



Meta-Analysis of Studies on the Effects of Rehabilitation on the Quality of Life in Patients with Heart Diseases in Iran from 2007 to 2017

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ABSTRACT

Background: Heart disease is one of the most common types of diseases in the contemporary world. In the treatment process, rehabilitation programs can bring patients back to the course of daily life as soon as possible, and improve their functional levels life quality. The present study used the meta-analysis method on studies that have examined the effects of rehabilitation on the life quality of heart patients.

Methods: Based on meta-analysis method, the researchers tried to compile different studies conducted at different periods in the form of a specific subject. Then, the research results were examined in a systematic way. The statistical population of this study included all the scientific and research papers on the effects of rehabilitation programs regarding the life quality of heart patients. They were studies from 2007 to the end of 2017 published in scientific journals. 44 studies regarding the life quality of heart patients have been conducted. Finally, 10 studies were selected as a sample and meta-analysis was performed using the Comprehensive Meta-Analysis Software 2(CMA2).

Results: Results of the study demonstrate that all the studies on the effects of rehabilitation on life quality of heart patients were significant. This means that the relationship between the variables considered in each study was statistically related, and this relationship was correct.

Conclusion: It is concluded that sports rehabilitation has the highest impact on life quality and physical and mental dimensions. Generally, all effects' sizes are significant. This confirms that the results of all the research conducted regarding the effect of rehabilitation programs on the life quality of heart patients are correct; rehabilitation has an effect on improving the quality of life.

Key words: Quality of Life, Heart disease, Rehabilitation, Meta-analysis.

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Introduction

Heart failure is one of the most important causes of death in the industrialized world and developed countries (1). It is also one of the main obstacles regarding physical activity (2). This restriction is directly related to the activities of daily life and the lifestyle changes imposed by the disease (3). Hence, it reduces the quality of life (3, 4). Quality of life is a concept related to interdisciplinary approaches including medicine, sociology, psychology, economics and philosophy. This concept is very important among heart patients because it predicts death after hospital discharge (5). Among the things that improve the life quality and level of physical activity a heart patient, are rehabilitation therapies. In addition to preventing the progression of the disease, one of the important goals of rehabilitation is improving the life quality of the patient (6). Recovery from heart disease deals with a set of required activities used to positively affect the physical, mental and social condition of the patient (7). Therefore, exercising is an integral part of this paradigm (8, 9).

Many studies have demonstrated that cardiac rehabilitation improves disease-related symptoms, quality of life, and clinical outcomes. Exercise is prescribed to reduce fatigue and shortness of breath (10). Moreover, exercise in patients with heart failure is associated with improvement in physical activities of daily life, anxiety, depression and general well-being, according to the results of studies (11). Traditional methods of rehabilitation focus on aerobic exercise (8, 12). In patients with heart failure, however, exercise capacity may be limited by a number of frequently associated factors such as decreased contraction, diastolic dysfunction, chronotropic insufficiency, oxygen metabolism, or skeletal muscle mass. At the peak of exercise, heart should increase cardiac output, and diastolic mechanisms should be adjusted by reducing the time. Patients with heart failure may not be able to achieve this essential increase in diastolic relaxation in order to increase preload (13). However, it is now accepted that exercise intolerance in heart patients is not solely due to

central cardiovascular factors, and as a result, physicians go beyond that. Based on the "Muscle Hypothesis", the central treatment method specifically argues that those abnormalities begin in the peripheral muscle tissue and form disease progression (14). This approach argues that targeting muscle disorders may disrupt these maladaptive feedback loops and improve exercise tolerance (15). As a result, exercise has been accepted as a treatment for patients and is beneficial in terms of improving mortality, life quality and functionality (16–18). In this regard, previous studies suggest a significant improvement in all aspects of life quality after a comprehensive cardiac rehabilitation program for patients with chronic and non-ischemic failure (16, 19). On the other hand, reducing exercise is a major factor which limits the daily lives of patients with chronic heart failure. Thus, it destroys their quality of life (20). This paper intends to review studies regarding rehabilitation of heart patients in the country to determine their effect using meta-analysis.

Materials and Methods

Based on the meta-analysis method, the researchers tried to compile different studies that have been done at different periods of time in the form of a specific subject. This is followed by examining the research results in a systematic format. The basis of meta-analysis method is that the unit of analysis is taken from the study, not the subject(21). This is until the combined secondary analysis finally reveals the information that the primary analysis does not. Using meta-analysis method, this study has reviewed all the studies conducted in the field of heart disease. Based on the appropriate criteria in meta-analysis, studies related to the research topic had been selected. Accordingly, the statistical population of the present study was all studies conducted in the field of rehabilitation effects of heart disease in the period from 2007 to 2017. Exercise testing, quality of life questionnaires, especially the standard McNew quality of life questionnaire, were the



most important tools for measuring life quality in the studies regarding social, physical, mental and psychological dimensions. The keywords used for the search were 'heart disease, quality of life of heart patients, rehabilitation of heart patients' in Persian. They were indexed in one of the scientific databases of the Jahad Daneshgahi University (SID), Noor Specialized Journals (Noormags), the country's publications (Magiran), Iranian scientific documentation center (Irandoc). Semi-experimental, experimental, cross-sectional and clinical trials were the types of studies used in this study. 44 papers were found in this field, 10 of which were selected for meta-analysis. The method has 5 stages: 1. Asking questions, 2. Searching for literature, 3. Selecting qualified research, 4. Data

extraction and evaluating its quality and validity, and 5. Composing, interpreting and interpreting the report. The studies included in the meta-analysis are mentioned in Table 1.

Selection of studies

In this research, the studies have been selected in the following order: 1- The research has been done in Persian language. 2- In the relevant study, two issues of rehabilitation and quality of life have been analyzed. 3- The study has provided the statistical information required for practical extraction of the size of the sample. Figure 1 lists the inclusion and exclusion criteria for meta-analysis studies. The selected studies were analyzed using CMA version 2 software.

Table 1. General specifications of the articles reviewed in the meta-analysis

| Row | Researcher's name | Year of publication | Research method | Sample size | The significance level | Sampling | Factors related to quality of life |
|-----|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1 | Mohammadi et al. (22) | 2006 | Semi-experimental | 38 | 0.001 | Random sampling | The effect of sports rehabilitation on physical and mental dimensions |
| 2 | Sadeghza deh et al. (23) | 2011 | Experimental | 60 | 0.001 | | The effect of sports rehabilitation on quality of life |
| 3 | Mustafavi et al. (24) | 2011 | Semi-experimental | 100 | 0.001 | Random sampling | The effect of sports rehabilitation on physical performance, physical problems and vitality |
| 4 | Yalfani et al. (25) | 2012 | Cross sectional | 60 | 0.001 | Easy sampling | The effect of sports rehabilitation on physical and mental dimensions |
| 5 | Asadi et al. (26) | 2013 | Semi-experimental | 50 | 0.050 | Random sampling | The effect of sports rehabilitation on physical, social and psychological dimensions |
| 6 | Saki et al. (27) | 2014 | Clinical trial | 30 | 0.050 | Available sampling | The effect of combined rehabilitation on quality of life |
| 7 | dakke et al. (28) | 2014 | Experimental | 24 | 0.002 | Random Sampling | The effect of endurance and aerobic rehabilitation on quality of life |
| 8 | shahri et al. (29) | 2015 | Semi-experimental | 70 | 0.001 | Available sampling | The effect of sports rehabilitation on quality of life |

| Row | Research er's name | Year of publication | Research method | Samp le size | The significance level | Sampling | Factors related to quality of life |
|-----|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 9 | Dari et al. (30) | 2015 | Clinical trial | 50 | 0.001 | Random sampling | The effect of cardiac rehabilitation on quality of life |
| 10 | Pilan Nejad et al. (31) | 2015 | Clinical trial | 34 | 0.001 | A simple random sampling | The effect of aerobic exercise on quality of life |

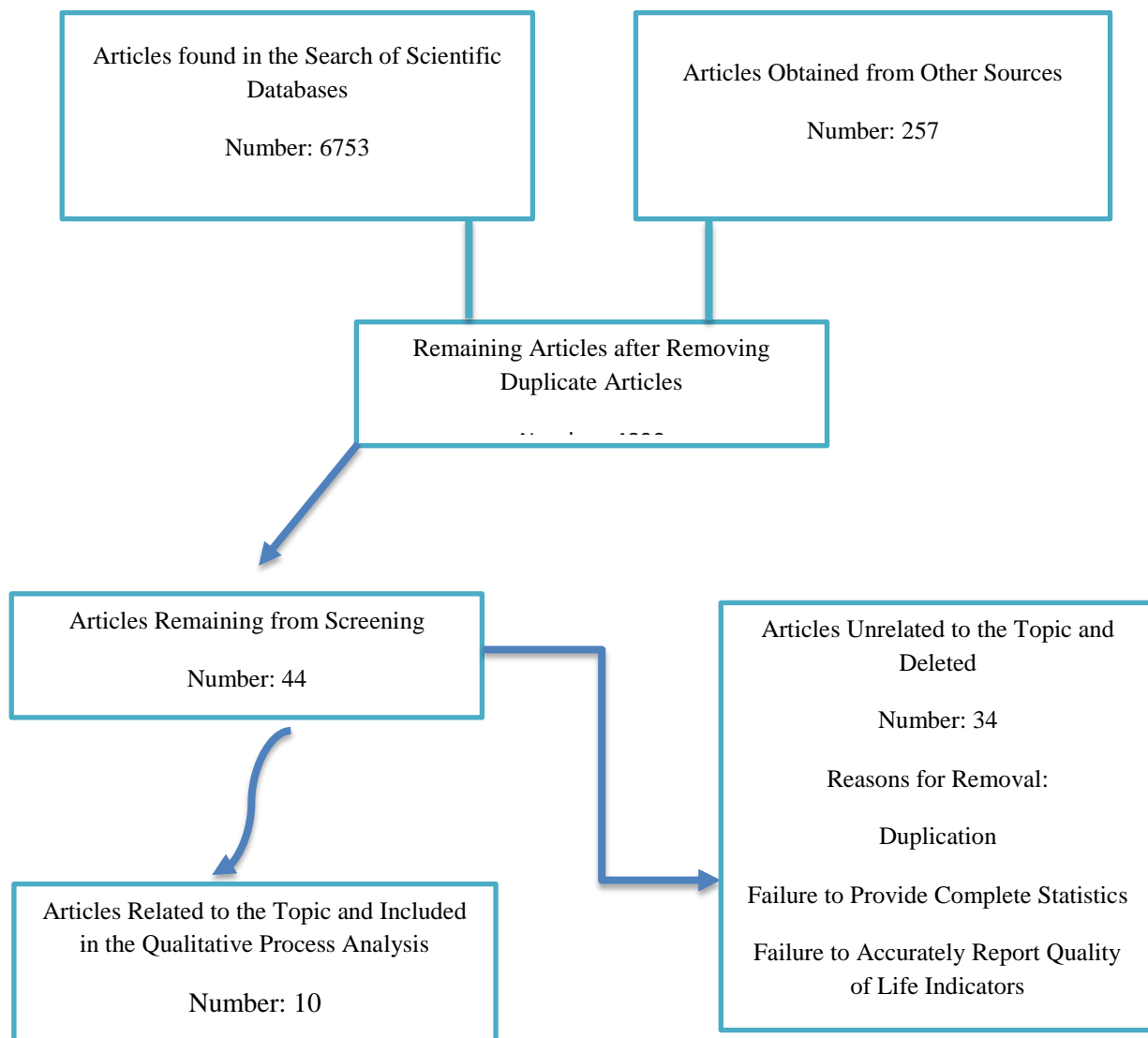


Figure 1. Selection process of studies in the systematic review and meta-analysis

Results

This paper intends to review studies regarding rehabilitation of heart patients in the country to determine their effect using meta-analysis. The size

of effect in the meta-analysis method indicates the weight and effect of each study. In other words, the value of the size of work indicates which research results have the greatest impact on studies in that



field. By the size of the effect, the researcher finds out how much the independent variables have affected the dependent variable. To interpret the size obtained through reviewing the history of social research, the researcher has calculated the size of the study. Then, it would be averaged as a suitable criterion for comparing other sizes (32).

The data in Table 2 demonstrates that all the studies on the effects of rehabilitation on life quality of heart patients were significant. This means that the relationship between the variables considered in each study was statistically related, and this relationship is correct. Based on Table 3, Dekeh et al (28) 's research, with a rate of 0.599, followed by Dori et al (30) 's research with a rate of 0.522, and Mohammadi et al. (22) with an effect size of 0.513, have the highest impact among the 10 studies conducted in this field.

Release bias: Dissemination bias means that the final results and estimates of the research are biased and erroneous. Based on the propagation error, the researcher can find out how reliable the results of the meta-analysis are. Generally, the publication error occurs due to the weakness of the research or the omission of the results of a research in meta-analysis. There are various methods for measuring propagation error. The most common one is the use of a funnel diagram. The results of the funnel diagram are interpreted in such a way that the closer the studies are to the top of the funnel, the less propagation error there is. In addition to the funnel diagram in this study, the Beck and Mesomorphic rank correlation method and N safe from error have been used. The results of these methods are presented in the following sections.

Funnel diagram

The following is a funnel diagram of the studies in the present research, in order to investigate the

propagation error in the following section. As the funnel diagram shows, most of the studies are at the top of the funnel, and there is a relative symmetry between the dispersion of studies. In general, the above funnel diagram indicates that there is no error in publishing the studies of this meta-analysis.

The Beck and Mesomorphic Rank Correlations Results

If the significance level of the Beck and Mesomorphic test is greater than 0.050, the authors can conclude that there is no publication bias. P value in the table above is 0.603 in two ranges and 0.301 in one range. These values are more than 0.050. Therefore, the assumption of no bias of the diffusion is confirmed.

N safe results from error

The Error-Free N-Test is interpreted regarding the basis. If a number of studies are required to challenge the results of the meta-analysis, the research has a diffusion error. The results of this test are presented below in Table 4.

The results of Table 4 indicate that if 242 more studies are conducted in this area, the value of the combined bilateral P-value will not exceed 0.050. This means that another 242 studies must be conducted to cast doubt on the current research estimates. Q test was used to evaluate the homogeneity of the studies.

Based on the data in Table 4, the results of the homogeneity and heterogeneity tests are equal to $Q = 5.954$ and $P\text{-value} = 0.744$. The P-value over 0.050 confirms the null hypothesis, indicating studies regarding the effect of rehabilitation on the life quality of heart patients are homogeneous. Given that the I2 index coefficient is close to zero, it can be said that studies in this area are highly homogeneous.

Table 2. Results of Software's size effects

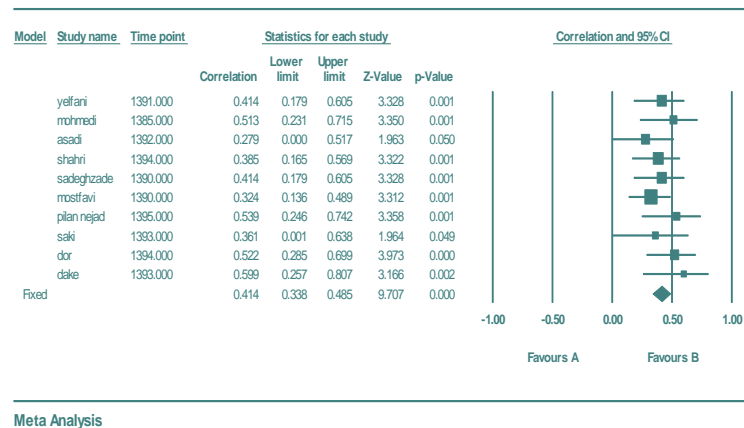


Table 3. Study results of the beck and Mesomorphic Rank correlation method

| Statistical index | Kendall coefficient value | Z Value | P* | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|
| | | | one domain | Two domains |
| Results | 0.477 | 1.878 | 0.301 | 0.603 |

* P-value< 0.050 is significant.

Table 4. Results from the Investigation of the N-Safe method of error

| Indicator | Amount |
|---|---------|
| Z value for observed studies | 9.823 |
| P value for observed studies | 0.001 |
| Alpha | 0.500 |
| Left over | 2.000 |
| Z for alpha | 1.959 |
| Number of studies observed | 10.000 |
| Number of missing studies that bring P** to alpha | 242.000 |

** P-value< 0.050 is significant

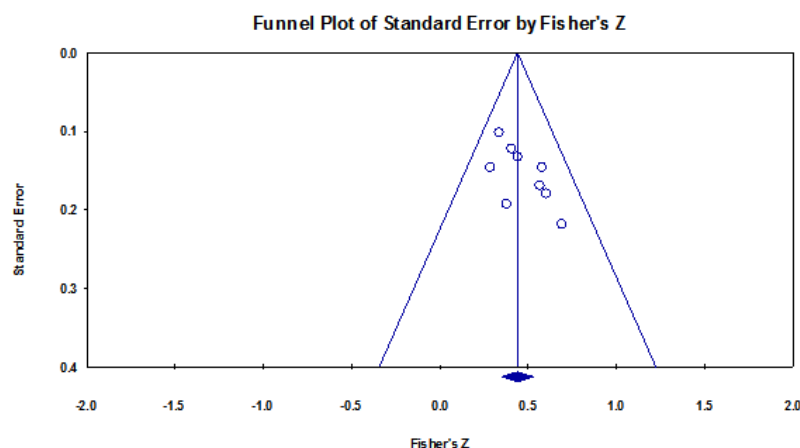


Figure 2. Funnel plot of standard error by Fisher's z

Discussion

Most patients with heart valve surgery continue to suffer from heart failure and inability to perform

daily tasks after surgery. Cardiac rehabilitation is an effective way to reduce the complications of heart surgery. The results of research in this field



indicate that patients who receive rehabilitation services after surgery show improved vitality and condition in different dimensions of life quality, including physical, mental and social.

In the context, the research of Schönfelder et al. (33) shows that in sum, 8 weeks of exercise-based outpatient cardiac rehabilitation significantly improves not only physical work capacity but also quality of life. Whereas, the research of Zahedi and Shirmohammadi (34), showed that the implementation of an exercise-based cardiac rehabilitation program improves left ventricular function in patients with myocardial infarction after primary PCI but does not affect right ventricular function. It shows that cardiac rehabilitation program may be associated with the gender and the age of the patients. Of course, it should be noted that clinicians, health care leaders, and payers should show attention to incorporating CR as part of standard care for patients with HF (35). Also, some studies admit that about the accuracy of rehabilitation rates; additional long-term studies assessing safety, adherence, and morbidity and mortality are required before high-intensity CR training can be more widely recommended, especially in previously sedentary patients with known or suspected CVD exercising in non-medically supervised settings (36). Finally, it should be said that studies related to this field suggest different issues in the field of rehabilitation, such as the study by Kikuchi et al (37), suggests that home-based CR using an integrated telerehabilitation platform may be a potential option for patients who are unable to participate in center-based CR due to geographic or social accessibility and physical barrier issues. Franklin and Quindry (36), believe that moderate intensity swimming exercise might improve the right ventricular remodeling by regulating the levels of GLS

Conclusion

In this study, the meta-analysis method was used and a systematic approach was adopted regarding the studies on the effects of rehabilitation programs on the quality of life of heart patients. On the one

hand, the effect of different practical and experimental studies was specified. On the other hand, the average size of the effects of the entire research was determined.

Based on the data in Table 4, the results of the homogeneity and heterogeneity tests are equal to $Q = 5.954$ and $P\text{-value} = 0.744$. The $P\text{-value}$ over 0.050 confirms the null hypothesis, indicating studies regarding the effect of rehabilitation on the life quality of heart patients are homogeneous. Given that the I^2 index coefficient is close to zero, it can be said that studies in this area are highly homogeneous.

This means that sports rehabilitation has the highest impact on life quality and physical and mental dimensions. In general, all size effects are significant. This suggests that the results of all studies conducted regarding the effect of rehabilitation programs on the life quality heart patients are correct.

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Conflict of interests

The authors declared no conflict of interests.

Authors' Contributions

Mohsen Niazi, Akbar Zolfaghari, Morteza Vahedian, and Aida Mahdian designed research, Mohsen Niazi, Akbar Zolfaghari, Morteza Vahedian, and Aida Mahdian conducted research, Mohsen Niazi, Akbar Zolfaghari, Morteza Vahedian, and Aida Mahdian analyzed data, and wrote the paper and have primary responsibility for the final content. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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