



Clinical and psychiatric aspects involving the treatment of chronic renal patients

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ABSTRACT

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a complex and progressive medical condition characterized by the gradual loss of renal function, significantly affecting the physical, emotional and mental health of the patient.

Keywords: Chronic Kidney Disease, Psychiatric Aspects, Mental Health.

1 INTRODUCTION

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a complex and progressive medical condition characterized by the gradual loss of renal function, significantly affecting the physical, emotional and mental health of the



patient. The treatment of chronic renal patients requires a multidisciplinary approach that involves clinical and psychiatric aspects, with the aim of improving the quality of life and survival of the individual.

2 OBJECTIVE

To analyze the clinical and psychiatric aspects involved in the treatment of chronic renal patients.

3 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the PRISMA checklist. The search was performed in the databases PubMed, Scielo and Web of Science. The 3 keywords used for the search were "chronic kidney disease", "psychiatric aspects" and "mental health". Only studies published in scientific journals, books and scientific articles were included. Inclusion criteria were limited to studies that addressed both clinical and psychiatric aspects in the treatment of chronic renal patients. Studies with heterogeneous samples and with significant bias were excluded.

4 RESULTS

We selected 10 articles that highlighted the importance of the multidisciplinary approach in the treatment of chronic renal patients. In the clinical aspect, the relevance of early diagnosis of CKD, regular monitoring of renal function and adequate control of blood pressure were identified. In addition, renal replacement therapy, such as hemodialysis and kidney transplantation, has been shown to be essential for the survival and quality of life of patients in advanced stages of the disease. In the psychiatric field, the results showed that chronic kidney patients face significant emotional challenges, such as anxiety, depression and stress.

5 CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this review highlights the need for an integrated approach in the treatment of chronic renal patients, considering both clinical and psychiatric aspects. The health team should be sensitive to the emotional needs of the patient, offering adequate psychosocial support, psychiatric follow-up and psychological interventions.

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