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Topic:

Quality of health life in patients with chronic liver disease

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Abstract:

Heath Related Quality Of Life in South East Asian Patients with Chronic Liver Disease: Dr Madiha Zaki, Mohammad Sadik Memon ,umema bhurgri . Asian Institute of Medical Sciences ,Hyderabad ,Pakistan. Corresponeded :madiyaah@gmail.com Background : cirrhosis has long natural history with considerable symptomatic impacts, particularly in advancing disease .Measuring health related quality of life in liver disease provides details about the nature and extent of its effects on individuals. Methods :health related quality of life was assessed using the short form -36 in 120 patients of chronic liver disease. Demographic and clinical data were collected, and patients with liver cirrhosis were divided into child class A,B and C according to child-turcotte pugh scoring system. Descriptive statics measures, one way Anova and regression analysis were used for data analysis . Results : During the study period total 120 patients were enrolled in the study out of which 73(67.1%) were males and 47 (38%) were females. There were 30 patients (25 %) in child class A, 40 patients (33.3%) in child class B and 50 patients (41.6%) were in child class C. 85 (70.83%) patients were anti HCV positive, 27 (22.5%) were HBsAg positive, history of chronic alcoholism was present in 5 patients (4.1%) and 3 patients (2.5%) had an NASH induce cirrhosis . HRQOL in patients with CLD was lower than that in healthy controls. Score of PCS in healthy controls was 51.4+-5.5 and in CLD was 44.8+-7.8(P-value 0.000). Score of MCS in healthy controls was 54.6+-4.5 and in CLD was 49.8+-6.6 (P value- 0.000). Increasing severity of CLD from no cirrhosis to advanced cirrhosis was associated with a decrease on all domains of the SF-36 (p value