

INTEGRATED CARE AS ENTERENAL CHRONIC ENTERPRISE DURING A HEMODIALYSIS

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Abstract: Introduction: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is defined as the progressive and irreversible loss of kidney function, in some cases requiring some type of renal replacement therapy (RRT) such as hemodialysis, which is a dialysis treatment in which blood is pumped through an extracorporeal flow, and requires accurate professional care from the multidisciplinary nursing team. **Objective :** Based on the consulted literature, the main nursing care to be provided to CKD during the hemodialysis procedure is selected. **Methodology:** This is a bibliographic review, carried out through searches in the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), PubMed, LILACS and Google Scholar databases, including articles from the last 6 years published in full, free of charge. **Results and discussion:** 10 articles were selected which were within the eligibility criteria of the research. **assessment and progress of the patient to treatment and provision of physical and emotional support to patients and their families. Conclusion:** It is extremely important to discuss care for CKD patients on hemodialysis, since this discussion encourages the need to reflect on the work process in CR patients, as well as the obligation of quality during the HD procedure.

Keywords: Nephrology; Patient-Centered Care; Health Research Agenda.

INTRODUCTION

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a public health problem that has significantly increased its prevalence and incidence in countries with diverse economic characteristics. It is a slow and silent disease that causes total loss of kidney functions, such as regulation, excretion and endocrine functions, leading to the need for the adoption of renal replacement therapies, such as hemodialysis (PAIVAPA et al., 2018).

CKD is defined as the progressive and irreversible loss of kidney function. Its identification is based on two criteria, which may appear together or separately. They are: structural and/or functional abnormalities for a period greater than or equal to three months and renal structural lesions and/or glomerular filtration rate lower than 60ml/min./1.73m²; in the latter, with or without renal parenchymal injury, thus requiring some type of renal replacement therapy (RRT) (RIBEIROKRA, 2016; SILVACTeCHRISTOVAMBP, 2015).

Hemodialysis, a type of RRT, is a dialysis treatment in which blood is pumped through a VA, allowing an extracorporeal blood flow towards an artificial filter composed of a semipermeable membrane that extracts blood toxins, nitrogenous waste and excess water, then returning the clean blood to the patient (SILVA et al., 2020).

HD requires accurate professional care, the nurse stands out in this role, as it plans and executes actions for the treatment and prevention of injuries, through care that leads to safety during HD, reducing complications and carrying out health guidelines, as well as the supervision of the nursing team (GUEDESetal., 2021).

Nursing plays a central role in the development of care for patients on HD, as they propose physical and biopsychosocial interventions that adapt to the needs of patients, seeking to improve or maintain the quality of life of these people (GUEDE et al., 2021).

The objective of this work is to list, based on the consulted literature, which are the main nursing care provided to CKD during the hemodialysis procedure.

This research is relevant because it will contribute to a better nursing practice during the performance of this procedure, thus providing a practical safer, systematized,

qualified, scientific and with greater support. Serving as a contribution not only for nurses who are exercising their professional practice, but also for the academic environment to reflect on the role of nurses during HD and which nursing care needs to be present primarily at this time.

It is necessary for nurses to reflect on their practice of caring for patients on HD, in order to implement constructive changes to improve the quality of care (SANTOS, et al, 2018).

METHOD

To gather information about nursing care with a CKD patient on hemodialysis, the bibliographic review method, also known as a literature review, was used.

The literature review is the foundation of a research because it serves to explain, understand and assign meaning to the data, a fundamental time in academic work, since it is through it that the work is located within the large area of research of which it is part, contextualizing it (PRODANOV; FREITAS, 2013). The bibliographic review aims to: recognize and give credit to the intellectual construction of other researchers; open a space to show that your field of knowledge is already established, but can and must receive new research; lend the text a voice of intellectual authority. Through literature review, it is possible to report and evaluate the knowledge built in previous research, highlighting relevant concepts, procedures, results, discussions and conclusions for your work (PRODANOV; FREITAS, 2013).

Searches were carried out in the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), PubMed, LILACS and Google Scholar databases, using the descriptors “Chronic kidney disease”, “nursing care” and “hemodialysis”, with the intention of finding scientific articles that related both themes. As inclusion criteria: Free articles, available in full, having been

published in the last 6 years and being related to the topic under discussion. The search period was between the months of August to October 2022.

The eligible articles after application of the inclusion and exclusion criteria were read in full to be selected and the studies that brought contributions to the work, at the end of the studies were selected for the construction of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) demands interference related to permanent changes in behavioral aspects, as it involves a huge adversity that can even lead to death (Gesualdo et al., 2020). In Brazil, the most used treatment for this disease is hemodialysis (Sostisso et al., 2020).

The increased prevalence of CKD, and consequently its impact on the morbidity and mortality of people with this disease, has become a worldwide public health problem of society (Pinho, Silva & Pierin, 2016).

The main causes of CKD are: Systemic Arterial Hypertension, diabetes mellitus, kidney diseases (glomerulopathy, tubulointerstitial nephropathy, polycystic kidney disease, dysplasia, renal hypoplasia) and uropathies (recurrent urinary infections, urinary obstructions and urinary calculi) (Pires et al., 2017).

In this context, we have the nursing team inserted in the provision of direct care to this public during the hemodialysis procedure. Among the priority nursing care for patients during hemodialysis treatment, monitoring of vital signs every thirty minutes, monitoring the patient's weight before and after dialysis, examining access routes for hemodialysis and monitoring phlogistic signs, adopting measures to control infections, providing emotional support, assessing pain and administering prescribed analgesics, and

performing massages aimed at relaxing the patient (Freitas, 2016) stand out.

One cannot forget to report the importance of nursing as accesses for hemodialysis, these must inspect the catheter insertion site, as well as the arteriovenous fistula, paying attention to the signs that indicate vascular trauma, so that the infusion rate can be measured during hemodialysis, as well as signs of infections (Spigolon et al., 2018). The presence of a qualified team is of paramount importance to avoid and identify potential complications (Nisio et al., 2017).

The final sample consisted of 10 studies that pointed to nursing care provided to patients on HD, shown in Table 1 below.

The nursing team is primarily responsible for the care dynamics that must be provided to the patient during this process, therefore, it is up to these professionals to keep themselves equipped with technical and scientific knowledge, as this will enable them to have a systematic look to deal with different situations that may arise. may arise during the sessions (SOUSA et al., 2015).

Nursing care for dialysis patients consists of hydroelectrolytic monitoring; intervention in complications; evaluation of laboratory tests; operational management of machines, solutions and system monitors; assessment and evolution of the patient to treatment and provision of physical and emotional support to patients and their families, among others (SILVA et al.; 2016).

It is expected that the nurse who works in the hemodialysis unit will be able to organize the assistance offered according to the needs of each person undergoing dialysis, since personalized nursing care provides numerous benefits to the client, including quality and safety. In addition, this professional must be guided by the Systematization of Nursing Care (SAE).

| TUTITLE | AUTHOR | YEAR | MAGAZINE |
|---|---------------------|------|------------------------------------|
| CARE IN NURSING ATHEMODIALYSIS | GUEDESJBB; et al | 2021 | Cuidado é fundamental |
| Nursing care for the patient on hemodialysis: a complete investigation | ANDRADEAFSM; et al | 2021 | Research, Society and Development |
| Nursing care directed to the client in hemodialysis: an integrative review | GONÇALVESTM; et al | 2020 | Brazilian Journal of health Review |
| The role of the nurse in pediatric hemodialysis | SILVEIRA LS; et al | 2022 | Research, Society and Development |
| Main complications during hemodialysis sessions in patients with comorbidities | SANTOS KAS; et al | 2021 | Brazilian Journal of Development |
| Knowledge of the nursing team in intensive care patients on hemodialysis | SilvaPEBB, MattosM. | 2019 | Journal Health NPEPS |
| Patient satisfaction with nursing care nahemodialysis | SANTOSFK; et al | 2018 | Cuidado é fundamental |
| Proxemic behavior of nursing in the space of hemodialysis | MOREIRAAGM; et al | 2017 | ActaPaulEnferm |
| RELATIONSHIP IN BETWEEN PROFILEINTENSIVE AND CARE NURSE PROFESSIONALS OMISSIONSIN HEMODIALYSIS THERAPY | MELOGAA; | 2019 | REME |
| Nursing assistance in maintaining arteriovenous vascular access in chronic renal patients in hemodialysis: a narrative review | SILVA, RS et al | 2020 | Acervo Saúde |

TABLE 1: ARTICLES SELECTED FOR THE STUDY.

It will organize the work and make possible the operationalization of the Nursing Process (NP). With this, the nursing team, by offering scientific, safe and quality care, has the potential to provide conditions that generate improvement in the patient's life, both by better adequacy and adherence to treatment and by the impact on the individual's quality of life. in TRS (GUIMARÃES et al., 2017).

During the HD session, from the moment the nurse prepares the patient for the procedure, he must already promote the bond with him, in order to humanize the care and obtain the trust of the individual to whom he provides assistance. In addition to encouraging you to learn how to avoid complications, resolve existing doubts and especially promote self-care, which is extremely important for the preservation and care of vascular access (VIEIRA et al., 2019).

It is a challenge and responsibility of the nursing team to promote a peaceful and comfortable environment, provide emotional and psychological support, understand the social environment in which the patient

lives and pay attention to the form of communication, verbal and non-verbal, that patients present (LIMA, 2017).

It is possible to visualize that nursing care for this public is anchored in three interconnected axes: Health education, technical care offered by the nursing team and the patient's professional bond. These three axes need to be strengthened in order to achieve qualified nursing care with relevant results to add quality to the care provided, as well as to the patient (GONÇALVES et al; 2020).

Nursing care needs to go beyond theoretical-scientific knowledge and the techniques/procedures performed by these professionals at the time of the hemodialysis session, that is, it is also necessary to consider the emotional, social and cultural needs of patients (GONÇALVES et al; 2020).

These professionals develop a universe of actions carried out in an attempt to maintain the quality and safety of users during a complex procedure that requires skill, technical and scientific knowledge. It is noteworthy

that the participating professionals must continuously seek to improve the care offered based on scientific innovations, which is a responsibility of the entire team towards the patients (SANTOS et al; 2021).

CONCLUSION

It is extremely important to discuss nursing care for CKD patients on hemodialysis, since this discussion encourages the need to reflect on the nursing work process, as well as the

obligation of quality during the HD procedure.

Nursing care provided during hemodialysis needs to be scientific, qualified and free of harm to patients, that is, patients need safe care that provides a better quality of life for them. qualified technical assistance, but it is also necessary to involve health education and the understanding of looking at and devising care strategies for each patient in an individualized way, understanding each one as a unique being with unique needs.

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