



Shaping Tomorrow's Nephrology: Insight-Driven Kidney Care

KSN SEOUL, KOREA
2026

The 46th Annual Meeting of the Korean Society of Nephrology



Jun 11 (Thu) – 14 (Sun), 2026

COEX, Seoul, Korea

Abstract Type : Poster exhibition

Abstract Submission No.: A-0582

Abstract Topic : Dialysis

Quality of Life and Psychological Impact among Dialysis Patients: A Comparative Study of Peritoneal Dialysis and Hemodialysis at a Tertiary Center in the Philippines

Jurie Terada¹, Rhodelyn Tolentino¹, Mary Rose Bisquera², Rainer Ervin Flores¹

¹Department of Internal Medicine, Makati Medical Center, Philippines

²Department of Internal Medicine-Nephrology, Makati Medical Center, Philippines

Objectives : To compare health-related quality of life and psychological outcomes between adults undergoing peritoneal dialysis (PD) and hemodialysis (HD), and to determine the sociodemographic and clinical factors that influence these outcomes.

Methods : A cross-sectional study was conducted among 86 adult dialysis patients (PD = 15; HD = 71). Participants completed the KDQOL-36™, Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), and Perceived Stress Scale (PSS). Sociodemographic and clinical data were collected. Group differences were analyzed using Mann–Whitney U and chi-square tests, while multiple linear and logistic regression examined predictors of quality of life, mental health, and dialysis modality.

Results : Levels of depression, anxiety, and perceived stress did not differ significantly between PD and HD patients (all $p > 0.05$). Most participants fell within normal psychological ranges. PD patients, however, reported significantly lower perceived burden of kidney disease ($p = 0.013$) and better overall health ($p = 0.007$) on the KDQOL-36. Other QoL domains and SF-12 physical and mental composite scores were comparable between modalities. Regression analyses identified age and longer dialysis duration as independent predictors of poorer physical health ($p = 0.014$ and $p = 0.002$, respectively), while no sociodemographic or clinical variables predicted mental health scores. Psychological distress showed moderate to strong correlations with poorer QoL across both groups.

Conclusions : Psychological outcomes and generic physical and mental health were similar between PD and HD patients. However, PD was associated with a lower perceived disease burden and better overall health on kidney-specific QoL measures. Dialysis modality alone does not determine psychological distress, but QoL perceptions are influenced by treatment type. To ensure a patient-centered care, routine QoL assessment and psychological screening should be integrated into dialysis care regardless of modality.

Screenshot 2026-03-05 at 2.10.25 PM.png



Shaping Tomorrow's Nephrology: Insight-Driven Kidney Care

KSN SEOUL, KOREA
2026

The 46th Annual Meeting of the Korean Society of Nephrology



Jun 11 (Thu) – 14 (Sun), 2026

COEX, Seoul, Korea

Table 3. Comparison of KDQOL-36 and SF-12 Quality-of-Life Domains Between Peritoneal Dialysis and Hemodialysis Patients (Mann–Whitney U test, N = 86).

	PD mean rank	HD mean rank	Mann–Whitney U	Z	p-value
KDQOL-36 subscale					
Symptom/Problem List	54.53	41.17	367.000	–1.886	0.059
Effects of Kidney Disease	47.30	42.70	475.500	–0.650	0.516
Burden of Kidney Disease	57.93	40.45	316.000	–2.476	0.013*
Work Status	49.30	42.27	445.500	–1.111	0.267
Cognitive Function	42.97	43.61	524.500	–0.092	0.927
Quality of Social Interaction	42.93	43.62	524.000	–0.098	0.922
Sexual Function	38.87	43.89	463.000	–0.751	0.453
Sleep	47.53	42.65	472.000	–0.690	0.490
Social Support	45.77	43.02	498.500	–0.405	0.685
Staff Encouragement	54.57	41.16	366.500	–1.944	0.052
Overall Health	58.67	40.30	305.000	–2.676	0.007*
Patient Satisfaction	53.90	41.30	376.500	–1.823	0.068
Physical Functioning	50.33	42.06	430.000	–1.168	0.243
Role Limitations – Physical	48.63	42.42	455.500	–0.928	0.353
Pain	50.70	41.98	424.500	–1.236	0.216
General Health	41.60	43.90	504.000	–0.326	0.745
Emotional Well-Being	49.10	42.32	448.500	–0.959	0.338
Role Limitations – Emotional	44.70	43.25	514.500	–0.221	0.825
Social Function	49.67	42.20	440.000	–1.071	0.284
Energy/Fatigue	46.93	42.77	481.000	–0.590	0.555
SF-12 component score					
SF-12 Physical Composite	48.10	42.53	463.500	–0.785	0.432
SF-12 Mental Composite	46.97	42.77	480.500	–0.592	0.554

Abbreviations: KDQOL: Kidney Disease Quality of Life; PD: peritoneal dialysis; HD: hemodialysis; * $p < 0.05$



Table 5. Comparison of Depression, Anxiety, and Perceived Stress Between PD and HD (Mann–Whitney U test; N = 86)

Outcome	Dialysis type	n	Mean rank	Mann–Whitney U	Z	p-value
Depression (HADS-D)	Peritoneal dialysis (PD)	15	46.40	489.000	−0.649	0.516
	Hemodialysis (HD)	71	42.89			
Anxiety (HADS-A)	Peritoneal dialysis (PD)	15	36.10	421.500	−1.423	0.155
	Hemodialysis (HD)	71	45.06			
Perceived Stress (PSS)	Peritoneal dialysis (PD)	15	44.77	513.500	−0.328	0.743
	Hemodialysis (HD)	71	43.23			

Abbreviations: HADS: Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (-D: Depression subscale, -A: Anxiety subscale); PSS: Perceived Stress Scale; PD: peritoneal dialysis; HD: hemodialysis