

Abstract:

The aim of the bachelor thesis is to analyze the quality of life of dialysed patients and determine to what extent it has affected and reduced the illness of their lives and daytime activities. The thesis is divided into two parts. The theoretical part focuses on the history of hemodialysis, the description of the types of vascular inputs, the necessary dietary measures, the construction of the hemodialysis appliance, and the concept of quality of life and quality of life in dialysis patients. The empirical part includes a quantitative research, using a standardized KDQOL-SF™ questionnaire supplemented by questions of its own design. The survey was conducted by 84 respondents in the dialing centers of Fresenius Medical Care in Prague 5 - Motol, Prague 10 - Vinohrady and Prague 9 - Vysocany. Conclusion. It was found that the quality of life in the standardized questionnaire domains is worse in the generic SF-36 than in the special section of KDQOL. Furthermore, it was found a statistically significant relationship between age and pain in dialysis patients. It has also been found that there is no statistically significant relationship between sex and social functioning of dialysis patients. It has been confirmed that there is a statistically significant relationship between age and patient enrollment on the kidney transplant waiting list. The hypothesis that dialysis patients perceive fluid intake to be more burdensome than dietary restrictions has been confirmed.

Keywords: Hemodialysis; Comfort; Quality; Nursing Care; Patient; Sister