

## Role of Warfarin Therapy Knowledge in Health-Related Quality of Life Among Warfarin Patients

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**SUMMARY.** This study determined the association between warfarin knowledge and Health-Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) among patients on warfarin in Malaysia. A prospective, cross-sectional and descriptive study was conducted among patients on warfarin in a tertiary care public hospital in Malaysia. There were more females than males ( $n = 221, 69.3\%$ , and  $n = 98, 30.7\%$ , respectively) in total of 319 patients. The mean knowledge score for the study participants was  $11.36 \pm 1.91$ . The mean scores for the physical, psychological, social, and environmental domains were  $61.14 \pm 15.96$ ,  $68.58 \pm 16.11$ ,  $63.55 \pm 27.06$ , and  $62.78 \pm 17.58$ , respectively. The correlation coefficients for all four domains of the WHOQOL-BREF vs total warfarin knowledge score were  $-0.041$ ,  $0.014$ ,  $-0.063$ , and  $-0.019$ , respectively, indicating a statistically non-significant weak negative association ( $p > 0.05$ ). Statistically, a non-significant inverse correlation was observed between four domains of the WHOQOL-BREF vs total warfarin knowledge score. In other words, just providing warfarin knowledge does not necessarily improve HRQoL among patients on warfarin in Malaysia.

**RESUMEN.** Este estudio determinó la asociación entre el conocimiento de warfarina y la calidad de vida relacionada con la salud (HRQoL) entre los pacientes que reciben warfarina en Malasia. Se realizó un estudio prospectivo, transversal y descriptivo entre pacientes tratados con warfarina en un hospital público de atención terciaria en Malasia. Hubo más mujeres que hombres ( $n = 221, 69.3\%$  y  $n = 98, 30.7\%$ , respectivamente) en un total de 319 pacientes. El puntaje promedio de conocimiento para los participantes del estudio fue de  $11.36 \pm 1.91$ . Los puntajes promedio para los dominios físico, psicológico, social y ambiental fueron  $61.14 \pm 15.96$ ,  $68.58 \pm 16.11$ ,  $63.55 \pm 27.06$  y  $62.78 \pm 17.58$ , respectivamente. Los coeficientes de correlación para los cuatro dominios del puntaje de conocimiento de warfarina de la OMSQOL-BREF vs total de warfarina fueron  $-0.041$ ,  $0.014$ ,  $-0.063$  y  $-0.019$ , respectivamente, lo que indica una asociación negativa débil estadísticamente no significativa ( $p > 0.05$ ). Estadísticamente, se observó una correlación inversa no significativa entre cuatro dominios de la puntuación de conocimiento WHOQOL-BREF vs total de warfarina. En otras palabras, el sólo proporcionar conocimiento de warfarina no necesariamente mejora la CVRS entre los pacientes que reciben warfarina en Malasia.

**KEY WORDS:** HRQoL, Malaysia, warfarin, warfarin knowledge, WHOQOL-BREF.

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