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MONSIN YAMSAKUN : QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE DUE TO SMOKING. THESIS ADVISORS : NATCHAPORN PICHAINARONG, M.P.H., Dr.P.H. (Epid), DUSIT SUJIARAT, M.Sc (Biostat), WIZIZ CHAVEEPOJNKAMJORN, D.V.M., M.P.H., ASSADA TIYAPANT, M.D., Subspecialty in Cardiology. 158 p. ISBN 974-662-907-7

An analytic cross - sectional study was conducted to study the quality of life of patients with coronary artery disease due to smoking, the influence of associated factors and quality adjusted life years (QALYs) lost. The study was conducted in 8 hospitals (4 regions of Thailand and Bangkok Metropolis), from June to November 1998. Five hundred subjects were chosen for the study : 250 subjects with coronary artery diseases and 250 reference subjects. Data were obtained by direct interview, using World Health Organization Quality of Life - Brief (WHOQOL - BREF) and Time Trade Off method.

The results revealed that the overall quality of life of patients with coronary artery disease was significantly poorer than that of the normal reference group (p -value < 0.001), as measured by WHOQOL - BREF. Using multivariate analysis, variables that were associated with the quality of life included enough income, symptoms, severity, family income, age and occupation. As measured with Time Trade Off, the variables found to be associated with the quality of life were co - morbidity (diabetes mellitus), dyspnoea and income. The mean of QALYs lost was highest in younger patients (\leq 40 years) and lowest in older patients ($>$ 70 years), as measured by WHOQOL - BREF and Time Trade Off.

Results from this study may assist to prevent coronary artery disease due to smoking and to promote quality of life. Also, the results could be used to support an antismoking campaign.