PREDICTORS OF BODY IMAGE DISRUPTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH TRANSPLANTED DONOR KIDNEY

L. Baranskaya¹, V. Gavrilova², E. Uskova²

¹Ural State Medical University, Psychiatry, Psychotherapy and Narcology, Yekaterinburg, Russia

²Ural Medical Center, Clinics of Dialysis, Psychology, Yekaterinburg, Russia

Introduction:

Chronic illness cannot be viewed exclusively as somatic suffering. Transplantation technologies allow patients with incurable chronic kidney failure change the quality of life. There is enough empirical proof that psychological factors not only influence the way the patient feels, they also lower the possibility of rejection of the transplant.

In the process of transplantation, the patient's self-identity undergoes a great amount of stress connected with the problem of body authenticity and self-identification with the image of the physical Ego. The formation of corporeal phenomena is accompanied by a wide range of positive and negative emotions, such as gratitude, feeling of guilt, fear, surprise, with which the patient himself cannot always cope.

The purpose of the study to find the predictors of body image disruptions in donor kidney recipients.

Methods:

We have selected 196 patients with chronic renal failure who have undergone allotransplantation of the kidney in 2010-2016.

Males – 128 (65.3%) and females – 68 (34.7%)

Mean age 37.07 ± 6.57

Length of hemodialysis before surgery 26.64 ± 1.3 months

We used chart review, clinical and psychological interview,

Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), The Body Image Assessments T.F.Cash: SIBID, BIGLI, MBSRQ.

Results and Conclusions:

In more than 20% of the cases the transplanted organ is seen as an “alien body”, which indirectly finds its expression in intra-psychic conflicts, depression, compliance with immune-suppressors, disruptions in communicative ties. The results have shown that the predictors of body image disruptions are an interconnected system of breakdowns in the functioning of cognitive, emotional and behavioral spheres. Disruptions in body image perception take place due to undeveloped ideas on the symbolic level about one's body, pathology of psychic regulations of somatic phenomena, inadequate ideas about the psychological functions of the body.

The results of corporeal changes during post-operative stress depend on personality predispositions.

Factors of The Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire (MBSRQ) in donor kidney recipients in 6-12 months after surgery

Severity of depression in donor kidney recipients in 6-12 months after surgery