

Factors Associated with Quality of Life of the Patients with Limb Ischemia

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Purpose

This descriptive research is to study of factors associated with the quality of life of patients with Limb Ischemia.

Design

descriptive research

Method

The subject of the study one-hundred and twenty patients with Limb Ischemia, age 18 years and over, who were taking surgical and medical at Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand during 2002-2008, participated in this study. The instruments for data collection consisted of a Demographic characteristics data, Treatment data, The Quality of life Short Form 36 Health-Survey (SF-36) questionnaire and Social support data. The data were collected from January 2008 to August 2009. The data was analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean standard deviation and kruskal-wallis Test.



Main findings

The results revealed that patients had the overall quality of life at low level (< 75) and the domain of SF-36 such as Physical function, Role limitation due to physical health problems, Pain, Social functioning, General mental health, Role limitation due to emotional problems, Vitality and General health perception had the same level (low level). Table 1

Quality of Life	Min, Max	Mean $\pm$ SD	Level
Physical function	0, 100	35.2 $\pm$ 31.1	Low
Role limitation due to physical health problems	0, 100	46.5 $\pm$ 33.2	Low
Pain	0, 100	55.6 $\pm$ 28.3	Low
Social functioning	0, 100	56.1 $\pm$ 31.0	Low
General mental health	0, 100	60.0 $\pm$ 25.3	Low
Role limitation due to emotional problems	0, 100	53.7 $\pm$ 33.2	Low
Vitality	0, 100	49.4 $\pm$ 24.5	Low
General health perception	0, 100	43.9 $\pm$ 19.9	Low
Quality of Life	0, 100	50.0 $\pm$ 28.3	Low

Age, family status, occupation, underlying disease and duration of illness had significant associated with quality of life of patients with Limb Ischemia; the difference was statistically significant ($p < .01$). Income had significant associated with quality of life domain physical function of patients with Limb Ischemia; the difference was statistically significant ($p < .05$). Method of treatment had significant associated with quality of life domain physical function of patients with Limb Ischemia; the difference was statistically significant ($p < .01$).

Conclusion and recommendations

Patients with Limb Ischemia have many factors associated with the quality of life. The result can develop a guideline of nursing care for patients with Limb Ischemia in order to improve quality of life.

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