

# **Study of Health-Related Quality of Life in children with Chronic Liver Diseases (An Egyptian sample, one center study)**

*Thesis*

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<b>List of Abbreviations</b>	
<b>AIH</b>	<b>Autoimmune hepatitis</b>
<b>A1ATD</b>	<b>Alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency</b>
<b>BP</b>	<b>Bodily Pain</b>
<b>CIs</b>	<b>Confidence intervals</b>
<b>CLD</b>	<b>Chronic Liver Disease</b>
<b>EF</b>	<b>Emotional Functioning</b>
<b>ER</b>	<b>Endoplasmic reticulum</b>
<b>GH</b>	<b>General Health</b>
<b>GSD</b>	<b>Glycogen storage diseases</b>
<b>HBV</b>	<b>Hepatitis B virus</b>
<b>HCV</b>	<b>Hepatitis C virus</b>
<b>HCC</b>	<b>Hepatocellular carcinoma</b>
<b>HRQOL</b>	<b>Health Related Quality of Life</b>
<b>HCC</b>	<b>Hepatocellular Carcinoma</b>
<b>IAPs</b>	<b>Inhibitor of apoptosis proteins</b>

## List of Abbreviations

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<b>MCS</b>	<b>Mental Component Summary</b>
<b>MH</b>	<b>Mental Health</b>
<b>NSAIDs</b>	<b>Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs</b>
<b>PCS</b>	<b>Physical Component Summary</b>
<b>PedsQL</b>	<b>Pediatric Quality of Life</b>
<b>PF</b>	<b>Physical Functioning</b>
<b>QOL</b>	<b>Quality of Life</b>
<b>RE</b>	<b>Role functioning (Emotional)</b>
<b>RP</b>	<b>Role functioning (Physical)</b>
<b>ScF</b>	<b>School Functioning</b>
<b>SoF</b>	<b>Social Functioning</b>
<b>SF</b>	<b>Social Functioning</b>
<b>SF12</b>	<b>Short Form 12</b>
<b>SF-36</b>	<b>Short Form 36</b>
<b>VT</b>	<b>Vitality</b>
<b>WD</b>	<b>Wilson disease</b>

# Introduction

## Introduction

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Chronic liver diseases encompasses wide spectrum of disorders, including infection, metabolic, genetic, drug-induced, idiopathic, structural and auto-immune diseases, the clinical presentation and initial laboratory data in many of these diseases are similar and definitive diagnosis often relies on specialized laboratory investigation and histological examination of liver tissue. **(Sinatra, 1993)**

Health-Related Quality Of Life (HRQOL) 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 (HRQOL) 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



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objectives of health care in chronic diseases should be preserving a satisfactory Health-Related Quality Of Life (HRQOL). **(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 Health-Related Quality Of Life (HRQOL) 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 (HRQOL) in clinical studies.

Patients with chronic liver diseases suffer from fatigue, loss of self-esteem, inability to function at work, anxiety, depression, and other emotional problems that profoundly decrease their quality of life and well-being. **(Gao et al., 2012)**

Chronic liver diseases, either viral disease (hepatitis B & C) cholestatic disease, or hepatocellular disease, substantially reduce Health-Related Quality Of Life (HRQOL); this impact does not differ markedly by

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type of disease, Older age and measures of disease severity were associated with poorer Health Related Quality Of Life (HRQOL). **(Younossi et al., 2001)**

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