# Improving Quality of Life in Adult Dialysis Patients Through a NP-led Virtual Support Group Amy Coggin, RN, MSN, FNP-C; Terri Allison, DNP, ACNP-BC, FAANP Vanderbilt University School of Nursing



SCHOOL OF NURSING

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# Introduction

## **Topic**

Evaluate how a virtual support group can affect quality of life (QOL) in adult patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on hemodialysis Problem

- Increasing number of patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) on dialysis due to higher incidence of hypertension & diabetes
- Dialysis leads to significant decrease in QOL for many patients, leading to missed treatments, increased hospitalizations, and death (Thome, 2017).
- Mortality risk increased with Kidney Disease Quality of Life (KDQOL) survey PCS (Physical Component Survey) score < 43 and a MCS (Mental Component Survey) score <51; an increase of 1-point in PCS score reduced relative risk of mortality/hospitalization by 2%, and a 1-point increase in MCS score reduced relative risk of mortality by 2% and hospitalization by 1% (Lowrie et al., 2004).

## Population

Adult dialysis patients on dialysis > 6 months at the Rutland, VT dialysis unit who have completed a KDQOL survey within the last year.

## Team

Nephrology Nurse Practitioner, Dialysis unit care coordinator, Dialysis unit social worker

## <u>Aim</u>

Increase KDQOL PCS and/or MCS scores from the pre-implementation score to 1 point above the pre-implementation score in 25% of adult patients on hemodialysis

## **Objectives**

- Improve QOL in adult dialysis patients
- Provide a supportive environment through a virtual support group
- Improve patient treatment adherence

|                  | Participant demographics                     | n (%)    |  |
|------------------|--|----------|--|
| Age              |  |          |  |
| <50              |  | 2 (22.2) |  |
| 50-70            |  | 4 (44.5) |  |
| >70              |  | 3 (33.3) |  |
| Gender           |  |          |  |
| Female           |  | 3 (33.3) |  |
| Male             |  | 6 (66.7) |  |
|                  |  |          |  |
| # of Virtual Sup | port Group Sessions Attended by Participants | n (%)    |  |
| 0 sessions       |  | 5 (55.6) |  |
| 1 session        |  | 2 (22.2) |  |
| 2 sessions       |  | 2 (22.2) |  |
| 3 sessions       |  | 0 (0)    |  |
|                  |  |          |  |





Note. N=9

Figure 2

## Methods

KDQOL pre-/post-implementation PCS/MCS scores will be used to measure changes Measurement of change determined by the number of participating patients with an increase/decrease in PCS or MCS scores  $\geq$  1 point on KDQOL divided by the total number of patients that completed the KDQOL

Retrospective review: Review pre-implementation KDQOL scores Test how a support group will improve the patient's QOL in HD patients

Introduce/present support group topic (50-min session x 3) Demographic data collection of participating patients

Review post-implementation KDQOL PCS/MCS scores

Analyze changes in pre-/post-PCS/MCS scores using descriptive statistics Create table of demographic data and session attendance

Adapt the intervention- due to minimal group participation & no/minimal improvement in the patient's KDQOL PCS/MCS scores

## Results

## **Changes to PCS and MCS scores**

MCS score increased by 5.9 points (33.3%) in one of the three participants No increase in PCS scores in three patients that completed the postintervention KDQOL survey

Lack of change in PCS score could reflect length of time between the preand post-KDQOL; may reflect the physical health changes that occurred in the patients between the pre- and post-surveys

**Pre/Post PCS and MCS scores** 

# **Implications for Practice**

Results show low attendance rate for the support group and no improvement in KDQOL PCS scores. The small number of participants may not accurately reflect a change in patient QOL.

## Strengths

- Improved one-on-one communication with patients that attended virtual support group
- A virtual support group is beneficial during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic

## Weaknesses

- Small sample size, low attendance rate
- Limited time for intervention due to school time limits
- Connectivity issues due to lack of knowledge in using online meeting platform and poor internet service in a rural area

Using a different meeting platform and day of the week could improve group participation. Anyone wanting to start a support group, I would recommend polling the group participants prior to implementation about their preferred meeting day, time, and platform

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