

**QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH
HEARING IMPAIRMENT IN ORL CLINIC, HOSPITAL
UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA**

by

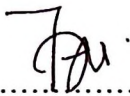
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**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Health Sciences (Nursing)**

June 2013

DECLARATION

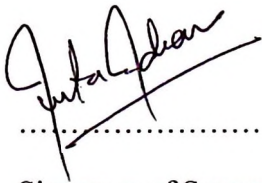
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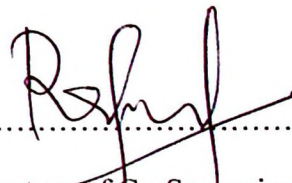
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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled '**Quality of Life among Elderly Patient with Hearing Impairment in Othorinolaryngology Clinic (ORL Clinic) of Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (Hospital USM)**' is the bona fide record of research work done by Nur Azureen Binti Abdul Rahim, Matric Number, 105143 during the period of September 2012 to June 2013 under my supervision. This dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Health) in Nursing. Research work and collection of data belongs to Universiti Sains Malaysia.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

DM	Diabetes Mellitus
GDS	Geriatric Depression Scale
HHIES	Hearing Handicap Inventory for the Elderly-Shortened Version
HPT	Hypertension
PGC	Philadephia Geriatric Center Moral Scale
ORL	Othorinolaryngology
QOL	Quality of Life
SF-36	Short Form 36 Health Survey
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
USM	Universiti Sains Malaysia

QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ELDERLY PATIENT WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT IN ORL CLINIC, HOSPITAL USM

ABSTRACT

Hearing impairment is a common consequence of aging but unfortunately receives minimal attention. Later, it will affect the quality of life among elderly which could lead to difficulty in communication and lead to depression and social withdrawal. There are a few factors that could lead to hearing impairment such as history of smoking, age, used of gun, occupational noise, and health problems. The aim of this study was to determine the quality of life among elderly who had experienced hearing impairment. Respondents were taken via convenient method among geriatric patients in Othorinolaryngology Clinic Hospital USM, aged 60 years and above and do not used hearing aid. A self- developed questionnaire was used to collect data. Majority of the respondents (66.1%) in this study were between aged 60 to 69 years. The result shows that 90.3% of the respondents had more hearing impairment. Moreover, there was significant relationship between history of smoking with hearing impairment ($p= 0.018$) meanwhile the others selected socio demographic data were not significant relationship with hearing impairment. The association between physical, cognitive and social scale of quality of life and hearing impairment level was not significant association with coefficient association was $r= -0.228$. Besides that, there were significant association between Communication Scale of Quality of Life and Psychological Scale with hearing impairment. In conclusion, the hearing impairment had influenced daily communication and gave some stressful event in elderly life. There is need to increase awareness for hearing impairment and the management with program or using media so that quality of life could be improved later.

KUALITI HIDUP PESAKIT GERIATRIK YANG MENGALAMI GANGGUAN

PENDENGARAN DI KLINIK ORL, HOSPITAL USM

ABSTRAK

Masalah gangguan pendengaran selalu dikaitkan masalah dalam kalangan warga emas tetapi malangnya mendapat perhatian yang kurang. Jika dihiraukan perkara ini, ia akan menjejaskan kualiti hidup warga emas yang mana boleh menyebabkan komunikasi terbatas dan seterusnya mereka tertekan dan memencilkan diri. Terdapat beberapa faktor risiko yang menyebabkan gangguan pendengaran seperti sejarah merokok, umur, penggunaan senjata api, terdedah kepada bising ketika bekerja, masalah kesihatan dan jenis ubat-ubatan. Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk menentukan kualiti hidup warga emas yang mengalami gangguan pendengaran. Responden ditentukan oleh kaedah rawak di Klinik Othorinolaryngology, Hospital USM, berumur lebih 60 tahun dan tidak menggunakan bantuan alat dengar. Soalan yang dicipta sendiri digunakan. Kebanyakan responden (66.1%) berumur antara 60-69 tahun. Kajian memperlihatkan 90.3% respond mengalami gangguan pendengaran lebih daripada tahap sederhana. Selain itu juga, terdapat hubungan kait antara sejarah merokok dengan gangguan pendengaran ($p= 0.018$) manakala faktor sosio demografik yang lain tiada hubung kait. Tiada hubungan antara Skala Fizikal, Kognitif dan Sosial Kualiti Hidup dengan gangguan pendengaran dengan nilai $r= -0.228$. Seterusnya, terdapat hubungan antara gangguan pendengaran dengan Skala Komunikasi dan Skala Kebimbangan Warga Emas. Kesimpulannya, gangguan pendengaran boleh mempengaruhi perbualan harian dan memberi tekanan kepada warga emas. Oleh demikian, diharapkan terdapatnya peningkatan kesedaran terhadap gangguan pendengaran melalui program atau melalui media massa supaya kualiti hidup warga emas dapat ditingkatkan.