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## Palliative nursing care of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients

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**Introduction:** The study determined the delivery of palliative nursing care of ESRD patients in selected hemodialysis centers in Region I, Philippines. It also identified the level of satisfaction on the quality of life of ESRD patients. This study involved (n= 80) hemodialysis nurses and (n= 252) ESRD patients as respondents of the study.

**Methods:** The study used descriptive research and utilized weighted mean, Pearson r and spearman rank correlation.

**Results:** Results of the study showed the level of palliative care competencies of nurse respondents along; (a) physical domain, (b) psycho-social domain (c) spiritual domain; (d) ethico-legal domain and found out that nurses perceived themselves “highly competent”. The level of supportive care competencies by hemodialysis nurses along; (a) philosophy of care (b) end of life care and death management; (c) loss grief bereavement support (d) professional development is found to be “highly competent”, respectively. Moreover, the level of quality of life of ESRD patients along; (a) Physical need is “moderately satisfied”; (b) psycho-social needs is found to be “highly satisfied”; while (c) spiritual needs is “highly satisfied”; A statistically significant positive correlation (df=78  $r=0.87$ ,  $p\leq 0.001$ ) was found between palliative nursing care competencies and supportive care rendered to ESRD patients. In contrast, the level of palliative nursing competencies is negatively correlated (df=330  $r_s=-0.4$ ,  $p=0.006$ ) with the quality of life of ESRD patients.

**Conclusion:** Academic plan was suggested to enhance the course curriculum of nursing in palliative care for ESRD patients.

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## Prevalence and factors associating with erectile dysfunction in end stage renal disease patients undergoing hemodialysis in Indonesia

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**Background & Aim:** Erectile dysfunction (ED) is caused by a combination of organic and psychological factors, but little is known about the prevalence of ED in End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients undergoing hemodialysis. ED can sometimes become distressing for the patient and reduce quality of life. The aim of this study is to identify the prevalence and to also see whether age and Diabetes Mellitus (DM) has an association with erectile dysfunction in ESRD patients undergoing hemodialysis.

**Methods:** This is a multicenter cross sectional study that took place in 4 hemodialysis clinics in Jakarta from October to December 2016. We evaluated patients who had undergone hemodialysis for  $\geq 1$  year. Erectile dysfunction was measured using International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF-5) Questionnaire. Bivariate analysis was done using Mann-Whitney test.

**Results:** Data was collected from a total of 85 patients. The mean age of the patients was 51.2 (28-77) years. DM was present in 28 (32.9%) of the patients. There were 52 (61.1%) of the patients aged  $\geq 50$  years. Mild, mild to moderate, moderate and severe ED was present in 4 (4.7%), 14 (16.4%), 9 (10.5%), 50 (58.8%) patients respectively. ED was significantly higher in patients aged  $\geq 50$  years ( $p=0.006$ ). There was no significant association between ED and DM ( $p=0.254$ ).

**Conclusion:** ED is extremely prevalent among ESRD patient undergoing hemodialysis. Patients with age  $\geq 50$  years were associated with high prevalence of ED. DM does not contribute to the risk for ED.

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