



A Comparative Study To Assess The Quality Of Life Among Elderly Who Live In Old Age Home And Those Who Stay With Family At Home In Selected Area Bhopal, M.P.

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ABSTRACT:

A comparative study to assess the quality of life among elderly who live in old age home and those who stay with family at home in selected area Bhopal. 60 elderly individuals 30 elderly at old age home and 30 elderly who live with family were included in the study and in this study convenient technique was used. The tool based for data collection had 2 section. Section A – socio demographic variable to collect the characteristics of the sample. section- B geriatric QOL scale 2 statement to assess the QOL among elderly people. Result show the comparison of QOL score between old age home and home elderly people which reveals that there is highly significant difference in score of QOL between elderly at old age home when compared to elderly who stay with family at home. The mean QOL score of elderly at old age home was 43.67 with SD =8.71 whereas elderly stay with family at home was 81.63 with SD = 1.84, which clearly reveal that the QOL was higher among elderly people living at home with family. The present study compares the QOL among elderly people who live at old age home and who stay with family at home. The results revealed that 76.66 % of old age home elderly people had average QOL, 23.33% of subject had good QOL. Were as 6.66% of home elderly had good QOL ,93.33% of subject had very good QOL.

Keyword : Quality of Life, Eldely People ,Old Age Home

INTRODUCTION :

Quality of life, the degree to which an individual is healthy, comfortable, and able to participate in or enjoy life events. The term quality of life is inherently ambiguous, as it can refer both to the experience an individual has of his or her own life and to the living conditions in which individuals find themselves. Hence, quality of life is highly subjective. Whereas one person may define quality of life according to wealth or satisfaction with life, another person may define it in terms of capabilities (e.g., having the ability to live a good life in terms of emotional and physical well-being). A disabled person may report a high quality of life, whereas a healthy person who recently lost a job may report a low quality of life. Within the arena of health care, quality of life is viewed as multidimensional, encompassing emotional, physical, material, and social well-being.

There are several determinants of wellness and some of them include better understanding of concepts like health practices, spirituality, family, environment, work, money and security, health Services, social support and leisure. Behaviours of others that convey criticism or imply that a person is unworthy of love or friendship are more likely to be related to depression that is the more basis of support.

Ageing is an important part of all human life and this unwanted process of becoming older makes it more important. It is the last stage of human life, in this stage human life becomes weaker on physical perspective as well as more sensitive and emotional. On Psychological perspective. Old people behave just like kids. They seek more attention from family members which is hard to get as everyone is busy in their life. This makes aged persons more insecure and vulnerable for many emotional disturbances.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A comparative study to assess the quality of life among elderly who live in old age home and those who stay with family at home in selected area Bhopal .

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the quality of life among elderly who staying in the old age home in Bhopal.
- To assess the quality of life of among elderly who live with their family at home.
- To compare the quality of life of elderly who staying in the old age home with those who live with their family at home .
- To find out the association between quality of life among elderly who stay in old age home with their demographic variables.
- To find out the association between quality of life among elderly who live with their family at home their demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS

H1 – There will be significant difference between the quality of life among elderly staying in old age home & elderly staying with their family at home.

H2 – There will be significant association between the quality of life among elderly staying in old age home and their selected demographic variables.

H3 – There will be significant association between the quality of life among elderly staying with their family and their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

A comparative descriptive design is adopted for this study. Convenient Sampling Technique used in this study. This study is intended to assess the quality of life of among elderly who stay in old age home and those who stay with family at home at selected area Bhopal . Sample size of this study is 60 elderly individuals 30 elderly from old age home & 30 elderly who live with their family. Standardized tool for assessing quality of life developed by WHO QOL BREF (1995) used. Descriptive & Inferential statistics were adopted for the analysis & interpretation of the data.

RESULTS:

Result shows that elderly at old age home the mean score of QOL was 43.67 with SD= 8.71 (145.5%) where as in elderly at home the mean score of QOL was 81.63 with SD =0.94(272.1%).

Results how the comparison of QOL score between old age home and home elderly people which reveals that there is highly significant difference in score of QOL between elderly at old age home when compared to elderly who stay with family at home .

The mean QOL score of elderly at old age home was 43.67 with SD =8.71 where as elderly stay with family at home was 81.63 with SD = 1.84, which clearly reveal that the QOL was higher among elderly people living at home with family.

CONCLUSION

The present study compares the QOL among elderly people who live at old age home and who stay with family at home. The results revealed that 76.66 % of old age home elderly people had average QOL, 23.33% of subject had good QOL. Where as 6.66% of home elderly had good QOL ,93.33% of subject had very good QOL.

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