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WANNA SAMART : QUALITY ADJUSTED LIFE EXPECTANCY LOST IN
PATIENTS WITH NON-INSULIN DEPENDENT DIABETES MELLITUS. THESIS
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This analytic cross-sectional study was conducted in order to investigate the association between risk factors and health-related quality of life (HRQOL) and QALYS lost. The loss of life expectancy and the economic loss of NIDDM patients were estimated by QALYS. The patients who were treated at the Out-Patient Department or Diabetes Clinic at 6 hospitals namely, Maharaj Nakhorn Chiang-Mai, Nakhornpink Chiang-Mai, and Siriraj, the Central Hospital of Khonkaen, Cholburi, and Haadyai. A total of 268 subjects of patients and 268 subjects of normal population (reference group) were selected by purposive sampling from June to October 1998. Demographic, socioeconomic, and NIDDM illness history was obtained by interview and hospital records but HRQOL data was assessed by both the WHOQOL-BREF instrument and the TTO technique.

The study concluded that the patients with NIDDM had lower HRQOL than that of the normal population. Sex, education, salary, health insurance, domicile, hospital admittance, polyuria, and disability were associated with HRQOL. Age, education, disposable of income, domicile, chest pain, and a loss of sexual urge were associated with QALYS loss. The average QALYS lost that was measured by WHOQOL-BREF instrument was based on 1 year/person whereas. The average was measured TTO technique was based on 10 years/person. The QALYS lost was used to estimate the Gross National Products (GNP) lost due to NIDDM, which according to the WHOQOL-BREF was 235,519,961,906 baht and the TTO was 2,355,199,619,060 baht.

The impact of NIDDM on the loss of life expectancy and thereby economic lost, is enormous. The strategies to reduce these losses ought to concentrate on the prevention of NIDDM in all three stages.