

Assessing the quality of life among Pakistani general population and their associated factors by using the World Health Organization's quality of life instrument (WHOQOL-BREF). A population based cross-sectional study

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify the Quality of life among Pakistani general population and their associated factors by using the World Health Organization's quality of life instrument (WHOQOL-BREF). A population based cross sectional study was carried out in all 52 Union Councils of District Abbottabad: Pakistan from March 2015 to August. Quality of life was measured by using the validated WHOQOL-BREF instrument in this population-based study. The association between socio-demographic variables and Quality of life domains were determined by using both univariate and multivariate analysis. Multilevel logistic regression model was constructed to find the correlates for the QOL domains. There were 2063 participants (51.2% male, 48.2% female, mean age of participants was 37.9, SD= 13.2; ranging from 18 to 90). Mean score of quality of life domains (physical, psychological, social relationship and environmental domains) were 64.4 (SD= 15.4), 67.0 (SD= 14.7), 70.6 (SD= 16.5), 55.31 (14.5), respectively. Overall, socioeconomic status was found to be the strongest predictor of poorer QOL for all domains and social capital, urban population had a positive effect on Pakistani QOL. Overall, subjective quality of life was found to be low in our population and greatly varied by socio-demographic variables. Increasing age, being widow, having average and lower socioeconomic status and living in rural area was found to be strong predictor of poorer quality of life in all domains, while total social capital score had a positive effect on Pakistani QOL scores.

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Speaker Publications:

1. "Psychometric properties of the Urdu version of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) among pregnant women in Abbottabad, Pakistan".
2. "Factors associated with quality of life among joint and nuclear families using the World Health Organization's quality of life instrument (WHOQOL-BREF)"
3. "Appropriate Use of Metered-Dose Inhalers Technique and its Determinants Among Asthmatic Adult Patients Attending Chest Clinics in Al Noor Specialist Hospital and Hera General Hospital at Makkah Al-Mukarramah, 2018"
4. "Level of satisfaction and its predictors among joint and nuclear family systems in District Abbottabad, Pakistan"
5. "Differential achievements in childhood immunization across geographical regions of Pakistan: Analysis of wealth-related inequality"

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Biography:

Fahad Saqib lodhi has completed his PhD in Epidemiology from Tehran University of Medical Sciences and Master in Public Health from University of Health sciences Lahore, Pakistan. He is the Professor of Epidemiology in Women