RESULTS

The results of the present study was presented under the following parts :

- **Part I:**

  Socio-demographic characteristics of the adolescence undergoing hemodialysis . (table,1)

- **Part II:**

  Family history of the disease .(table,2&3)

- **Part III:**

  Knowledge of the children and their mothers about the disease and its management.(table,4-7)

- **Part IV:**

  Factors affecting quality of life.(table,8&9)

- **Part V:**

  Relations between Socio-demographic data of children undergoing hemodialysis and QOL domains.(table,10&11)

- **part VI:**

  Relations between socio-demographic characteristics of studied children and their total knowledge about disease .(table,12-17)

- **part VII:**

  Relations between socio-demographic characteristics and total QOL score of studied children.(table,18-20)

- **part VIII:**

  Relations between total knowledge and total QOL score of studied children.(table,21-23)

Part (1) :

Socio – demographic characteristics of the Adolescence Undergoing Hemodialysis.

Table (1) : Number and percentage distribution of studied children according to their socio-demographic characteristics.

Items	No.79	Percentage(%)
Age (years):		
12 <14	*20*	25.3
14< 16	*30*	38.0
16 –18	*29*	36.7
Total	*79*	100.0
Mean +_ SD = 12.11 +_0.78		
Gender :		
Male	38	48.1
Female	41	51.9
Total	79	100.0
Education :		
Illiterate	27	34.2
Primary	4	5.1
Preparatory	30	38.0
Secondary	18	22.8
Total	79	100.0
Reside		
Rural	42	53.2
Urban	37	46.8
Total	79	100.0

Table (1) : Describes the characteristics of the adolescence undergoing Hemodialysis . As regards age in years , It is clear that mean _+ SD =12.11_+ 0.78 as regarding gender about 51.9%are female undergoing hemodialysis .

Part 2 :

Family history of the disease.

Table (2) : Number and percentage distribution of studied children according to their family history and duration of disease .

Items	No.= 79	Percent (%)
Family history*:*		
Yes	31	39.2
No	48	60.8
Total	79	100.0
Duration of disease		
1.00	20	25.3
2.00	16	20.3
3.00	13	16.5
4.00	13	16.5
5.00	11	13.9
6.00	5	6.3
7.00	1	1.3
Total	79	100.0
Mean _+SD = 2.9 +_ 1.65		
Dialysis duration		
1.00	20	25.3
2.00	17	21.5
3.00	14	17.7
4.00	11	13.9
5.00	10	12.7
6.00	6	7.6
7.00	1	1.3
Total	79	100.0
Mean _+SD = 2.65_+0.50		

Table (2) : show that distribution of studied children according to their family histroy and duration of disease . AS regard the family history found that about (60.8%) with NO family history. AS regarding duration of disease mean _+SD = 2.9 _+1.65. and according to dialysis duration mean _+SD = 2.65_+ 0.50 .

Table (3) : Number and percentage distribution of studied children according to their dialysis sessions.

Items	Frequency	Percent (%)
Session NO.: Once weekly Twice weekly Three weekly	 1 25 53	 1.3 31.6 67.1
Total	79	100.0
Go to session with family member Yes	 79	 100.0

Table (3) : show that distribution of studied children according to their dialyisis sessions. Regading to once weekly (1.3%) and twice weekly (31.6%) while (67.1%) three weekly session No. as regarding companying to sess. (100.0%) yes.

Part (3) :

Knowledge of the children and their mothers about the disease and its management.

Table (4) : Number and percentage distribution of studied children according to their knowledge about disease.

Items	NO. =79	Percent (%)
Definition:		
Complete right answer	3	3.8
Incomplete right answer	47	59.5
Wrong answer	16	20.3
Unknown	13	16.5
Total	79	100.0
Important daily:		
Know	17	21.5
Unknown	62	78.5
Total	79	100.0
Causes:		
Heredity	11	13.9
Hypertension	3	3.8
Chronic infection	36	45.6
All of the above	27	34.2
Unknown	2	2.5
Total	79	100.0
Symptoms :		
Nausea & Vomiting	1*	1.3
Loss of appetite	20*	10
Cramps	30*	15
Abdominal pain	25*	18
Loss of weight	17*	11.1
All of the above	78	98.7
Total	79	100.0

* numbers are not mutually exclusive.

Table (4) : This table show that a highly percentage 45.6 % causes of chronic infection and highly percentage 98.7 % with all the presents symptoms .

Table (5) : Number and percentage distribution of studied children according to their complication.

Items	NO.= 79	Percnet (%)
Comlication :		
Yes	76	96.2
NO	3	3.8
Total	79	100.0
Types of complication :		
Convulsion	6	4.6
Convulsion & Coma	5	6.3
Convulsion & Spasm	21	16.6
Coma	2	2.5
Coma & Spasm	12	15.2
Muscle Spasm	17	21.5
All of the above	16	20.3

Table (5) : this table show that highly percentage 96.2 % of studied adolescent with complications . and as regarding types of communications about 21.5 % with muscle spasm

Table (6) : Number and percnetage distribution of studied children according to their physical condition.

Items	NO. = 79	Percent (%)
Physical con. :		
Weight :		
Noraml	41	51.9
Abnormal	38	48.1
Total	79	100.0
Height :		
Normal	41	51.9
Abnormal	38	49.1
Total	79	100.0

Table (6) : Points to as regarding to physical condition highly percentage (51.9%) with Normal weight while (48.1%) with Abnormal weight ,as regarding height ,highly percentage (51.9%) with Normal height and (48.1%) with Abnormal height .

Table (7) : Number and percentage distribution of studied children according to their total knowledge about the disease.

Items	NO. = 79	Percent (%)
Total knowledge :		
Good	53	67.1
Average	26	32.9
Total	79	100.0

Table (7) : Referring to distribution of studied children according to their total knowledge about the disease as about 67.1% of studied children with good total knowledge .

Part (4) : Factors affecting quality of life.

Table (8): Number and percentage distribution of studied children according to their domain of quality of life.

Items	No. = 79	Percent (%)
QOL domain :		
Physical		
Average	5	6.3
Poor	74	93.7
Total	79	100.0
Psychological :		
Average	15	19.0
Poor	64	81.0
Total	79	100.0
Social :		
Good	15	19.0
Average	64	81.0
Total	79	100.0
Spiritual		
Good	1	1.3
Average	9	11.4
Poor	69	87.3
Total	79	100.0

Table (8) : Show that distribution of studied children according to their domain of QOL. As regarding physical domain about (6.3%) with average physical QOL domain and (93.7%) with poor physical QOL domain , As regarding psychological domain (19.0%) from studied children with average QOL domain and (81.0%) with poor QOL domain , As regard social domain (19.0%) of studied children with good QOL domain and (81.0%) with average domain , As regard spiritual domain (1.3%) with good spiritual QOL domain and (87.3%) with poor QOL domain.

Table (9) : Number and percentage distribution of studied children according to their total quality of life.

Items	NO.= 79	Percent (%)
Average	27	34.2
Poor	52	65.8
Total	79	100.0

Table (9) : Point to distribution of studied children according to their QOL , As about (34.2%) of studied children with average QOL and about (65.8%) with poor QOL .

Part (5) : Relations between socio-demographic data of children undergoing hemodialysis and QOL domains.

Table (10) : Relation between gender of studied children and their domain of quality of life.

Domain of QOL	Gender		Total	X^2	P value
	Male	Female			
Physical :					
Average	1	4	5		
Poor	37	37	74	1.68	P>0.05
Total	38	41	79		
Psychological :					
Average	5	10	15		
Poor	33	31	64	1.61	P>0.05
Total	38	41	79		
Social :					
Good	6	9	15		
Average	32	32	64	0.48	P>0.05
Total	38	41	79		
Spiritual :					
Good	0	1	1		
Average	3	7	9	3.80	P>0.05
Poor	36	33	69		
Total	38	41	79		

Table (10): Clarifies that there is statistical significant difference (P>0.05) between physical , psychological , social and spiritual domain of QOL and gender of studied children .

Table (11) : Relation between sex of studied children and their total quality of life

Gender	Score		Total	X2	P (value)
	Average	Poor			
Male	10	28	38		
Female	17	24	41	2.01	P>0.05
Total	27	52	79		

Table (11) : Show that statistical significant differences (p>0.05) between the Male and Female gender and QOL.

Part (6) :-

Relations between Socio – demographic characteristics of studied children and their total knowledge about disease.

Table (12) : Relation between age of studied children and their total knowledge.

Age	Total Knowledge		Total	X2	P (value)
	Good	Average			
12>14	9	11	20		
14>16	20	10	30		
16--18	24	5	29	7.64	P<0.05
Total	53	26	79		

Table (12) : Clarifies that , there is high statistical significant difference ($p< 0.05$) between age of studied children and their total knowledge.

Table (13) : Relation between gender of studied children and their total knowledge

Gender	Total Knowledge		Total	X2	P (value)
	Good	Average			
Male	28	10	38		
Female	25	16	41	1.44	P>0.05
Total	53	26	79		

Table (13) : Show that high statistical signigicant difference (p>0.05) between gender of studied children and their total knowledge .

Table (14) : Relation between education of studied children and their total knowledge

Education	Total Knowledge		Total	X2	P (value)
	Good	Average			
Illiterate	16	11	27		
primary	2	2	4		
Preparatory	19	11	30	5.35	P>0.05
Secondary	16	2	18		
Total	53	26	79		

Table (14) : Clarifies that there are statistical significant differences (p>0.05) between education of studied children and their total knowledge.

Table (15) : Relation between residence of studied children and their total knowledge

Residence	Total Knowledge		Tota	X2	P (value)
	Good	Average			
Rural	29	13	42		
Urban	24	13	37	0.16	P>0.05
Total	53	26	79		

Table (15) : Describes that , there is a highly statistical significant difference (p>0.05) between residence of studied children and their total knowledge.

Table (16) : Relation between duration of disease of studied children and their total knowledge.

Duration of disease in year	Total Knowledge		Total	X2	P (value)
	Good	Average			
1.00	12	8	20		
2.00	7	9	16		
3.00	7	6	13	17.05	P<0.05
4.00	13	0	13		
5.00	10	1	11		
6.00	4	1	5		
7.00	0	1	1		
Total	53	26	79		

* Significant relation

Table(16) : describes that , there is a highly statistical significant relation (P<0.05) between duration of disease of studied children and their total knowledge.

Table (17) : Relation between dialysis duration of studied children and their total knowledge

Dialysis duration in year	Total Knowledge		Total	X2	P (value)
	Good	Average			
1.00	12	8	20		
2.00	7	10	17		
3.00	8	6	14	19.30	P<0.05
4.00	11	0	11		
5.00	10	0	10		
6.00	5	1	6		
7.00	0	1	1		
Total	53	26	79		

* Significant relation

Table (17) : point to there is a statistical significant relation (P<0.05) between dialysis duration of studied children and their total knowledge.

Part (7) :

Relations between socio-demographic characteristics and total QOL score of studied children.

Table (18) : Relation between age of studied children and their total quality of life.

Age	T.Q.L		Total	X2	P (value)
	Average	Poor			
12<14	9	11	20		
14<16	10	20	30		
16--18	8	21	29	1.61	P>0.05
Total	27	52	79		

Table (18) : Point to , there is a statistical significant difference (P>0.05) while (X2 =1.61) between age of studied children and their total QOL.

Table (19) : Relation between education of studied children and their total quality of life

Level of education	T.Q.L		Total	X2	P (value)
	Average	Poor			
Illiterate	10	17	27		
primary	2	2	4		
Preparatory	11	19	30	1.77	P>0.05
Secondary	4	14	18		
Total	27	52	79		

Table (19) : Show that , there is a statistical significant difference (P>0.05) while (X2 =1.77) between education of studied children and their total QOL.

Table (20) : Relation between residence of studied children and their total quality of life

Residence	T.Q.L		Total	X2	P (value)
	Average	Poor			
Rural	19	23	42		
Urban	8	29	37	4.88	P<0.05
Total	27	52	79		

* Significant relation

Table (20) : Show that , there is a highly statistical significant relation (P<0.05) between residence of studied children and their total QOL.

Part (8) :

Relations between total knowledge about disease and total QOL score of studied children.

Table (21) : Relation between duration of disease of studied children and their total quality of life.

Duration of disease	T.Q.L		Total	X2	P (value)
	Average	Poor			
1.00	8	12	20		
2.00	4	12	16		
3.00	6	7	13	3.03	P>0.05
4.00	5	8	13		
5.00	3	8	11		
6.00	1	4	5		
7.00	0	1	1		
Total	27	52	79		

Table (21) : point to that, there is a highly statistical significant differences (P>0.05) where (X2=3.03) between duration of disease and total QOL.

Table (22) : Relation between Dialysis duration of studied children and their total quality of life.

Dialysis duration	T.Q.L		Total	X2	P (value)
	Average	Poor			
1.00	8	12	20		
2.00	4	13	17		
3.00	6	8	14	3.66	P>0.05
4.00	5	6	11		
5.00	3	7	10		
6.00	1	5	6		
7.00	0	1	1		
Total	27	52	79		

Table (22) : describe that , there are a highly statistical significant differences (p>0.05) between duration of dialysis of studied children and there total QOL.

Table (23) : Relation between total knowledge of studied children and their total quality of life.

T.Q.L	Total knowledge		Total	X2	P (value)
	Good	Average			
Average	18	9	27		
Poor	35	17	52	0.003	P>0.05
Total	53	26	79		

Table (23) : describe that , there is a highly statistical significant difference between the total knowledge of studied children and their total quality of life.