

Dietary Adherence, Self-Regulatory Fatigue and Trait Self-Control Among Chinese Patients with Peritoneal Dialysis: A Cross-Sectional Study

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Patient Preference and Adherence

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Purpose: Little is known about factors that predict dietary adherence among Chinese patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis. We investigated whether self-regulatory fatigue and trait self-control influence dietary adherence among Chinese patients with peritoneal dialysis.

Methods: A total of 192 Chinese patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis were recruited at two peritoneal dialysis centers. The dietary adherence, trait self-control and self-regulatory fatigue of these patients were assessed using self-administered questionnaires. Clinical data were extracted from the hospital medical records. The significance of several social demographic factors on dietary adherence was analyzed using One-way ANOVA was used to analyze, whereas the association between dietary adherence and self-regulatory fatigue as well as trait self-control were analyzed using Pearson correlation. The independence association between dietary adherence and other influencing factors was assessed using Multivariable linear regression analyses.

Results: We found that peritoneal dialysis patients only moderately adhere to dietary prescriptions. The top three least adherences were observed for salt intake (1.89 ± 0.36), face of difficulty (2.86 ± 0.26) and fluid restriction adherence intake (2.97 ± 0.30). Multivariable linear regression analysis revealed that education level ($\beta=0.339$, $P<0.001$), residence ($\beta=-0.151$, $P=0.015$), self-regulatory fatigue ($\beta=-0.648$, $P<0.001$), and trait self-control ($\beta=0.118$, $P=0.022$) were independent predictors of dietary adherence.

Conclusion: Education level and residence strongly influence dietary adherence among Chinese peritoneal dialysis patients. On the other hand, Self-regulatory fatigue and trait self-control are independent predictors of dietary adherence among peritoneal dialysis patients. These findings can guide the enhancement of dietary adherence of peritoneal dialysis patients.

Keywords: peritoneal dialysis, dietary adherence, trait self-control, self-regulatory fatigue

Introduction

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a major public health problem. The increase in the incidence rate of CKD is driven by a global rise in the aging population and the parallel increased in the prevalence of diabetes and hypertension.¹ If not well treated and managed, CKD progresses to end-stage renal disease (ESRD), where the affected patients rely on renal replacement therapy (RRT) to maintain normal physiological function. The number of patients receiving RRT (dialysis or renal transplantation) is predicted to more than double by 2030.² Compared with hemodialysis and renal transplantation, peritoneal dialysis offers superior survival

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advantages, and markedly improves the quality of life of patients during the early years of the therapy.^{3–5} There are more than 272 000 peritoneal dialysis patients worldwide, representing approximately 11% of the dialysis population. Besides these bleak statistics, the incidence of CKD is estimated to increase by 8% annually.⁶ In China, the rapid expansion in the use of peritoneal dialysis is billed to offer positive health outcomes and socioeconomic benefits.⁷ The Chinese government and health care professionals have implemented numerous supportive policies and peritoneal dialysis programs to up-scale the service.⁸ Besides China having the largest numbers of peritoneal dialysis patients in the world, the number of patients in need to physiological support is ever increasing.⁹ The implementation of the shared decisionmaking (SDM) model has further increased the uptake of peritoneal dialysis.¹⁰

Peritoneal dialysis is a long-term therapy performed several times a day after every 4–5 hours or approximately 8–10 hours at night with the help of a bedside machine. Since peritoneal dialysis is undertaken at home, it calls for strict and multifaceted self-management discipline, including dialysis regime management, diet and fluid intake restrictions and self-monitoring of any arising complication. However, adherence and persistence cannot be guaranteed due to the heavy self-care burden. Besides, psychosocial issues such as anxiety and social isolation may cause physical and physiological burnout among patients, thus affecting adherence.^{11,12} Previous surveys have reported that age, belief, depression and self-efficacy influence adherence to peritoneal dialysis restrictions.^{13,14} Non-adherence to diet and fluids is one of the major problems among peritoneal dialysis patients. Research shows that the non-adherence rate of peritoneal dialysis patients to diet is as high as 67%.¹⁵ Poor dietary adherence induces fluid overload, interdialytic weight gain and hypertension, all of which worsen the prognosis of the kidney complications.^{16,17}

Peritoneal dialysis patients require consistent adherence to sodium, potassium and protein intake limits, which affects their well-being and their social interactions. Thus, peritoneal dialysis patients intentionally or unintentionally flout dietary restrictions as a result of emotional hunger or impulse craving.¹⁴

Based on the self-control and strength model, the capacity of people to restrain themselves is limited, occasioned by prolonged self-control.¹⁸ Recently, researches revealed that far too long-term demand of self-control may impair

individual self-control capacity on dietary intake behavior.^{19,20} Although trait self-control, self-regulatory fatigue and dietary adherence among peritoneal dialysis patients seem to be interlinked, the potential association among these factors has only been scarcely reported. Besides, current interventions to promote dietary adherence in peritoneal dialysis patients have focused on activating instead of maintaining dietary adherence behaviors.²¹ Consequently, researches are needed to unearth factors that can promote and maintain dietary adherence among peritoneal dialysis patients. Against this background, we sought to (1) describe the current status of dietary adherence and its influencing factors among Chinese patients with peritoneal dialysis and (2) examine the association between dietary adherence with self-regulatory fatigue and trait self-control.

Methods

Study Design

A cross-sectional study was conducted in Zhengzhou City, Henan Province, China between June 2020 and November 2020. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Zhengzhou University. All participants signed written informed consent. This study was conducted in accordance with the declaration of Helsinki.

Participants

Patients were recruited from two peritoneal dialysis centers. The inclusion criteria for the peritoneal dialysis patients were 18 years old or above, ability to communicate and willing to participate in the study. Patients who were not on peritoneal dialysis and suffered severe mental or cognitive disease were excluded.

Research assistants approached and explained to the eligible patients the purpose of the study. Patients that consented to participate underwent a face-to-face interview in a private room at the hospital.

Measured Variables

Demographic Characteristics

The socio-demographic data of patients captured included age, gender, educational level, health insurance and average household income. Clinical data included duration of peritoneal dialysis, presence of other chronic diseases, level of serum albumin, frequency of nutrition referral and nutritional status.

Dietary Adherence

Dietary adherence behavior was measured using the renal adherence behavior questionnaire (RABQ).²² The RABQ comprises of 25 items that assess five parameters; fluid, salt and potassium intake adherence, self-care adherence and restrain in face of conflict. Each item was scored on a scale of 1 to 5, with higher scores indicative of greater levels of adherence.

Self-Regulatory Fatigue

The levels of chronic self-regulatory depletion was evaluated using the self-regulatory fatigue scale (SRF-S), developed by Nes et al²³ and translated to Chinese by Ligang Wang et al.²⁴ The reliability and validity of the scale to measure chronic multi-symptom illnesses have been previously demonstrated.²⁵ The SRF-S comprises 16 items and assesses 3 domains; cognition, emotion and behavior. The items were scored on a scale of 1 to 5, with the score being directly proportional to the level of self-regulatory deception.

Trait Self-Control

The trait self-control was assessed using the Trait Self-control Scale (TSCS). This scale comprises twenty-five items and five subscales; concentration on work, practicing of healthy habits, rational behavior, restrain to impulses and resistance to temptation. Participants scored each item on a 1-5-point Likert scale based on how well they assessed themselves. The higher the score, the higher the level of trait self-control.

Statistical Analyses

The participants' characteristics were first summarized using frequency distributions and thereafter analyzed using descriptive statistics. Differences between groups were analyzed using one way-ANOVA, whereas the relationship between continuous dependent and independent variables was evaluated using bivariate Pearson correlation analyses. The association between self-regulatory fatigue and self-control with dietary adherence was evaluated using multiple linear regression analyses. The data was analyzed using SPSS V.23.0, with statistical significance set at $P < 0.05$.

Ethics

The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Zhengzhou University. All participants signed written informed consent.

Results

Demographic Variables

Only 192 (92.3%) of the 208 peritoneal patients participated the survey. Eight of the 16 patients who declined to participate in the study doubted the benefits of this research. Also, two patients dropped due to health issues, four patients explained their non-response due to examination and treatment whereas two patients felt the research was time consuming.

The participants ranged between 22 and 66 years old, with a mean age of 44.30 years and standard deviation (SD) of 10.01years. The majority of the participants were between 46 and 49 years old. Of the 192, 95 (49.5%) were males whereas 97 (50.5%) were females. In addition, the majority of the participants (59.4%) were unemployed and married 168 (87.5%). In addition, 40.1% and 35.4% of the participants were respectively of primary school and middle school education levels. Moreover, 52.6% of the participants resided in the rural areas. Finally, the majority of the patients (35.9%) had received peritoneal dialysis for between 12 and 24 months. The above findings are summarized in [Table 1](#).

The Association Between Demographic Variables and Dietary Adherence

Age, education level, household income and residential location strongly influenced adherence to diet. For instance, compared with younger patients, older patients were less likely to adhere to dietary guidelines. On the other hand, the level of education was directly proportional to dietary adherence. Moreover, patients in the rural areas were more likely to flout dietary restrictions as compared to their urban dwelling counterparts. Finally, economic status was directly proportional to dietary adherence.

The Dietary Adherence, Self-Regulatory Fatigue and Trait Self-Control Levels of Peritoneal Dialysis Patients

The mean dietary adherence score was 71.57 ± 3.32 . The least adherence was observed for salt intake (1.89 ± 0.36), restrain in the face of conflict (2.86 ± 0.26) and fluid intake recommendations (2.97 ± 0.30). The mean SRF-S score was 41.56 ± 4.30 , whereas emotional control was the best observed domain (3.09 ± 0.36)

Table 1 The Association Between Dietary Adherence and the Socio-Demographics as Well as Patient-Related Factors (N= 192)

Variables	N (%)	Dietary Adherence Score Mean	Std. Deviation	F-value	P-value
Age				8.499	<0.001
18~30	18 (9.4)	72.94	3.44		
31~45	66 (34.4)	72.68	3.08		
46~59	97 (50.5)	70.88	3.12		
>60	11 (5.7)	68.73	3.13		
Education level				51.844	<0.001
Primary school or lower	27 (14.1)	66.81	2.00		
Middle school	77 (40.1)	71.16	2.58		
High school	68 (35.4)	73.03	2.53		
Junior college or higher	20 (10.4)	74.60	2.44		
Household income				18.957	<0.001
<1000	6 (3.1)	67.33	2.34		
1000~	91 (47.4)	70.33	2.91		
3000~	80 (41.7)	72.74	3.17		
≥5000	15 (7.8)	74.53	1.55		
Marital status				-2.303	0.022
Single or other	24 (12.5)	70.13	4.13		
Married	168 (87.5)	71.77	3.15		
Employment status				3.255	0.001
Employed	78 (40.6)	72.49	3.03		
Unemployed	114 (59.4)	70.94	3.37		
Residence				8.844	<0.001
Urban area	91 (47.4)	73.45	2.77		
Rural area	101 (52.6)	69.97	2.83		
Duration of peritoneal dialysis				2.024	0.112
< 6 months	16 (8.3)	72.56	2.87		
6~12 months	63 (32.8)	72.14	3.32		
12~24 months	69 (35.9)	71.28	3.19		
Nutritional status				0.337	0.714
Good	42 (21.9)	71.81	3.56		
Mild to moderate malnutrition	144 (75.0)	71.53	3.27		
Severe malnutrition	6 (3.1)	70.67	3.20		

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Variables	N (%)	Dietary Adherence Score Mean	Std. Deviation	F-value	P-value
Frequency of nutrition referral				1.317	0.270
Every month	18 (9.4)	70.28	2.70		
Every 1 to 3 months	159 (82.8)	71.77	3.43		
Every 3 to 6 months	11 (5.7)	70.82	2.68		
More than 6 months	4 (2.1)	71.25	1.26		
Serum albumin level	33.33	4.23			0.945

Table 2 The Measure of Dietary Adherences, Self-Regulatory Fatigue and Trait Self-Control

Variable	Scores	Item Average Scores
Summary of dietary adherence	71.57±3.32	
Fluid restriction adherence	32.63 ±2.06	2.97±0.30
Adherence to potassium intake	15.61±1.47	3.12±0.41
Self-care adherence	6.49±0.89	3.25±0.45
Restrain in face of conflict	14.34±1.32	2.86±0.26
Adherence to salt intake	3.77±0.71	1.89±0.36
Summary of self-regulatory fatigue	41.56±4.30	
Cognitive control	13.21±2.52	2.20±0.42
Behavioral control	13.54±2.30	2.70±0.46
Emotional control	15.47±1.81	3.09±0.36
Summary of trait self-control	72.81±6.07	
Concentration on work	17.80±1.39	2.54±0.20
Observing healthy habits	12.72±1.19	3.18±0.30
Behavioral rationality	12.29±1.44	3.07±0.36
Overcoming impulses	17.85±1.85	2.98±0.31
Resisting temptation	12.43±1.50	3.11±0.38

The mean TSCS score was 72.81±6.07. These findings are summarized in [Table 2](#).

Association Between Dietary Adherence, Trait Self-Control and Self-Regulatory Fatigue

Pearson correlation coefficient analysis revealed that self-regulatory fatigue was negatively associated with

dietary adherence ($r=-0.632$, $P<0.001$), with behavioral control being the most significant variable ($r=-0.454$, $P<0.001$) ([Table 3](#)). In contrary, trait self-control and dietary adherence displayed a relatively strong positive correlation ($r=0.354$, $P<0.001$). Also, resistance to temptation displayed the strongest positive association with self-regulatory fatigue ($r=0.447$, $P<0.001$). These findings are summarized in [Table 4](#).

Table 3 Pearson Correlation Coefficients Between Dietary Adherence and Self-Regulatory Fatigue

Variables	Self-Regulatory Fatigue	Cognitive Control	Behavioral Control	Emotional Control
Dietary adherence	-0.632**	-0.287**	-0.454**	-0.311**
Fluid restriction adherence	-0.269**	-0.136	-0.212**	-0.145**
Adherence to potassium intake	-0.183**	0.039	0.199**	0.240**
Self-care adherence	-0.038	0.124	-0.083	-0.069
Restrain in the face of conflict	-0.034	-0.028	-0.080	0.016
Adherence to salt intake	0.024	-0.042	0.048	0.053

Notes: **Indicates $P < 0.01$. Two-tailed significance.

Table 4 Pearson Correlation Coefficients Between Dietary Adherence and Trait Self-Control

Variables	Trait Self-Control	Concentration to Work	Observing Healthy Habits	Rational Behavior	Resisting Impulses	Resisting Temptation
Dietary adherence	0.354**	0.119	0.101	0.219**	0.311**	0.447**
Fluid restriction adherence	0.003	0.001	0.069	-0.013	-0.018	0.024
Adherence to potassium intake	0.240**	0.039	0.199**	0.240**	0.055	0.273**
Self-care adherence	0.038	-0.027	-0.025	-0.106	0.093	0.080
Refrain in the face of conflict	0.030	0.017	-0.076	-0.033	0.092	0.179*
Adherence to salt intake	-0.047	0.102	-0.126	0.087	-0.023	0.091

Notes: *Significant at $P < 0.05$, **significant at $P < 0.01$, two-tailed test.

Predictive Factors for Dietary Adherence

Multiple linear regression analysis for factors associated with dietary adherence of peritoneal dialysis patients are shown in Table 5.

Discussion

This study assessed the association between self-regulatory fatigue, trait self-control and dietary adherence among Chinese peritoneal dialysis patients. Patients with higher self-regulatory fatigue or poor trait self-control were less likely to adhere to diet restrictions. Higher level of Education and urban dwelling were associated with better dietary adherence of Chinese peritoneal dialysis patients.

Self-regulatory fatigue was a strong predictor of dietary adherence, consistent with previous findings, in which self-regulatory fatigue was associated with low adherence to healthy behaviors among patients with hematologic malignancies.²⁶ Moreover, self-regulatory depletion or fatigue

causes self-regulatory fatigue.²⁷ Meanwhile, emotional control had the greatest influence on patients' self-regulatory fatigue. It has been reported that Dohsa-hou psychotherapy promotes self-regulatory management in hemodialysis patients.²⁸ Consequently, similar psycho-rehabilitative activities may greatly improve dietary adherence of peritoneal dialysis patients. In addition, self-control strongly predicts the likelihood of dietary adherence. Trait self-control is a dispositional capacity that plays an important role in activities that demand self-restrain.²⁹ Research shows that patients with high trait self-control have a superior capacity to sustain health-related behavior.³⁰ This study also found that resistance to temptation and impulses significantly impact on dietary adherence, consistent with a previous findings, in which patients with low trait self-control found it difficult to resist eat unhealthy food.³¹ This underlines the role of self-control in clinical management of peritoneal dialysis. Although trait self-control behavior cannot be easily changed, it can be improved

Table 5 Factors Associated with Dietary Adherence Behavior

Independent Variables	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t	P-value	95% Confidence Interval for B
	B	SE				
Constant	77.043	3.064		25.15	<0.001	71.00, 83.08
Educational level	1.311	0.247	0.339	5.31	<0.001	0.82, 1.80
Residence	-1.004	0.408	-0.151	-2.46	0.015	-1.81, -0.20
Self-regulatory fatigue	-0.284	0.044	-0.648	-6.48	<0.001	-0.37, -0.20
Trait self-control	0.064	0.028	0.118	2.31	0.022	0.01, 0.12
F	62.84					
R ²	0.56%					

Abbreviations: B, unstandardized coefficient; SE, standard error; β , standardized coefficient.

through training, including repeated self-affirmation.^{32,33} Notably, trait self-control was negatively associated with self-regulatory fatigue. Indeed, previous studies have demonstrated that trait self-control is a key self-regulatory resource,³⁴ in line with the self-control and strength model.

However, we found no significant association between the duration of peritoneal dialysis and patients' dietary adherence. Previous studies have reported comparable findings.^{35,36} Even so, healthcare professionals pay more attention to patients newly receiving peritoneal dialysis.³⁷ However, prolonged attention may induce non-adherence attitude and behavior. Thus, the level of dietary adherence may be influenced by the duration of treatment. However, given that this study only assessed the current status and short-term behavior of peritoneal dialysis patients, long-term researches should be conducted to fully dissect behavioral changes among peritoneal dialysis patients. Even so, healthcare workers remain the current focal points in guiding monitoring dietary adherence.³⁸

In addition, urban dwellers and welllearned individuals were more likely to observe dietary restrictions, consistent with previous findings.³⁹ Given the significance of knowledge on dietary adherence, healthcare professionals should upscale teaching sessions on healthy eating among peritoneal dialysis patients.⁴⁰ Indeed, solution-focused communication by health professionals substantially improving patient adherence to health-care demands.^{41,42} Thus, healthcare professionals caring for peritoneal dialysis patients require specialized training on the significance of solution-focused education in this group of patients. Previous research among Chinese population revealed

that patients in the rural areas were less likely to adhere to oral anticoagulation supplements,⁴³ comparable with our findings with regard to dietary adherence. This may in part be attributed to the distribution of Chinese peritoneal dialysis centers between the two settings. Specifically, because the majority of rural peritoneal dialysis patients live far from peritoneal dialysis units, they are constrained with limited access and readily available support on peritoneal dialysis.⁴⁴ In addition, rural patients are likely to be ignorant of peritoneal dialysis knowledge, confounded by less income to afford the recommended foods. Therefore, stakeholders should pay particular attention to rural peritoneal dialysis patients. Strategies such as remote monitoring and text messaging can enhance patient-focused care and outcomes for this group of patients.^{45,46} Besides these, the government should accelerate the up-scaling of peritoneal dialysis units to the rural areas.

Regarding limitations, first, the credibility of the data may be questionable, given the self-reporting nature of parameters of interest. Second, because we only analyzed data for patients in two centers, the findings may not be representative. Finally, several other variables associated with dietary adherence among peritoneal dialysis patients were not examined. Therefore, future studies should focus on experience and trend on dietary adherence following prolonged peritoneal dialysis.

Conclusion

Summarily, several factors influence dietary adherence among Chinese peritoneal dialysis patients. However, the self-control and strength model provides a framework for

relevant interventions than can improve dietary adherence among peritoneal dialysis patients.

Author Contributions

All authors made substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data; took part in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; agreed to submit to the current journal; gave final approval of the version to be published; and agree to be accountable for all the work.

Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

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