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LUNG TRANSPLANTATION AND QUALITY OF LIFE

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BACKGROUND: Is there a statistically significant difference in quality of life between the patients after lung transplantation and the general population.

AIM: To compare quality of life in patients after lung transplantation and individuals of general population.

METHOD: A prospective trial was conducted at the Clinic for lung diseases on a sample of patients after lung transplantation (N=30) and individuals from the general population - control group (N=30), in order to determine quality of life of patients after lung transplantation. These are the results from April to July 2016. Criteria for the selection of transplanted patients: monitored by our clinic and 18 - 65 years of life, while the criteria for the control group to suit a group of transplanted by: age, sex and education. For the study were used the following measuring instruments: SF36 Questionnaire, Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) and Questionnaire on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents.

RESULTS: 1) There was no significant difference between the study and control groups. Personal level of wellbeing equally has been perceived by transplanted and control groups. 2) Component Score SF-36: Significantly lower quality of life in transplanted patients has been reported in the domains of physical functioning, pain and health.

CONCLUSION: The quality of life of transplanted patients and subjects from the general population does not show statistically significant differences. Comparing the quality of life of these two groups came to the conclusion that respondents from the general population state better results only in the domain of physical health