

The Global health of Children with Haemophilia and Its Related Factors, Shiraz-Iran

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Objetives

investigate the global health in an Iranian population of pediatric haemophilia patients, identify the influential their global health.



Methods

In this cross-sectional study twenty-seven boys aged 8-16 years (mean 11.5, SD=3.9) with haemophilia A and B affiliated to Shiraz University of Medical Sciences in Shiraz, Iran participated. Data were collected using the socio-demographic form and one question about patients' perception to global health using 5-point Likert-type scale with endpoints of excellent (5) and poor (1).

Resultss

The total mean scores of the global health were 3.59 ± 0.97 (3.50 ± 1.01 in the age group of 8–12 years old and 3.73 ± 0.90 in the age group 13–16 years old); no significant difference was demonstrated between adolescents and children regarding the global health ($t=-0.59$; $P=0.56$). There was correlation between the family income ($F=8.26$, $P<0.0001$), mother s' education level ($\chi^2= 30.76$, $P=0.002$), bothered by haemophilia ($\chi^2= 47.54$, $P<0.0001$), severity of haemophilia ($\chi^2= 24.34$, $P=0.002$), school absence ($F=3.11$, $P=0.03$) and the number of bleeding events per month ($F=3.53$, $P=0.002$) and the patients' global health in total haemophilia participants. No significant different was indicated between the age ($F=1.07$, $P=0.39$) and the number of hospital admission ($F=1.01$, $P=0.42$) regarding the global health..

Conclusión

This study indicates that increasing in the family income and mother s' education level, lead to improve global health of children and adolescents with haemophilia. However, bothered by haemophilia, severity of haemophilia, school absence and the number of bleeding events per month was associated with impaired in global health. Healthcare providers and families are suggested be more attention to this age groups and effective interventions recommended for improving the client's global health.

References:

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