Quality of life and adherence to medication among adult patients after

percutaneous coronary implementation (balloon or stent).

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Abstract

Background: Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is a major global health concern, with Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI) being a common treatment. Medication adherence post-PCI is crucial for improved outcomes and quality of life (QoL).

Aim: This study investigates factors associated with medication adherence and QoL among adult patients post-PCI.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at Prince Hamza Hospital and Amman Surgical Hospital . A total of 197 adult patients who had undergone PCI were selected using convenience sampling. Data were collected through a self-reported questionnaire, including socio-demographic information, the 8-item Morisky Medication Adherence Scale (MMAS-8), and the WHO Quality of Life (WHOQOL). Descriptive statistics, Pearson's chi-square test, ttests, ANOVA, and Pearson's correlation analysis were used to analyze the data.

Results: The response rate was 92.5%. Participants included 60.9% males and 39.1% females, mostly aged 40-49 years. Medication adherence levels were 61.4% low, 34.1% medium, and 4.6% high. Significant associations were found between adherence and socioeconomic status (P < 0.001) and education (P = 0.029). Strong correlations were observed between adherence and QoL domains: physical health (r = 0.349), psychological health (r = 0.301), social relations (r = 0.505), and environment (r = 0.492) (all P < 0.001).

Conclusion: Socioeconomic status and education significantly influence medication adherence and QoL in post-PCI patients, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to improve outcomes.

Keywords: Coronary Heart Disease, Percutaneous Coronary Intervention, Medication Adherence, Qol, Jordan