HRQoL IN PATIENTS COVID-19 OF THE RED ZONE OF THE HOSPITAL

Denis N. Protsenko[1], Konstantin N. Tsaranov[2], Ilyuza I. Ayupova[3], Alexei G. Tarbastaev[4]

[1,3] GBUZ "City clinical hospital № 40 DZM"   [2,4] Moscow Metropolitan Governance Yury Luzhkov University

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in exceptional social disruption and consequent changes in health-related quality of life. Assessment of the health-related quality of life in patients infected with the SARS-CoV-2 (2019-nCoV) virus in a covid hospital is an urgent public health issue that affects the organization of medical care processes and the planning of rehabilitation programs.

Purpose of the study is to determine the level of health-related quality of life in patients with COVID-19 on the first day of inpatient treatment for comparison with pre-pandemic norms and planning targeted rehabilitation programs.

Materials and methods. A study of the quality of life was carried out using the EuroQol EQ-5D-5L questionnaire assessing the Index EQ and EQ VAS indicators (EuroQol Group Tracking Number: 41183). The analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics methods.
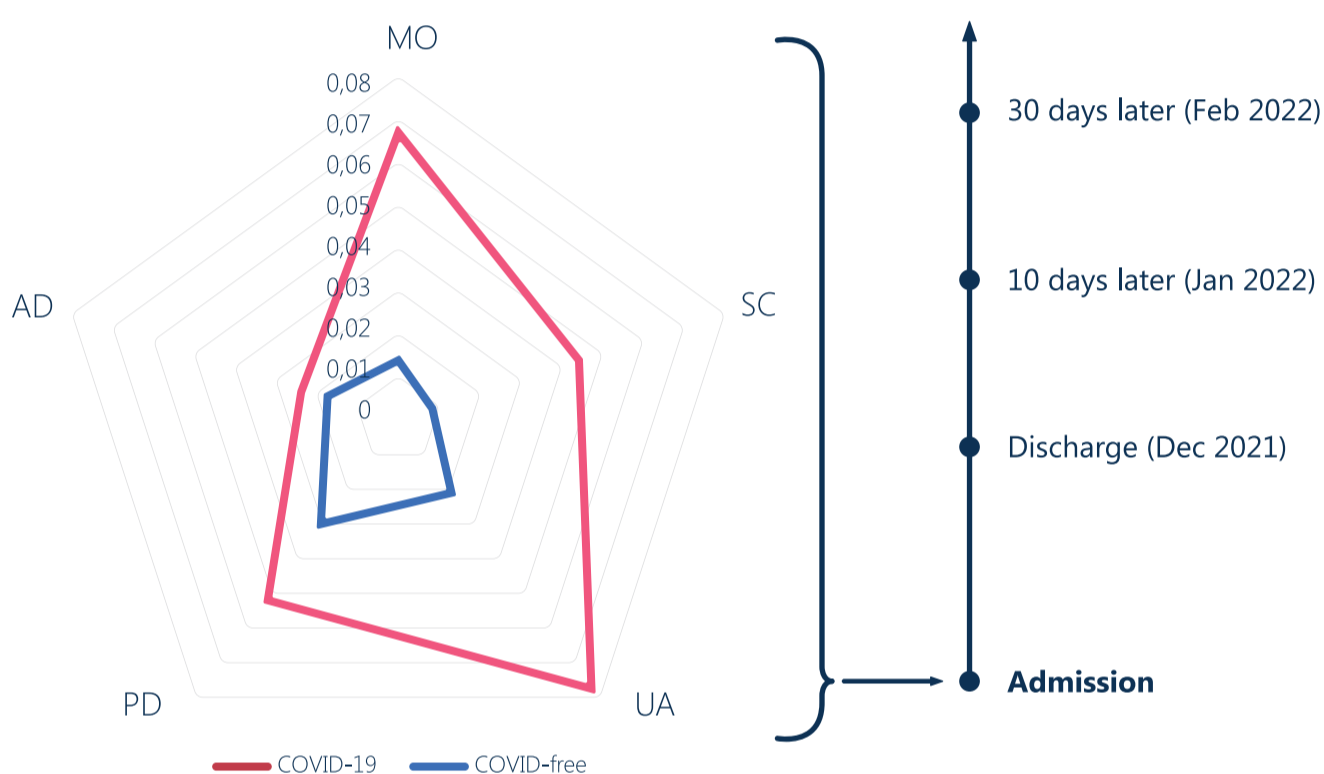

Figure 1. Weight factors of HRQoL restrictions by EQ-5D-5L domains, subject to Population-based value sets in Russia [1] and planned research stages. (Mobility - MO, Self-Care - SC, Usual Activities - UA, Pain/Discomfort - PD, Anxiety/Depression - AD, COVID-19 - patients with DS U07.1, U07.2, COVID-free - population norms HRQoL for residents of Moscow before the pandemic [2])

Results. The "Both Genders" patient group had the highest number of HRQoL restrictions in the Self-Care domain, where the UA weighting factor exceeded six times the norm. The domain "Mobility" comes second: patients noted five times more restrictions than virtually healthy residents of Moscow before the COVID-19 pandemic. Third place: "Self-Care" in patients of the "Both Genders" group, on the first day of admission they had four times more problems in comparison with population norms. In the Pain/Discomfort domain, patients experienced twice as many restrictions as the healthy population (p<0.001). No significant differences were found for the "Anxiety/Depression" domain (p<0.833).— Fig. 1.
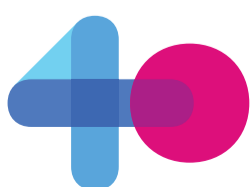
Conclusions. The results of the study can be used by specialists from various branches to plan clinical, service, educational, economic, and other public health programs related to the rehabilitation of patients who have had COVID-19. And it also represents an indispensable additional material for further sociological and clinical research.

Supplementary material

References

1. Omelyanovskiy V, Musina N, Ratushnyak S, Bezdenezhnykh T, Fediaeva V, Roudijk B, Purba FD. Valuation of the EQ-5D-3L in Russia. Qual Life Res. 2021 Jul;30(7):1997-2007. doi: 10.1007/s11136-021-02804-6. Epub 2021 Mar 13. PMID: 33713323; PMCID: PMC8233249.
2. Hołownia-Voloskova M, Tarbastaev A, Golicki D. Population norms of health-related quality of life in Moscow, Russia: the EQ-5D-5L-based survey. Qual Life Res. 2021 Mar;30(3):831-840. doi: 10.1007/s11136-020-02705-0. Epub 2020 Nov 25. PMID: 33237551; PMCID: PMC7952340.

Corresponding authors:
Konstantin N. Tsaranov, email: TsaranovKN@mos.ru, https://mguu.ru
Ilyuza I. Ayupova, email: iluzaaupova9@gmail.com, https://gkb40dzm.ru