

Public Health Model for Referral Chain Network and Preventive Interventions among Dialysis Patients of Developing Countries: A Retrospective Cohort Study

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to determine the usefulness of dialysis in minimizing further renal failure among the registered patients for dialysis and suggest measures for increasing outreach of dialysis services in developing countries like India. We considered six year retrospective study of a tertiary care hospital as representative data set. Review of the medical records was done manually and analyzed statistically. Whereas regularity of attending preset sessions is in resonance with the lessened health complaints reported (OR 0.0109; 95% CI 0.0029-0.041), the regular blood urea serum creatinine testing also ensures lesser referral needs (OR, 0.0089; 95% CI 0.0022-0.0351). It has been observed that cases with weight gain since previous session are closely related to comorbid conditions, especially joint pains, GIT disturbances and involvement of respiratory system. The profile of dialysis facility, pre and post dialysis monitoring mechanisms, if standardized, has little effect on the morbidity pattern. The morbidity among dialysis patients is inversely proportional to the regularity of attendance and timely clinical intervention(s), as needed in individual case.