

The Relationship Between Cognitive Status and Quality of Life among Patients with Carotid Artery Stenosis in Jordan: A Descriptive Correlation Study

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Abstract

This study examined the relationship between cognitive status and quality of life among patients with carotid artery stenosis. A cross-sectional, descriptive correlational study was utilized. A convenient sample of 140 patients was enrolled at Albasheer Hospital and Queen Alia Center for Cardiac Diseases and Surgery. Data were collected using self-reported questionnaires. Most patients with carotid artery stenosis have moderate to severe stenosis (> 50%). The majority of participants have moderate cognitive impairment (n= 117, 83.6%), and poor total quality of life (M= 52.9, SD= 13.97). A significant positive relationship was found between patients' cognitive status and overall quality of life ($r = 0.39$, $P = 0.001$). Further, patients' age, educational level, and insurance type were significantly related to their cognitive status and overall quality of life ($p < 0.05$). Patients with moderate to severe carotid artery stenosis typically exhibit moderate cognitive impairment and poor quality of life. Conducting initiative and focused assessment for patients with carotid artery stenosis should be prioritized. Motivate nurses and physicians to evaluate the cognitive status and QoL among in-patients and out-patients presenting with carotid artery stenosis, even before any interventions. Further studies to establish surgical interventions aim to reduce the potential for cognitive decline while simultaneously striving to improve the overall quality of life for those patients are needed.

Keywords: Carotid artery stenosis; Cognitive status; Jordan; Quality of life.