

The older patients and their spouses have the process to adapt the new life with peritoneal dialysis (PD) at home using a theory of mastery by Younger.

Natsumi Shimizu¹⁾, Miyuki Ishibasi¹⁾, Yoshiyuki Takahashi²⁾, Harue Masaki¹⁾

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❖Background

In Japan, the number of older patients (over 65 years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. They have to acquire the number of older patients (over 65 years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. They have to account the number of older patients (over 65 years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. They have to account the number of older patients (over 65 years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. They have to account the number of older patients (over 65 years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. They have to account the number of older patients (over 65 years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. They have to account the number of older patients (over 65 years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. They have to account the number of older patients (over 65 years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. patients and their spouses in their daily life at home. And, Mastery was conceptualized as a response to difficult circumstances in which competency, control, and domination have been gained over the experience of stress. Mastery requires developing new capabilities, changing the environment, and/or reorganizing the self so that meaning and purpose of life transcend the difficult experience, mastery had four elements; Certainty, Change, Acceptance, Growth. If the older patients with PD and their spouses use a mastery to cope with the new life. Nurses take care of them to facilitate their mastery. Therefore, this research examined this impact of PD on the daily life of three patients and their spouses using a theory of mastery.

Objective

1)To identify the impact of PD in older patients and their spouses at home.

2)To examine the older patients and their spouses' mastery clarified using four elements of mastery by Younger.

Methods

> Participants

Patients were over 65 years old and were undergoing PD at home for at least 3 years and their spouses.

Data collection

Date collect used as a Semi-structured interview of patients and spouses with elderly patients undergoing PD at home.

Figure 1 Mr. A and his wife's chart

	First analysis: The Qualitative Synthesis Methods (kJ Methods) used for individual analysis. The method was three step					
①Cod	participant	A DD 1:6-	В	C	to have sen fine near the sent	
(2)Grou	Age	Early 70 s	Early 70s	Late 60s	er each code. Afte	
	Sex	man	man	man		
the lat	PD period	6 years	3years		he grouping processing and determination of the processing and the grouping processing processing and the grouping processing proce	
3Chai	ADL	Independent	Independent	Independent	he content of the	
	Interview time	66 minutes	50 minutes	60 minutes	To be ready for dialysis and to be shaking	
Secon	Codes .	160	117	184	ertainty, Change, Acceptance, Growtin.	
Secon	Table 1: Participants char	acter 5	4	4	ertainty, Change, Acceptance, Growth.	

《Mr, A and his wife's explanation》

Mr.A and his wife were unsettled and upset at the beginning of starting PD. However, They experienced various things in PD life. And he realized his strength and his wife decided to support his PD life. With that in his mind, He gained confidence in his treatment by acquiring his way of

doing things. The suitable the present life.

	Mastery	Mr.A Bhis wife	Mr.B & his wife	Mr.C & his wife
	Certainty	[To be ready for dialysis and to be shaking about it : He had been ready sometimes soon if dialysis was necessary but when He came to have to it ,He was upset.]	[Determination of treatment options: He changes the hospital. And he gets a PD therapy options for CKD.]	[His value for his life.: He has his value for his life. And His wife admits his style.]
	Change	[His wife's support and determination: His wife's support and determination for his life with using PD] [His vitality and his span of life: He know his vitality and strength through life with using PD]	[Ms learning ability: He has a variety of experiences in his PD life. If he has a question in my PD life, he asks the question for medical staff. 5o, he is statisfied with his PD bil II.2. [Wife learning ability: she learns necessary support through his PD life.]	[His positive efforts: He takes the disease positively and actively communicated with the medical professional.]
≽ F	Acceptance	[To participate in his treatment and to have confidence : The confidence and device was cultivated by the experience of his life with using PD]	[His thought about PO: He understands the advantage and disadvantage in PO life.]	[Wife's support and his gratitude to his wife: His wife hopes that he gets better because she helps his PD life as much as she can.]
Eacl	Growth	[Reconciling PD and his life: To obtain our way for their life changed by using PD.]		[His attitude to accept the new life: He is satisfied with his PD life although he has restrictions.]

Table2 Each themes categorized by mastery elements

Conclusion

The process of mastery can improve OOL for older people undergoing PD and spouses.

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Background

In Japan, There are approximately 300000 patients with dialysis therapy. Most of them account for over 65 years old. Therefore, the number of older patients (over 65years old) undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) is increasing. They have to acquire knowledge and skills to adapt PD to do their daily life, and they take much time to do. But,

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If they solve them, they cause depression. The human response to overcome such stressful circumstances was defined Masterly by Younger. Mastery had four elements: Certainty, Change, Acceptance, Growth. But, it is not clear how PD affected older patients and their spouses in their daily life at home. And more, it is not clear how they overcome such stressful circumstances.

Objective

1)To identify the impact of PD in older patients and their spouses at home.
2)To examine the older patients and their spouses' mastery clarified using four elements of mastery by Younger.

Methods

> Participants

Patients were over 65 years old and were undergoing PD at home for at least 3 years and their spouses.

> Data collection

Date collection used as a Semi-structured interview of patients and spouses with elderly patients undergoing PD at home.

Data analysis 1)First analysis

The Qualitative Synthesis Methods (K I-HQ) used for Individual analysis. The method was three steps: label making, Label Grouping, Chart making. This method shows Figure 1.

> Result of the first analysis

Each patient and spouses interview data analyzed KJ-HO. It show one example Mr.A and his wife chart(Figure.2) and their explanation.



Figure 2 Mr. A and his wife's chart

(Mr, A and his wife's explanation)

Mr.A and his wife were unsettled and upset at the beginning of starting PD. However, They experienced various things in PD life. As a result, he realized his strength and his wife decided to support his PD life. Therefore, with that in his mind, he gained confidence in his treatment by acquiring his way of doing things. They suitable the present life.

Result of the second analysis

Each labels using chart making categorized into four elements of mastery.

Our finding showed that certain was associated with the fact patients accept the necessity of dialysis and choose the dialysis treatment adapted to their condition. Change was ass knowledge and skills throughout PD life. Acceptance included instances where PD altered the patients' former lifestyle. Growth was associated to satisfaction with present situation

Label Making

Table 2 Each themes categorized by mastery elements

	Mastery	Mr.A and his wife	Mr.B and his wife	Mr.C and his wife
Chart Mal	Certainty	[To be ready for dialysis and to be shaking about it]	[Determination of treatment options]	[His value for his life.]
	Change	[His wife's support and determination] [His vitality and his span of life]	[His learning ability] [Wife learning ability]	[His positive efforts]
Explanat	Acceptance	[To participate in his treatment and to have confidence]	[His thought about PD]	[Wife's support and his gratitude to his wife]
	Growth	[Reconciling PD and his life]		[His attitude to accept the new life]

2) Second analysis
Each labels using the grouping process categorized into four elements of mastery: Certainty, Change,

Acceptance, Growth, Table 1: Participants character

Finding and Discussion

Figure 1 KJ-HO 3step easy explanation

participant	A	В	C
Age	Early 70s	Early 70s	Late 60s
Sex	man	man	man
PD period	6 years	3years	4years
ADL	Independent	Independent	Independent
Interview time	66 minutes	50 minutes	60 minutes

♥ Conclusion

The older patients and their spouses had a lot of anxiety about their daily life when they started PD at home. But, they adapted PD through various experiences in their daily life. spouses understood each role for the older patient's PD life and got it gradually over time to starting PD from the past. And more, The label which the older patients undergoing daily life with can be categorized by Mastery element. In other word, Mastery needs to adapt in PD life by themself.

So, it is necessary to nursing support that promotes mastery of older people who undergoing dialysis treatment and their families.

Ethical considerations

IRB approval was obtained from chiba university Correspondence to

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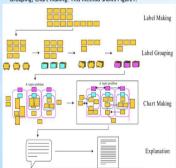
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CWhat's KILHO 2 >

The qualitative synthesis method originally developed by J. Kawakita was adopted in this study. This method has been used in a wide range of fields for more than 50 years. It has also been used recently in nursing to decode hypothetically random, unexplained phenomena and form them into a relevant, rational framework.

①Label Making I make labels focus on coping PD life.

2Label Grouping

The labels were formed into groups based on similarities between the main themes under each label. After the initial grouping, a short summary was made to describe the essence of all labels belonging to each group. This short summary was used as the label to symbolize the group in the next step; this was the first step in the process of grouping. The grouping process was repeated into approximately five labels were formed.

3 Chart making

The logical relationships between the labels in the final grouping were identified. The content of the labels in the final grouping were expressed in a short phase, which became the descriptive theme assigned to the short

Figure 1 KJ-HO 3step easy explanation
(Toshio Nomura: Introduction to KJ-Ho - a Japanese problem solving approach, Creative human development, 2013.12.03

2) Second analysis
Each labels using the grouping process categorized into four elements of mastery: Certainty, Change, Acceptance,

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Table 1: Participants character

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> Result of the first analysis

Each patient and spouses interview data analyzed KJ-HO. It show Mr. A and his wife's Chart making and their explanation. Mr.B and Mr.C show their explanation

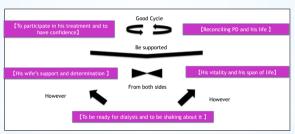


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(Mr.A and his wife's explanation)
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(Mr.B and his wife's explanation)

When he changed the hospital for CKD, he heard PD.He didn't know PD then. He selected it. Throughout, he did PD in his life; he had a question about his life. Then, he asked it to medical staff. But, His wife was surprised he suddenly started PD at home, and she thought whether PD is good therapy. Because he sometimes causes complications.

(Mr.C and his wife's explanation)

He had his value for his life. And His wife admitted it. So, he took his life with PD positively and actively

communicated with the medical professional.

He was satisfied with his PD life although he had restrictions. So, his wife hoped this life. And she helped his PD life as much as she could.

> Result of the second analysis Each labels using chart making categorized into four elements of mastery.

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Acceptanc e	[To participate in his treatment and to have confidence]	[His thought about PD]	[Wife's support and his gratitude to his wife]
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