

Assessment of Effect of Warfarin Adherence on Health-Related Quality of Life among Warfarin Patients Using WHOQOL-BREF

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SUMMARY. Warfarin therapy adherence is among important measures that often helps in avoiding drug-related problems among warfarin patients. To date, warfarin therapy adherence effect on overall Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) among warfarin patients has not been studied in Malaysia. The aim of our study was to evaluate the association of warfarin therapy adherence with HRQoL among warfarin patients using the WHOQOL-BREF. A prospective and descriptive study was performed among 319 warfarin patients. The data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.0. The majority of the patients were females than males ($n = 221, 69.3\%$, and $n = 98, 30.7\%$ respectively). The mean adherence score for the study population was 6.02 ± 1.27 . The mean HRQoL scores for the physical health, psychological, social relationships, and environment domains were 61.14 ± 15.96 , 68.58 ± 16.11 , 63.55 ± 27.06 , and 62.78 ± 17.58 respectively. The correlation coefficients for all four domains of the WHOQOL-BREF vs mean adherence score were -0.015 , 0.004 , -0.061 , and -0.002 respectively. In study findings, statistically non-significant ($p > 0.05$) correlations were observed between four domains of the WHOQOL-BREF vs total mean adherence score. In the physical, psychological, social and environment domains the “r” values were -0.015 , 0.004 , -0.061 and -0.002 , respectively.

RESUMEN. La adherencia a la terapia con warfarina se encuentra entre las medidas importantes que a menudo ayudan a evitar problemas relacionados con las drogas entre los pacientes que usan warfarina. Hasta la fecha, el efecto del cumplimiento de la terapia con warfarina en la calidad de vida relacionada con la salud (CVRS) entre los pacientes que consumen warfarina no se ha estudiado en Malasia. El objetivo de nuestro estudio fue evaluar la asociación de la adherencia al tratamiento con warfarina con la CVRS entre los pacientes que utilizan el WHOQOL-BREF. Se realizó un estudio prospectivo y descriptivo entre 319 pacientes que toman warfarina. Los datos se analizaron utilizando el Paquete Estadístico para las Ciencias Sociales (SPSS) versión 22.0. La mayoría de los pacientes eran mujeres ($n = 221, 69.3\%$). La puntuación media de adherencia para la población de estudio fue de 6.02 ± 1.27 . Las puntuaciones medias de CVRS para los dominios de salud física, psicológica, relaciones sociales y medio ambiente fueron 61.14 ± 15.96 , 68.58 ± 16.11 , 63.55 ± 27.06 y 62.78 ± 17.58 respectivamente. Los coeficientes de correlación para los cuatro dominios del WHOQOL-BREF frente al puntaje de adherencia promedio fueron -0.015 , 0.004 , -0.061 y -0.002 , respectivamente. En los hallazgos del estudio, se observaron correlaciones estadísticamente no significativas ($p > 0.05$) entre cuatro dominios del WHOQOL-BREF versus el puntaje de adherencia promedio total. En los dominios físico, psicológico, social y ambiental, los valores “r” fueron -0.015 , 0.004 , -0.061 y -0.002 , respectivamente.

KEY WORDS: HRQoL, Malaysia warfarin, warfarin therapy adherence, WHOQOL-BREF.

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