Health-Related Quality of Life of Patients after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention

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**Background.** While the number of prevalence of cardiovascular diseases and the performance of percutaneous coronary intervention procedures increase, the bigger attention to the quality of life of patients appears. It is very important to assess and reduce the risk factors of coronary heart disease of the patients, to teach patients to comply with self-control in order to prevent the occurrence of the complications. The most important thing is to reduce the impact of coronary heart disease on the patient health and to ensure a comfortable well-being and health-related quality after the percutaneous coronary intervention.

**Aim.** To analyze health-related quality of life of the patients after the percutaneous coronary intervention.

**Methods and materials.** In order to analyze the health-related quality of life of the patients after the percutaneous coronary intervention, the quantitative standardized SF – 36 questionnaires were used. The research consisted of 77 patients after the percutaneous coronary intervention. The research was conducted in accordance with ethical principles.

**Results.** The average age of the exploratory amounted to 60.82 ± 10.50 years. The distribution according to the median of the age (62 years old). After analysis of physical health-related quality of life of the patients after the percutaneous coronary intervention it was found that among men and women it was better in the group of women by 53.28 (53.54) points than men by 40.84 (38.90) points. Physical health and overall health assessment indicators of women were better in the group of older women than in the group of older men and older men had poorer assessment of their health and emphasized the pain more than younger men. When analyzing psycho-emotional well-being of the patients after the percutaneous coronary intervention it became clear that psychical health was worse of men by 40.95 (33.33) points than of women by 64.29 (66.67) points. Psychical health indicator of women and men having secondary diseases was worse in group of men than women. Psychical health indicator for men with secondary diseases was significantly worse than for men without secondary diseases.

**Conclusion.** Health-related quality of life for patients after the percutaneous coronary intervention, according to the women, as patients after the percutaneous coronary intervention, assess the health-related quality of life very well, and men assess the physical and mental health worse, especially those with secondary diseases.

**Keywords:** health-related quality of life, percutaneous coronary intervention, patients.