

Socio-Economic Impacts of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) in North Central Province (NCP) in Sri Lanka

H.G.N. Shanika Jayasinghe^{1*}, D.M.R.B.N. Dissanayake¹, Roshan D. Yapa²

¹*Faculty of Applied Sciences, Rajarata University of Sri Lanka*

²*Faculty of Science, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka*

The CKD of unknown aetiology is an incalculable healthcare problem in the NCP in Sri Lanka. This is a community based study conducted to identify socio-economic impacts of CKD, that cannot be identified in NCP in Sri Lanka. According to the WHO [1], more than 12.9 percent of the population aged 15–70 years in the North Central and Uva provinces are affected with CKD. Over 22,000 deaths from the disease have been recorded in the Anuradhapura district in the NCP since CKD was first identified in 1991. Anuradhapura is the main, district with 22 DSDs [2] and with the largest amount of CKD patients reported in NCP. The district population was 856,232 according to the last census in 2011. Medawachchiya and Padaviya are the DSDs which had the highest reported cases of CKD and Rajanganaya which had a relatively low effect of CKD. Medawachchiya was the selected DSD for this study. There are 37 DNDs in Medawachchiya DN with 46,743 population according to the census report in 2011. Using cluster sampling technique, a sample size was generated. Sample size was 287 and sample size means the number of households. According to the systematic sampling technique 17 DNDs were selected. Family density, population density, number of CKD patients, number of deaths causing CKD and also food insecurity are the main factors that were considered. Numbers of households were selected systematically in proportion to the family density in each GND [3]. Those households were randomly selected from the voters list with an interviewer administrated structured questionnaire. The sample consists of 282 householders and there were 915 family members. Most of (30.85%) those people do farming as their main occupation. CKD affected householders' percentage is 20.21%. Also CKD affected 2.18% of the females out of total female population, 458 and 10.28% of males out of total male population, 457. There is statistical significance among CKD patients and their gender, farming behavior and other socio-economic aspects such as economic impact, economic deduction, disturbance to farming, deviation from employment, borrowing, disturbance in education of children. It can be concluded that there is no association with marital status, smoking, usage of liquor, in the above mentioned area, Medawachchiya.

Keywords: *Socio-economic impacts, CKD, North Central & Uva Provinces*