

Health Related Quality Of Life (HRQOL) Among Patients With Childhood Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia In Saudi Arabia: Cross- Sectional Study

Raghad F. Binsalleh, Aljohara K. Alqub, Dr.Lamya S. Alnaim, Sameh S. Awwad, Dr.Abdulrahman S. Alsultan
College of pharmacy, King Saud University

Introduction

Leukemia is considered the most common cause of cancer in Saudi children⁽¹⁾. Fortunately, survival rate is increasing but attention should be directed to other aspects during the treatment regardless of treatment itself⁽²⁾. One of the most important aspects that must be focused on is the health related quality of life for these patients.

There is limited data related to health-related quality of life in Saudi Arabia among childhood patients with Acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Objectives

To measure total Health-related quality of life and determine the percentage of poor Health-related quality of life as well as identify the factors that have the most impact on the health-related quality of life of pediatric patients with Acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Methods

This study is cross sectional, 100 participants were eligible from KSUMC, KFMC to conduct PedsQL survey. Participants aged from 2-12 and during their chemotherapy treatment. Quantitative data is given as the mean value plus its standard deviation to determine lowest and highest HRQOL items.

All statistical analysis done using SPSS Ver 28.

Result

Total HRQOL mean score is 61.87 with maximum value of 100, overall HRQoL of the participants fit into three categories High which represents (16%), intermediate with (38%) and poor (46%)⁽³⁾. The mean of total scores and parameters are shown in **(Figure1)**. Association between variables and parameters are displayed in **(Table1)**. Procedural anxiety is affected by age. Patients aged 6 or less have more procedural anxiety than older age. Patients who treatment for a year or less show an increase in worry. Male show more cognitive problems than females.

Figure 1. Mean of total scores and parameters

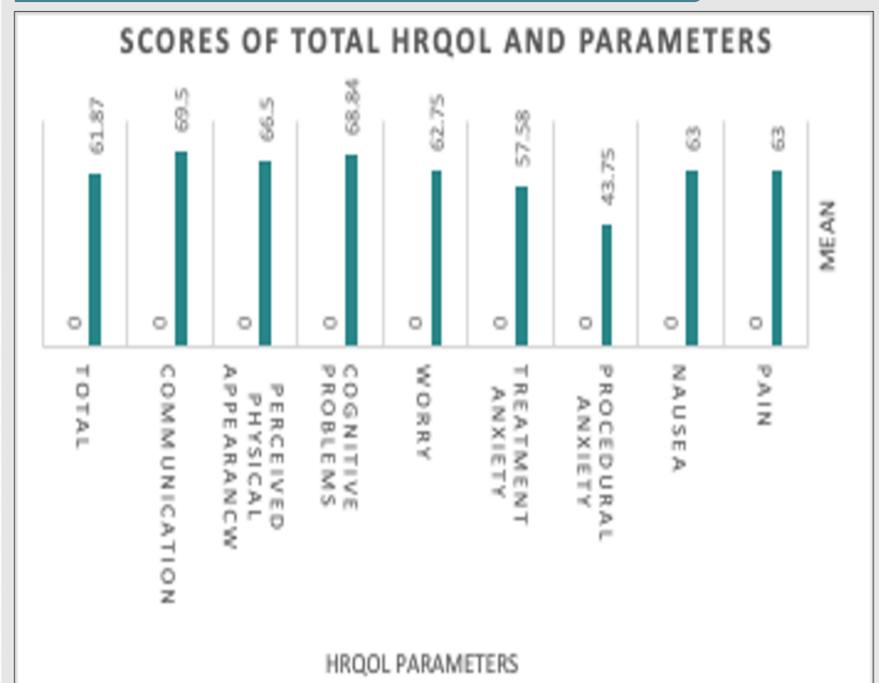


Table 1. Association between variable and parameters.

	Procedural anxiety	Worry	Cognitive problems
Age			
≤6 (n=57)	36.55±32.46	60.96±29.72	69.19±24.05
>6 (n= 43)	53.29±29.27	65.12±25.48	68.37±24.78
p- value	0.009	0.464	0.869
Gender			
Male (n=59)	42.94±30.75	59.46±29.18	64.05±23.66
Female (n=41)	44.92±34.25	67.48±25.60	75.72±23.69
p- value	0.763	0.159	0.017
Duration of treatment			
≤ 12 months (n= 43)	37.02±33.25	56.01±30.88	66.74±26.14
> 12 months (n=57)	48.83±30.47	67.84±24.52	70.42±22.82
p- value	0.068	0.035	0.456

Discussion and Conclusions

Results show that the majority of patients have poor HRQOL. It was found that there is a significant association between male gender and cognitive problems, younger age and procedural anxiety, short duration of treatment and worry. These findings lead us to encourage healthcare providers to be aware and do routine assessment about social, behavioral, and psychotic states for pediatric patients.

References

