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The purposes of this research were to compare the quality of life of patients with coronary artery diseases before and after treatment, to investigate the relationships between the quality of life and selected independent variables and to compare the percentage of patients with coronary artery disease affected by mental problems before and after treatment. One hundred and fifty patients of Her Majesty Cardiac Center, Siriraj hospital with coronary artery disease, consented to complete a series of questionnaires derived from SF-36 (Quality of Life Measures) and Thai GHQ-30 (Psychological Measures). The statistics used to analyse the data were General Linear Model – Repeated Measures and McNemar’s test.

Comparing the patients’ quality of life after treatment to that before treatment, the patients had higher physical and mental health scores, had lower social function scores and had the general health perception that their health would deteriorate. Six months after treatment, 37 % of the patients could return to their normal work, 43.2 % could do their jobs with some limitations, 2.5 % had to change career or job position, 4.9 % could not return to their jobs and 12.4 % stopped working.

This research revealed that the severity of coronary artery disease affected the physical and social function aspects of quality of life. The study also revealed that history of myocardial infarction affected the vitality aspect of the quality of life.