



KNOWLEDGE ON ETIOLOGY, PRESENTATION, DETECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE AMONG MEDICAL OFFICERS IN BASE HOSPITAL, TISSAMAHARAMA

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ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease of (CKD) is a serious public health problem in Sri Lanka. Knowledge on etiology, presentation, detection and management Chronic Kidney Disease among doctors has a significant impact on clinical outcome of patients. A descriptive cross sectional study was performed at Base Hospital, Tissamaharama. There were 35 medical officers and all the eligible individuals were invited. A self- administered structured questionnaire was used. Text books in clinical medicine were reviewed in selecting items and further to that expert opinion was obtained in nephrology and clinical medicine. Principal investigator, himself collected data. Raw data will be entered using Excel and analysis will be done with SPSS statistical software. Out of the total eligible population of 35, 33 took part. Mean age of the sample was 32.7 years (SD 3.0) and majority were females (60.6%). Most of them were graduated from Ruhuna Medical Faculty (63.6%) and majority had less than 5 years of service (69.7%). Only 24.2% could correctly identify the 3 commonest causes. There were few (24.2%) knew that CKD doesn't cause any symptoms at early stage and 39.4% didn't know that Creatinine start to rise only at the late stage. For further analysis a composite score was given and the mean knowledge score was 20.6 (SD 4.3) which ranged from 14 to 29. Gender and graduate faculty didn't show any association. Those who had less than 5 years of experience had shown a better knowledge than their senior counterparts ($t = 3.45$, $p=0.001$). Though knowledge on certain aspects seem to be not satisfactory, mean knowledge score was 20.6 (SD 4.3) which ranged from 14 to 29. Those who had less than 5 years of experience had shown a better knowledge than their senior counterparts ($p=0.001$).

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, knowledge