท่านตอบแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลทั่วไปส่วน บุคคล และความรู้ในการดูแลผู้ป่วยไตวายเรื้อรังระยะสุดท้ายที่ได้รับการบำบัดทดแทนไตด้วยวิธีการล้างไต ทางหน้าท้อง

## การเก็บรักษาข้อมูลเป็นความลับ ?

คำตอบของท่านจะถูกนำไปรวมกับคำตอบของผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาท่านอื่น ในการรายงานผล การศึกษา โดยข้อมูลที่สามารถระบุถึงตัวท่านจะถูกเก็บเป็นความลับ นอกจากนี้ข้อมูลทั้งหมดที่ได้จากการ รวบรวมจะนำมาใช้เพื่อประโยชน์ตามวัตถุประสงค์ของการศึกษานี้เท่านั้น และจะไม่นำไปเปิดเผย หรือใช้ เพื่อวัตถุประสงค์อื่นโดยไม่ได้รับอนุญาด

## การเข้าร่วมในการฟิกษา จะมีประโยชน์อย่างไรต่อตัวท่าน ?

ข้อมูลที่ท่านให้ จะช่วยให้ผู้วิจัยทราบถึงสมรรถนะของท่านต่อการดูแลผู้ป่วยไดวายเรื่อรังระยะ สุดท้ายที่ได้รับการบำบัดทดแทนไตด้วยวิธีการถ้างไตทางหน้าท้อง

## คำแนะนำในการตอบแบบสอบถาม

แบบสอบถามฉบับนี้ แบ่งออกเป็น 3 ส่วน ประกอบด้วย ส่วนที่ 1: ข้อมูลทั่วไปของสถานพยาบาล จำนวน 6 ข้อ แบบสอบถามส่วนที่ 2 เป็นแบบสอบข้อมูลระบบบริการและทัศนคติในการดูแลผู้ป่วย จำนวน 14 ข้อ และแบบสอบถามส่วนที่ 3 เป็นแบบสอบถามวัด Performance of care ของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชน จำนวน 23 ข้อ

# ส่วนที่ 1 ข้อมูลทั่วไปของโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพตำบล

<u>คำแนะนำ</u> โปรดกรอกข้อมูลทั่วไปของสถานบริการของท่าน ณ เดือน วันที่ 30 มิถุนายน 2559

	ข้อมูลทั่วไป
1. จำนวนประชากรในพื้นที่ที่โรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพคำบลรับผิดชอบ (คน)	
2. จำนวนบุคลากรในโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพคำบลทั้งหมด (คน)	
3. จำนวนบุคลากรทางการแพทย์และสาธารณสุขในโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพดำบล (คน)	
4. จำนวนพยาบาลวิชาชีพในโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพคำบล (คน)	
5. จำนวนพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชนในโรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพด้าบลของท่าน (คน)	
6. จำนวนผู้ป่วยล้างไดทางหน้าท้องในพื้นที่ที่โรงพยาบาลส่งเสริมสุขภาพดำบลของท่าน รับผิดขอบ (คน)	

# ส่วนที่ 2 ข้อมูลระบบบริการและทัศนคดีในการดูแลผู้ป่วย

คำแหะนำ โปรดอ่านคำถามและทำเครื่องหมาย √ลงในช่องที่ตรงกับความคิดเห็นของท่าน					
			สำหรับผู้วิจัย		
1. มีระบบการ	ดูแลผู้ป่วยล้	างไดทางหน้าท้องแบบต่อเนื่องระหว่างโรงพยาบาลกับ	U		
โรงพยาบาลส่	งเสริมสุขภา	พด้าบล			
C	) ม	🔿 ไม่มี			
2. มีระบบการ	ส่งต่อข้อมูล	ด้านการรักษาผู้ป่วยล้างใดทางหน้าท้องแบบต่อเนื่องร	ะหว่าง		
โรงพยาบาลกั	บโรงพยาบา	ลส่งเสริมสุขภาพคำบล			
(	C ធ	<ul> <li>ไม่มี</li> </ul>			
3. มีระบบการ	ส่งต่อผู้ป่วย	CAPD			
	() រា	🔿 ໃນ່ລັ			
4. มีแนวทางก	ารดูแลผู้ป่ว	I CAPD ในชุมชน			
(	C ถ	0 ใม่มี			

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		สำหรับผู้วิจัย
5. มีโปรแกรม Online ที่สนับส	สนุนการดูแลผู้ป่วย CAPD ในชุมชน	
ា រា	🔿 ไม่มี	
6.หากท่านไม่แน่ใจถึงอาการผิ	ดปกติที่พบในผู้ป่วย CAPD มีระบบที่ให้ท่านสามาร	อขอ
คำแนะนำได้จากพยาบาลเชี่ยว	ชาญโรคได หรือแพทย์ผู้รักษาได้	
ា ឆ	() ไม่มี	
7. โรงพยาบาลแม่ข่ายได้จัดทำ	แนวทางการดูแลผู้ป่วย CAPD	
() ឆ		
8.สถานพยาบาลของท่านมีอุป	กรณ์ เครื่องมือ พร้อมสำหรับการดูแลผู้ป่วย CAPD	
🔿 พร้อม	🔿 ไม่พร้อม	
9.สถานพยาบาลของท่านมีบุค	ลากรพร้อมสำหรับการดูแลผู้ป่วย CAPD	
() พร้อม	🔿 ไม่พร้อม	

คำแนะนำ: โปรดวงกลมล้อมรอบข้อคำตอบในข้อคำถาม 10 - 14 ต่อไปนี้

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	สำหรับผู้วิจัย		
<b>ข้อคำถาม</b>	ไม่ทัน	ไม่เข้น	ไม่เห็น	ไม่เหมือ	เห็นด้วย	เห็น	เท็น			
	ด้วย	ด้วยมาด	ด้วย		เล็คน้อย	ด้วย	ด้วย			
	อย่างชิ่ง		เล็คน้อย			มาด	อย่างยิ่ง			
10. การดูแลผู้ป่วย CAPD ดาม										
แนวทางและมาตรฐานการรักษา										
ผู้ป่วย CAPD ตามที่พยาบาล										
เชี่ยวชาญโรคไตหรือแพทย์	1	1					_		_	
ผู้รักษากำหนดจะช่วยลด			2	3	4	5	6	7		
ภาวะแทรกข้อนจากการถ้างได										
ทางหน้าท้องและผลลัพธ์การ										
รักษาของผู้ป่วยในอนาคตดีขึ้นได้										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
<b>ช้</b> อคำถาม	ไม่เท็น	ไม่เห็น	ไม่เห็น	ไม่เหมือ	เพ็นด้วย	เพิ่ม	เท็น	
	ด้วย	ด้วยมาด	ด้วย		เลือน้อย	ด้วย	ด้วย	
	อย่างยิ่ง		เลือน้อย			มาด	อย่างยิ่ง	
11. การได้รับการอบรมเกี่ยวกับ								
การดูแลผู้ป่วยล้างไตทางหน้าท้อง								
ร่วมกับการมีโปรแกรมสนับสนุน					_			
การดูแลผู้ป่วยในโรงพยาบาล	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ส่งเสริมสุขภาพตำบลจะทำให้การ								
บริการผู้ป่วยมีศักยภาพมากขึ้น								
12.การป้องกันภาวะแทรกข้อน								
ของผู้ป่วยที่ล้างไดทางหน้าท้อง								
สามารถทำได้ด้วยการให้การ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
พยาบาลตามแนวทางมาตรฐานที่								
กำหนด								
13.การให้คำแนะนำแก่ผู้ป่วยที่								
ถูกต้องจะทำให้ผู้ป่วยและผู้ดูแล	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ปฏิบัติตนได้ถูกต้อง								
14.เวลาที่ท่านให้บริการผู้ป่วย								
CAPD ท่านไม่จำเป็นต้องคำนึงถึง								
แนวทางและมาตรฐานการรักษา	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
ผู้ป่วย CAPD ตามที่พยาบาล	1	4	3	4	2	0	<i>'</i>	
เชี่ยวชาญโรคได หรือแพทย์								
ผู้รักษากำหนด								

# ส่วนที่ 3 แบบสอบถามวัด Performance of careของพยาบาลเวชปฏิบัติชุมชน

	1	2	3	4	5	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
ข้อคำถาม	ไม่ได้	ແກນຈະ	ปฏิบัติ	ส่วนใหญ่	ปฏิบัติ	
	ปฏิบัติ	ไม่ปฏิบัติ	บางครั้ง	ปฏิบัติ	ทุกครั้ง	
1. การวัดและประเมินสัญญาณชีพ	1	2	3	4	5	
2. การตรวจร่างกายเบื้องต้น เพื่อประเมิน						
ร่างกายทั่วไป การบวมน้ำ อาการไข้	1	2	3	4	5	
อาการท้องเสีย						
3. การวัดส่วนสูง น้ำหนัก และคำนวณ	1	2	3	4	5	
ดัชนีมวลกาย	1	4	3	4	0	
4. การวิเคราะห์ ประเมินดัชนีมวลกาย	1	2	3	4	5	
<ol> <li>การให้คำแนะนำเรื่องดัชนีมวลกาย</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	
<ol> <li>6. การประเมินผลการบันทึกสารน้ำเข้า</li> </ol>						
ออก	1	2	3	4	5	
7. การวิเคราะห์และประเมินผลการตรวจ	1	2	3	4	5	
ทางห้องปฏิบัติการ	1	4	3	+	'n	
8. การวิเคราะห์และประเมินภาวะ	1	2	3	4	5	
โภชนาการ	1	-	3	1	2	
9. การให้ดำแนะนำด้านโภชนาการ	1	2	3	4	5	
โดยเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งอาหารที่ควรงด	1	-	3	-	2	
10. การให้ดำแนะนำการปฏิบัติตัวเรื่อง	1	2	3	4	5	
การรับประทานฮา	1	-	3		3	
11. การให้ดำแนะนำการปฏิบัติตัวเรื่อง	1	2	3	4	5	
การอาบน้ำ	1	-		-	3	
12. การให้ดำแนะนำการปฏิบัติตัวเรื่อง	1	2	3	4	5	
การออกกำลังกาย	1	-	3	-	3	
13. การประเมินและเฝ้าระวัง	1	2	3	4	5	
ภาวะแทรกซ้อน	•	-		•	2	

# คำแนะนำ: โปรดวงกลมล้อมรอบข้อคำตอบในข้อคำถาม 1 - 23 ต่อไปนี้

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	1	2	3	4	5	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
<b>ข้อคำถาม</b>	ไม่ได้	ແກນຈະ	ปฏิบัติ	ส่วนใหญ่	ปฏิบัติ	
	ปฏิบัติ	ไม่ปฏิบัติ	บางครั้ง	ปฏิบัติ	ทุกครั้ง	
14. การประเมินกรณีบริโภคโปรตีนน้อย						
เกินไป เหมาะสมมากเกินไป และและให้	1	2	3	4	5	
ดำแนะนำ						
15. การจีดยา และการให้คำแนะนำ					-	
เรื่องยา	1	2	3	4	5	
16. การประเมินการใช้ยาที่ได้รับจาก					-	
โรงพยาบาลและการใช้ยาอื่นๆ	1	2	3	4	5	
17. การประเมินและดูแลระดับความคัน				4		
โลทิต	1	2	3	4	5	
18. การเยี่ยมบ้านเพื่อประเมิน						
สภาพแวคล้อมของบ้าน แหล่งน้ำที่ใช้	1	2	3	4	5	
และห้องน้ำ						
19. การเยี่ยมบ้านเพื่อประเมินสภาพผู้ป่วย						
<b>ขณะที่อยู่ในบ้านและการปรับตัวเข้ากับ</b>	1	2	3	4	5	
การรักษา						
20. การเยี่ยมบ้านเพื่อประเมินสภาพผู้ป่วย						
<b>ขณะที่อยู่ในบ้านและการปรับตัวเข้ากับ</b>	1	2	3	4	5	
การรักษา						
21. การเยี่ยมบ้านเพื่อตรวจสอบอุปกรณ์					-	
และการขจัดของใช้	1	2	3	4	5	
22. การเยี่ยมบ้านเพื่อประเมินห้องที่						
ผู้ป่วยพักอาศัย	1	2	3	4	5	
23. การเยี่ยมบ้านเพื่อประเมินสถานที่เก็บ			2	,		
น้ำยาถุงใหม่และสถานที่เปลี่ยนน้ำยา	1	2	3	4	5	

ขอขอบพระคุณที่สละเวลาอันมีค่าในการตอบสอบถาม

#### Perception and Performance of care Questionnaire for community nurse

#### Strady 20 Q-Q-Q-Q-Q-Q

#### What is the purpose of the study?

This study aims to develop model for end stage renal desease with Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) care in community.

#### What will I be asked to do?

For this study, we want you to complete a questionnair about your perception and performance of CAPD care.

#### Confidentiality of information?

We do not ask for your name. Your answers will be combined with those of other participants in reporting the findings of the study. Any information that would permit identification of you will be regarded as strictly confidential. In addition, all information collected will be used only for purposes of the study, and will not be disclosed or released for any other purpose without your prior consent.

#### How will participation benefit me?

The information you provide will tell us about perception and performance of CAPD care.

#### Recommendation for complete questionnaire?

This questionnaire purpose to assess perception and performance of CAPD care which include 2 parts.

Part I: Perception of CAPD Patient's Handling Process; According to this part, the level of CAPD care perceptions of community nurse will be collected by using 7 levels of Likert's scale. There were 5 statements with include both positive and negative issue in CAPD care in primary care level.

Part II: Performance of CAPD care will be collected by using 5 levels of Likert's scale. There were 23 statements.

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General Data

For researcher

### General information of Health promoting hospital

1. Population	in	your	HPH	responsibility.
---------------	----	------	-----	-----------------

- Population in your HPH responsi
   Official staff in your HPH
   Health care worker in your HPH
   Nurse in your HPH
- 4. Nurse in your HPH
- 5. Community nurse in your HPH 6. CAPD patient in your HPH responsibility

### Health provision

Please √in the correct answer

1. Systems of CAPD care among HPH and Hospital O Yes O No

2. Health information link between HPH and hospital O Yes O No

3. Referral system for CAPD patient O Yes O No

4. Guideline for CAPD care in community O Yes O No O Yes

5 Online programme for CAPD care O Yes O No

6. Consulting system for CAPD care O Yes O No

7.Guideline for CAPD care from renal node O Yes O No

8. Instrument for CAPD care O Sufficient

9. Health staff for CAPD care O Sufficient

O Not sufficient

O Not sufficient

## Perception of CAPD care

		[Circle in the one that best describes your answe						
ข้อลำอาม	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	For researcher
	Definitely disagree	Mostly disagree	Disagree	Not	Agree	Mostly agree	Totally agree	
CAPD care follow the guideline and standard care probably decrease complication from CAPD modality and increase treatment outcomes in future	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Training of PD dialysis integrated with support programme for CAPD care in HPH may increase the facility of CAPD care in community	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Standard mining care may prevent complication in CAPD patient	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Health education of CAPD care from community nurse may increase practice of self-care and performance of care by care giver	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
In case of CAPD care, Community murse should realise or take into consideration about standard and guideline of CAPD care and treatment care plan from Nephrologist' physician and PD murse	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

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### Performance of care

			[Circ	le in the one	that best des	scribes your	answer]
No.		1	2	3	4	5	For researcher
L	ข้อลำอาม	Never done	Occasionally done	Sometimes done	Frequently done	Definitely always done	researcher
1.	Vital sign assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
2.	General physical examination	1	2	3	4	5	
3.	Height, body weight measurement	1	2	3	4	5	
4.	BMI assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
5.	BMI education	1	2	3	4	5	
6.	Intake and output assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
7.	Laboratory testing assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
8.	Nutrition assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
9.	Nutrition education	1	2	3	4	5	
10.	Medicine education	1	2	3	4	5	
11.	Self-care of body care education	1	2	3	4	5	
12.	Physical exercise education	1	2	3	4	5	
13.	Complication of CAPD assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
14.	Protein intake assessment and education	1	2	3	4	5	
15.	Medicine injection and drug intake education	1	2	3	4	5	
16.	Continued medicine and other medicine use assessment and education	1	2	3	4	5	
17.	Blood pressure assessment and education	1	2	3	4	5	

Chulalongkorn University

### Performance of care

			[Circ	le in the one	that best des	cribes your	answer]
No.		1	2	3	4	5	For researcher
	ข้อคำอาม	Never done	Occasionally done	Sometimes done	Frequently done	Definitely always done	
18.	environment of patient's household and sanitation assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
19.	Home visit for patient physical health assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
20.	Home visit for patient mental health assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
21.	Home visit for instruments for self-care	1	2	3	4	5	
22.	Home visit for patient living room assessment	1	2	3	4	5	
23.	Home visit for dialysate stock keeping	1	2	3	4	5	

Thank you for completing these questions!

# Chulalongkorn University

## Performance of CAPD Care Self-Report Questionnaire

## Study ID Q-Q-Q-QQ

## (Month/Date/Year)

The information record form according to collecting data on knowledge and perceptions of community nurse under the research topic "Effects of Modified-Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis (CAPD) Patient's Handling Process among Community Nurse towards Patient's Quality of Life and Treatment Outcomes in Nan Province, Thailand".

List of Nursing Activities	Acti	vities	Remark
11/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1	Done	Not done	
CAPD patient individual health status assessment	2		
CAPD patient family assessment			
CAPD patient family income assessment	1		
CAPD patient social view-point assessment			
Holistic care of CAPD patient assessment	l a l		
Intake and output of dialysis assessment	1 B		
CAPD patient nutrition assessment			
CAPD patient physical examination			
Blood pressure			
Pulse	) E		
Body Mass Index			
Temperature	แวลัย		
Intake – output	0 1610		
Nutrition CHULALONGKORN UN	VERSITY		
Drug and medication			
Planning for health care			
CAPD care in-house			
Home Health Care			
Individual health education			
Family health education			
Social participation support to CAPD patient			
Drug allergic assessment			
Side effect of medicine surveillance			

Thank you for completing these questions:

# **APPENDIX 4**

# Quality of Life Questionnaire



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แบบสอบถามคุณภาพชีวิตของผู้ป่วยไตวายเรื้อรังระยะสุคท้าย ที่ได้รับการบำบัดทดแทนไดด้วยวิถีการถ้างไดทางหน้าท้องแบบต่อเนื่อง

## Study ID

วัตถุประสงค์การศึกษาคียยะไร?

การศึกมานี้ดำเนินการ โดยความร่วมมือของแพทย์ พยาบาล และผู้ป่วย โดยมีวัตถุประสงก์ เพื่อประเมินคุณภาพชีวิตของผู้ป่วย ใดวายเรื้อรังระยะสุดท้ายที่ได้รับการบำบัดทดแทน ไดด้วย วิชัการถ้างไตทางหน้าท้อง

ท่านควรทำอะไรบ้างในการคอบแบบสอบถาม ?

สำหรับการศึกษานี้ ผู้สึกษาต้องการให้ท่านตอบแบบสอบถามเกี่ยวกับข้อมูลทั่วไปส่วน บุคลล สุขภาพกายและโข และเกี่ยวกับความรู้สึกของท่านต่อการเข็บป่วยของท่าน

การเก็บรักษาข้อมูลเป็นความลับ ?

คำตอบของท่านจะถูกนำไปรวมกับคำตอบของผู้เข้าร่วมการศึกษาท่านอื่น ในการราชงานผล การศึกษา โดยข้อมูลที่สามารถระบุถึงคัวท่านจะถูกเก็บเป็นความกับ นอกจากนี้ข้อมูลทั้งหมดที่ได้ งากการรวบรวมจะนำมาใช้เพื่อประไขชน์คามวัตถุประสงค์ของการศึกษานี้เท่านั้น และจะไม่น่าไป เปิดเผย หรือใช้เพื่อวัตถุประสงก์อื่นโดยไม่ได้รับอนุญาต

การเข้าร่วมในการศึกษา จะมีประโยชน์อย่างไรค่อคัวท่าน ?

ข้อมูลที่ท่านให้ จะช่วยให้เราทราบความรู้สึกของท่านค่อการดูแลรักบาที่ได้รับ และมีความ เข้าใจเพิ่มขึ้นเกี่ยวกับผลของการรักษาต่อสูขภาพของผู้ป่วย โดยข้อมูลที่ได้จะช่วยในการประเมิน การรักษาที่ได้รับทั้งกายและใข

ท่านจำเป็นค้องเข้าร่วมการศึกษาหรือไม่ ?

ท่าน ใม่จำเป็นต้องตอบแบบสอบอามและสามารถปฏิเสขที่จะตอบคำถามใดๆ โดยการ ปฏิเสขเข้าร่วมในการศึกษานี้จะไม่มีผลกระทบต่อโอกาสในการรักษาที่ทำนจะได้รับแต่อย่างไร

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## คำแนะนำในการตอบแบบสอบถาม

- แบบสอบฉามนี้ ถามความคิดเห็นเกี่ยวกับสุขภาพของท่านเอง โดยข้อมูลนี้จะช่วยให้สามารถ พิดคามความรู้สึกและความสามารถในการทำกิจกรรมค่างๆ ดามปกติของท่านได้ดีเพื่องได
- แบบสอบถามนี้รวมข้อดำถามเกี่ยวกับสุขภาพและการดำเนินชีวิตในหลายลักษณะ ว่าท่าน รู้สึกอย่างไรเกี่ยวกับประเด็นด่างๆ เหล่านี้
- กรุณาตอบคำถามโดยทำวงกลมล้อมรอบคัวเลขที่เหมาะสม หรือเดิมกำดอบที่ระบุไว้

### ด้วอข่างเช่น

ในช่วงหนึ่งเดือนที่ต่านมา ท่านมีอาการปวดหลังมากเพื่องใด

ไม่มีอาการเลย	
มีอาการน้อยมาก	.2
นี้อาการเล็กน้อย	3
มีอาการปานกลาง	.4
มีอาการรบแรง	

ง. หลายคำถามในแบบสอบถามนี้ ถามเกี่ยวกับผลกระทบของไรคไควายเรื้อรังที่กระทบต่อชีวิต ของท่าน คำถามบางข้อคำถามเกี่ยวกับข้อขำกัดที่เกี่ยวเนื่องกับไรคไควายเรื้อรังระยะสุดท้าย และบางข้อคำถามเกี่ยวกับความเป็นอยู่ของท่าน โดยบางข้อคำถามอาจดูคล้ายกันแต่คำถาม แต่ละข้อแลกค่างกัน กรุฒาตอบคำถามทุกข้อครงดามความเป็นจริงไดยในกรณีที่ท่านไม่ แน่ไจในคำตอบ ไปรดเลือกคำตอบที่ดีที่สุดที่ท่านจะให้ได้ วิธีนี้จะให้ผู้วิจัยเห็นประสบการณ์ ที่แตกค่างกันของผู้ป่วยไรคไดวายเรื้อรังระยะสุดท้ายที่ได้รับการบำบัดทดแทนไลแต่ละคน อย่างชัดเงน

ขอขอบพระคุณท่านเป็นอย่างสูง สำหรับความร่วมมือ ในการตอบแบบสอบถาม

แบบสอบถามข้อมูลค้านสุขภาพของท่าน

แบบสอบอามนี้เราสนใจในความรู้สึกของท่านที่เกี่ยวกับรีวิตและสุขภาพของท่านตามข้อความถาม ดังต่อไปนี้

<ol> <li>โดยทั่วไปท่านพูดได้ว่า <u>สุขภาพของท่าน ณ ตอนนี้</u> เป็นอย่างไร</li> </ol>	Health1
(วงกลมหนึ่งคำตอบ)	
ลีเอิศ	
คืบาก2	
ñ	
พอไร้ได้	
ไม่สีร	
2. <u>เปรียบเทียบกับเมื่อหนึ่งปีที่แล้ว</u> ท่านพูดได้ว่าสุขภาพของท่านไดยทั่วไปตอนนี้เป็น	Health2
อย่างไร	
(วงกลมหนึ่งคำตอบ)	
ดอนนี้ดีกว่าเมื่อหนึ่งปีที่แล้วมาก	
ดอนนี้ดีกว่าเมื่อหนึ่งปีที่แล้วป้าง	
พอๆ กัน กับเมื่อหนึ่งปีที่แล้ว	
ดอนนี้แต่กว่าเมื่อหนึ่งปีที่แล้วบ้าง	
ตอนนี้แข่กว่าเมื่อหนึ่งปีที่แล้วมาก	

3. คำตามต่อไปนี้เป็นคำถามเกี่ยวกับกิจกรรมที่ท่านปฏิบัติในแต่ละวัน ท่านดิดว่า <u>สุขภาพของท่านในตอบนี้</u> มีผลทำให้ท่านใน่สามารถทำกิจกรรมต่อไปนี้ใต้อย่างเด็มที่หรือไม่ ถ้ามี มีแก่ไหน

กิจกรรม	ทำได้น้อย องมาก	ทำได้ บ้าง	ทำได้ เดิมที่	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
า. ถึงกรรมที่ด้องใช้แรงมาก เช่นการวิ่ง ยกของหนัก การร่วมเล่นกีฬาที่ด้องออกแรงมาก	1	2	3	Health3.1
2. กิจกรรมที่ต้องใช้แรงพอสมควร เช่น อ้ายได้ะ อูบ้าน ด้วยใม้ภูพื้น เดิมเร็วๆ หรือเดินเล่นไกลๆ	1	2	3	Health3.2
3. ยกหรือถือของ	1	2	3	Health3.3.

ດີອກວວນ	ทำได้น้อย สงมาก	ทำได้ บ้าง	ทำได้ เดิมที่	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
4. ขึ้นบันไดหลายๆ ชั้น	I	2	3	Health3,4
ร. ขึ้นบันไดขั้นเดียว	1	2	3	Health3.5
6. กั้ม ดูกเข่า หรือไก้งได้ง	1	2	3	Health3.6
7. เดินมากกว่า 1 กิโลเมคร	I	2	3	Health3.7
ร. เดินครั้งกิโลเมตร	1	2	3	Health3.8
9. เดินประมาณหนึ่งร้อยเมตร	1	2	3	Health3.9
10. อาบน้ำหรือแค่งดัวสวมเสื้อผ้แอง	1	2	3	Health3.10

 <u>ในช่วงหนึ่งเคือนที่ผ่านมา</u> สุขภาทกายของท่านทำให้ท่านมีปัญหาต่อไปนี้ ในการทำงานหรือการทำกิจวัดร ประจำวันดำงๆ ของท่าน หรือไม่

	(วงกลมเลือกหนึ่งกำคอบในแต่ละบรรทัด				
กิจกรรม	มี	ไม่มี	สำหรับผู้วิจัย		
1. ทำงานหรือทำกิจกรรมต่างๆ ได้ไม่นานเท่าที่เคย	1	2	Health4,1		
2. ไม่สามารอทำงานหรือทำกิจกรรมบางอย่างได้อย่างที่เทยทำ	1	2	Health4.2		
3. ทั่งงานหรือทำกิจกรรมต่างๆ ใต้ด้วยความสำบาก (เช่นต้องใช้ความพยายามในการทำบากขึ้น)	1	2	Health4.3		

2023 94	2-12- 07 D	สำหวับผู้วิจัย
	อนที่ผ่านมา สุขภาพกายหรือปัญหาทางอารมณ์ของท่าน รบกวนการทำ มตามปกติของท่าน เช่น การพบปะสังสรรค์กับครอบครัว เพื่อนฝูง หรือ อยเพียงใด	Health5
	(วงกลมหนึ่งคำดอ	10)
	ไม่เอย	
	นจรมีสามารรรณ 091-1 รับที่รับกระ -5 ส.ศ. 25 รับกระกระ	139 69

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	สำหรับผู้วิจัง
6. ใบช่วงหนึ่งเดือนที่ดำนบา ท่านมีอาการปวดตามร่างกายรุนแรงเพียงใด (วงกลบหนึ่งศักดอบ)	Health6
ໃນ້ນີ້ອາກາງເດຍ	
มีอาการเล็กน้อยมาก	
มีอาการเล็กน้อย	
มีอาการปานกลาง	
มีอาการมากร	
มีควการรูนแรงมาก	
7. ในข่วงหนึ่งเดือนที่ผ่านบา อาการปวดตามร่างกายของท่าน รบกวนการทำงานตามปกติ ของท่าน (ทั้งที่ทำงานและงานบ้าน) เพียงใด	Heslth7
(วงกณหนึ่งคำตอบ)	
"Lines	
เล็กน้อย2	
ปาษกลาง	
ก่อนข้างมาก4	
มากอย่างซึ่ง ร	

8. คำถามต่อไปนี้เกี่ยวกับว่าท่านรู้สึกอย่างไร และท่านเป็นอย่างใรในช่วงหนึ่งเดือนที่ผ่านมา โปรดดอบคำถาม แต่ละข้อ ไดยให้คำตอบที่ใกล้เขียงกับความรู้สึกของท่านมากที่สูด

-ในช่วงหนึ่งเคือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านมีความรู้สึกค่อไปนี้ บ่อยแค่ไหน

กิจกรรม	คลอดเวลา	เกือบ คลอดเวลา	น้อยๆ	บางครั้ง	นานๆ ครั้ง	hi teo	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
1. ชุฒรู้สึกมีชีวิตชีวา กระปริ้กระเปร่า	I	2	3	4	5	6	Health8.1
2. กุณรู้สึกวิดกกังวล	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health8.2
3. กุณรู้สึกหดหู่ เคร้าซึม มากจนไม่มีอะไรที่ทำให้ คุณรู้สึกดีขึ้นใด้	£	2	3	4	5	6	Health8.3
4. กุณวู้สึกสงบสบาย	. I	2	3	4	5	6	Health8.4



กิจกรรม	ศิลติคเวลา	เกือบ คลอคเวลา	บ่อยๆ	บางครั้ง	นานๆ ครั้ง	ីដរ លេខ	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
5. คุณรู้สึกท้อแท้และ มีความรู้สึกหลหู่ใจ	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health8.5
6. คุณรู้สึกหมดเรื่อวแรง	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health8.6
7. อุณเป็นคนที่มีความสุข	1 I	2	3	4	5	6	Health8.7.
8. กุณรู้สึกเหนื่อย	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health8.8

## สำหรับผู้วิจัย

Health9 ...

9. ในข่วงหนึ่งเคือนที่ผ่านมา สุขภาพกายหรือปัญหาทางอาวมณ์ของท่าน รบกวนการทำ กิจกรรมทางสังคมคามปกติของท่าน เช่น การทบปะสังสรรค์กับกรอบทรัว เพื่อนฝูง หรือ

เพื่อนบ้าน <u>ป๋อฮแก่ ไหน</u>

					. 1
(24)	າສາມາ	ati a	เสีวช	(ECI)	8 I.

ศลอดเวลา	1
เกือบตลอดเวลา	2
บางครั้ง	
นานๆ ครั้ง	4
hinan	

ແນນສອນຄານຈ້ອມູສເກີ່ຍວກັນ ໂຮກ ໃສ່ຈອງກ່ານ

10. ข้อความแค่ละข้อความค่อไปนี้ถูกค้องหรือไม่ถูกต้อง มากน้อยเพียงใค สำหรับท่าน

กิจกรรม	อูกค้อง ขย่างซึ่ง	ถูกด้อง ค่อนข้าง มาก	ື່ໝໍ ທຣານ	ถูกต้อง ก่อน ข้างน้อย	ไม่ อูกด้อง เชย	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
r. ไรคไสรบกวนชีวิดของฉันมาก เกินไป	1	2	3	4	5	Health10.1
2. เวลาของฉันหมดไปกับการรักษา โรคไดมากเกินไป	i	2	3	4	5	Health10.2
3. ฉันรู้ซึกวุ่นวายใจกับการรักษาโรค โด	1	2	3	4	5	Health10.3

- 4 8.8, 255

កិទ្ធករករា	ถูกค้อง อย่างชิ่ง	ถูกด้อง ต่อนข้าง มาก	່ໃນ ກາງານ	ถูกด้อง ท่อน จ้างน้อย	ไม่ ถูกค้อง เลข	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
<ol> <li>จันรู้สึกเป็นการะของกรอบครัว จากการเป็นไรคได</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health10,4,

11. ในช่วงหนึ่งเดือนที่ผ่านมา ทำบลูกรบกวนด้วยอาการเหล่านี้ มากน้อยเพียงใด

ทิงกรรม	ີ ມີມູກ ສາມຄວາມ ແລຍ	ຄູກ รบกวน บ้าง เลื่กน้อย	กฏ มากวน ปาน กตาง	ຄູດ ກາກ ມາກ	อูก รบกวน มาก ที่สุด	สำหรับผู้วังัย
<ol> <li>ปวดเมื่อยกล้ามเนื้อ</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.1
2. เจ็บหน้าอก	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.2
3. เป็นคะคริว	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.3
4. กันคามติวหนัง	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.4
ร.พิวแห้ง	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.5
6. หายใจได้ไม่เต็มที่ หรือหายไข เหนื่อย	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.6
7. เป็นสมหน้ามืดหรือวิ่งเวียนศีรษะ	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.7
s. เปื้ออาหาร	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.8
9. ย่อนแรงหรือหมดกำลัง	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.9.
เอ. มือหรือสร้าชา	1	2	3	4	5	Health11.10
<ol> <li>คลื่นใช้หรือไม่สบายท้อง</li> </ol>	i	2	3	4	5	Health11.11
<ol> <li>ปัญหาเพี่ยวกับแผลบริเวณ ทางขอกของสายถ้างใจทางหม้าท้อง</li> </ol>	I	2	з	4	5	Health11.12



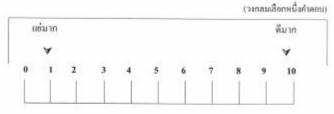
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แบบสอบถามข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับผลกระทบของโรคไตต่อชีวิตประธังวัน 12. ชีวิตประจำวันของบางคนได้รับผลกระทบจากโรคไต ในขณะที่ผู้อื่นไม่ได้รับผลกระทบ <u>ทั้งนี้โรกไดรบก</u>วบ <u>ท่านมากน้อยเพียงไค</u> ในเรื่องค่อไปนี้

กิจกรรม	ไม่ถูก รบกวน เลย	อูก รบกวน บ้าง เล็กน้อย	กฎ มากวาม มาน กตาง	ຄູກ ຈານກວນ ນາກ	ถูก รบกวน มาก ที่สูด	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
1. การจำกัดน้ำดื่ม	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.1
2. การจำกัดอาหาร	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.2
3. ความสามารถในการทำงานบ้าน	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.3
4. ความสามารถในการเดินทางไปที่ ด่างๆ	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.4
5. การส้องพึ่งพาแพทย์และบูคดากร ทางการแพทย์อื่นๆ	( <b>1</b> )	2	3	4	3	Health12.5
6. ความเครียดหรือความวัสกกังวล จากโรคได	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.6
7. ສັກນພະກາຍນອກຈອຈຄຸພ	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.8

สำหรับก้าอามต่อไปนี้ กรุณาให้กระแนนการนอนหลับของท่าน จาก อ อึง เอ โดย อ คะแบน คือ แอ่มาก และ เอ คะแนน คือ คีมาก ตัวอย่างเช่น อ้าท่านคิดว่าการหลับหอนของท่านอยู่ระหว่างครึ่งของแผ่มกลับพิมาล ห่านให้ คะแนนโดยวงกอมเอข 5 แต่อ้าท่านคิดว่าอยู่ในระดับที่ดีอว่าเอข 5 หนึ่งระดับให้ท่านวงกอมที่เอข 6 แต่อ้าหากท่านคิดว่าการ นอนของท่านเข่กว่าเอข 5 หนึ่งระดับให้ท่านวงกอนพี่เอข 4 เห็นก็ต่อไป

13. จากคะแนน o ถึง to โดยรวมแล้ว ท่านให้คะแนนการนอนหลับของท่านที่ระดับใด



14. <u>ในช่วงหนึ่งเคือนที่ผ่านมา</u> มีสิ่งเหล่านี้เกิดขึ้นกับทำบบ่อขครั้งเพืองได

កីទពេះវររ	່ ໃນມີເຄຍ	นานๆ ทรั้ง	บางครั้ง	บ่องๆ	เกือบ ตลอดเวลา	คลอด เวลา	สำหรับสู้วิจัอ
1. ตื่นกลางดีกและนอนหลับค่อ ได้อาก	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health14.1
2. นอนได้เพียงพอคามต้องการ	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health14.2
3. ง่วงนอนระหว่างวัน	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health14.3

35. เกี่ยวกับครอบครัวและเพื่อนของท่าน ท่านรู้สึกพอในเพียงใคในเรื่องค่อไปนี้

<sup>-</sup>

			ดขนในแต่ละบรรท่		
กิจกรรม	ไม่พอไจ มาก	ไม่ค่ออ พอใจ	พอใจ บ้าง	พอใจ มาก	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
1. เวลาที่ทำหมิให้กับครอบครัวและเพื่อน	1	2	3	4	Health15.1
2. ความข่วยเหลือและกำลังใจที่ได้รับจาก ครอบครัวและเพื่อน	1	2	3	4	Health15.2

	สำหรับผู้วิจัย
16. ในช่วงหนึ่งเดือนที่ผ่านมา ท่านทำงานใต้รับค่าด้าง ใช่หรือไม่	Health16
(วงกลมหนึ่งคำตอน)	
14	
1si1si2	
17. สุขภาพของท่าน ทำให้ท่านไม่สามารถทำงานที่ได้รับค่าจ้างใช่หรือไม่	Health 17
(วงกลมหนึ่งคำดอบ)	
191	
ไม่ไข่	
willinger 096-1/59	
- 5 A.B. 2553	
- 4 8.75. DOD Зыныноту	

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18, 1985	30003.3	กาน เหตะแนนสุข	เกาหของท่านที่ระดับใด

แข่ที่สุดเท่าที่เป็นไปได้ (แข่เท่ายับหรือแข่คว่าการคาย)				(วงกลมเลียกหนึ่งคำตอบองสถกลไม่ จุดที่ ควึ่งกลางระหว่าง แต่ที่สุดกับดีที่สุด			สกาว	ะสุขภาพที่ขึ้	ให่สุด			
	A					A				nh	ตี่เป็นไปได้ ❤	
	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
		-9	-1-	1	(i)	Ĩ	1	1	1	1	Ϋ́.	

ແบบสอบถามข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับความพึงพอใจค่อการดูแลรักมา

19. ให้ท่านติดถึงการดูแลรักษาเกี่ยวกับการล้างใดที่ท่านได้รับจากเจ้าหน้าที่พยาบาลในโรงหยาบาลส่งเสริม สุขภาพด้ามล (สถานียนานัย) ในเรื่องของความพึงพอใจ ท่านให้คระแนนความเป็นกันเองและความเอาใจไล่ที่ ท่านใด้รับจากเจ้าหน้าที่พยาบาลอย่างไร

					(2400200	เอกหนุงคาคอบ)
ແມ່ທີ່ສຸດ	ni	ปานออาง	a.	ดีมาก	ลีเยี่ยน	គីពីដូច
V	V	V	Y	Y	Y	Y
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

แบบสอบถามข้อมูลภาพรวมคุณภาพชีวิต

ทำถามต่อไปนี้จะถาบว่าดุณรู้สึกอย่างไรกับคุณภาพชีวิตของคุณในช่วงหนึ่งเพือนที่ผ่านมา โปรดเลือก สำคอบที่คุณทบว่าเหมาะสมที่สุด ถ้าคุณไม่แน่ใจเกื่อวกับกำสอบในแต่ละสำถาม สำคอบแรกที่คุณคิดจะเป็น สำคอบที่ดีที่สุด ไปวตระลึกอึง มาตรฐาน กวามหวัง ความยินดี และความสนใจของคุณเอง 20. ข้อความแต่ละข้อความต่อไปนี้ถูกค้องหรือไม่ถูกค้อง มากน้อยเพืองใดสำหรับนำน

	4	
(3-4naulaenM	นงศาลอบ	นแต่ละบรรทัด)

กิจกรรม	ไม่พืชย่าง มาก	ไม่ดี	ปาม กลาง	10	ดีมาก	สำหรับผู้วิจัง
1. ชุฒโท้กระแบนสุณภาพชีวิตของคุณ อย่างไร?	1	2	3	4	5	Health20,

),) ขอขอบพระคุณที่สละเวลาอันมีก่าในการตอบสอบถาม

## มหมักระการรรณ 046-1159 ระดีรัฐรณ −5 8.8. 250 โมการคล −4 6.8. 2550

## Quality of Life Questionnaire for End Stage Renal Disease Patient with Renal Replacement Therapy By Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis

#### What is the purpose of the study?

This study is being carried out in cooperation with physicians and their patients. The purpose is to assess the quality of life of patients with kidney disease.

### What will I be asked to do?

For this study, we want you to complete a survey today about your health, how you feel and your background.

#### Confidentiality of information?

We do not ask for your name. Your answers will be combined with those of other participants in reporting the findings of the study. Any information that would permit identification of you will be regarded as strictly confidential. In addition, all information collected will be used only for purposes of the study, and will not be disclosed or released for any other purpose without your prior consent.

#### How will participation benefit me?

The information you provide will tell us how you feel about your care and further understanding about the effects of medical care on the health of patients. This information will help to evaluate the care delivered.

#### Do I have to take part?

You do not have to fill out the survey and you can refuse to answer any question. Furthurmore, your decision to participate will not affect your opportunity to receive care.

#### Suggestion for participate this questionnaire

A; This questionnaire focuses on health. The answer in this questionnaire will provide information of your health.

B; Question will ask about your opinion on health, behavior symptom of illness.

C; Please circle in the one that best describes your answer

## Example;

Amo	ng last month period, how your level of b	oack pain
symptom	Not at all	)
	Slightly2 Moderately3	
	Quite a bit4	
	Extremely5	

Several questions from this questionnaire required information on effects of end stage renal disease and some question ask about your personal life. Please be considering for the best answer purpose to real information.

\*With deepest thanks for your participation\*

## Questionnaire about your Health

This questionnaire purpose to learn about your life and your health as below questionnaire respects;

	For researcher
<ol> <li>In general, would you say your health is:</li> </ol>	Health1
[Circle in the one that best describes your answer]	
Excellentl	
Very good2	
Good	
Fair	
Poor	
2. Compared to one year ago, how would you rate your health in general now?	Health2
[Circle in the one that best describes your answer]	
Much better now than one year ago	
About the same as one year ago	
Somewhat worse now than one year ago4	
Much worse now than one year ago	

3. The following items are about activities you might do during a typical day. Does your health now limit you in these activities? If correct, how much of it?

	Circle in a correct box on each line.]			
	Yes,	Yes,	No,	For researcher
Question	limited	limited	not	
Question	a	a	limited	
	lot	little	at all	
<ol> <li>Vigorous activities, such as running, lifting heavy objects, participating in stremuous sports</li> </ol>	1	2	3	Health3.1
<ol> <li>Moderate activities, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling, or playing golf</li> </ol>	1	2	3	Health3.2
3. Lifting or carrying groceries	1	2	3	Health3.3

Question	Yes, Limited a lot	Yes, limited a little	No, not limited at all	For researcher
<ol><li>Climbing several flights of stairs</li></ol>	1	2	3	Health3.4
<ol><li>Climbing one flight of stairs</li></ol>	1	2	3	Health3.5
<ol><li>Bending, kneeling, or stooping</li></ol>	1	2	3	Health3.6
<ol><li>Walking more than a mile</li></ol>	1	2	3	Health3.7
8. Walking several blocks	1	2	3	Health3.8
9. Walking one block	1	2	3	Health3.9
10. Bathing or dressing yourself	1	2	3	Health3.10

#### 4. During the past 4 weeks (1 month), have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of your physical health?

	Circle in a correct box on each line.]						
Question	Yes	No	For researcher				
1. Accomplished less than you would like	1	2	Health4.1				
<ol><li>Were limited in the kind of work or other activities</li></ol>	1	2	Health4.2				
<ol> <li>Had difficulty performing the work or other activities (for example, it took extra effort)</li> </ol>	1	2	Health4.3				

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Page | 5
```

	For researcher
5. During the past 4 weeks (1 month), to what extent has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your normal social activities with family, friends, neighbors, or groups?	Health5
[Circle in the one that best describes your answer]	
Not at all	
Moderately	
Quite a bit4	
Extremely	
	For researcher
6. How much bodily pain have you had during the past 4 weeks (1 month)?	Healthó
······· =-·····························	
[Circle in the one that best describes your answer]	
None	
Very mild	
Mild	
Moderate	
Severe	
Very severe	
7. During the past 4 weeks (1 month), how much did pain interfere with your normal work (including both work outside the home and housework)?	Health7
[Circle in the one that best describes your answer]	
Not at all	
Slightly	
Moderately	
Quite a bit4	
Extremely	

8. These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you during the past 4 weeks. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling.

How much of the time during the past 4 weeks (1 month)

	[Circl		e that be		es your		in each question]
	All	Most	A	Some	A	None	For researcher
	of the	of the	good	of the	little	of	
Question	time	time	bit of the	time	of the	the time	
			or the		time	time	
1. Did you feel full of			ume		ume		Health8.1
pep?	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	1	-	3	-	5		
2. Have you been a							Health8.2
very			•		-	-	
nervous person?	1	2	3	4	5	6	
3. Have you felt so							Health8.3
down							
in the dumps that	1	2	3	4	5	6	
nothing could cheer	1	-	3	-	5		
you up?							
4. Have you felt calm							Health8.4
4. Have you felt calm and							Healtha.4
peaceful?	1	2	3	4	5	6	
peacera	-	_	-	-	-	-	
5. Have you felt							Health8.5
downhearted and							
blue?	1	2	3	4	5	6	
one: .							
6. Did vou feel worn							Health8.6
-	-	•	•		_	-	mediulo.u
out?	1	2	3	4	5	6	
7. Have you been a	-		-		_	-	Health8.7
happy person?	1	2	3	4	5	6	
0 Did over feel							The lab 0.0
8. Did you feel	-				_	-	Health8.8
tired?	1	2	3	4	5	6	

•. During the past 4 weeks (1 month), how much of the time has your physical health or emotional problems interfered with your social activities (like visiting with friends, relatives, etc.)? [Circle in the one that best describes your answer]	For researcher Health9
All of the time	
Most of the time	
Some of the time	
A little of the time4	
None of the time	

## Your Kidney Disease

10. How true or false is each of the following statements for you?

[Circle in the one that best describes your answer in each question]										
Question	Definitely true	Mostly true	Don't know	Mostly false	Definitely false	For researcher				
<ol> <li>My kidney disease interferes too much with my life</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health10.1				
<ol> <li>Too much of my time is spent dealing with my kidney disease</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health10.2				
<ol> <li>I feel frustrated dealing with my kidney disease</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health10.3				
<ol> <li>I feel like a burden on my family</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health10.4				

[Circle in the one that best describes your answer in each question] Not at all Somewhat Moderately Very Extremely For bothered bothered bothered Question researcher 1. Soreness in your muscles?..... Health11.1 2. Chest pain Health11.2 3. Cramp Health11.3 Health11.4 4. Itchy skin 5. Dry skin?..... Health11.5 6. Shortness of Health11.6 breath?... 7. Faintness or Health11.7 dizziness? 8. Lack of appetite?... Health11.8 9. Washed out or Health11.9 drained?.... 10. Numbness in hands Health11.10 or feet?.... 11. Nausea or upset Health11.11 stomach?... 12.(Hemodialysis patient only) Problems Health11.12 with your access site? ...

11. During the past 4 weeks (1 month), to what extent were you bothered by each of the following?

## **CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY**

## Effects of Kidney Disease on Your Daily Life

15. Some people are bothered by the effects of kidney disease on their daily life, while others are not. How much does kidney disease bother you in each of the following areas?

[	Circle in th			bes your a	nswer in eac	
Question	Not at all bothered	Somewhat bothered		Very much bothered	Extremely bothered	researcher
<ol> <li>Fluid restriction?</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.1
<ol><li>Dietary restriction?.</li></ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.2
<ol><li>Your ability to work around the house?</li></ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.3
<ol><li>Your ability to travel?</li></ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.4
<ol> <li>Being dependent on doctors and other medical staff?</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.5
<ol><li>Stress or worries caused by kidney disease?</li></ol>	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.6
7. Your personal appearance?	1	2	3	4	5	Health12.7

For the following question, please rate your sleep using a scale ranging from 0 representing "very bad" to 10 representing "very good."

If you think your sleep is half-way between "very bad" and "very good," please mark the box under the number 5. If you think you sleep is one level better than 5, mark the box under 6. If you think your sleep is one level worse than 5, mark the box under 4 (and so on).

13. On a scale from 0 to 10, how would you rate your sleep overall? [Circle in the one that best describes your answer]

V	'ery b	ad							Ver	y good
	۷									¥
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

	[Circle	in the o	ne that be	st descr	ibes your an	swer in	each question]
Question	None of the time	A little of the time	Some of the time	A good bit of the time	Most of the time	All of the time	For researcher
<ol> <li>Awaken during the night and have trouble falling asleep again?</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health14.1
<ol><li>Get the amount of sleep you need?</li></ol>	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health14.2
<ol><li>Have trouble staying awake during the day?</li></ol>	1	2	3	4	5	6	Health14.3

14. How often during the past 4 weeks (1 month) did you...

15. Concerning your family and friends, how satisfied are you with...

[C	ircle in the on	e that best des	cribes your a	nswer in ea	ch question]
Question	Very dissatisfied	Somewhat dissatisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied	For researcher
<ol> <li>The amount of time you are able to spend with your family and friends?</li> </ol>	1	2	3	4	Health 15.1
<ol><li>The support you receive from your family and friends?</li></ol>	1	2	3	4	Health15.2

16. During the <u>past 4 weeks</u> (1 month), did you work at a paying job? [Circle in the one that best describes your answer] <u>Ves.</u> 1 No2	For researcher Health16
17. Does your health keep you from working at a paying job? [Circle in the one that best describes your answer] Yes	Health17

## 18. Overall, how would you rate your health?

Worst possible (as bad or worse than being dead)			[Circle in the one that best describes Half-way Best between worst and best							for your ans t possible V	we	
v						۷						
0	1	0	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
L												

## Satisfaction with Care Questionnaire

19. Think about the care you receive for kidney dialysis. In terms of your satisfaction, how would you rate the friendliness and interest shown in you as a person?

[Circle in the one that best describes your answe	ſ
---	---

Very	_	_	_	Don't		
poor	Poor	Fair	Good	know	Excellent	The Best
¥	¥	A	¥	A	A	¥
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## Questionnaire for over all of Quality of Life

This question purposes to know about quality of life within one month later. Please consider for appropriate by rating with your standard of your quality of life

#### 20. Please select the best choice for your overall quality of life

		[Circ	le in the	one that	best describes	your answer]
Question	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent	For researcher
20.In overall how you rating of your quality of Life	1	2	3	4	5	Health20

Thank you for completing these questions!

## **APPENDIX 5**

## **Bio-marker Data collection**



**Chulalongkorn University** 

## **Bio-marker Data collection**

HN				
1. ESRD diagnosis date				
2. Cause of ESRD				
Glomerulonephritis				
Interstitial nephritis				
Polycystic kidney disease				
Renal vascular disease				
Diabetes mellitus				
Hypertension				
Other		2.9		
3. Start CAPD date	000001			
4. Admission				
5. Co-morbid disease				
(1.)				
(2.)		I WAR		
(3.)	/ AQK			
Bio-marker	Baseline	1 <sup>st</sup> FU	2 <sup>nd</sup> FU	3 <sup>rd</sup> FU
1. Systolic blood pressure				
2. Diastolic blood pressure	Alleccore and			
3. Laboratory testing				
Albumin		15		
BUN				
Creatinine				
Hemoglobin	กรณมห	าวทยาล	ย	ļ
Hematocrit	NGKORN	INVER	SITY	
Phosphorus				
Potassium				

# VITA

MR.PRICHAVIJY PROMJAK
4 November 1971
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<ol> <li>The participation in Health management between Temple House School and Sub-district Health Office; Numkian sub-district, Nan province. (Co researcher)</li> <li>Cost-Recovery of Health Facilities for Foreign Patients in Nan Province</li> <li>The Opinion of people participation in universal coverage scheme. (Research assistance in Centre for Health Economics, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University)</li> <li>An evaluation of the economic impacts of "the national access to antiretroviral programs foe PLWHAs" for HIV / AIDS patients in Thailand (Co researcher)</li> <li>Nursing emergency model in case of H1N1 in Nan hospital (Co researcher)</li> </ol>