



The Relationship between Quality of Life and Mental Health in Patients with Heart Failure

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ABSTRACT

In all cases, Heart Failure (HF) affects the mental health and consequently the QoL of patients to a varying extent. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between QoL and mental health in HF patients at teaching hospitals in Ahvaz. The present descriptive-analytical study was performed on 220 patients admitted to the cardiac ward of Golestan Hospital in Ahvaz during 2020. Sampling was not performed due to the limited statistical population. Data was collected using a 36-item QoL and mental health questionnaire after determining their validity and reliability. The data was analyzed by SPSS 22 software using analysis of variance, t-test, and Pearson correlation coefficient at a significance level of 0.05.

Men and women were significantly different in dimensions of general health and physical pain, with women having a lower QoL in these two subscales ($P < 0.05$). However, QoL in women was significantly higher than in men in dimensions of mental problems and mental health ($P < 0.05$). There were also significant differences between men and women in dimensions of depression and anxiety, with women showing lower mental health in both dimensions ($P < 0.05$). QoL and mental health problems in HF patients necessitate conducting qualitative research on ways to improve QoL and mental health of these patients. Besides, comparative studies on these patients are necessary before and after implementing nursing models to care for and support HF patients.

Keywords: Quality of life, Mental health, Heart failure, Golestan hospital, Ahvaz.

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INTRODUCTION

Cardiovascular diseases and related complications are some of the most important causes of death in industrialized and developing countries, including Iran [1], where conducted

studies reported a prevalence of 2.32% for cardiovascular diseases [2]. HF is known as the common final consequence of all heart disorders [3]. The prevalence of this disease has increased, firstly, due to elevated life expectancy leading to an elevation in chronic diseases (e.g. chronic

HF), and, secondly, because of progress in the treatment of heart disease [4]. A report by the American Heart Association indicates that about 3.7% of all deaths from cardiovascular diseases are caused by HF. By 2030, more than 3.23 million people are predicted to decrease annually because of cardiovascular disease [5], and the prevalence of HF to rise by 25% [6].

HF is often referred to as Congestive Heart Failure (CHF), i.e. the inability of the heart to pump sufficient blood to meet the needs of tissues for oxygen and nutrients [7]. The disease symptoms and the consequent complications gradually cause limitations in the routine lives of patients, thereby affecting their QoL [8]. Among heart diseases, HF equally overshadows patients' mental, social, and psychological health and, consequently, their perception of health, in addition to the physical consequences. An elevated lifetime of HF patients along with the profound effects of this disease on their individual and social life and their families, as well as its chronic, progressive, and irreversible nature, are among the most important reasons for the decline in QoL of these patients. As such, most studies reported that the quality of life in patients with HF is lower than that of other chronic diseases [9-13]. Declined QoL not only hurts social, family, and work-life as well as on leisure activities but also increases the risk of hospitalization and death due to this disease; QoL, therefore, accounts for a predictor of HF consequences [14].

In addition to assisting ineffective treatment, access to QoL information also plays an important role in promoting support programs and rehabilitation measures [15]. Since maximization of QoL is one of the main goals in the treatment of HF patients, health providers and researchers should first acquire more information about the quality of life and its improvement in these patients [16]. QoL is an indicator of physical and social activities as well as mental health being considered as one of the important components of health. In all cases, HF affects the mental health and consequently the QoL of patients to a varying extent. The concept of QoL, mental health, and related factors in HF patients has been studied scarcely in Iran, and consequently, this group of patients has been less studied by psychological interventions. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the relationship between QoL and mental health in

patients with HF at educational hospitals in Ahvaz.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present descriptive-analytical study was performed on 220 HF patients admitted to the cardiovascular ward of Golestan Hospital in Ahvaz during 2020. The study population consisted of all HF patients hospitalized at the cardiovascular ward of Golestan Hospital in Ahvaz. Sampling was not performed due to the limited statistical population. Inclusion criteria were definitive diagnosis of HF (HF diagnosis in the patient's medical record), at least six months passed since the diagnosis of patients being hospitalized again for medical reasons, fluency in Persian, no mental retardation, and over 18 years of age. Data was collected using three demographics, SF-36 QoL, and GHQ-28 mental health questionnaires.

The SF-36 QoL questionnaire consists of 36 questions in eight subscales of physical function, physical limitation, physical pain, general health, vivacity, social functioning, mental problems, and mental health, which are classified into two scales of physical health and mental health. In other words, physical health comprises the total questions of subscales of physical function [10], physical limitation [4], physical pain [2], and general health [5]. Mental health also includes the total questions of subscales of social performance [2], mental problems [3], mental health [5], and vivacity [4]. One more question also examines a change in one's health status compared with the previous year. The scores of each scale vary from zero to 100, with zero reporting the worst and 100 being the best in the intended scale [17].

The mental health questionnaire also consists of 28 questions in four subtests of physical symptoms (questions 1-7), anxiety (questions 8-14), social dysfunction (questions 15-21), and depression (questions 22-28), on which the subjects mark their answers based on a 4-point scale from zero to 3. The scores in each subscale vary from zero to 21 and the total score ranges from zero to 84. In this scale, an increase in the score is associated with the deterioration of mental health, and if the total score is > 23, the patient will have mental health problems [18]. These two questionnaires are standardized tools with confirmed validity and reliability of the

Persian version in various studies [19]. Molavi confirmed its validity with $r = 0.91$ and reported reliability of 0.90 using Cronbach's alpha coefficient [20]. The data was analyzed by SPSS 22 software using descriptive statistics and analysis of variance (ANOVA), t-test, and Pearson correlation coefficient at a significance level of 0.05.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The distribution of frequency percentage of demographic characteristics for the subjects showed that 45% and 55% of the population were males and females, respectively. Married, single, and deceased spouses comprised 75%, 12%, 13% of the participants. Dropouts and above school diploma were recorded in 63% and 37% of the subjects, respectively. Participants with and without a history of hospitalization were 44% and 66%, respectively, and 64% and 36% had incomes below and above two million Tomans, respectively. The dimensions of QoL and mental health (mean \pm standard deviation) are shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Mean and Standard Deviation of Dimensions of Quality of Life and Mental Health

Variables	Dimension	Mean	Standard Deviation
Quality of Life	General Health	41.3 \pm 14.2	
	Physical Function	31.1 \pm 13.3	
	Physical Problems	16.1 \pm 11.2	
	Mental Problems	33.3 \pm 14.8	
	Social Performance	32.1 \pm 10.1	
	Physical Pain	39.5 \pm 11.6	
	Cheerfulness	37.3 \pm 20.1	
	Mental Health	40.4 \pm 17.2	
Mental Health	Physical Symptoms	6.2 \pm 3.2	
	Anxiety	6.1 \pm 4.5	
	Social Performance	6.9 \pm 3.9	
	Depression	5.9 \pm 4.6	

According to **Table 1**, 29.2%, 39%, and 8.31% of the subjects had good, moderate, and poor QoL. Subjects attained the lowest (16.1 ± 11.2) and the highest (41.1 ± 14.2) mean scores in physical problems and general health dimensions, respectively. Besides, the mean total score of mental health was 25.1 ± 16.2 in four dimensions, with social functioning and depression having the lowest (6.9 ± 3.9) and the highest (5.9 ± 4.6) mean scores, respectively. **Table 2** represents the correlation between gender and the dimensions of QoL.

Table 2. Correlation between Gender and Dimensions of Quality of Life

Variable	Dimension	Gender				P-Value
		Female		Man		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	
Quality of Life	General Health	11.1 \pm 1.2		11.3 \pm 4.6		0.000*
	Physical Function	11.1 \pm 2.3		20.1 \pm 5.1		0.43
	Physical Problems	6.5 \pm 3.1		16.1 \pm 3.2		0.32
	Mental Problems	5.3 \pm 4.8		2.3 \pm 7.3		0.005*
	Social Performance	15.1 \pm 10.2		9.3 \pm 5.3		0.33
	Physical Pain	9.4 \pm 9.6		10.1 \pm 1.6		0.000*
	Cheerfulness	7.3 \pm 5.6		12.4 \pm 15.1		0.45
	Mental Health	12.6 \pm 8.2		11.3 \pm 11.2		0.003*

As shown in **Table 2**, men and women were different significantly in dimensions of general health and physical pain, with women having a lower QoL in these two subscales ($P < 0.05$). However, the QoL of women in dimensions of

mental problems and mental health was significantly higher than that of men ($P < 0.05$). The correlation between gender and the dimensions of mental health is shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3. Correlation between Gender and Mental Health Dimensions

Variable	Dimension	Gender				P-Value
		Female		Man		
		Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation	
Mental Health	Physical Symptoms	3.3 \pm 4.3		3.4 \pm 7.3		0.34
	Anxiety	4.3 \pm 35.3		5.1 \pm 4.3		0.001*
	Social Performance	3.1 \pm 2.6		4.4 \pm 3.6		0.65
	Depression	4.4 \pm 1.1		7.1 \pm 7.1		0.000*

Table 3 shows a significant difference between the depression and anxiety dimensions between men and women so that women had lower mental health in both dimensions ($P < 0.05$).

The findings of the present study showed that women comprised most of the studied patients, which is not in line with those of most studies [21-23], but it is consistent with a few limited studies in which the frequency of females was higher [24, 25]. Although HF is relatively less common in women, at least half of the cases occur in women because they have a longer life expectancy [26].

The present findings demonstrated moderate and low QoL in the majority of subjects, which corresponds to those of Phillip [27] and Gavin [28]. Phillip reported that most patients with HF described poor QoL, which could be attributed to limitations created in patients' life, including the inability to perform many daily life activities compared with other people. Additionally, HF had the most negative effect on our patients' mental health, in particular on social functioning, which is in agreement with those of Mardani [29] and Salati [30]. Supportive resources in disease conditions are considered a high necessity for survival and adaptation, and heart patients living alone have a poor QoL [31]. Compared with other chronic diseases, HF leads to the destruction of one's functional roles in social, family, and marital relationships and reduces job performance due to disabling complications and consequent severe limitations in life.

Based on the findings of this research, statistically, significant relationships were observed between the four dimensions of general health, mental problems, physical pain, and mental health of QoL and gender. Female subjects had lower general health and physical pain than men, while men suffered from more mental problems and mental health, which is contrary to those of Sharif [32] and Elahi [33]. Besides, there was a statistically significant relationship between depression and gender, so that men experienced more depression and anxiety, which corresponds to that of Non [34]. In the present study, male patients showed higher physical symptoms and social dysfunction than women, which might play an important role in the incidence of their anxiety and depression. Stromberg, on the other hand,

concluded that life stresses and deprivation of emotional support pose women with HF to a greater risk of declined QoL than men. Women were reported to show lower vitality and physical function than men, and this difference became more pronounced after one year of follow-up, as they suffered from problems, such as sleep disorders, emotional problems, decreased energy and strength, and illness in comparison to men [35].

Findings of the current research revealed no significant correlations between the areas of mental health and QoL with hospitalization frequency, marital status, and education levels. However, Cline suggests that a hospitalization frequency more than two times weakens the mental status of patients due to unfavorable conditions such as social isolation and disability [36]. Shojaei [37], Rahnavard [24], and Johansson [38] also found a significant inverse relationship between QoL and hospitalization frequency. Patients with low QoL have more chances of recurrent hospitalizations as they experience multiple and more severe symptoms over time, making hospitalization even more necessary [38].

CONCLUSION

The QoL of most subjects was at a moderate level, and according to an average score of total mental health, these patients had a low level of mental health. Therefore, the QoL and mental health problems in HF patients necessitate conducting qualitative research on ways to improve QoL and the mental health of these patients. Besides, comparative studies on these patients are necessary before and after implementing nursing models to care for and support HF patients.

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