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EVALUATIONS OF CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES PATIENTS: HOW CAN TYPE OF DISEASE AFFECT QUALITY OF LIFE, SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY?

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Objective: Introduction: Chronic respiratory diseases are very common in the worldwide population. They are affecting on various ways on life of individual.
Aim: To analyze if there is a difference in quality of life, signs and symptoms of depression and anxiety in various chronic respiratory diseases patients.
Methods: Data were collected during regular check-ups of patients with chronic pulmonary diseases at our Clinic in 2016 and 2017. We used two questionnaires: the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) and Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale - 21 Items (DASS-21).
Results: 234 patients with chronic respiratory diseases were evaluated (asthma 58 patients, chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD) 46 patients, sarcoidosis 43 patients, lung cancer 41 patients, pulmonary hypertension 22 patients, interstitial lung disease 12 patients and cystic fibrosis (CF) 12 patients). The average age of the patients was 53, 5±15.0 (range: 20-87) years, and duration of management, 8, 1±8, 6 (range: 0-50) years.
Data were analyzed using Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). There is a statistical significant difference only in subcategories: limitations of activities (between COPD and asthma patients ($P< 0.01$); COPD and sarcoidosis patients ($P< 0.05$); COPD and CF patients ($P< 0.05$); asthma and lung cancer patients ($P< 0.01$)), physical health

problems (between asthma and lung cancer patients (P< 0.01); lung cancer and sarcoidosis patients (P< 0.05)) and general health perception (only between COPD and asthma patients (P< 0.01). There was no statistical difference between various respiratory disease patients and their symptoms of depression and anxiety Conclusions: Our research has shown that the quality of life is disturbed regardless of the severity of the disease and the prognosis. Especially is significant data that there is no difference between patients with chronic and malignant diseases regarding to DASS-21.

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