

University of Baghdad

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Thesis Title	Determination of Quality of Life for Adult patients with Limbs Loss		
Year	2008		
Abstract	<p>A descriptive study was carried out at Baghdad artificial limb centre, Al-Salam medical rehabilitation centre, Al- Ghadeer medical rehabilitation centre and the rheumatoid and medical rehabilitation centre for the period from September 2007 to April 2008.</p> <p>The study aimed to determine quality of life domains for adult patients with limb loss and to identify the relationship between quality of life domains with general information and medical information.</p> <p>A purposive "non- probability" sample of (200) patients with limb loss with criteria of the sample (adult patients 18 years and above, duration of limb loss one year and above, and excluded patient with psychiatric problems and paralysis).</p> <p>Questionnaire form was constructed for the purpose of the study. It falls into three parts dealing with (general information sheet, medical information concerning the study sample and quality of life domains).</p> <p>Content validity of the questionnaire form was determine through a panel of (20) experts. Test -retest reliability was employed through computation of Pearson correlation coefficient (r=0.91).</p> <p>Data were collected through the application of the questionnaire and interview technique.</p> <p>Data were analyzed through descriptive statistical approach (frequency,</p>		

percentage and mean of score) and inferential statistical approach (chi-square, stander deviation and correlation coefficient).

The findings of the study have revealed that most of patients with limb loss, with mean age (46.15) years, mostly males, living in urban residence, married, living in nuclear family, primary school graduate with retired occupation but insufficient monthly income inspite of living in ownership house. Most of the patients with limb loss have changed their jobs and reduced the hours of working. Most of them have lost their limbs for (1- 5) years with unilateral lower limb with below-knee and walking with crutches and the trauma was the most common causes of limb loss. However, most of them visit rehabilitation centers and get benefits from rehabilitation.

The study concluded that there is a significant association at ($p \leq 0.05$) between quality of life domains with demographic characteristics (age, gender and occupation) medical information (type of amputation, type of device and causes of amputation) and there is no significant association between quality of life domains with medical information (marital status and level of education). The study showed that limb loss had moderate affected on quality of life domains.

The study recommended that educational program for newly limb loss for physiotherapy and occupational therapy and further studies can be conducted on large sample size about adaptation of the patients with limbs loss.