

INTRODUCTION

World Health Organization (WHO), (2008) defined the QOL as the individuals perception of their position in life in the context of culture and value system in which they live in relations to their goals, standard and concern.

Renal failure is defined as inability of the kidney to do its function as excrete wastes concentrate urine and conserve electrolytes this progress may be acute or chronic that leading to end stage renal disease. Renal failure is the most common problem all over the world which apparent increase in the number of patients with chronic renal failure (***Turner and Musa, 2005***).

Incidence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) about 1500 per million population in united states. (***Parker et al., 2004***) and approximately half of these patient go on to require dialysis or transplantation (***Krause, 2006***).

In Egypt chronic renal failure (CRF) incidence about 225 per million population, from them 17000 children sufferers of chronic renal failure (***Ministry Of Health Population (MOH), 2009***).

Children with CRF face many problems such as alteration in Metabolic energy, electrolyte imbalance, problem of vascular access, itching, diabetes, cardiovascular (CVD) disease, gastro intestinal disturbance, hepatitis and sexual disorder (*Urban and Greenlee, 2007*).

Both the physiological and psychological variable affect the individual functional status including daily life activities. Therefore, hemodialysis patients require not only strong attention for acute care, but also require chronic long – term care where there is consideration of the psychological, emotional, socioeconomic and physical disabilities influencing these patients daily function (*Weaver, etal, 2006*).

Hemodialysis (HD) account for 3 – 14 % of end stage renal disease (ESRD) treatment in infant and young children according to several studies, however in cases where proteinal dialysis (PD) in contraindicated, fails or inappropriate because of psychosocial problems, HD remains the only alternative treatment over the last decade there has been as significant improvement in HD techniques due to the improved technology of the dialysis machine and central venous catheter, as well as the miniaturization of filters and circuits (*Wheatheral, 2007*).

AIM OF THE STUDY

The study was aimed to :

- 1- Identify factors affecting the QOL for adolescent undergoing hemodialysis.
- 2- Determine the effect of these factors on the QOL for adolescent undergoing hemodialysis.