**Sociopsycological Impacts Affecting Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease**

Oliyan Shoqer Al-Rashedy1 and Abdullah Alkatha’ami1, Dr. Qazi Imtiaz2, Dr. Mohammed Al-mansour3, Dr. Waqas Sami4, Dr. Ezzat5, Dr. Eman5

Medical student, college of medicine, Majma’ah University, KSA1. Associated professor D.O.P, COM, MU, KSA2. Assistant professor DOFM, COM, MU, KSA3. Biostatician DOB, COM, MU, KSA4. InternistsRHU, KHGH, MOH, KSA5

**Abstract:**

**Background:** Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a progressive, life-threatening illness characterized by losing renal function over period of time (months, years), posing a fundamental existential problem on individuals and a burden on their families. Due to the life–long illness, majority of CKD patients may trigger physiologic, psychological, and social stressors at any point during the disease, thus, placing a barrier for them in maintaining the normal life-style and may also reduce their quality of life. **Objectives:** The present study has been designed to find out the prevalence of depression among CKD patients in central region of KSA and to evaluate their social life, personal relationships & quality of life. **Material & Methods:** It was an observational cross – sectional Hospital based study. The data was collected from 33 CKD patients of either sex from Haemodialysis units at King Khalid Hospital, Almajmaah and Hurameula General Hospital, Hurameula, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. A pre-defined self validated questionnaire (Beck Depression Inventory) was used to measure the severity of depression. To evaluate the Quality of Life of CKD, WHOQOL questionnaire was adapted and modified to the current situation. **Results:** The prevalence of depression among CKD patients was 44.0%. Majority of the patients had depression at the beginning of the condition 29 (90.6%), About 3/4 of the patients 24 (75.0%) were leading normal social life despite of being diseased. Significant association was observed between depression scale and depression at the beginning of the condition (p=0.43), showing that majority of the patients had borderline depression (n=8, 27.6%), (n=7, 24.1%) had moderate depression, whereas, (n=6, 20.7%) had severe depression. Significant association was observed between depression scale and the QoL scale (p<0.001), showing that those with acceptable quality of life had borderline depression (n=9, 33.3%) and those with not acceptable quality of life, majority of them had severe depression (n=4, 80%). **Conclusion:** A high proportion of CKD patients experienced depression eventually resulting in an impaired quality of life.