



Psychological Characteristics of patients with cholelithiasis after cholecystectomy

Shamil Timerbulatov

Bashkir State Medical University, Russia Federation



ABSTRACT

Currently, gallstone disease is one of the most common diseases in the structure of the male and female populations among the entire population is one of the leading places in the pattern of morbidity. At present, the surgical treatment of GSD is a gold standard. A few studies on early rehabilitation after LCE have shown an improvement in the quality of life. The efficacy of mineral water, magneto-laser and EHF-therapy in complex sanatorium rehabilitation of patients with GSD after LCE is shown, also accelerated postoperative rehabilitation promotes reduction of terms of physical and psychological recovery, normalization of antioxidant system condition and vegetative status. We studied psychological and physiological status of patients after cholecystectomy. The level of anxiety was determined by the self-assessment scale, the reactive and personal anxiety was estimated. The quality of life was studied by the questionnaire MOS SF-36. The commitment to implementing medical recommendations on nutrition and lifestyle was determined by the questionnaire we developed. The type of attitude to the disease was established according to the questionnaire. An analysis of the baseline level of LQ in physical health in patients with GSD prior to surgery showed that the general state of health was 39.8% lower and the level of physical functioning was 38.8% lower than in the control group. The role function index due to physical condition was 41.8% lower compared to control and indicated a restriction of vital functions in patients with GSD, the pain scale index was initially 43.0% lower compared to the control group. In the study of patients with GSD, the restriction of vital activity due to emotional problems was determined and this indicator was 49.35% lower compared to the control group. Social functioning was also initially lower by 36.4%, and role functioning due to emotional state by 40.2% compared to the control group.

BIOGRAPHY

Shamil Timerbulatov, currently working as a professor in Bashkir State Medical University, Russia Federation.

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