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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LIFE SATISFACTION, ACTIVITY, PARTICIPATION AND DEPRESSION IN ELDERLY PEOPLE WITH STROKE

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Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the participation of elderly people who had stroke, activity performance, depression and life satisfaction; activity, participation and depression in relation to life satisfaction.

Materials & Methods: The study was conducted on 47 stroke patients who had a mean age of 71.76 ± 6.14 years. The assessments were based on the ICF disability model. According to this model, body functions and structures, activities, participation evaluations were made. The Functional independence scale (FIM) was used for the evaluation of basic daily activities, the Lawton-Brody supplementary daily life activity scale for evaluating the helping activities of daily living (ADHD), Adelaide activity profile (AAP) for assessing the frequency of participation in activities, geriatric depression scale (GDS), Canadian activity performance measure (COPM) to assess personality-centered participation and activity performance, and life satisfaction index (LSIA) to determine life satisfaction level.

Conclusions: According to the FIM evaluation, the activities most frequently challenged by the patients were bathing, dressing (lower-upper body), going to the toilet and cooking, home cleaning and shopping activities at Lawton-Brody IADL. In the AAP evaluation, the patients were found to have at least daily household work activities (20.54%) and social activities (24.75%). With the person-centered COPM criterion, the performance and satisfaction problems of patients in the field of self-care as well as leisure have been identified. It was determined that 61.70% of the patients had low and medium life satisfaction and 59.57% of the patients had depression according to GDS results. There was a significant relationship between all performance domains and frequency of activities and depression and life satisfaction apart from productivity satisfaction evaluation ($p < 0.01$). There was a significant relationship between the activities of auxiliary and basic daily life activities and life satisfaction ($p < 0.01$).

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