

Quality of life and its association with spiritual well-being among Jordanian Muslim patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis: A cross-sectional study

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Malakeh Z. Malak¹ , Anas Shehadeh²,
Ahmad Ayed³ and Loai Abu Sharour⁴

Abstract

This research aimed to assess the spiritual well-being and quality of life (QOL) among patients with chronic kidney disease who are undergoing hemodialysis in Jordan. A cross-sectional, descriptive correlational study was employed. A convenience sample of 238 Jordanian adult patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis in governmental hospitals was selected. Findings revealed that the response rate was 93.7% and the participants had moderate spiritual well-being and low QOL. A significant positive correlation was shown between QOL and spiritual well-being, educational level, marital status, and monthly income ($p < 0.001$), while a negative correlation was shown with age ($p < 0.001$). Spiritual well-being, educational level, and monthly income were predictors of QOL. Thus, patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis need to enhance their spiritual well-being and improve their QOL. Counseling programs should be provided to patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis to promote spiritual well-being and improve their QOL.

Keywords

chronic kidney disease, hemodialysis, quality of life, spiritual well-being

Introduction

Patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) depend on renal replacement therapies, such as dialysis or kidney transplantation, for survival (Jardine et al., 2020; Webster et al., 2017). Globally, an estimated 5.3 to 10.5 million individuals require these treatments; however, many face barriers to access due to limited resources or financial constraints (Gonzalez-Bedat et al., 2020; Himmelfarb et al., 2020; International Society of Nephrology, 2020).

¹Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan, Amman, Jordan

²American University of the Middle East, Egaila, Kuwait

³Arab American University, Jenin, Palestine

⁴Higher College of Technology, Women College, Nursing College, Ras Al Khaimah, United Arab Emirates

Current Affiliation: Loai Abu Sharour is now affiliated to Al Ain University, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

Corresponding author:

Malakeh. Z. Malak, Community Health Nursing, Faculty of Nursing, Al-Zaytoonah University of Jordan, PO Box 130, Amman 11733 Jordan.

Emails: malakeh.m@zuj.edu.jo; malakehmalak@yahoo.com