



Personal Satisfaction in Post Covid-19 Patients after Hospitalization

Albert Diefenbacher*

Department of Psychology, University of Bonn, Germany

DESCRIPTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has a significant impact on people's Quality of Life (QoL), which is influenced by societal and economic developments as well as mental and physical health. The goal of this study was to assess post-COVID-19 hospitalised patients' quality of life and identify important socio-demographic data. We used surveys that took into account demographic and financial data, health and immunisation status, the pandemic situation, and EQ5D rating. The relationships between all of the data and the EQ5D scores were examined. The five EQ5D components were subjected to a multivariate strategic relapse analysis. The average amount of time that passed between the start of analysis and emergency clinic confirmation in this single-hospital cohort research was 2.5 (76.3 and 18.1 days) and 5 months (155.4 and 33.9 days), respectively.

Females who had COVID 19 were 3-5 times more likely to experience anxiety or depression and have a negative influence on their regular activities 5 months after the study's conclusion. In addition, as the severity of the pain and unease increased in the most recent post-COVID 19 patients, falls in mobility were 3-4 times more likely. Patients who were single, had poor incomes, or had extreme clinical outcomes were 2-4 times more likely to experience a reduction in their usual activities, whereas co-morbidities and lower levels of education were associated with increased suffering and unease. Old patients who had received extensive vaccination experienced significantly increased suffering, sorrow, and sadness due to ageing. The four EQ5D components of portability, common movement, torment/distress, and financial variables were examined in our review to determine their effects on lower quality of life in post COVID-19 patients.

According to the World Health Organization, Covid disease (COVID-19) is an uncontrollable illness caused by the SARS-CoV2 virus. After contracting COVID-19, older people and those with co-morbid conditions like cardiovascular disease,

diabetes, or other diseases are likely to experience serious clinical outcomes. Age, orientation, the number of prior crisis affirmations, being in a palliative stage of life, residency in a nursing home, and numerous morbidities are linked factors for COVID-19 patients who need clinic confirmation.

According to the World Health Organization, the SARS-CoV2 infection caused the Covid disease (COVID-19), an unstoppable condition. Serious clinical outcomes after obtaining COVID-19 are certain to develop in elderly people and those with co-morbidities including cardiovascular disease, diabetes, or illness. Related criteria for COVID-19 patients who need clinic confirmation include age, orientation, the number of prior crisis affirmations, being in a palliative stage of life, living in a nursing home, and numerous morbidities.

Additionally, QoL data can identify several stages of sickness progression that can be recognised in therapeutic practise based on survey results importance in restorative exploration. Our analysis showed that hospitalised post-COVID 19 patients had lower quality of life scores in four EQ5D domains: Adaptability, regular movement, torment/unease, and tension/discouragement. Sex, age, co-morbidities (usually hypertension and diabetes mellitus), education level, pay, and the seriousness of the clinical outcome were among the segment and financial characteristics that had an impact on the lower QoL. In addition to clinical concerns, this study affirms the significance of demo-realistic and financial elements as risk factors in post-COVID-19 recovery.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declares there is no conflict of interest in publishing this article has been read and approved by all named authors.

Received:	29-June-2022	Manuscript No:	IPDDOA-22-14210
Editor assigned:	01-July-2022	PreQC No:	IPDDOA-22-14210 (PQ)
Reviewed:	15-July-2022	QC No:	IPDDOA-22-14210
Revised:	20-July-2022	Manuscript No:	IPDDOA-22-14210 (R)
Published:	27-July-2022	DOI:	10.36648/2472-5048.7.4.21

Corresponding author Albert Diefenbacher, Department of Psychology, University of Bonn, Germany, E-mail: a.diefenbacher37@keh-berlin.de

Citation Diefenbacher A (2022) Personal Satisfaction in Post Covid-19 Patients after Hospitalization. Dual Diagn Open Acc. 7:21.

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