



## RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY SUPPORT WITH QUALITY OF LIFE OF HEMODIALIZED PATIENTS USING STUDY LITERATURE REVIEW METHOD

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Research Report

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Hemodialysis is an action taken to remove unused metabolic wastes from the blood in patients with certain conditions, such as decreased kidney function to acute and chronic kidney failure. Quality of life is strongly influenced by family support. One form of family support is emotional support which includes forms of affection, trust, attention, assistance during therapy. With this support, it affects patient compliance with therapy programs and medical treatment programs so that it will improve the patient's quality of life. This literature review aims to determine the relationship between family support and the quality of life of hemodialysis patients. **Methods:** The method used in this study is a literature review study by searching for articles through four databases, namely Google Scholar, ProQuest, EBSCO, and PubMed using keywords and inclusion criteria and found as many as 21 articles with a timeframe of 2016-2021. **Results:** The results of this study showed a significant relationship between family support and quality of life of hemodialysis patients with  $p\text{-value}=0,001 < \alpha=0.05$  with a positive correlation direction with low correlation strength. **Conclusion:** The higher the support from the family, the better the quality of life for chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis.

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### INTRODUCTION

Chronic kidney failure is a very dangerous disease because this disease lasts a long time and is deadly. CKD is a world health problem because it is difficult to cure with an increase in incidence, prevalence and high morbidity. In CKD, there are structural or functional abnormalities of the kidneys that occur within 3 months or more. Manifestations with impaired glomerular filtration rate either due to pathological abnormalities or due to kidney abnormalities (Masi & Kundre, 2018).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), CKD is the cause of death with a figure of 850,000 people per year. This figure shows that chronic kidney failure is the 12th highest cause of death. According to ESRD patients (End-Stage Renal Disease) in 2011 as many as 2,786,000 people, in 2012 as many as 3,018,860 people and in 2013 as many as 3,200,000 people. From these data, it can be concluded that the prevalence of kidney failure each year shows an increase of about 6%. Approximately

78.8% of these CKD patients require hemodialysis therapy to survive. Based on data compiled from the 5th Annual Report of the Indonesian Renal Registry, the number of sufferers of Chronic Kidney Disease in Indonesia in 2011 was recorded at 22,304 with 68.8% new cases and in 2012 increased to 28,782 with 68.1% new cases. Based on data from the Global Burden of Disease in 2010 showed that chronic kidney disease was the 27th leading cause of death in 1990 and increased to 18th in 2010. More than 2 million people in the world receive treatment with dialysis or kidney transplantation and only about 10 % who actually experienced the treatment (States, 2017).

In Indonesia, the prevalence of chronic kidney disease, based on 2013 Basic Health Research data, shows the prevalence of the Indonesian population suffering from kidney failure is 0.2% or 2 per 1000 population. The highest prevalence of kidney failure was in the province of Central Sulawesi at 0.5%, followed by Aceh, Gorontalo, and North Sulawesi with

0.4% each. Meanwhile, East Nusa Tenggara, South Sulawesi, Lampung, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta and East Java each have 0.3% (Rikesdas, 2017). In Banten Province the incidence of chronic kidney failure patients based on data from the Banten Province Basic Health Research (2013) showed the prevalence of chronic kidney failure in Banten Province was (0.2%). The highest prevalence was in Pandeglang Regency (0.4%), followed by Serang Regency (0.3%), Lebak Regency and South Tangerang City each (0.2%). Meanwhile, Tangerang Regency, Tangerang City and Serang City each (0.1%) (Ministry of Health, 2013). Based on data from the Tangerang District General Hospital, the number of patients with chronic kidney failure who were treated in 2017 was 528 people and 80 people in the Seruni room were treated in 2017 (Mailani & Andriani, 2017).

Hemodialysis is a process used in patients who are acutely ill and require short-term dialysis therapy or patients with terminal kidney disease or end-stage renal disease (ESRD) who require long-term or permanent therapy. Hemodialysis is the process of taking toxic nitrogen substances by taking blood from the patient's body to a dialyzer where the blood is cleaned and then returned to the patient's body after removing excess water, electrolytes and waste substances from the body (Smeltzer dan Bare 2013 Rosaulina et al., 2020). Hemodialysis is still the main renal replacement therapy in addition to peritoneal dialysis and kidney transplantation in most countries in the world. There are more than two million patients currently undergoing hemodialysis worldwide. Most hemodialysis is carried out in the United States which reaches about 350,000 people, Japan 300,000 people, while in Indonesia it is close to 15,000 people (Pinem, Tarigan, Sihombing, 2015 dalam Kusniawati, 2018). Based on Rikesdas data in 2018, the incidence of hemodialysis was 19% in the population aged over 15 years diagnosed with Chronic Kidney Failure in Indonesia. Meanwhile, the health profile of the city of Padang showed a figure of 2% in 2013 and in 2018 it rose to 3.9%. At Dr M Djamil Hospital Padang the number of hemodialysis patients in 2017 was 1,801 patients and in 2018 it increased to 2,335 patients.

Patients undergoing hemodialysis are highly dependent on dialysis machines throughout their lives and the illness results in changes in their lives and also their quality of life. During the hemodialysis process, the patient may experience several complications. The consequences felt by patients while undergoing hemodialysis such as

muscle cramps, hypertension, headaches, nausea and vomiting and the psychological impact felt by patients in the form of anxiety. Patients undergoing hemodialysis can maintain survival while changing the patient's lifestyle. Patients are required to visit the hemodialysis unit regularly 2-3 times a week, must be consistent with the drugs they are taking, modify their diet, regulate fluid intake and measure fluid balance every day. Other problems are in the form of regulation as a result of kidney disease such as decreased hemoglobin, potassium, calcium regulation, as well as psychosocial and economic problems. The impact of these changes is that their lives are not prosperous, their needs and passions are not met, it is difficult to get special and valuable feelings, so that they can trigger excessive stressors that can cause depression. This can be a burden for patients undergoing hemodialysis which results in patients being non-adherent, experiencing therapy failure and worsening the patient's prognosis (Goh dan Griva, 2018 dalam Fitriani et al., 2020).

Family support in the form of informational support, emotional support, hope and self-esteem support. family support is not obtained, the percentage of the patient's health condition worsens. The results of a study in the United States of a number of patients with chronic kidney failure, it was found that family support can improve the health of patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy which is influenced by geographical factors, socioeconomic status and culture in patients with chronic kidney failure. (Widyastuti, 2014 in States, 2017). Family support is related to a person's quality of life. This is because the quality of a person's life is a perception that is present in the abilities, limitations, symptoms and psychosocial characteristics of an individual's life both in the cultural and value environment in carrying out their roles and functions. Optimal quality of life for chronic renal failure patients is an important issue that must be considered in providing comprehensive nursing services (Widyastuti, 2014 dalam States, 2017).

According to Axelsson et al., (2020) said that family support is very influential on patient compliance in undergoing hemodialysis therapy so that it affects their quality of life. According to (Alshraifeen et al., 2020) social support and age as factors that affect the quality of life of hemodialysis patients and as a suggestion from this study is the concern of the hemodialysis unit for social support for this disease group. Thus, one of the factors that can affect the quality of life is social support. Social

support can affect a person's satisfaction in living daily life, including satisfaction with his health status. According to (Apriandini & Bahri, 2017 dalam Sukriswati, 2016) there is a strong relationship between the family and the health status of family members where the role of the family is very important for every aspect of health care for family members.

The results of the research conducted by Anik Inayati ddk, 2020 at RSUD Jend. Ahmad Yani Metro on 66 samples of patients with chronic kidney failure who are undergoing hemodialysis therapy with the technique used total sampling and analyzed using the Spearman's rho test. It can be seen that the results of the analysis using Spearman's rho correlation obtained the median score of family support in chronic renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis is 85.00, the minimum score is 78, the maximum is 88 with an average score of  $72.17 \pm 2.521$ . While the results of the median quality of life score is 83.00, the minimum score is 70, the maximum is 90 with an average score of  $85.56 \pm 8.986$ . In the statistical test results obtained  $p\text{-value} = 0.001 < \alpha 0.05$  which indicates that there is a relationship between family support and the quality of life of patients

with chronic kidney failure undergoing hemodialysis. The Spearman correlation value is 0.393 with a positive correlation direction with low correlation strength, meaning that the higher the family support, the higher the quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis. It also explains that the family is the closest person who has an important role in providing psychosocial and spiritual support (Inayati et al., 2021).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

A search of this research article through four databases, namely Google Scholar, ProQuest, EBSCO, and PubMed. In this literature review search using the keywords: Family Support and Quality of Life and Hemodialoisa. The article search found 108 during this process inaccessible articles, 12 unprocessed articles, 79 search results which were reprocessed after that the articles were filtered by reading the entire article and adjusting the title or abstract after which 43 articles were reprocessed, which were not processed. 22 articles because they do not discuss family support and quality of life of hemodialysis patients and which are relevant to the title of the study as many as 21 articles.

## RESULTS

No	Author	Title	Sample	Method	Results
1.	Kusniawati (2018)	A Relationship of Compliance Undergoing Hemodialysis and Family Support With Quality of Life of Patients with Chronic Kidney Failure in the Hemodialysis Room of Tangerang Regency General Hospital	correlational analysis, with a cross-sectional approach. The sample of this research is 58 respondents and the population is 112 people.	correlational analysis, with a cross-sectional approach.	The results showed that there was a significant relationship between adherence to hemodialysis and quality of life ( $p\text{-value} 0.019$ ) and there was also a significant relationship between family support and quality of life ( $p\text{-value} = 0.008$ ).
2	Jagentar Pane, Ice Septriani Saragih, Afiliasi (2020)	Relationship between Resilience and Quality of Life	The number of samples in this study was 117 people	Cross Sectional purposive sampling.	The results showed that the majority of patients with chronic kidney disease who underwent hemodialysis at the Rasyida Renal Special Hospital (85.5%) had high resilience and had adequate quality of life (66.7%). The results also showed that there was a relationship between resilience and quality of life of patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis at Rasyida Renal Special Hospital ( $p=0.001, <0.005$ ).

3	Novita Verayanti Manalu (2020)	Family Support for Quality of Life of Chronic Kidney Failure Patients Undergoing Therapy at Adventist Hospital Bandar Lampung	The number of samples is 127 people. The population in this study were all 165 patients undergoing hemodialysis at the Bandar Lampung Adventist Hospital.	Correlative descriptive research using a cross sectional design.	Based on the results of data analysis and statistical tests regarding the relationship between family support and quality of life of patients with chronic kidney failure undergoing hemodialysis therapy, the following conclusions can be drawn: 1. The average family support received by hemodialysis patients at the Bandar Lampung Adventist Hospital is in the good category with a percentage of 84.3%. Meanwhile, sufficient family support has a percentage of 15.7%. 2. The average quality of life of patients is in the good category with a percentage of 99.2% and the percentage of poor quality of life is 0.8%. 3. There is a significant relationship between family support and quality of life. The relationship obtained is in the Strong category. This means that the better family support you get, the quality of life will also be raised.
4	Anik Inayati, Uswatun Hasanah, Sri Maryuni (2020)	Family Support With Quality Of Life Chronic Kidney Failure Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis at Ahmad Yani Hospital Metro	The population in the study was 66 people and all of them were used as samples	This type of research is analytic using a cross sectional design.	The results of the analysis obtained $r = 0.393$ ; $p\text{-value} < 0.05$ . This means that family support is proven to have a correlation with the quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis. The correlation value obtained is included in the low category with a positive correlation direction.
5	Ria Destisa (2016)	The Relationship between Family Support and Quality of Life for Chronic Kidney Failure (CKD) Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis at RSUP DR. M. Djamil Padang 2016	The sample in this study were 38 people. The population was 175 patients.	analytic descriptive with research design is cross sectional study.	Based on the results of the study, it was found that; more than half (63.2%) of patients had supportive family support, more than half (55.3%) had poor quality of life. There is a significant relationship between family support and the quality of life of Chronic Kidney Failure (CKD) patients undergoing hemodialysis at the hospital. Dr. M. Djamil Padang in 2016 ( $p=0.001$ ).
6	Fajar Adhie Sulisty (2018)	Relationship between family support and quality of life for patients with chronic kidney failure undergoing hemodialysis therapy at PMI Hospital, Bogor	The number of samples is 129 respondents	analytical descriptive with cross sectional approach	Based on the results of the study, it is known that from 88 respondents (68.2%) whose family support is good, 86 respondents (93%) have a good quality of life and 2 respondents (5%) have a poor quality of life. Of the 8 respondents (6.2%) whose family support was lacking, 1 respondent (2%) had a good quality of life and 7 respondents (19%) had a poor quality of life. Based on the statistical test $p = 0.000$ , it can be concluded that there is a significant

					relationship between the two variables.
7	Endang Sunarni, Arina Maliya, Okti Sri Purwanti (2019)	Relationship between Family Support and Interdialytic Weight Gain (Idwg) in Chronic Kidney Failure Patients at the Hemodialysis Unit of Boyolali Hospital.	The sample used is 51 respondents	Correlative descriptive design with cross sectional approach.	Family support data showed that most of the respondents had good family support (82.4%) and most of the respondents had IDWG scores in the category of mild increase (52.9%). The results of the Kendal Tau statistical analysis test () obtained a p-value of 0.785 (p-value > 0.05), so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between family support and Interdialytic Weight Gain (IDWG) in patients with chronic kidney failure.
8	Chauverim Jeremi Gottlieb Paath, Gresty Masi, Franly Onibala (2020)	Cross Sectional Study: Family Support With Hemodialysis Adherence in Chronic Kidney Failure Patients	The sample in this study used 50 respondents	This study uses descriptive analytic with a cross-sectional study approach.	The results of this study showed a significant relationship with p value = 0.000. It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between family support and hemodialysis compliance in CKD patients
9	Eka Putri, Alini, Indrawati (2020)	Relationship between Family Support and Spiritual Needs with Anxiety Levels of Chronic Kidney Failure Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis Therapy at Bangkinang Hospital	The sample and population of this study were all CKD patients who underwent hemodialysis as many as 47 people	The method used is a cross sectional research design.	Based on the results of bivariate analysis, it is known that of the 25 respondents who received low family support, there were 3 (12.0%) respondents who experienced low levels of anxiety, from 22 respondents who received high family support, there were 8 (36.4%) respondents. who experience high levels of anxiety. Statistical test results obtained a P value of 0.001 so it can be concluded that there is a difference in the proportion of anxiety levels between CKD patients with low family support and high family support (there is a significant relationship between family support and anxiety levels). Then from the analysis results obtained OR (Odd Ratio) = 0.078, meaning that patients with CKD who have low family support have a risk of 0.078 times higher levels of anxiety compared to CKD patients with high family support.
10	Sri Karyati, Sukarmin, Siti Listyaningsih (2018)	Relationship between family support and adherence to fluid restriction in CKD patients in the hospital Soewondo Pati	Samples were taken as many as 78 respondents	Correlational or associative research method with cross sectional approach	The results of the study found that most of the CKD patients had less family support, as many as 40 (51.3%) people. Most of the patients with CKD lack of compliance with fluid restriction, namely 49 (62.8%) people. Chi square analysis obtained p value = 0.000 and OR: 4.2. There is a significant relationship between family support and compliance with fluid restrictions in CKD patients in

					the Hemodialysis Room at RAA Soewondo Pati Hospital.
11	Indarti Sukriswati (2016)	Relationship between family support and quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis at Moewardi Hospital Surakarta	The sample and population are 87 respondents	Correlation method using quantitative design	This study concludes that there is a relationship between family support and the quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy with a value = $0.000 < (0.05)$ with a Contingency Coefficient (C) of 0.447, which means that the better the family support, the better. good quality of life.
12	Susilowati Sagiyo, Raisa Farida Kafil, Edy Suprayitno (2019)	Relationship between family support and quality of life of terminal renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy at Pku Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta	Number of samples 38 respondents	Quantitative research, with descriptive correlation method, with a cross sectional time approach.	The results of this study indicate that family support is 73.7% in the good category, and the quality of life is 86.8% in the good category. The total score of the two variables is known to have a p value of 0.009 with a moderate relationship, namely $r \text{ count} = 0.544$ . Conclusion of this study There is a significant relationship between family support and quality of life of terminal renal failure patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta (p 0.009).
13	Fitri Mailani, Rika Fitri Andriani (2017)	Relationship between family support and diet compliance in chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis	The sample used is 62 people. The population in this study were 161 people	The research method is descriptive analytic with a cross sectional study approach.	The results showed that more than half of the 38 people (61.3%) of the respondents had poor family support. In this study also showed that more than half of the 39 people (62.9%) of respondents had poor dietary compliance. Based on statistical tests, it was found that there was a significant relationship between family support and dietary compliance (p = 0.003).
14	Muhammad Yakob, Fatma Siti Fatimah, Lia Endriayni (2020)	The Relationship between Anxiety Levels and Family Support with Quality of Life in Chronic Kidney Failure Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis Therapy at Panembahan Senopati Hospital, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta	A sample of 67 respondents	correlation quantitative research with cross sectional approach.	The anxiety level of the majority of respondents was moderate as many as 31 people (46.3%), the majority of family support was moderate as many as 24 people (35.8%), and the quality of life of the majority was lacking as many as 35 people (52.2%). The results of Kendall's test know that the relationship between anxiety levels and quality of life is $p = 0.000$ , and for the relationship between family support and quality of life, $p = 0.000$ . The conclusion is that there is a relationship between the level of anxiety and family support with quality of life in patients with chronic kidney failure at Panembahan Senopati Hospital, Bantul Regency, Yogyakarta.
15	Siti Rahmayanti Pakpahan (2016)	Relationship between family support and quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis at	The population in the study amounted to 48 patients undergoing hemodialysis	This research method is quantitative with descriptive correlation with cross	The results of the study found that there was a significant relationship between family support and quality of life of patients with chronic kidney failure at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital, Sleman Yogyakarta (p=0.009). Family support for

		Pku Muhammadiyah Hospital, Gamping, Sleman, Yogyakarta		sectional approach	chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital, Sleman Yogyakarta. most were high (75%). The quality of life in patients with chronic kidney failure who underwent hemodialysis therapy at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Hospital, Sleman Yogyakarta was mostly moderate (89.6%).
16	Helena Patricia, Harmawati (2021)	Relationship between family support and coping mechanisms with quality of life in chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy	The sample in the study was 36 respondents.	This research is analytical descriptive with a cross sectional approach	The results of this study were univariate in patients with low quality of life (58.3%), low family support (52.8%) and adaptive mal coping mechanisms (50%). Bivariate analysis obtained the value of family support ( $p$ value = 0.003), and coping mechanisms ( $p$ value = 0.01). From the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between family support and quality of life and coping mechanisms with the quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy in the Haemodialysis room of Sawahlunto Hospital in 2020.
17	Rika Isdiarti, Iwan Ardian (2020)	Correlation of Family Support with Quality of Life of Patient Chronic Renal Failure Undergo Hemodialysis	This study used total sampling which mean all 60 respondents The population as 60 patients.	Methods this research was a correlational study.	The results showed most of the respondent have family support enough counted 37 respondent (61.7%). Most quality of life of respondent is enough counted 31 respondent (51.7%). Statistical tests performed using Somer's test show the results of a $p$ -value of 0,000 or significance value of 0,000 < 0.05. There is a correlation between family support with quality of life of patients chronic renal failure with hemodialysis.
18	Leo Chandra Wisnu Pandu Winata, Wachid Putranto, Mohammad Fanani (2017)	Association between Hemodialysis Adequacy, Family Support, and Quality of Life in Chronic Renal Failure Patients	A total sample of 102 patients	Method this was an analitic observational study with cross sectional design.	The results patients with chronic renal failure had better quality of life if they underwent adequate hemodialysis (OR= 5.34 95% CI= 2.20 to 12.98 $p$ = 0.001) and received strong family support (OR= 7.74; 95% CI= 3.13 to 19.13 $p$ = 0.001). Conclusion quality of life of the patients with chronic renal failure is determined by hemodialysis adequacy and family support.
19	Novita Fransisca Simbolon (2018)	Family Support and Quality of Life of Hemodialysis Patients at RSUD Dr. Pirngadi Medan	the number of respondents as many as 43 people.	The research design used is a descriptive design.	Based on the results of statistical tests, most of the respondents or 29 people (67.4%) received sufficient family support, 8 respondents (18.6%) received good family support and 6 respondents (14%) received less family support. While 29 respondents (67.4%) had a good quality of life and 14 respondents (32.6%) had a poor quality of life. From the results of this study it can be concluded that family support is

					needed in the healing process and recovery of hemodialysis patients.
20	Suwanti, Taufikurrahman, Mohamad Imron Rosyidi, Abdul Wakhid (2017)	Overview of the Quality of Life of Chronic Kidney Failure Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis Therapy	The number of samples is 41 respondents. Population 81 respondents and total sample 41 respondents	The research method uses descriptive method	The results of this study obtained an overview of the quality of life of patients with chronic kidney failure seen from the dimensions of physical health having poor quality of life, as many as 23 people (56.1%). The psychological health dimension has poor quality of life, as many as 24 people (58.5%). The dimension of social relations has a good quality of life, as many as 21 people (51.2%). The environmental dimension has a good quality of life, as many as 22 people (53.7%) The description of the quality of life of kidney failure patients undergoing hemodialysis has a poor quality of life as many as 25 people (61.0%), while 16 respondents (39.0%) have a good quality of life.
21	Sutini (2018)	Relationship between Family Support and Quality of Life of Chronic Kidney Failure Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis at Dr. Hospital. Harjono, Ponorogo Regency	The sample used in this study was 55 respondents	The sampling design method of this research is the correlation purposive sampling technique	The results of this study indicate that most of the respondents (52.7%) have a good percentage of family support. Most (54.5%) have a low quality of life percentage. There was no significant relationship between family support and quality of life of patients undergoing hemodialysis ( $p=0.522 > 0.05$ ). The conclusion of this study is that there is no significant relationship between family support and the quality of life of patients with chronic kidney failure undergoing treatment.

## DISCUSSION

The study of the results of this literature review shows that there is a relationship between family support and the quality of life of hemodialysis patients. The results of the regression analysis  $p$ -value =  $0,001 < \alpha = 0:05$  with the direction of a positive correlation with the strength of the correlation is low, from 21 journals that were analyzed by the researchers contained 10 articles that say that the higher the support of the family the more it will improve the quality of life of patients with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis. Based on the 21 journals that have been discussed, the researchers concluded that there was a relationship between family support and the quality of life of hemodialysis patients. So that there is a tendency that the better the family support provided by the family to the patient, the higher the quality of life of patients undergoing hemodialysis. One of them in the journal Anik Inayati 2018, with the results of correlation analysis Spearman's rho obtained value of  $p$ -value =  $0,001 < \alpha = 0.05$  which means higher

family support will further improve the quality of life of patients with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis and in accordance with the There are several theories that explain that kidney failure and its treatment will affect the quality of life because of the many stressors and life changes. Common stressors include feelings of powerlessness and lack of control over illness and medication, disruptive therapy, restrictions placed on medical procedures, changes in body shape and changes in sexuality. Patients generally experience role changes, loss or decline in performance, financial difficulties and many lifestyle changes. Scheduling dialysis can create its own difficulties. The patient's self-concept and body image may change causing further problems. Patients receiving dialysis treatment often have conflicting feelings. They realize that hemodialysis therapy binds their lives. Patients often report that they feel between the worlds of life and death. The quality of life of clients with chronic renal failure can also be affected by transplantation, erythropoietin therapy, family



social support, and a positive outlook on life and functional abilities including work and activities of daily living. (Inayati et al., 2021).

The results of the researchers in the research conducted by Novita Vera Yanti Manalu 2018, said that the family support received by the patient was in the good category where the cause was the support obtained, including instrumental support where the patient was still supported in the cost of treatment, food, and other things. The next support they get is informational support where the patient is given the information the patient needs in order to maintain the patient's health, there are even patients' families who advise patients to provide information that the family gives to friends who are undergoing similar therapy. Another support that is widely available is emotional support where the patient feels comfortable and at peace when with his family. Appreciation support and self-esteem support are also obtained by patients so that they are related to adherence to hemodialysis and family support with the quality of life of chronic kidney failure patients, in a study conducted by Kusniawati in 2018, based on the results of the researcher's analysis, the average patient who underwent hemodialysis is obedient in undergoing hemodialysis therapy and has good quality and there are also some patients who are not compliant in undergoing hemodialysis therapy. Patient compliance in undergoing hemodialysis both fluid restriction, nutrition, consumption of drugs and visits for each hemodialysis session can improve the patient's quality of life, especially adherence to the hemodialysis schedule which is usually carried out 4-5 hours of treatment 2 times a week while non-adherent patients are at risk of 4,7 times more likely to have a poor quality of life. (Kusniawati, 2018).

## CONCLUSION

The study of the results of this literature review shows that there is a relationship between family support and the quality of life of hemodialysis patients. degan results  $p\text{-value} = 0,001 < \alpha = 0:05$  with the direction of a positive correlation with the strength of the correlation is low, from 21 journals that were analyzed by the researchers, there are 9 journal said that the higher the support of the family it will further improve the quality of life of patients with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis. Based on the 21 journals that have been discussed, the researchers concluded that there was a relationship between family support and the quality of life of hemodialysis patients. So that there is a tendency that the better the family support

provided by the family to the patient, the higher the quality of life of patients undergoing hemodialysis.

Family support can improve the health of patients undergoing hemodialysis therapy and family support is closely related to supporting a person's quality of life. This is because the quality of life is a perception that is present in the abilities, limitations, symptoms and psychosocial characteristics of an individual's life both in the context of the cultural environment and its value in carrying out its roles and functions properly. and this is a special concern, because chronic kidney failure will cause various other disorders.

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