

16th Clinical Nursing & Nurse Education Conference

November 21-22, 2016 Melbourne, Australia

Quality of life for heart failure patients in Jordan

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Background: Heart failure is a global burden which is considered as a major public health issue and a growing concern in developing countries, including Jordan. Most related research was conducted in Western cultures and may have limited applicability for individuals in Jordan. Thus, this qualitative study identifies the quality of life of Jordanian patients with heart failure from their perspectives.

Methods: Semi-structured interviewing of 25 patients who conducted cardiac clinics and met the inclusion criteria.

Results: Data collection took place between February and March 2016. Participants' age mean was 63 years, 13 men and 12 women with varying severity as measured by ejection fraction. Analysis of transcripts identified three major themes. These were: Awareness of health related quality of life (HRQoL) and perception of heart failure, which is represented in their definitions of HRQoL, knowledge about heart failure, and how they perceived the diagnosis. The second theme expressed the influence of heart failure on patients in different domains were; changes in physical ability, psychosocial life, spirituality, economical status, and cognitive aspects furthermore, suggestions to improve the HRQoL from participant's perspectives.

Conclusion: HRQoL is a multidimensional, subjective concept that is affected by a variety of factors. Heart failure had negative impacts on the patient's HRQoL especially in physical domain.

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Social support, coping and burden of family caregivers caring for persons with schizophrenia in West Java province, Indonesia

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Few studies conducted about social support, coping, and burden of family caregivers caring for persons with schizophrenia in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to examine correlation between social support, coping, and burden of family caregivers caring for persons with schizophrenia. It was a co-relational study. Eighty eight family caregivers caring for persons with schizophrenia were recruited purposively from the Outpatient Department of West Java Province Mental Hospital, West Java, Indonesia. Data were collected with self-report questionnaires and were analyzed by Pearson's product-moment correlation coefficient. The findings showed that there were significant positive correlation between social support and confrontative ($r=0.68$, $p<0.01$), optimistic ($r=0.42$, $p<0.01$), and supportant ($r=0.46$, $p<0.01$), but social support was significantly and negatively correlate with evasive ($r=-0.52$, $p<0.01$) and fatalistic ($r=-0.41$, $p<0.05$). There were significant positive correlation between burden and evasive, fatalistic, emotive ($r=0.50$, $r=0.57$, $r=0.38$; $p<0.01$), but burden was significantly and negatively correlated with confrontative, optimistic, supportant ($r=-0.40$; $r=-0.31$, $r=-0.36$, $p<0.01$). Social support was significantly and negatively correlated with burden ($r=-0.50$; $p<0.01$). Maintaining optimistic coping, teaching problem solving coping, and providing support are recommended for family caregivers to reduce burden.

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