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Poster Presentation

Relationship Among Dimensions of Roy Adaptation Model, General Health and Satisfaction with Life in Parkinson Disease Patients

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Abstract

Parkinson disease (PD) is a chronic, progressive and debilitating disease. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the dimensions of Roy Adaptation Model (RAM) and General Health (GH) and Satisfaction with Life (SWL) in PD patients. This was a cross-sectional study. Samples were selected from the PD patients in 2016. The data was gathered by demographic, RAM, GH and SWL Scale questionnaires. In PD patients, total adaptation score was 21.26±3.24. The dimensions of adaptation, the scores of physiologic mode, self-concept, role function and interdependence were 74.7±9.33, 32.37±6.04, 24.30±5.00 and 20.93±2.46, respectively. There was significant relationship between education and physiologic mode (P=0.048) and there were significant relationships between PD experience, employment and gender and total adaptation score (P=0.002, P=0.007, P=0.006, respectively). Mean and standard deviation of total general health score was 30.97±5.03 and the means and standard deviations of its dimensions, including somatic symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction and depression were 10.26±2.71, 9.73±2.77, 5.13±2.23 and 5.83±1.91, respectively. There were significant relationships between social dysfunction and physiologic mode and self-concept (P=0.024 and P=0.012, respectively). The mean and standard deviation of satisfaction with life score was 21.47±3.57. Satisfaction with life had no relationship with dimensions of RAM and general health. RAM, GH and SWL make the development of high quality care planning possible by assessing the health status of PD patients. This leads to engagement of the patients in self-care, better adaptation, improved quality of life and also helps the nurses to make medical decisions.

Keywords: Roy Adaptation Model, General Health, Satisfaction with Life, Parkinson

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