Comparing of Quality of Life in cholecystitis patients before and after cholecystectomy

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Recently, researchers give greater importance to assessment of quality of life (QoL) in the aspect of effectiveness studying of certain treatment methods.

Specific Gastrointestinal Quality of Life Index (GIQLI) questionary was developed in 1993 in Germany under guidance of professor Ernst Eypasch [1].

Previously, in 2016, we've implemented translation into Kazakh and Russian languages and further validation of specific GIQLI questionary for QoL assessment of patients on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan. We received an official permit from MAPI Research Trust – international organization for coordination of scientific researches in the field of patient-oriented assessment of clinical outcomes.

Research aim
Assessment of QoL and impact factors before and after cholecystectomy.

Material and methods
The results of 373 patients: before surgery (group I) – 196 and after surgery (group II) – 177 was studied. Questioning by GIQLI in group I was carried out in the day of hospitalization, in the group II – retrospectively from 0.7 to 4.1 years after surgery. Statistical processing of results has been carried out using SPSS Statistics 20.0 (IBM) program. For each index there has been estimated average value, standard deviation (SD). Assessment of differences in groups has been carried out using ANOVA analysis of variance. Correlation analysis – using Spearman rank correlation calculation.

Results and discussing
The QoL before surgery was 69.2% from maximal and after surgery – 82.0% (F=74.3; p<0.0001) with same dynamics in all components.

QoL between time after surgery
Significantly increasing in 1.2 time in emotional and physical indexes after surgery was observed. Significant weak correlation between time after surgery and QoL (r=0.43; p<0.05) was defined.

QoL after elective cholecystectomy was higher (M=127.5; SD=14.2 and M=114.3; SD=22.8; F=14.7; p<0.0001). A overall index (M=121.3; SD=20.0) in married patients was significantly higher (F=7.62; p=0.001) in comparison with single (M=103.8; SD=23.4).

Conclusion
Cholecystectomy increases overall index and all GIQLI components. QoL index correlated with the time after surgery. Such factors as living in family and elective cholecystectomy have a positive effect.

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