

Impact of food pattern and Socio-economic Factors on Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown Etiology in North Central Province

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High prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease was identified in North Central Province in the last few decades. Causative factor for Chronic Kidney Disease in North Central Province is still unknown. Therefore, main objective of this research was to identify the impact of food pattern and socioeconomic factors on CKD of unknown etiology in North Central Province. Research problem of this research was whether the food pattern and socioeconomic factors impact on CKDu in North Central Province? Data collected to the research through questionnaires which have given to the 200 CKDu patients in Kabithigollawa Divisional Secretariat in Anuradhapura and also Thamankaduwa Divisional Secretariat in Polonaruwa since the CKDu patients' population is high in these areas. Simple random sampling method used to collect data from CKDu patients in this research. The dependent variable of this research was probability of having CKDu in North Central Province and independent variables were education, food pattern, income and occupation. When consider about the sample there were 63% males and 37% females. Majority of the sample consisted of persons within the age group of 56 years to 65 years. 50% of the sample has only studied up to grade 6 or above up to grade 11. Majority of the sample are farmers (65%), there are 28 % patients who are unemployed due to chronic kidney disease. Moreover 32 patients in the sample are unemployed. Maximum income of the CKDu patients were 67000/=. According to the research 90% use pipe born water provide from the National Water Supply and Drainage Board for as drinking water but 65% patients still use water pumped through shallow wells for cooking purposes. 53% of the sample consume foods taken from their plantation and from the market. 55% use carbonic fertilizers for their own plantations. Majority of patients which means 25% drink 3L water per day. 82% patients use coconut oil for cooking purposes and 10% of the sample use palm oil. According to the research male farmers have high risk of affecting from CKDu. Moreover, food patterns of the patients mostly consumption of water should be considered by the people who live in North Central Province.

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