

Relationship of treatment satisfaction to health-related quality of life: findings from a cross-sectional survey among hypertensive patients in Palestine

Samah W. Al-Jabi PhD,* Sa'ed H. Zyoud PhD,*†‡ Waleed M. Sweileh PhD,§
Aysha H. Wildali PharmD,¶|| Hanan M. Saleem PharmD,¶|| Hayat A. Aysa PharmD,¶||
Mohammad A. Badwan PharmD¶|| and Rahmat Awang PharmD‡

*Assistant Professor, Department of Clinical and Community, Pharmacy College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, †Director, Poison Control and Drug Information Center (PCDIC), College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine, ‡WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Information National Poison Centre, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Penang, Malaysia, §Professor, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, and ¶Research Group Member, PharmD Program, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine

Abstract

Correspondence

Samah W. Al-Jabi PhD
Department of Clinical and Community
Pharmacy
College of Medicine and Health
Sciences
An-Najah National University
Nablus, Palestine
E-mails: samahjabi@yahoo.com,
samahjabi@najah.edu

Accepted for publication

18 November 2014

Keywords: health-related quality of life, hypertension, quality of life, treatment satisfaction, Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication

Background Evaluation of the association between treatment satisfaction and health-related quality of life (HRQoL) may enable health-care providers to understand the issues that influence quality of life and to recognize the aspects of hypertension treatment that need improvement to enhance the long-term treatment outcomes.

Objective The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between HRQoL and treatment satisfaction in a sample of Palestinian hypertensive patients.

Methods A cross-sectional study was conducted, adopting the Treatment Satisfaction Questionnaire for Medication (TSQM 1.4) for the assessment of treatment satisfaction and using the European Quality of Life scale (EQ-5D-5L) for the assessment of HRQoL. Descriptive and comparative statistics were used to describe socio-demographic and disease-related characteristics of the patients. All analyses were performed using SPSS v 15.0.

Results Four hundred and ten hypertensive patients were enrolled in the study. This study findings indicate a positive correlation between all satisfaction domains and HRQoL. Significant differences were observed between this study variables ($P < 0.001$). After adjustment for covariates using multiple linear regression, an increase of one point in the global satisfaction scale was associated with a 0.16 increase in EQ-5D index scores ($r = 0.16$; $P < 0.001$).

Conclusions Patients with reportedly higher satisfaction scores have reported relatively higher EQ-5D-5L index values. These study findings could be helpful in clinical practice, mainly in the