

Factors influencing well-being among post myocardial infarction patients.

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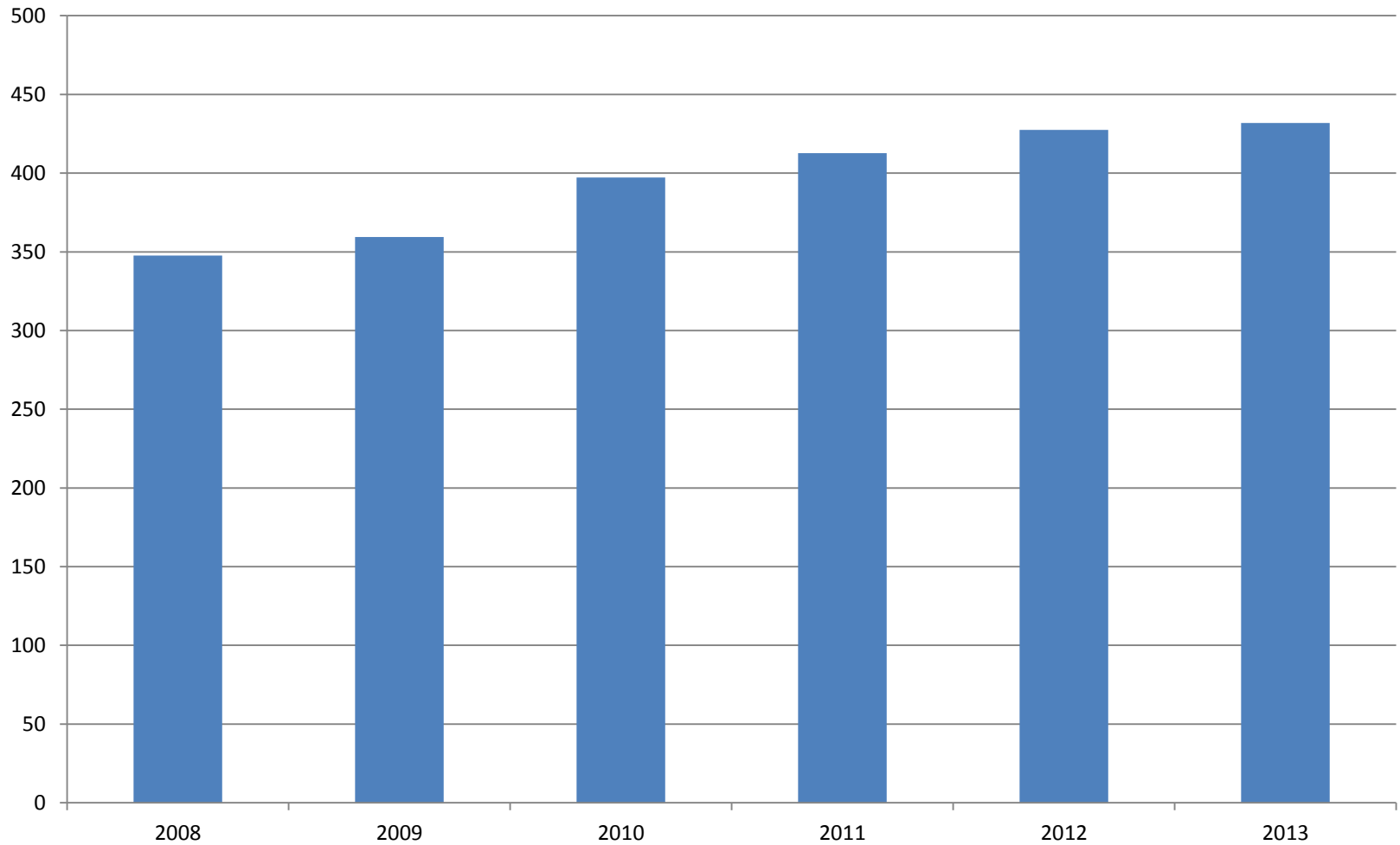
The significant of the research problem

- Myocardial infarction (MI) is a major health problem in Thailand.
- Myocardial infarction has become the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among Thai people.

The significant of the research problem

- The admission rate per 100,000 population has risen from 347.57 in 2008 to 412.70 in 2011 and to 431.91 in 2013..
- The mortality rate per 100,000 population has risen from 21.19 in 2008 to 23.45 in 2012.

admission rate per 100,000 population



The significant of the research problem

- Post myocardial infarction patients tend to be functional decline and re-hospitalization because illness progression and complications.

Objective:

- The objectives of this study were to examine correlated and predicting factors of well-being among post myocardial infarction patients.

Research Design:

- Predictive correlational study

Instrumentation:

The structured questionnaire consisted of eleven parts.

1. personal information

the demographic characteristics of the respondents, i.e. age, gender, marital status, income, occupation, and history of illness.

2. health perception scale

1 item; rating scale 1-10

3. well-being scale

1 item; rating scale 1-6

4. mental and emotional status scale

8 items; rating scale 1-6

Reliability = .71

Instrumentation:

5. depression inventory

The 20-item Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale

Reliability = .82

6. stress management scale

6 items; rating scale 1-5

Reliability = .68

7. functional performance scale

10 items; rating scale 1-5

Reliability = .87

Instrumentation:

8.illness adjustment scale

7 items; no, yes

Reliability = .97

9.food consumption scale

16 items; rating scale 1-5

Reliability = .72

10.physical activity scale

4 items; rating scale 1-5

Reliability = .71

11.adherence to treatment and risk control scale

16 items; rating scale 1-5

Reliability = .71

Sample:

- 201 myocardial infarction patients who follow up at outpatient department, Somdet Phraborom Ratchathewi Na Siracha Hospital
- Purposive sampling

Inclusion criteria:

- 1) those who were physician's diagnosis
Myocardial infarction;
- 2) those who did not suffer from illness such as
neurological problems, psychological disorders,
or hearing problems;
- 3) those who were conscious, and can communicate
in Thai language;
- 4) those who were willing to participate in the
research

Data Collecting:

- The data for this study were collected by using a questionnaire to interview the patients who follow up at outpatient department, Somdet Phraborom Ratchathewi Na Siracha Hospital under rather private section.

Data Analysis:

- Data were analyzed by
 - descriptive statistics
 - Pearson correlation,
 - and multiple regressions.

Results:

- Demographic Characteristics of the Participants

A total of 201 MI patients participated in this study. The mean age of patients was 64.45 years (SD = 11.75) and 131 patients (65.2%) were male. The majority of the participants were married (96.0%). The average duration of illness was 59.06 months (SD = 60.24). Most of them has ever been hospitalization one time (82.6%).

Results:

Well-being	correlations	p-value
health perception*	.349	<.001
functional performance*	.365	<.001
illness adjustment*	.177	.006
mental and emotional status*	.604	<.001
food consumption	.102	.075
physical activity	.080	.131
stress management	.021	.386
adherence to treatment and risk control*	.138	.026
depression*	-.548	<.001

Results:

Predicting factors of well-being

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	3.036	.726		4.181	<.001
mental and emotional status	.085	.014	.430	6.251	<.001
depression	-.034	.008	-.286	-4.163	<.001

Results:

Predicting factors of well-being

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Change Statistics				
				R Square	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
A	.604 ^a	.365	.362	.365	113.856	1	198	<.001
B	.645 ^b	.416	.411	.051	17.331	1	197	<.001

A= Constant, mental and emotional status

B= Constant, mental and emotional status, depression

Discussion

Implications and Recommendations

- From the research results, health care providers and health care institutes should develop guideline and conduct research to promote mental and emotional status and reduce depression.

Thank You for Your Attention

