

# Patients with Cardiovascular Diseases under the Care of Nurses

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## Description

Chronic diseases typically have negative consequences that affect many aspects of a patient's life. The consequences can be temporary or permanent, and in most cases, they necessitate changes in previous lifestyle as well as long-term treatments. In chronic disease, assessing a patient's clinical efficacy and functional well-being is critical because it is a major cognitive and practical factor in the selection of alternative therapies. Because of the widespread prevalence of cardiovascular disease, this is one of the most researched areas in the assessment of quality of life (QoL). As a result, assessing the physical, psychological, and social impact of disease on individuals' lives is of great interest.

Numerous studies have shown that QoL assessment is as important in this patient population as physical, laboratory, or clinical test results. More importantly, assessing quality of life influences the effectiveness of medical treatment by making treatment decisions easier and more acceptable to the patient. It is also regarded as a barometer of the efficacy of current social and political support systems. Because of the widespread prevalence of cardiovascular disease, this is one of the most researched areas in the assessment of quality of life (QoL). As a result, assessing the physical, psychological, and social impact of disease on individuals' lives is of great interest.

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The primary goal of chronic cardiovascular disease management is to improve patient functioning while lowering treatment costs through the elimination of unnecessary health care interventions. As most studies have shown, both objectives can be met by improving one's quality of life. Patients who use health care services more frequently have lower quality of life in the physical, psychological, and social domains, according to research. It has also been discovered that the higher the patient's quality of life, the less primary health care procedures are used.

However, patient satisfaction with nursing and medical care for patients with chronic CVD remains a rare aspect in various studies. Meeting their expectations is one of the factors that has a positive impact on their health and leads to improved diagnostic and treatment outcomes. As a result, patient evaluations of medical services serve as the foundation for improving primary health care quality and can provide information about development goals and the need for medical care in specific patient groups. When patients' expectations of a health care system are correctly identified and met, they are more satisfied with the physician-patient contact. The level of satisfaction correlates positively with clinical improvement in a patient. Health care in which the patient is the primary caregiver has been linked to lower mortality rates and a lower risk of hospital complications [1-5].

## Conflict of Interest

None.

## References

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