

Abstract

Assessment of Quality of Life in Individuals Suffering from Psychiatric Disorders

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Objectives: To examine the quality of life of people suffering from psychiatric disorders during their stay in an outpatient clinic and during hospitalization at the Psychiatry Clinic; to examine the quality of life of patients suffering from psychiatric disorders concerning sociodemographic data; to examine the difference in the quality of life of patients suffering from psychiatric disorders during hospitalization and during their stay in the outpatient clinic; to examine what are the significant predictors of the quality of life of people suffering from psychiatric disorders.

Study design: The study was conducted according to the principles of a cross-sectional study.

Respondents and methods: The research was conducted at the Psychiatry Clinic, in which 102 respondents participated. The sociodemographic data questionnaire and the WHOQOL-BREF questionnaire were used in the research to examine the quality of life.

Result: Respondents expressed the highest quality of life in relation to the environment subscale, while the physical health subscale received the lowest rating. Patients with a higher or higher vocational education rated their physical health significantly the best, and those with no schooling or only elementary school the worst. The environment was rated the best by patients with a university degree or higher, and the worst by patients with the lowest level of education. It can be seen that age is not related to the domains and the overall assessment of the quality of life, while material status is significantly and positively related to all domains and the overall assessment of the quality of life. Patients with better financial status rated all domains better, as well as the overall quality of life.

Conclusion: Economic status is a significant predictor in each domain, and the level of education along with economic status in the domain of social relations.

Keywords: outpatient clinic; hospitalization; quality of life; mental patients; psychological disorders; psychiatry

Sažetak

Znanja i stavovi pacijenata o psihofarmakoterapiji

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Ciljevi rada: Ispitati kvalitetu života osoba oboljelih od psihijatrijskih poremećaja tijekom boravka u dnevnoj bolnici i tijekom hospitalizacije na Klinici za psihijatriju; ispitati kvalitetu života bolesnika oboljelih od psihijatrijskih poremećaja s obzirom na sociodemografske podatke; ispitati razliku kvalitete života bolesnika oboljelih od psihijatrijskih poremećaja tijekom hospitalizacije i tijekom boravka u dnevnoj bolnici; ispitati koji su značajni prediktori kvalitete života osoba oboljelih od psihijatrijskih poremećaja.

Nacrt studije: Studija je provedena po načelima presječne studije.

Ispitanici i metode: Istraživanje je provedeno na Klinici za psihijatriju, u kojem je sudjelovalo 102 ispitanika. Za ispitivanje kvalitete života u istraživanju koristio se Upitnik sociodemografskih podataka te upitnik Svjetske zdravstvene organizacije WHOQOL-BREF.

Rezultat: Ispitanici su izrazili najvišu kvalitetu života u vezi s podskalom okoline, dok je najnižu ocjenu dobila podskala tjelesnog zdravlja. Značajno su najbolje ocijenili svoje tjelesno zdravlje bolesnici više ili visoke stručne spreme, a najlošije oni bez škole ili samo s osnovnom školom. Okolinu su najbolje ocijenili bolesnici visoke ili više stručne spreme, a najlošije bolesnici s najmanjom razinom obrazovanja. Uočava se kako dob nije povezana s domenama i ukupnom ocjenom kvalitete života, dok je materijalni status u značajnoj i pozitivnoj vezi sa svim domenama i s ukupnom ocjenom kvalitete života. Bolesnici su s boljim materijalnim statusom bolje i ocijenili sve domene, kao i ukupnu kvalitetu života.

Zaključak: Značajan je prediktor u svakoj domeni ekonomski status, a razina obrazovanja uz ekonomski status u domeni socijalnih odnosa..

Ključne riječi: dnevna bolnica; hospitalizacija; kvaliteta života; psihički bolesnici; psihički poremećaji; psihijatrija