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Comparison on the prevalence of the bedridden illness between the kidney and the non-kidney disabled

Sun Mi Shin[1], Hee Woo Lee[2]
[1]Department of Nursing Department, Joongbu University, Korea, Republic of
[2]Department of Internal Medicine, Lee Hee Woo Internal Medicine Clinic, Korea, Republic of

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to compare the prevalence and the number of days for the bedridden illness of the kidney and non-kidney disabled.

Methods: This study used Korea Health Panel data from 2009 to 2016. The subjects were the internal-organ disabled. We classified the kidney disabled due to ESRD and the non-kidney disabled including heart, respiratory organ, liver, intestinal- or uro-fistula and epilepsy. The rate and number of days of bedridden illness were determined by the Chi-square and ANCOVA test. We identified independent factors affecting on bedridden illness by the multiple logistic regression.

Results: A total of 475 people were studied, of which 46.1%, or 219 people with kidney disability. And there were 53.9%, or 256 non-kidney disabled people including heart, respiratory organ, liver, intestinal- or uro-fistula and epilepsy. During the last month, the prevalence of the bedridden experience was 26.5% for the kidney disabled and 17.6% for the non-kidney disabled. The average days of bedridden illness of 219 people with kidney disability was 2.78 days, and the average of the non-kidney disabled was 1.14 days. Among the people experienced the bedridden illness, the mean days of bedridden illness were 15.2 days for the kidney disabled and were 8.7 days for those of the non-kidney disabled. Therefore, it was found that the bedridden illness of the internal-organ disabled was significantly different from each other. In people with kidney disability, the odds ratio of bedridden illness was 3.2 higher for Medical Aid than for National Health Insurance. The odds ratio of the non-kidney disabled with no economic activity was 6.0 higher than those with economic activity.

Conclusions: The kidney disabled was much higher rate and days of bedridden illness than the non-kidney disabled. It may be necessary to clinically prevent the kidney disabled leading to the bedridden illness.

Table1,2_Comparision of the prevalence of the bedridden illness

Comparison on the prevalence of the bedridden illness between the kidney and the non-kidney disabled

Table 1. Prevalence and mean days of bedridden illness during the last month

Classification	The internal–organ disabled N=475	The kidney disabled N=219	The non-kidney disabled N=256	Chi-square/p value
Bedridden illness n (%)	103 (21.7)	58 (26.5)	45 (17.6)	5.51/0.02
Means±SE of bedridden days among the total population	1.9±0.34	2.78±0.51	1.14±0.47	5.04/0.02
Classification	The internal–organ disabled N=103	The kidney disabled N=58	The non-kidney disabled N=45	Chi-square/p value
Means±SE of bedridden days among the people with bedridden illness experienced	12.3±1.1	15.2±1.4	8.7±1.6	8.88/0.004

Note: Calculated bedridden days adjusted for gender, age and economic activity as covariates

Table 2. Factors affecting on bedridden illness during the past month

Classification		Reference	The kidney disabled		The non-kidney disabled	
			OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Gender	Female	Male	1.8	0.8-3.8	1.5	0.6-3.6
Age group	Middle	Youth	4.2	0.5-35.9	3.2	0.7-15.5
	Elderly		2.5	0.3-22.7	2.4	0.5-12.7
Marriage	Married	Unmarried	7.2	0.7-69.2	2.5	0.4-15.2
	Separate or bereaved		8.1	0.8-78.0	4.0	0.6-27.1
Economic activity	No	Yes	1.1	0.4-3.2	6.0	2.2-16.6
Medical security	Medical Aid	NHI	3.2	1.3-7.5	1.0	0.4-2.2
Survey year	2009	2016	2.2	0.5-9.6	1.4	0.4-5.4
	2010		2.1	0.5-9.1	-	-
	2011		1.8	0.4-7.2	0.6	0.2-2.6
	2012		1.9	0.5-7.8	0.8	0.2-3.3
	2013		1.7	0.4-7.4	1.1	0.3-4.2
	2014		2.0	0.5-7.8	1.0	0.3-4.1
	2015		1.1	0.2-4.7	1.5	0.4-6.2

Note: NHI means National Health Insurance