

## THE EFFECT ON LIFE QUALITY OF ORAL CANCER PATIENTS AFTER THE ORTHOPEDIC SURGERY

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The objective of this study was to investigate the extent of psychological symptoms that individuals experience following orthopedic trauma and whether these are associated with quality of life. The participants completed 2 established questionnaires, SCL-90R scale and SF-36. Additionally, we conducted regression analyses to determine predictors of quality of life among study patients. The proposed model predicted 54.6% of the variance in patients' SF-36 Mental Component scores. Patient Physical Component summary scores were associated with older age ( $\beta = 0.308$ ,  $P = 0.006$ ), state of education ( $\beta = 0.308$ ,  $P = 0.006$ ), smoking habit ( $\beta = -0.249$ ,  $P = 0.048$ ), surgical management ( $\beta = 0.193$ ,  $P = 0.048$ ) and Positive Symptom Distress Index (i.e., the intensity of psychological symptoms;  $\beta = -0.782$ ,  $P = 0.022$ ). In addition, the proposed model predicted 47.4% of the variance in patients' SF-36 Physical Component scores. Patient Mental Component summary scores were associated with Somatization ( $\beta = -0.354$ ,  $P = 0.002$ ), Anxiety ( $\beta = 0.654$ ,  $P = 0.022$ ), Hostility ( $\beta = -0.375$ ,  $P = 0.048$ ), Psychoticism ( $\beta = -0.5$ ,  $P = 0.031$ ), and Global Severity Index ( $\beta = 4.463$ ,  $P = 0.005$ ). The implications of the research findings are further discussed in the following. In a prospective study of 64 patients, 1 in 3 met the threshold for psychological distress. Psychological symptoms were significantly associated with both SF-36 Physical Component and Mental Component summary scores. Future research is necessary to determine whether orthopedic surgery patients would benefit from early screening and intervention to address comorbid psychopathology.