

Study of Health-Related Quality of Life in Chronic Diseases associated with Psychological Distress in Children

Thesis

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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| BP | Bodily Pain |
| CDI | Children Depression Inventory |
| CHCV | Chronic Hepatitis C Virus |
| CKD | Chronic Kidney Disease |
| CLD | Chronic Liver Disease |
| DIS | Diagnostic Interview Schedule |
| DNA | Deoxyribonucleic Acid |
| DTC | Direct to Consumer |
| ESRD | End-Stage Renal Disease |
| ESRF | End-Stage Renal Failure |
| GH | General Health |
| HADS | Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale |
| HBV | Hepatitis B Virus |
| HCC | Hepatocellular Carcinoma |
| HRQoL | Health Related Quality of Life |
| MAOI | Mono Amine Oxidase Inhibitor |
| MCS | Mental Component Summary |
| MH | Mental Health |
| MRI | Magnetic Resonance Imaging |
| NBS | Norm Based Scoring |
| PCS | Physical Component Summary |
| PF | Physical Functioning |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| PRO | Patient Reported Outcomes |
| PTSD | Post traumatic Stress Disorder |
| QoL | Quality of Life |
| RCT | Randomized Controlled Trial |
| RF | Role Functioning (emotional) |
| ROC | Receiver Operating Curve |
| RP | Role functioning (Physical) |
| SF | Social Functioning |
| SF12 | Short Form 12 |
| SHE | Subjective Handicap of Epilepsy |
| SSRI | Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor |
| TCA | Tri-Cyclic Antidepressant |
| VT | Vitality |

Introduction

Introduction

Health-related quality of life represents the functional effects of an illness and its consequent therapy upon a patient, as perceived by the patient

Measurement of health-related quality of life (HRQL) is an essential component in overall assessment of health status and understanding of the factors that determine good health is necessary for maintained function and improved HRQL.(**Keles et al., 2007**).

Advances in medicine have prolonged the life of many persons with chronic diseases and one of the main objectives of health care in chronic diseases should be preserving a satisfactory HRQL. (**Keles et al., 2007**).

Numerous factors including psychological state, sex, low income, level of education, co-morbidity, seriousness of illnesses and age may lead to a reduced HRQL in chronic diseases. (**Keles et al., 2007**).

Since the beginning of the 1990s there has been a growing interest, in evaluating health-related quality of life (HRQL) in clinical studies.

In this study we have chosen 6 chronic diseases associated with psychological distress that affects health-related quality of life.

Diabetes has a high burden of illness both in life years lost and in disability through related co-morbidities. Accurate assessment of the non-mortality burden requires appropriate health-related quality of life and summary utility measures of which there are several contenders. **(Glasziou et al., 2007)**

Chronic liver disease, either viral disease (hepatitis B and C), cholestatic disease (primary biliary cirrhosis or primary sclerosing cholangitis), or hepatocellular disease, substantially reduces HRQL, and this impact does not differ markedly by type of disease. Older age and measures of disease severity were associated with poorer HRQL. **(Younossi et al., 2001)**

Childhood epilepsy is one of the most important and prevalent neurological conditions in the developing years. Persons with childhood onset epilepsy are at a high risk for

poor psychosocial outcomes, even without experiencing comorbidities. The goal of management of children with epilepsy should be to enable the child and the family to lead a life as free as possible from the medical and psychosocial complications of epilepsy. Other factors such as social, psychological, behavioral, educational, and cultural dimensions of their lives affect children with epilepsy, their families and their close social networks.

Assessing HRQL in childhood cancer survivors, in particular, is a new field of research. Studies of survivors of leukemia and brain tumors are of special interest since these are the commonest groups of survivors of cancer in childhood. Initial reports suggest that most of the survivors of childhood cancer are in good health with a normal psychosocial status, social life and capacity to cope with activities of daily living. **(Calaminus G and Kiebert G, 1999)**

End-stage renal failure (ESRF) is a life-threatening condition and survival can be maintained only with renal replacement therapy. Furthermore, the complications of ESRF, its treatment and co-existing diseases have been found to have a significant impact on the physical health of patients. It is well documented that the health status of the renal patient population is worse

than that of the general healthy population; for this reason the assessment of quality of life of ESRF patients has received considerable attention. **(PhillipsL,2001)**

The Aim of Work

The Aim of this Work:

The purpose of this study was to clarify the correlations between the chronic diseases and psychological distress and health-related quality of life (HRQL).