COMPARISON OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF WOMEN WITH PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Miszory EV¹, Járomi M², Karácsony I³, Hulman A⁴, Lukács M², Verzar Z², <u>Boncz I</u>⁵, Pakai A⁶

¹University of Pécs, Institute for Health Insurance, Pécs, Hungary, Hungary,
²University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary

³University of Pécs, Szombathely, ZA, Hungary

⁴Institute for Health Insurance, University of Pécs, Kormend, VA, Hungary

⁵University of Pécs, BUDAPEST, PE, Hungary,

⁶University of Pécs, Pécs, ZA, Hungary

OBJECTIVES

Worldwide 1.3 billion people – or 16% of the global population – live with significant disability today. Our aim is to analyse the effects of various socio-demographic factors, physical disability, and pain among female polio survivors and to compare their quality of life (QQL) with gender- and age-matched osteoporotic women.

METHODS

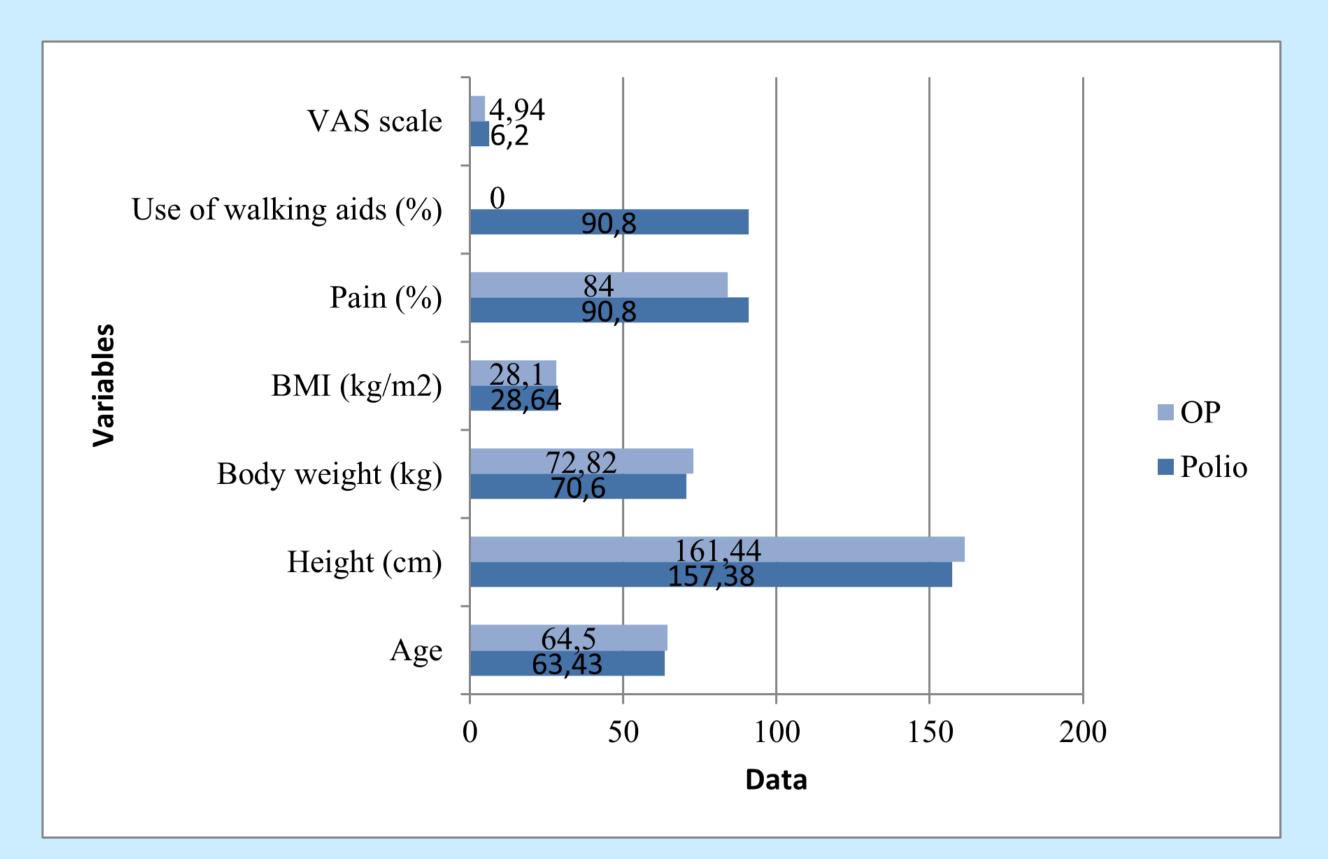
Our quantitative cross-sectional study was performed in Hungary in 2019. The data gathering was performed through online recruitment, non-randomized and convenience sampling. 142 female polio survivors and 50 female with osteoporosis got also enrolled in the study. The questionnaire included 3 main topics: sociodemographic issues, health status and quality of life survey using the 36-Item Short Form Survey questionnaire. Absolute and relative frequencies were determined during the statistical calculations. Either $\chi 2$ trial or Fischer test was used for nominal variables, and T-test was used for continuous variables (p <0.05). We used the IBM SPSS Statistics Version 22 program.

RESULTS

The mean age of polio survivors was 63.43 ± 5.41 years, while the women with osteoporosis was 64.5 ± 6.83 years. Limbs paralyzed by polio showed a strong correlation with the Energy / Fatigue dimension (p = 0.044). Pain has an effect on the overall health value of polio patients (p = 0.021). Comparing QQL with osteoporotic women, 8 dimensions showed significantly worse values among polio survivors (p <0.05).

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the decades of disability and deteriorating general health, female survivors of poliomyelitis have adapted to their life. On the other hand, other dimensions of the quality of their life lag significantly behind in comparison to the women struggling with osteoporosis.



5,60 14,80 9,90 34,50 • mono,-• tri,-• tetra,-• tetra,- and trunk

Figure 1. Characteristic of participants (N=142)

Figure 2. Distribution of paresis/plegia in the Polio group (%) (N=142)

	Polio		OP		Polio-OP	
SF-36	n	Mean (SD)	n	Mean (SD)	Diff.	p value
Physical functioning	142	25.43(22.99)	50	68.90(20.24)	-43.47	0.000*
Role-Physical	142	29.93(37.92)	50	68.00(29.03)	-38.07	0.000*
Role-Emotional	141	51.77(43.36)	50	73.34(27.87)	-21.57	0.001*
Energy-fatigue	141	53.46(24.68)	50	68.40(18.17)	-14.94	0.000*
Emotional wellbeing	141	65.06(25.36)	50	74.42(15.80)	-9.36	0.013*
Social Functioning	142	59.94(28.94)	50	75.90(21.26)	-15.96	0.000*
Pain	142	59.94(28.94)	50	60.90(20.09)	-0.96	0.830
General Health	141	42.52(21.29)	50	54.10(17.37)	-11.58	0.001*
Mental Health	142	32.39(21.22)	50	51.00(17.47)	-18.61	0.000*

Table 1. Comparison of quality of life values of patients (*p<0.05)

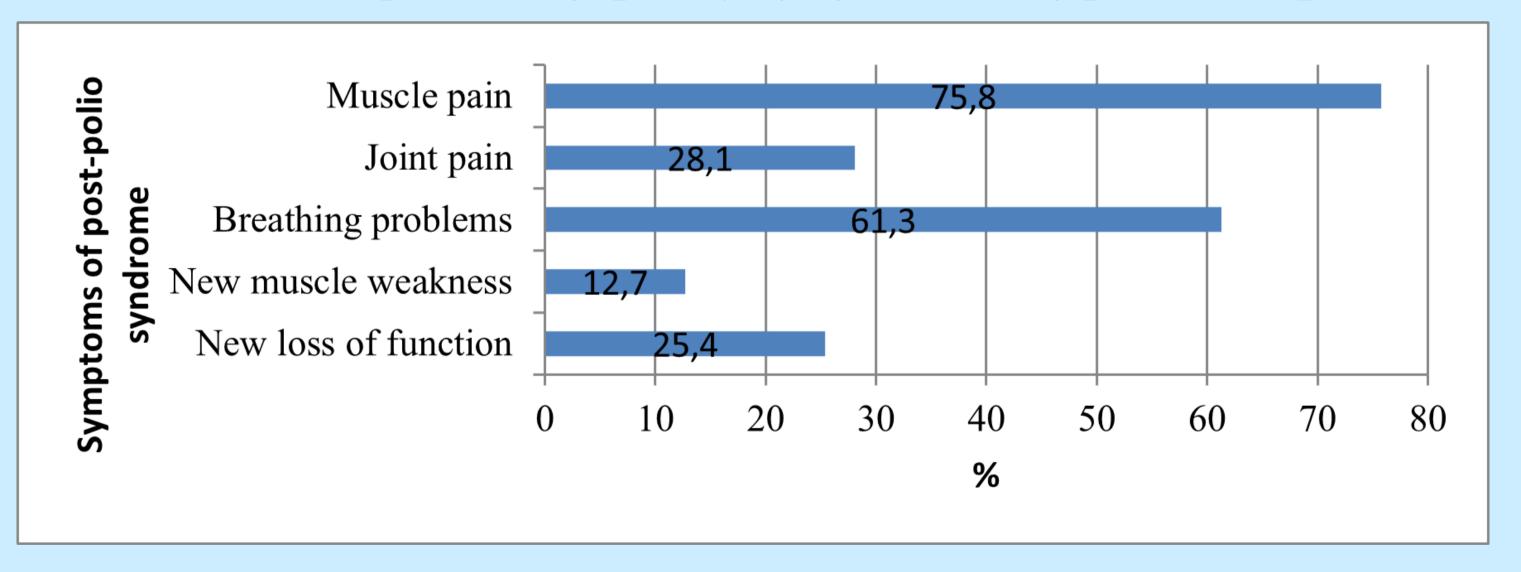


Figure 3. Presence of post-polio symptoms in polio group (N=142)

ISPOR 2024

May 5-8, 2024 | Atlanta, GA, USA



Funding:

The research was financed by the Thematic Excellence
Program 2021 Health Sub-programme of the Ministry for
Innovation and Technology in Hungary, within the
framework of the EGA-10 project of the University of Pécs.

Corresponding author:

Dr. Imre BONCZ, MD, MSc, PhD, Habil
University of Pécs, Faculty of Health Sciences, Hungary
Institute for Health Insurance
E-mail: imre.boncz@etk.pte.hu

