Abstract
Purpose The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the influence of any of the four domains of the QoL score in CVD patients of classes C0–C4 and to analyze the correlation between the QoL and types of treatment modalities, and an additional aim of the present study was to compare QoL levels of patients with CVD and healthy participants and was to examine the factors associated with QoL in CVD patients.
Methods The sample was composed of 501 patients with primary superficial venous reflux (28.5 % male and 71.5 % female) who answered 100 % of the questions in the World Health Organization Quality of Life (WHOQoL-BREF) questionnaire. After a clinical and duplex examination, the patients were categorized as C0–C4, according to the CEAP classification. The relationships between WHOQoL-BREF domains and gender, age, occupation, BMI, the clinical classes of the CEAP classification and four different treatment modalities according to guideline were analyzed.
Results For the WHOQOL-BREF test battery, the patients with CVD had worse values, as compared with the control group participants. The differences were significant for the physical (77.81 ± 12.75 vs. 59.18 ± 12.90, p<0.001), the psychological (74.78 ± 11.37 vs. 60.21 ± 14.70, p<0.001), the social relationships (76.56 ± 13.56 vs. 63.07 ± 21.37, p<0.001) and the environmental (70.27 ± 13.36 vs. 50.16 ± 11.39, p<0.001) health scores. The patients with CVD had worse WHOQOLBREF scores at initial, compared with the 6-month followup scores.
Conclusion This study shows that in spite of undergoing therapy, the subsequent QoL scores did not improve significantly, indicating that CVD continued to negatively affect the patient’s life.