

# ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG PATIENTS WITH PERIPHERAL ARTERIAL OCCLUSIVE DISEASE TREATED ENDOVASCULARLY

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The patients with intermittent claudication experience a decrease in their quality of life due to a significant reduction in walking ability. **The attempt** has been made to assess changes in the quality of life among patients with peripheral arterial occlusive disease treated endovascularly.

The study included 50 patients with chronic limb ischemia with symptoms of intermittent claudication treated endovascularly. The patients were qualified to the treatment by the surgeon based on their clinical evaluation and Duplex Scan of peripheral arteries.

The patients were surveyed with The World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQOL-Bref) questionnaire which covers six different quality of life fields. The survey has been taken before the intervention and a month, 3 months and 6 months after the procedure. The results have been compared with six minute corridor walking test expressed as a distance covered during the test.

The walking ability test results confirmed the efficiency of the employed treatment. The prior average distance covered was 190,2 metres, whereas 3 months later it extended significantly to 412,3m.

**The results** of WHOQOL test are summarized in the table below.

	before the intervention		1 month after intervention		3 months after intervention		6 months after intervention	
	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
self-assessment quality of life	57,50	14,51	66,00	20,05	68,50	14,99	68,50	13,18
health satisfaction	46,00	12,74	61,50	16,91	62,50	14,51	67,50	12,63
physical health domain	56,44	12,50	69,06	12,21	71,02	12,78	71,08	13,21

	before the intervention		1 month after intervention		3 months after intervention		6 months after intervention	
	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD	mean	SD
psychological domain	67,80	12,58	74,38	11,40	76,02	9,31	74,92	10,56
social relationships domain	69,24	10,59	70,88	9,27	71,12	11,29	70,40	9,58
environmental domain	68,84	8,51	70,26	9,98	71,86	9,24	71,38	7,45

### Conclusion:

1. The quality of life of patients improved significantly.
2. changes in the quality of life correspond to results of the six minute corridor walking test.
3. The most crucial part in rating the quality of patient's life have been both physical and psychological aspects. The most significant improvements have been observed in assessments of patient health satisfaction and physical health domain.
4. WHOQOL test is an useful tool in assessing quality of life, diagnosing and characterizing population of patients with peripheral arterial occlusive disease in stage II in the Fontaine Classification.