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## **KNOWLEDGE AND PREVENTION OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN ADOLESCENTS**

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**Case Study:** Chronic Kidney Disease is increasing and becomes a serious health problem around the world. Data in Indonesian Renal Registry (IRR) notes that kidney disease patients undergoing dialysis in 2017 was 77,000 people. This number increases from 52,000 patients in 2016. According to IRR estimation there are still at least 20,000 kidney disease patients in Indonesia who do not have access to treatment, including adolescents. Aim this study was to identifying knowledge and behaviour to prevent chronic kidney disease in adolescents. This is a quantitative research using descriptive analytic research design. The sample was adolescents aged 17-22 years old. The instrument to measure the variable of knowledge and behaviour was a questionnaire consisted of 16 items on knowledge of chronic kidney disease and 16 items on chronic kidney disease prevention. There are 40 samples who meet inclusion criteria consisting of 85% female and 15% male adolescent. Adolescents under 20 years-old is 87.5% and 22.5% is above 20 years-old. The result indicates that half of them (53%), both male and female have good knowledge and behaviour to prevent chronic kidney disease. Only a few of them (7.5%) have poor knowledge and behaviour. Further, there are 18% of adolescents who have good knowledge but have bad behaviour. In addition, 23% of adolescents have poor knowledge but good behaviour to prevent chronic kidney disease. Behaviour to prevent CKD are not only affected by knowledge but also by other factors. Therefore, further research is required to examine factors affecting adolescent behaviour in preventing CKD. For health workers, it is necessary to improve promotion and training education in a comprehensive manner on CKD by covering all aspects not only on knowledge, but also at behaviour level, particularly in adolescents.

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