

Session/Poster#

Presenter

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Ob-Gyn Care, Reproductive Health Education and Lack of Knowledge in Inner- City Patients with Kidney Disease

Introduction: Medications for kidney disease significantly impact reproductive health (pregnancy, fertility, menstruation, and menopause), and it is crucial that patients are aware of the potential effects. Methods: A random convenience sample of 12 female patients with kidney disease (5 with CKD, 4 on hemodialysis, 2 post-transplant) took surveys on perceived and objective knowledge about the impact of kidney disease on reproductive health, rating their perceived knowledge about the impact of kidney disease on different aspects of reproductive health on a Likert scale and answering 7 true/false statements about kidney disease's impact on reproductive health as well as medications contraindicated in pregnancy. Patients were also asked if they had an obstetrician-gynecologist. Results: Mean age was 56-14, 100% (12) female, 75% (9) identified as Black. The average ratings for perceived knowledge about kidney disease and kidney disease medication impact on reproductive health were between 1.25 and 1.75. 9/12 (75%) rated their perceived knowledge as 1 ("do not know anything") for 100% of the questions. The average number of correct answers on the objective questionnaire was 1.08, with 4/12 (33%) patients stating that they guessed on all questions. 9/12 (58%) patients scored in the 0-1 range and 3/12 (25%) patients scored in the 2-5 range. 0 patients scored over 50% correct. 6 (50%) patients had an obgyn. There was no significant association between patients having an obgyn and objective knowledge scores ($r = 0.144$, $p = 0.214$). Discussion: In our population 1.The majority of patients did not know about the impacts of kidney disease and associated medications on reproductive health. 2.The majority of patients were aware of their lack of knowledge. 3.Having access to an obstetrician-gynecologist did not increase objective knowledge scores about kidney disease impact on reproductive health, and further investigation into patient education about this topic is warranted.