

Quality of life of Australian chronically-ill adults: Patient and practice characteristics matter

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Reference:

Key Words:

mental health, health scores, chronic illness, characteristics

Research aim:

To study health-related quality of life (HRQOL) in a large sample of Australian chronically-ill patients and investigate the impact of characteristics of patients and their general practices on their HRQOL and to assess the construct validity of SF-12 in Australia.

Results/Conclusion:

Patients born in non-English-speaking countries were more likely to have a lower (mental component score) MCS-12 (1.5 lower) than those born in Australia.

Implications:

The strong association between patient characteristics such as socio-economic status, age, and ethnicity and SF-12 physical and mental component summary scores underlines the importance of considering these factors in the management of chronically-ill patients in general practice.

Cultural Group(s):

Not specific to CALD

Location of study:

Age group:

not specific to older people

Number included in study:

7,606

Type of participants:

chronically ill patients

Research approach:

Quantitative

Type of data:

Secondary data sources used:

Specific scales or analytical techniques used:

Implications/ Recommendations:

Notes: