

#1972 - Frequency of gastrointestinal symptoms in peritoneal dialysis patients

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Body

Objective:

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of gastrointestinal symptoms in patients with end-stage renal disease undergoing peritoneal dialysis treatment. Gastrointestinal symptoms are common in general population and reduce the quality of life.

Methods & Materials:

71 patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis at Ghaem Hospital,Emam reza Hospital and Montaserie Hospital who had been receiving dialysis for at least three months, participated in the study. The questionnaire gastrointestinal symptom rating scale was used for measuring GI symptoms. this questionnaire filled out for all subjects before and after entering of dialysate fluids. Information on age , height, weight, body mass index, duration and daily dialysate volume of peritoneal dialysis was obtained by interviewing patients. a commercially available statically software package(SPSS 23)was employed for all statically analysis.

Results:

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The results showed the prevalence of Gastrointestinal symptoms before entering dialysate fluids include: heart burn 35.2 %, acid regurgitation 39.4 %, epigastric discomfort 29.5 %, abdominal pains 21.1%, nausea and vomiting 28.1%, borborygmus 46.5%, abdominal distention 29.5 %, eructation 32.4 %, increased flatus 38%, early satiety 29.5 %, postprandial fullness 29.5 %, decreased passage of stools 36.4 %, increased passage of stools 7%, urgent need for defecation 22.5%, feeling of incomplete evacuation 19.7 %. No difference between prevalence of gastrointestinal symptoms before and after entering dialysate fluids excludes abdominal distention. There was no significant relationship between the scores of gastrointestinal symptoms and age, BMI, daily dialysate volume and smoking. Just about borborygmus was relationship between scores of GI symptoms and gender. this study showed total symptom score was 6.87 .the prevalence of GRS>1 was 77.1 % for any dimension.

Conclusion:

The result of the present study has shown that gastrointestinal symptoms are common in peritoneal dialysis patients. This study may represent a future strategy for prevention and intervention in the treatment of peritoneal dialysis patients with gastrointestinal symptoms.

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