

QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION

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Introduction: Analyzing quality of life undoubtedly incorporates physical, psychological, emotional, and social components as an integral part of the clinical assessment.

Material and methods: Our study included 80 patients treated with autologous and allogeneic HPSCT at University Clinic for Hematology -Skopje. A questionnaire created by the FACIT organization was used, filled in through a standardized interview. All patients were analyzed after the HPSCT and at 6 months and 12 months for patients with autologous and allogeneic HPSCT respectively. Physical, social/family, emotional and functional well-being sections were of greatest interest in our analysis. A separate specialized scale for additional concerns was added.

Results: 85% of patients were treated with autologous HPSCT and 15% with allogeneic HPSCT. The quality of life after performing HPSCT in all patients had a score range of 82.5 and improved by 30%, reaching 107.1 at next assessment. In patients treated with autologous HPSCT the functional scale was 11.9 and improved by 70%. The quality of life after performing HPSCT at these patients had a value of 74.3, with a significant improvement of 49% to the value of 110.9. In patients treated with allogeneic HPSCT, the lowest value of 10.1 was observed at the additional concerning scale, double improved by 1 year. The quality of life after performing HPSCT in these patients had a value of 68.2, with a significant improvement of 36% to 92.7. An unfavorable factor affecting the quality of life is the occurrence of GVHD complication, observed in 3%.

Conclusion: HPSCT in the treatment of hematological diseases is a complex intervention that affects the quality of life of patients.