



COMPARISON OF PERCEIVED QUALITY OF LIFE BETWEEN PATIENTS WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION FOLLOWING THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY AND PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION

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Assessing the quality of life (QOL) of patients with Myocardial Infarction (MI) following different treatment options helps to determine the success of the management and to ascertain QOL related problems. This study aimed to compare the perceived QOL between patients with MI following thrombolytic therapy and Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) at the medical and the cardiology clinics at the National Hospital of Sri Lanka (NHSL), Colombo.

This was a descriptive comparative study conducted in March 2018. A sample of 50 adult patients of both genders who had undergone thrombolytic therapy or PCI due to acute MI during the month of December in 2017 was recruited for each group using a convenience sampling technique. Ethical approval was obtained for the study. All the patients consented voluntarily and signed informed consent was obtained. In addition to socio-demographic information, QOL was assessed using the interviewer-administered Sinhala version of SF-36 of the questionnaire which comprises eight domains: physical functioning, role limitations-physical, bodily pain, general health, vitality, social functioning, role limitations-emotional, and mental health. The score of each subscale was computed onto a scale of 0–100 where a high score denotes a high QOL and vice versa. The majority of the participants were males. 73% (n=73) and were between 46–60 years old (82%). A high proportions of patients in both groups had hypertension and diabetes (>74%). Most of the QOL scores obtained for patients with MI following thrombolytic therapy were lower than 50% (mean 19.0 – 48.5). Compared to the QOL of MI patients who had undergone thrombolytic therapy, MI patients who had undergone PCI had significantly higher QOL scores in the eight QOL domains of SF-36 ($p<0.0001$). A remarkable difference of QOL scores was found in domains of role limitations-physical and role limitations-emotional between these two groups (Mean 19.00 vs 95.50; 37.33 vs 98.00 respectively, $p<0.0001$). The majority of MI patients who had undergone thrombolytic therapy and PCI were males and had diabetes and hypertension. The QOL of patients with MI following thrombolytic therapy was poor. The QOL of patients with MI was significantly improved after PCI than thrombolytic therapy.

Keywords: Myocardial Infarction, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention
Quality of Life, SF-36*

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