



Survey of the Impact of Myocardial Infarction on Patients' Quality of Life: A Single-Centre Cross-Sectional Study

Habib Jalilian¹, Ali Imani¹, Habibeh Mir², Elnaz Javanshir¹, Mehdi Mamene³, Somayeh Heydari^{1*}

¹ Cardiovascular Research Centre, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

² Student Research Committee, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran

³ Faculty Member of Paramedical School, Ilam University of Medical Sciences, Ilam, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received: 26 Jul 2020

Revised: 29 Sep 2020

Accepted: 19 Nov 2020

*Corresponding Author:

Somayeh Heydari

Cardiovascular Research Centre,
School of Management and
Medical Informatics, Tabriz
University of Medical Sciences,
Tabriz, Iran.

Email:

saeedehheydari5@yahoo.com

Tel:

+98-9198606807

ABSTRACT

Background: A heart attack is one of the most common cardiovascular diseases, affecting different dimensions of the patients' quality of life due to the disease's disabling and limiting nature. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the impact of myocardial infarction on patients' quality of life referring to the Shahid Madani Medical & Training Hospital, in East Azerbaijan Province in 2017, in Iran.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study. A total of 220 patients with a heart attack were selected in this study. Sampling was conducted using the systematic random method. Data were collected using the Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Questionnaire (MLHFQ). Descriptive statistics (frequency, mean) and statistical analyses (Mann-Whitney test, Spearman correlation, and Generalized Linear Models Regression) were performed at a significance level of P-value < 0.05 using SPSS₂₂.

Results: In this study, the mean score of the total effect of a heart attack on the patients' quality of life was 30.09 ± 17.73 . The mean score of the effect of a heart attack on the patient's quality of life in the physical, emotional, and general subscales was 34.85 ± 24.24 , 26.63 ± 27.73 , and 27.51 ± 17.83 , respectively. There was a statistically significant association between education status (P-value = 0.006), income status (P-value = 0.000), and the mean score of the effect of a heart attack on the patient's quality of life; also a positive and significant correlation was found between age (CC = 0.135, P-value = 0.046), the number of hospitalization (CC = 0.187, P-value = 0.006) and the mean score of the effect of a heart attack on the patient's quality of life.

Conclusion: A heart attack has a considerable impact on the patients' quality of life, particularly on the physical dimension. Hence, health professionals should pay more attention to these vulnerable groups and offer rehabilitation services suitable to these groups to reduce the impact of the disease.

Key words: Quality of life, Heart attack, Heart failure, Myocardial infarction, Minnesota questionnaire

Citation

This paper should be cited as: Jalilian H, Imani A, Mir H, Javanshir E, Mamene M, Heydari S. Survey of the Impact of Myocardial Infarction on Patients' Quality of Life: A Single-Centre Cross-Sectional Study. Evidence Based Health Policy, Management & Economics. 2020; 4(4): 242-53.

Copyright: ©2020 The Author(s); Published by ShahidSadoughi University of Medical Sciences. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



Introduction

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) are the main leading cause of death in the world in the current century (1-4). Every year these diseases kill 40 million people worldwide, representing 70 % of all deaths globally (5). NCDs include 16 million premature deaths annually (6).

Four main types of Non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases, cancer, chronic respiratory diseases, and diabetics, respectively (7). The leading causes of NCDs deaths are related to cardiovascular diseases, an estimated 17.7 million death every year, representing 31 % of all death worldwide (8). On September 22, 2016, WHO adjusted a plan to prevent the global killer, with the aim to beat back the global threat of cardiovascular disease, including heart attacks (9).

More than three quarters (80 %) of the premature death arising from NCDs occur in low- and middle-income countries (8). NCDs are estimated to account for 82 % of all deaths in Iran, and cardiovascular diseases accounted for 43 % premature mortality from NCDs in Iran (10). In addition to mortality, these diseases have led to 7 million Years Lived with Disability (YLDs) (11).

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are the leading cause of death, complications, disabilities, and limitation, along with high health costs in Iran. According to the World Health Organization in Iran, NCDs are estimated to account for 76 % of deaths, cardiovascular disease-account for 46 % of this figure (12).

According to the WHO, CVD will be the first cause of disability among disabling diseases by 2020. One of the most common CVD is heart attacks (13). Heart attack due to its disabling and limiting nature has negative effects on different dimensions (physical, psychological and social) of the patients' quality of life and encountering patients with many problems in the economic status and physical constraints (14). The burden of CVD is growing in high-income countries and low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)

because of aging populations, but the burden is greater in LMICs owing to much larger population size and widespread exposure to increasing levels of risk factors such as unhealthy lifestyle, diabetes, raised blood pressure and hyperlipidemia (15).

17.9 million people die each year from CVD, an estimated 31 % of all deaths worldwide. More than 75 % of CVD deaths occur in LMICs. 85 % of all CVD deaths are owing to heart attacks and strokes (16).

MI is the main component of the burden of cardiovascular disease (17). There are 32.4 million MI and strokes worldwide every year (18). MI is a term used for an event of a heart attack which is due to the formation of plaques in the interior walls of the arteries resulting in reduced blood flow to a heart and injuring heart muscles because of the lack of oxygen supply. MI occurs when blood stops flowing properly to a part of a heart, and a heart muscle is injured because of the lack of oxygen supply. And one of the coronary arteries which supply blood to a heart develops a blockage due to an unstable buildup of plaques, white blood cells, cholesterol, and fat (19, 20).

Health-related quality of life (HRQoL) is a multi-dimensional concept, comprising of domains related to the physical, mental, emotional, and social functioning. It focuses on the health status impact on the quality of life, in addition to a direct measure of population health, life expectancy, and causes of death (21). HRQoL is a useful indicator of overall health because it captures information on the physical and mental health status of individuals and the impact of health status on quality of life (22, 23). HRQoL has been used to measure the effects of chronic illness, treatments, and short- and long-term disabilities by clinicians and public health officials (21). Measurement of health outcomes after MI has been focused on clinical outcomes like survival and event-free lifespan. In recent years, HRQoL is increasingly used in medical research and is considered as a complementary

measure of the medical effectiveness of intervention by physicians (24, 25). HRQoL assessment for patients undergoing cardiac treatments is recommended by key organizations, including the American Heart Association (26). So the objective of this study was to examine the impact of myocardial infarction on the patients' health-related quality of life in East Azerbaijan Province in 2017, in Iran.

Materials and Methods

Study population

This was a cross-sectional study which was conducted on patients with a heart attack in East Azerbaijan Province, in 2017. The statistical population included all patients with heart attack referring to the Shahid Madani Medical & Training Hospital in the first fourth months of 2017, in Tabriz, Iran. The number of patients with heart attack calculated 550 people according to the obtained statistics from the hospital's medical records department. 225 patients were selected based on the Morgan table, and systematic sampling method.

Inclusion criteria

Patients who have had a heart attack more than eight weeks ago and their MI disease had been diagnosed by the cardiologist, were included,

Exclusion criteria

Patients with other diseases, including mental disorders and physical disabilities in addition to a heart attack, were excluded.

Data collection tools

The Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Questionnaire (MLHFQ) was used for data collection. The MLHFQ is one of the most widely used health-related quality of life questionnaires for patients with heart failure (21), consisting of 21 items rated on six-point Likert scales, indicating various degrees of HF impact on HRQoL, from 0 (none) to 5 (very much). It provides a total score (range 0–105, from best to worst HRQoL). Besides, scores for two dimensions physical (8 items, range 0–40), emotional (5 items, range 0–25), and general

dimension with eight questions (score range from 0 to 40)(27). After obtaining the raw scores of each subscale, they were inverted into a standard score from 0 to 100.

The formula used for the calculation of the scores was as follows:

(Obtained score in subscale - the possible lowest of subscale/the difference between the possible highest and lowest of subscale) \times 100

In the present study, the score of < 24 , $24 < X < 45$ and > 45 on the MLHFQ represented a good QoL, moderate QoL, and a poor QoL, respectively (28).

The validity of the Persian version of the questionnaire with the content validity method and also the reliability of the questionnaire with the Test-retest method and Pearson correlation coefficient $r = 0.8$ has already been confirmed in the study by Sadeghi et al (29).

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS₂₂. Descriptive statistics (mean and Standard Deviation (SD), frequency and percent) were used to examine the socio-demographic variables and the effect of a heart attack on the quality of life. In order to a more straightforward comparison between various dimensions of the questionnaire and comparison with other studies, the mean scores were reported from 100 for all dimensions. K-S (Kolmogorov-Smirnov) test was applied to the assessment of the normality of data. Considering the result of the K-S test and the nonnormality of data, the Kruskal-Wallis test was used to examine the association between the mean score of a heart attack's effect on the HRQoL and demographic variables (gender, marital status, education status, employment status, and smoking status).

Moreover, the Mann-Whitney U test was used for data analysis of gender, habitation status, and the use of rehabilitation services. Spearman correlation was used to examine the association between the mean score of a heart attack's effect on the HRQoL and demographic variables (age, the number of hospitalizations, and the length of



hospital stay) were used. Generalized Linear Models Regression also was used to examine the overall effect of demographic variables on the quality of life in patients with a heart attack.

Ethical approval was obtained from the Cardiovascular Research Centre, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (REF, No; IR.TBZMED.REC.1396.530). All participants in this study participated voluntarily and completed the informed consent form.

Results

In total, 250 people were included in this study, of whom 220 (88 %) responded. The mean age of the patients was 58.06 ± 11.85 . The mean of the number of hospitalization and the length of hospital stay was 1.4 ± 0.744 and 6.7 ± 1.16 days, respectively. The mean score of the total effect of a heart attack on the patient's HRQoL was 30.09 ± 17.73 . The mean score of the effect of a heart attack on the patient's HRQoL in the physical, emotional, and general subscales was 34.85 ± 24.24 , 26.63 ± 27.73 , and 27.51 ± 17.83 , respectively.

The mean \pm SD of the total score of the impact of a heart attack on the patients' HRQoL by separation of demographic variables and the association between demographic variables and the mean impact of a heart attack on patients' HRQoL are shown in Tables 1 - 4, respectively.

Results in Table 2 showed that there was a significant and positive correlation between age and physical subscale, general subscale (P-value < 0.01), the total score (P-value < 0.05), between the number of hospitalization and physical subscale (P-value < 0.05), general subscale, the total score (P-value < 0.01).

The statistical analysis is represented in Table 3. It was noticeable that the association between gender and physical subscale, between income status and physical subscale, emotional subscale, general subscale, the total score was statistically significant. Moreover, there was a significant statistical association between education status and physical subscale, general subscale, total score, between employment status and physical subscale.

The result of Generalized Linear Models regression is shown in Table 4. The variables of gender, employment status, income status, education status, and hospitalization numbers accounted for 48.85 % of the variance of HRQoL, and the effect of a heart attack on men's HRQoL was higher than in women. Furthermore, the impact of a heart attack on HRQoL in patients who had an income level more than livelihood was lower than those who had an income level less than livelihood. Also, the effect of a heart attack on illiterate patients was higher compared to those with academic education.

Table 1. Frequency (percent) of socio-demographic variables and the total score of the effect of a heart attack

Variables		Frequency (percent)	Mean \pm SD	P
Gender	Female	40 (18.2)	33.83 \pm 19.92	0.224
	Male	180 (81.8)	29.48 \pm 17.75	
Marital status	Married	217 (98.6)	30.16 \pm 18.09	0.505
	Single	3 (1.4)	38.41 \pm 28.16	
Employment status	Housewife	40 (18.2)	33.83 \pm 19.92	0.059
	Employed	14 (6.4)	19.86 \pm 12.34	
	Self-employed	92 (41.8)	26.48 \pm 15.45	
	Retired	74 (33.6)	29.28 \pm 16.68	
Habitation status	Native	127 (57.7)	31.32 \pm 19.68	0.493
	Nonnative	93 (42.3)	28.83 \pm 15.94	
Income status	More than the living cost	117(53.2)	24.94 \pm 17.54	0.000**
	Equal to living cost	58 (26.4)	34.18 \pm 16.73	
	Less than living cost	45 (20.5)	39.06 \pm 17.31	
Use of rehabilitation services	Yes	31 (14.1)	28.11 \pm 16.32	0.519
	No	189 (85.9)	30.62 \pm 18.50	
Education status	Illiterate	67 (30.5)	31.84 \pm 18.68	0.006**
	Under diploma	110 (50)	28.77 \pm 17.80	
	Diploma	23 (10.5)	31.71 \pm 21.26	
	University education	20 (9.1)	31.61 \pm 15.39	
Smoking status	Yes	73 (33.2)	32.99 \pm 20.05	0.678
	No	147 (66/8)	28.92 \pm 17.11	

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level. ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

Table 2. Correlation between age, the length of hospital stay, number of hospitalization, and the effect of a heart attack

Variables	Physical subscale	Emotional subscale	General subscale	Total score	
Age	0.217**	- 0.114	0.188**	0.135*	Correlation Coefficient
	0.001	0.092	0.005	0.046	P
The length of hospital stay	- 0.013	- 0.035	- 0.021	- 0.028	Correlation Coefficient
	0.843	0.605	0.760	0.679	P
Number of hospitalization	0.156*	0.079	0.228**	0.187**	Correlation Coefficient
	0.021	0.245	0.001	0.006	P

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level. ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

Table 3. Association between socioeconomic variables and the effect of a heart attack

Variables	Physical subscale	Emotional subscale	General subscale
Gender	0.017*	0.751	0.893
Marital status	0.568	0.095	0.869
Income status	0.024*	0.037*	0.000**
Education status	0.002**	0.810	0.000**
Employment status	0.006**	0.991	0.100
Smoking status	0.224	0.660	0.442
Use of rehabilitation services	0.334	0.054	0.063
Habitation status	0.370	0.685	0.529

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level. ** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level.

**Table 4.** Generalized Linear Models regression

Variables		B	Std. Error	95 % Wald Confidence Interval		P
				Lower	Upper	
Gender	(Intercept)	48.856	14.9467	19.561	78.151	0.001**
	Female	- 11.926	4.3235	- 20.400	- 3.453	0.006**
	Male	0 ^a	.	.	.	.
Marital status	Married	- 6.904	9.8405	- 26.191	12.383	0.483
	Single	0 ^a	.	.	.	.
Employment status	Employed	- 17.312	6.4080	- 29.871	- 4.752	0.007**
	Self-employed	- 16.238	3.7150	- 23.519	- 8.956	0.000**
	Retired	- 13.369	4.1396	- 21.483	- 5.256	0.001**
	Housewife	0 ^a	.	.	.	.
Habitation status	Native	1.679	2.3767	- 2.979	6.338	0.480
	Nonnative	0 ^a	.	.	.	.
Income status	More than the living cost	- 12.503	2.9359	- 18.257	- 6.749	0.000**
	Equal to living cost	- 2.410	3.3198	- 8.917	4.096	0.468
	Less than living cost	0 ^a	.	.	.	.
Use of rehabilitation services	Yes	- 3.831	3.3218	- 10.342	2.679	0.249
	No	0 ^a	.	.	.	.
Education status	Illiterate	11.834	5.4405	1.170	22.497	0.030*
	Under diploma	8.151	4.9061	- 1.465	17.767	0.097
	Diploma	6.526	5.5224	- 4.298	17.350	0.237
	University education	0 ^a	.	.	.	.
Smoking status	Yes	- 1.902	2.6532	- 7.102	3.298	0.473
	No	0 ^a	.	.	.	.
Age		- .130	.1263	- .377	.118	0.304
The length of hospital stay		.217	1.0845	- 1.908	2.343	0.841
Number of hospitalization (Scale)		5.579	1.6308	2.382	8.775	0.001**
		263.280 ^b	25.1600	218.310	317.513	

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level. * Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level. 0^a→ reference group

Discussion

In the present study, the estimated mean age of patients was 58.06 ± 11.85 . The majority of patients were men (81.8 %). The total mean of the effect of a heart attack on the HRQoL was 30.09 ± 17.73 , and the mean dimensions of physical (34.85 ± 24.24), emotional 26.63 ± 27.73 and general 27.51 ± 17.83 . According to the results, heart attack had a moderate effect on the HRQoL in all three dimensions of physical, emotional, and general. In addition to the disabling nature of a heart attack, factors such as costs of the disease treatment, dependence on others in daily activities, as well as disruption in the occupational and social tasks have had a negative impact on patients' HRQoL.

In the study by Abdollahi et al. (30) sixty patients with heart attack were analyzed. The HRQoL in patients after a heart attack was lower compared with healthy individuals. Lea Mollon et al. (31) conducted a cross-sectional matched case-control study to compare HRQoL among survivors of myocardial infarction compared to propensity score-matched controls. MI Survivors were approximately 2.7 times more likely to report fair/poor general health compared to the control and 1.5 times more likely to report limitations to daily activities. MI Survivors were more likely to report poor physical health > 15 days in the month and poor mental health > 15 days in the month in comparison to matched controls. No difference was found in MI survivors compared to



controls in the level of emotional support, hours of recommended sleep, or life satisfaction.

The highest mean score and the most problem in patients with a heart attack were related to the physical dimension. This indicates the considerable impact of a heart attack on pain and limiting the movement and physical activity of patients. Moreover, since the mean age of patients was high (58.06 ± 11.85), it can be concluded that high age can have a negative effect on patients' function in the physical dimension and can exacerbate the impact of a heart attack on the physical dimension of patients' HRQoL. A significant association was observed between age and the mean score of the effect of a heart attack on the HRQoL in all dimensions except for the emotional dimension, which indicates the increased age is likely to decrease patients' HRQoL. A heart attack seems to have more effect on older patients' HRQoL, which is justifiable with regards to the physical and functional difficulties and limitations of the elderly. The result is in accordance with some other studies (32-35). However, the results of other studies indicated younger individuals have a lower QoL, which was not in agreement with this study (36-38). Heart attack at an early age has a negative effect on the patient's psychological and social status, including employment and social status and life expectancy. So, a heart attack affects more the physical dimension of the elderly and the emotional and functional dimension of younger individuals. In a study in Iran, patients with a heart attack had a disruption in all dimensions of the HRQoL, but the functional dimension was more disrupted in heart attack patients than other chronic diseases (39). Another study reported the highest and lowest mean of QoL was related to the social function dimension (86.1 ± 26.3) and physical dimension (57.7 ± 47.6) (40).

The better HRQoL of patients in the emotional dimension can be attributed to the being married of most patients in this study (98.6 %). The emotional support of a spouse can have a positive effect on the emotional health of the patients, but this difference was not statistically significant (P-value = 0.505). Buchloze et al. (41) showed that

HRQoL in physical and emotional dimension is higher among married patients.

Moreover, in this study, there was a significant difference between the mean score of the effect of a heart attack on patients' HRQoL and gender, so that heart attack had more impact on the men' HRQoL in comparison to the women that was not consistent with the results of some studies (37, 42, 43), but was compatible with other studies (36, 44). Riedinger et al. (45) reported, considering the fewer exercise among women compared with men, this factor led to a reduction in functional capacity and deterioration of the physical condition.

The results showed that individuals with higher education had a better HRQoL, which was in accordance with the study by Mohammadi et al. (46). In this study, no significant association was found between smoking status and the mean score of HRQoL, which is in accordance with the study of Howkes et al. (36) but was not consistent with some other studies (47-49). The reason for these inconsistent results can be attributed to differences in study design and methodology. The study design of this study and the study by Howkes et al. (50) was cross-sectional, the effect of confounding or intervening variables were not controlled. But, the study by Buchanan DM et al. and Conard MW et al. was a cohort study, and they examined only specifically the impacts of smoking status on the health status of heart failure; hence, the results of their study were significant. The association between the length of hospital stay and the score of the effect of a heart attack on the patients' HRQoL was not significant, which was consistent with the study by Simpson et al. By contrast, another study in Iran reported that high length of hospital stay had a negative effect on patients' HRQoL (51). One of the reasons for the disparity in results of studies can be attributed to the length of hospital stay.

The results showed that the effect of a heart attack on the HRQoL was lower among those who had used the rehabilitation services compared with those who were not benefited from the rehabilitation services, but this difference was not statistically significant. The reason may be



attributed to a low percentage of rehabilitation service use among patients (14.1 %), which was compatible with the study by Shabani et al. and Siavoshi et al. (52, 53).

The effect of a heart attack on the HRQoL was higher among patients with a lower economic status. That means the lower-income status would be associated with lower HRQoL. This result was in accordance with the study by Arnold et al. and Kim et al. (47, 54).

Besides, it appears that by increasing the number of hospitalization, the effect of a heart attack on the HRQoL would be higher. Abbassi et al. (55) in 2016 showed an inverse association between the number of hospitalization and the mean score of HRQoL, which was in accordance with the present study result.

The results of Generalized Linear Models regression showed that the variables of gender, employment status, income status, education status, and hospitalization numbers accounted for 48.856 % of the variance of HRQoL and the effect of a heart attack on women's HRQoL was 11,926 lower than that of men. The impact of a heart attack on HRQoL in patients who had an income level more than livelihood was 12.503 lower than those who had an income level less than livelihood. Also, the effect of a heart attack on illiterate patients was 11,834 higher than those with academic education. A heart attack had a lower impact on the HRQoL of employees, self-employed and retired patients than that of housewife patients. As the number of hospitalizations increases, the impact of a heart attack on HRQoL in patients increases by a rate of 5.579, which may be due to the severity of the illness and, consequently, the need for more hospitalization. In the study by Ha Mi Kim et al. (54) HRQoL among women with lower monthly income, lower functional capacity, and more symptoms were worse. Shioh-Li HWANG et al. (56) studied 133 patients with heart failure. They showed that the variables of age, duration of heart failure, physical symptoms, and depression had a significant impact on the quality of life,

accounting for 37.6 % of the variance of quality of life.

Conclusion

The results of this study showed that a heart attack had a negative effect on all dimensions of patients' HRQoL, and the greatest impact was related to the physical dimension of HRQoL. Moreover, the impact of heart attacks on men's HRQoL, people with lower education, and lower-income was more than others. Therefore, paying particular attention to these vulnerable groups and adopting supportive policies to reduce the impact of heart attacks on these groups is necessary. Also, planning to train the patient's family for more emotional and physical support of the patient and reducing the number and length of hospitalization is recommended. This cross-sectional study was conducted on patients who have had a cardiac attack at least eight weeks. So, to achieve better results, it is suggested that future studies be carried out using a case-control or cohort study with a control group, and also longer period, which provides the possibility of examining heart attack effect at different times after heart attack and the effects of measures rehabilitation on patients' HRQoL.

Acknowledgments

The authors are thankful to the staff of Shahid Madani Medical & Training Hospital, the School of Management and Medical Informatics, Iranian Center of Excellent in Health Management. Also, we would like to thank all of the participants who participated in this study.

Conflict of interests

The authors declared that they have no conflict of interests.

Authors' contributions

Jalilian H and Imani A designed research; Jalilian H and Heydari S conducted research; Jalilian H analyzed data; Mir H, Javanshir E, and Mamene M collected data; and Heydari S wrote manuscript. Heydari S had primary responsibility for final content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.



Funding

This study was funded by the Cardiovascular Research Centre, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences (Grant No; IR.TBZMED.REC.1396.53).

References

1. Murphy A, Mahal A, Moran AE, Richardson E. The economic burden of chronic disease care faced by households in Ukraine: a cross-sectional matching study of angina patients. *International Journal for Equity in Health*. 2013; 12(1): 38. doi: 10.1186/1475-9276-12-38.
2. McNab J, Huckel Schneider C, Leeder S. Non-communicable diseases and implications for medical practice in Australia: a framework for analysis. *Med J Aust*. 2014; 201(1 Suppl): 29-32.
3. Maher D, Sekajugo J, Harries A, Grosskurth H. Research needs for an improved primary care response to chronic non-communicable diseases in Africa. *Tropical Medicine & International Health*. 2010; 15(2): 176-81.
4. Karimi S, Javadi M, Jafarzadeh F. Economic burden and costs of chronic diseases in Iran and the world. *Director General*. 2012; 8(7): 996.
5. Forouzanfar MH, Alexander L, Anderson HR, Bachman VF, Biryukov S, Brauer M, et al. Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks in 188 countries, 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *The Lancet*. 2015; 386(10010): 2287-323.
6. Hunter DJ, Reddy KS. Noncommunicable diseases. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2013; 369(14): 1336-43.
7. WHO. Noncommunicable diseases, Fact sheet 2017. Available from URL: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/>
8. World health organization. Media centre Noncommunicable diseases Fact sheet. Available from URL: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/>. Last access: June 2017.
9. Organization WH. Cardiovascular disease. 22 September 2016.
10. Organization WH. Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles 2018 IRAN. 2018. Available from URL: https://www.who.int/nmh/countries/irn_en.pdf?ua=1.
11. Vos T, Allen C, Arora M, Barber RM, Bhutta ZA, Brown A, et al. Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 310 diseases and injuries, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *The Lancet*. 2016; 388(10053): 1545-602.
12. Organization WH. Noncommunicable Diseases (NCD) Country Profiles 2014. Available from URL: http://www.who.int/nmh/countries/irn_en.pdf
13. Vahidian Azimi AF, Ahmadi F, Kazemnezhad A. Assessing risk factors of coronary heart disease. 3th Iran- Arab (Middle East) Cardiovascular Congress. 2009. [In Persian].
14. Tofighian T NL, Akabari A, Shagar Nakhaee M. The effect of individual counseling on the quality of life of patients with myocardial Infarction. *Journal of Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences and Health Services*. 2009; 16(4): 206-12.
15. Mendis S, Thygesen K, Kuulasmaa K, Giampaoli S, Mähönen M, Ngu Blackett K, et al. World Health Organization definition of myocardial Infarction: 2008–09 revision. *International Journal of Epidemiology*. 2010; 40(1): 139-46.
16. Organization Wh. Cardiovascular disease. 2018. Available from URL: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/cardiovascular-diseases-cvds>
17. Roger VL. Epidemiology of myocardial Infarction. *Medical Clinics of North America*. 2007; 91(4): 537-52.
18. Organization WH. Cardiovascular disease, Prevention of Recurrences of Myocardial Infarction and Stroke Study, The PREMISE programme: country projects. 2018.
19. Kosuge M, Kimura K, Ishikawa T, Ebina T, Hibi K, Tsukahara K, et al. Differences between men and women in terms of clinical features of ST-segment elevation acute myocardial Infarction. *Circulation Journal*. 2006; 70(3): 222-6.



20. Lu L, Liu M, Sun R, Zheng Y, Zhang P. Myocardial Infarction: Symptoms and Treatments. *Cell Biochemistry and Biophysics*. 2015; 72(3): 865-7.
21. Bilbao A, Escobar A, García-Perez L, Navarro G, Quirós R. The Minnesota living with heart failure questionnaire: comparison of different factor structures. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*. 2016; 14(1): 23. doi: 10.1186/s12955-016-0425-7.
22. Garin O, Ferrer M, Pont À, Rué M, Kotzeva A, Wiklund I, et al. Disease-specific health-related quality of life questionnaires for heart failure: a systematic review with meta-analyses. *Quality of Life Research*. 2009; 18(1): 71-85.
23. Go AS, Mozaffarian D, Roger VL, Benjamin EJ, Berry JD, Blaha MJ, et al. heart disease and stroke statistics—2014 update: a report from the American heart Association. *Circulation*. 2014; 129(3): 28-292. doi: 10.1161/01.cir.0000441139.02102.80.
24. Bullinger M. Assessing health related quality of life in medicine. An overview over concepts, methods and applications in international research. *Restorative Neurology and Neuroscience*. 2002; 20(3,4): 93-101.
25. Leidl R, Sintonen H, Abbühl B, Hoffmann C, von der Schulenburg J-M, König H-H. Do physicians accept quality of life and utility measurement?. *The European Journal of Health Economics (HEPAC)*. 2001; 2(4): 170-5.
26. Rumsfeld JS, Alexander KP, Goff Jr DC, Graham MM, Ho PM, Masoudi FA, et al. Cardiovascular health: the importance of measuring patient-reported health status: a scientific statement from the American heart Association. *Circulation*. 2013; 127(22): 2233-49.
27. Rector T. Patient's self-assessment of their congestive heart failure: II. Content, reliability and validity of a new measure-The Minnesota Living with heart Failure Questionnaire. *Heart Failure*. 1987; 3: 198.
28. Behlouli H, Feldman DE, Ducharme A, Frenette M, Giannetti N, Grondin F, et al. Identifying relative cut-off scores with neural networks for interpretation of the Minnesota Living with heart Failure questionnaire. *Engineering in Medicine and Biology Society, 2009 EMBC 2009 Annual International Conference of the IEEE; 2009: IEEE*.
29. Sadeghi SM, Alavi ZF, Ahmadi FE, Karimi ZA, Babatabar DH, Ebadi A, et al. Effect of applying continuous care model on quality of life in heart failure patients. 2009.
30. Abdollahi A, Roohi G, RAHMANI AH, Nassiri H. a Comparative Study on the Myocardial Infarction Patients'quality of Life and Healthy People. 2012.
31. Mollon L, Bhattacharjee S. Health related quality of life among myocardial infarction survivors in the United States: a propensity score matched analysis. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*. 2017; 15(1): 235. doi: 10.1186/s12955-017-0809-3.
32. Saeidi M, Mostafavi S, Heidari H, Masoudi S. Effects of a comprehensive cardiac rehabilitation program on the quality of life of patients with cardio-vascular diseases. *Journal of Research in Rehabilitation Sciences*. 2013; 9(3): 179-85.
33. Biranvand M LA, Alipour S, Motamedi M, Kolahi A. Article Quality of life of patients after first acute myocardial Infarction. *Journal of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences*. 2010; 6(78): 264-72.
34. Ogińska-Bulik N. Type D personality and quality of life in subjects after myocardial Infarction. *Kardiologia Polska (Polish Heart Journal)*. 2014; 72(7): 624-30.
35. Niazi M, Menati W, Menati R, Ghasemipour M, Kassani A. Relationship between Social Support and Quality of Life in Myocardial Infarction Patients Referring to the Hospitals of Ilam City. *Scientific Journal of Ilam University of Medical Sciences*. 2015; 23(6): 51-61. [In Persian]
36. Hawkes AL, Patrao TA, Ware R, Atherton JJ, Taylor CB, Oldenburg BF. Predictors of physical and mental health-related quality of life outcomes among myocardial infarction patients. *BMC Cardiovascular Disorders*. 2013; 13(1): 69.



37. Wang W, Thompson DR, Ski CF, Liu M. Health-related quality of life and its associated factors in Chinese myocardial infarction patients. *European Journal of Preventive Cardiology*. 2014; 21(3): 321-9.
38. Sertoz OO, Aydemir O, Gulpek D, Elbi H, Ozenli Y, Yilmaz A, et al. The impact of physical and psychological comorbid conditions on the quality of life of patients with acute myocardial Infarction: A multi-center, cross-sectional observational study from Turkey. *The International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine*. 2013; 45(2): 97-109.
39. Abbasi A, Asaiesh H, Hosseini A, Qorbani M, Abdollahi AA, Rohi Gh, et al. Relationship between Functional Ability of Patients with Heart Failure and Quality of Life. *Quarterly Journal of South Medicine*. 2010; 13(1): 31-40. [In Persian]
40. Dessotte CAM, Dantas RAS, Schmidt A, Rossi LA. Health-related quality of life in patients admitted after a first episode of acute coronary syndrome. *Revista Latino-Americana De Enfermagem*. 2011; 19(5): 1106-13.
41. Bucholz EM, Rathore SS, Gosch K, Schoenfeld A, Jones PG, Buchanan DM, et al. Effect of living alone on patient outcomes after hospitalization for acute myocardial Infarction. *The American Journal of Cardiology*. 2011; 108(7): 943-8.
42. Rejeh N, Heravi-Karimooi M, Taheri Khrame Z, Montazeri A, Vahedian A. Quality of life in patients with myocardial Infarction and related factors: A cross sectional Study. *Iranian Journal of Nursing Research*. 2014; 9(4): 1-11. [In Persian]
43. Wrześniewski K, Włodarczyk D. Sense of coherence as a personality predictor of the quality of life in men and women after myocardial Infarction. *Kardiologia Polska (Polish Heart Journal)*. 2012; 70(2): 157-63.
44. Peter AK, Sams LM. Assessment of the quality of life and coping strategies among male and female patients attending OPD with myocardial Infarction in selected hospitals at Mangaluru. *International Journal of Nursing Education and Research*. 2016; 4(1): 1-6.
45. Riedinger MS, Dracup KA, Brecht M-L, Investigators S. Quality of life in women with heart failure, normative groups, and patients with other chronic conditions. *American Journal of Critical Care*. 2002; 11(3): 211-9.
46. Zeighami Mohammadi Sh, Shahparian M. Quality of Life(Qol) and Some Factors Related in Males with heart Failure in Karaj and Shahriar Social Security Hospitals(2010). *J Res Dev Nurs Midw*. 2018; 8(2): 1-13.
47. Arnold SV, Masoudi FA, Rumsfeld JS, Li Y, Jones PG, Spertus JA. Derivation and validation of a risk standardization model for benchmarking hospital performance for health-related quality of life outcomes after acute myocardial Infarction. *Circulation*. 2014; 129(3): 313-20. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.113.001773.
48. Buchanan DM, Arnold SV, Gosch KL, Jones PG, Longmore LS, Spertus JA, et al. Association of smoking status with angina and health-related quality of life after acute myocardial Infarction. *Circulation: Cardiovascular Quality and Outcomes*. 2015; 8(5): 493-500.
49. Conard MW, Haddock CK, Carlos Poston WS, Spertus JA. The impact of smoking status on the health status of a heart failure patients. *Congestive Heart Failure*. 2009; 15(2): 82-6.
50. Simpson E, Pilote L. Quality of life after acute myocardial Infarction: a comparison of diabetic versus non-diabetic acute myocardial infarction patients in Quebec acute care hospitals. *Health and Quality of Life Outcomes*. 2005; 3(1): 80.
51. Hsanpour-Dehkordi A, Nazari A-A, Heidar-Nejad M-S, Asadi-Noghabi A-A, Forouzandeh N, Kasiri K-A, et al. Factors Influencing Quality of Life in Patients with Myocardial Infarction. *Iran Journal of Nursing (IJN)*. 2009; 22(57): 43-52.
52. Shabani R, Mozaffari M, Moghadam RH, Mohammadi TS, Vafaei R. Effect of Cardiac Recovery Program on Physical Activity and Quality of Life in Patients with Myocardial Infarction. *Journal of Medical Research*. 2012; 122(1): 117-22.



53. Siavoshi S, Roshandel M, Zareiyan A, Ettefagh L. The effect of cardiac rehabilitation care plan on the quality of life in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery. *Cardiovascular Nursing Journal*. 2012; 1(2): 38-46.
54. Kim HM, Kim J, Hwang SY. Health-related quality of life in symptomatic postmyocardial infarction patients with left ventricular dysfunction. *Asian Nursing Research*. 2015; 9(1): 47-52.
55. Abbasi K, Mohammadi E, Sadeghian H, Gholami Fesharaki M. Quality of Life in Patients with heart Failure. *Iranian Journal of Nursing Research*. 2016; 11(2): 10-23. [In Persian]
56. Hwang SL, Liao WC, Huang TY. Predictors of quality of life in patients with heart failure. *Japan Journal of Nursing Science*. 2014; 11(4): 290-8.