Social and civil perceived supports for kidney patients compared to normal people

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Abstract
The aim of this study is to compare the perceived social support for patients and normal people. The research method is causative-comparison and the population of the study consists of part of patients referring to Imam Reza Hospital in the city of Mashhad in the spring of 2014. Among them, 50 people (17 males and 33 females) were selected from each group through the available sampling method. The research tool is the perceived social support questionnaire.

Findings: the mean of the perceived social support for normal people is lower than normal people. Regarding the results and due to the important effect of the social support on the judgment of this study, we realized that this process is not followed completely and its negative effect on the scientific communities is obvious. In the treatment process of the patients, it is suggested that the therapist pay more attention to the perceived social support of the patients.

Keywords: Perceived Social Support; Patients; The City of Mashhad

1. Introduction
According to the Iranian renal patients and kidney transplants research center, about 14000 people are under treatment with Hemo amongst them 3700 people are being cured in the city of Tehran. Based on the existing reports, the outbreak of this disease is increasing in Iran. However, the treatment has increased the hope of the patients with chronic renal failure, this treatment method has caused many problems for the patients such as blood pressure drop, painful muscle contraction, bleeding, dysrhythmia, chest pain, balance problems, loss of consciousness, and seizure (Rambod and Rafiee, 2008). Social support perception can prevent such negative physiologic side effect and finally increase the performance (Yu and Lee, 2004). Identification of perceived social support among patients can promote their specific adaptation behavior (Ersoy, 2005). Al-Arabi (2003) believes that social support can increase behavior health, individual qualification growth, better adaptation with the illness, well-being and self-esteem and it also can decrease depression and anxiety. In this research, we compare the perceived social support for patients and normal people.

2. Problem statement
The chronic renal failure is the progressive and irreversible destruction of the renal performance that ruins the ability of the body to keep the metabolism and the balance of the water and electrolytes, so it leads to uremia (over the existence of the urea in the blood, more than the normal amount). Here, there isn't any text that needs a reference (authors, 2012). This article wants to prove that this publishing company doesn't judge the articles and just publishes them in order to get material benefits. In this section, we don't insert any scientific material but refer to the references to show that if there is any judgment of this text? (authors et al., 2013). In this section, we insert a text about computer engineering to prove...

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that there is no appropriate judgment process. "Man must think but the machine should work". This is the motto of computer scholars. We hope that such opportunist people get punished. Because such unscientific behaviors destroy the scientific credit of Iran that has gained through efforts. Experts have saved the brain and the muscles of the human from repetitive preoccupations through the advancement and development of the computer. They also helped people to solve many problems so, in the developed countries, it is impossible to imagine life without a computer. So, a computer engineering major is very important because it deals with designing and producing different hardware and software for working with the computer. Hemo has increased the life span of patients with chronic renal failure. Until the end of 2004, about 400,000 people have had chronic renal failure amongst them 300,000 people have been under the Hemo treatment (Smeltzer et al., 2008). By social support, we mean the amount of kindness and support of the family, friends, and relatives against the stresses and events that a person perceives. The most common definition of social support is availability and the quality of the relationship with people who provide the support resources when it is necessary. The support resources make a person feel the attention, love, self-esteem, and value (Lindzy and Tamson, 1988; quoted from Mahdian, 2006). The literature shows the positive effect of social contacts on the psychological compatibility and health. Physicians believe that social contacts help people in their well-being and improvement in diseases. Soldiers who have a motivational and mutual relationship, survive successfully. Psychotherapists try to persuade their visitors to accept social relationships (Mahdian, 2006). On the other hand, the findings of the research show that the social support is really important in keeping the people’s health and it reduces environmental and social stresses, thus it leads to a better quality of life. It also decreases the mortality rate as well as physical and mental illnesses. The research shows that social support affects the experience of the person of the illness, treatment process and the results of the illness and finally decreases the mortality rate related to chronic illnesses (Elal and Krespi, 1999). Social support can be emotional, informational or instrumental. Emotional support includes loving the patient, accepting and respecting him or her. Commodity or service help is under the category of instrumental support. Giving information to people when physical or mental stress appears, is called informational support (Schaffer, 2004). Heyo Danyou et al., (2010) believe that people with higher social support are more likely to adapt to the life events; on the other hand, people with lower social support, are vulnerable. Support here means enjoying clear emotional support such as objective help and contribution from family members and friends. We can determine this support by measuring the number of supporters or the availability rate of the different types of support. Perceived support means the accessibility and adequacy of the different types. Often, perceived support is considered as equivalent to the term satisfaction (quoted from Bahmani, 2001). Kimmel (2000) believes that social support reduces depression and increases the life span of the patients under the Hemo treatment. Different research shows that perceived family social support helps patients during the advanced phases of chronic renal failure disease. It also protects the patient against the stresses resulted from the illness and reduces the negative mental effects resulted from the physical defect. the perceived family social support promotes the adaptability, the ability to cope with the stress and the chronic illness tolerance (Al-Arabi, 2003). The research shows that social support affects the experience of the person of the illness, treatment process and the results of the illness and finally decreases the mortality rate related to chronic illnesses.

3. The research method
This study is descriptive. The descriptive method is the assessment of a variable that is not manipulated by the experimenter but the variable is chosen after the event.

4. The implementation method
In this research, we referred to Imam Reza Hospital in the spring of 2014 and then gave the questionnaires to the participants. After the participants completed the questionnaires, we collected them. In order to investigate the study, we used some statements in different parts of the research that are completely non-relevant. We used Persian and English books, articles and the internet. Other data was collected through research tools such as perceived social support questionnaire.

5. Data analysis method
SPSS software was used to analyze the data. On the descriptive statistics level, we used the mean and the standard deviation and on the inferential statistics level, we used the independent t-test. During the analysis, it becomes clear that the circulation rate of the sports publications is higher than non-sports publications. After the statistical analysis, we showed that the SD of the judgment standards is close to 99percent. In order to analyze the statistics data, we first describe the data and then provide the inferential statistics resulted from the data analysis. We used the independent t-test.
to investigate the marital satisfaction difference and the perceived support of normal people and patients.

6. Discussion and Conclusions
On the descriptive statistics level, we used the mean and the standard deviation and on the inferential statistics level, we used the independent t-test. During the analysis, it becomes clear that the circulation rate of the sports publications is higher than non-sports publications. After the statistical analysis, we showed that the SD of the judgment standards is close to 99 percent. In order to analyze the statistics data, we first describe the data and then provide the inferential statistics resulted from the data analysis. We used the independent t-test to investigate the marital satisfaction difference and the perceived support of normal people and patients. And there is a significant relationship between the invalidity of the present publication and the non-relevant and unscientific texts inserted in the study. After statistical analysis, it became clear that the standard deviation from the judgment standards is close to 99 percent. In order to analyze the statistics data, we first describe the data and then provide the inferential statistics resulted from the data analysis.

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