

**CARE SEEKING EXPERIENCE OF
HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS IN
RENAL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF
THINGANGYUN GENERAL HOSPITAL**

**Thesis submitted to
the Postgraduate Academic Board of Studies
University of Public Health, Yangon
as the partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of Master of Hospital Administration (MHA)**

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M.B., B.S
Dip. Med. Sc. (Hospital Administration)
2019**

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This thesis has been approved by the Board of Examiners

Chief Examiner

Examiner (1)

Examiner (2)

ABSTRACT

In the 21st century the pattern of disease burden has markedly shifted towards chronic diseases. Among them, Chronic Kidney Disease is important and contributes to the End-Stage Renal Disease and Cardiovascular disease. A cross-sectional hospital-based study using descriptive method was conducted to describe care seeking experience of hemodialysis patients in renal medical department of Thingangyun General Hospital during August to November, 2019. Data collection was done through face-to-face interviews of 128 caregivers of hemodialysis patients by using structured questionnaire. In this study, ages of hemodialysis patients were between 18 to 86 years, mean age (SD) was 50 (13.5) years. The most common age group of 40-59 years (51.6%), and more than half of the participants were female (55.5%). Most of the study participants were married (70%). About half of the respondents had middle school level of education (46.1%) and only 25% were graduates. Majority of the respondents (71.8%) were dependent at the time of study. Of the respondents, 85% earned below minimum wage of 4,800 Kyats per day. Most of the breadwinners of family were spouse (28.9%), son/daughter (30.5%). There were experiencing with majority of respondents (92.2%) financial problems. Most of the respondents had comorbid diseases such as hypertension (85.93%), diabetes mellitus (26.56%) and cardiovascular diseases (16.4%). All patients were prescribed to do hemodialysis at least twice per week, however 8.6% could do once per week. The cost one hemodialysis treatment was different from that of private and charity hospitals. They responded their experience on overall quality of dialysis care as excellent (6.2%), good (88.3%) and fair (5.5%). In conclusion, in spite of being the hemodialysis treatment pleased with the care, they had financial hardship. Therefore, policy makers should allocate more resources to hemodialysis center in turn to reduce the socioeconomic burden of hemodialysis patients.

Key words: Care Seeking Experience, Hemodialysis Patients, Socioeconomic Burden, Quality of Care

