

International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

Enhancing Quality of Life: The Experience of Hypertensive Patients

¹Mrs Nisha Wilson V. S, ²Dr Jomet George

¹Research Scholar, Malwanchal University, Indore

²Research Supervisor, Malwanchal University, Indore.

Introduction

Hypertension, commonly known as high blood pressure, is a prevalent chronic medical condition that affects millions of people worldwide. It is often referred to as the "silent killer" because it can remain asymptomatic for extended periods, gradually damaging vital organs such as the heart, brain, and kidneys. Living with hypertension can have a profound impact on an individual's quality of life, influencing physical, emotional, and social aspects. This article explores the experiences of hypertensive patients and how improving their quality of life plays a crucial role in managing this condition effectively.

Understanding Hypertension

Before delving into the quality of life of hypertensive patients, it is essential to understand hypertension itself. Hypertension occurs when the force of blood against the walls of the arteries is consistently too high, which can lead to serious health complications. Blood pressure is measured in millimeters of mercury (mmHg) and is typically represented by two values: systolic pressure (the pressure when the heart beats) and diastolic pressure (the pressure when the heart rests between beats). A normal blood pressure reading is around 120/80 mmHg.

Hypertension is classified into two categories:

- 1. Primary (essential) hypertension: The most common form of hypertension, without a specific identifiable cause.
- Secondary hypertension: Resulting from an underlying health condition, such as kidney disease, hormonal disorders, or medication side effects.

The Experience of Hypertensive Patients

- Physical Impact: Hypertension can lead to various physical symptoms and complications, including headaches, dizziness, chest pain, fatigue, and shortness of breath. These symptoms can significantly impair an individual's quality of life, making simple daily tasks challenging to complete. Patients often experience a reduced ability to engage in physical activities, leading to a sedentary lifestyle that exacerbates the condition
- 2. Emotional Toll: The emotional toll of hypertension should not be underestimated. Many patients grapple with stress, anxiety, and depression due to the chronic nature of the condition and its potential life-threatening consequences. The constant need to monitor blood pressure and adhere to a medication regimen can be emotionally draining, affecting one's overall sense of well-being.
- 3. Social Implications: Hypertension can also impact an individual's social life. Patients may feel isolated or misunderstood by friends and family who do not fully grasp the complexities of managing hypertension. Moreover, lifestyle changes such as dietary restrictions and alcohol or tobacco cessation can affect social interactions, leading to feelings of exclusion or frustration.

Improving Quality of Life for Hypertensive Patients

- Medication Adherence: One of the primary ways to improve the quality of life for hypertensive patients is by ensuring consistent medication
 adherence. Medications prescribed by healthcare professionals are designed to control blood pressure and reduce the risk of complications.
 Patients should work closely with their healthcare team to find the most suitable medication and dosage. It's essential to follow the prescribed
 regimen and communicate any side effects or concerns promptly.
- 2. Lifestyle Modifications: Lifestyle modifications are crucial for managing hypertension. Patients can make significant improvements by adopting a heart-healthy diet that is low in salt, saturated fats, and processed foods while incorporating plenty of fruits, vegetables, and whole

- grains. Regular physical activity, weight management, and limiting alcohol and tobacco use are also essential components of a healthy lifestyle that can positively impact blood pressure.
- Stress Management: Since stress can exacerbate hypertension, stress management techniques are essential. Patients can benefit from practices
 such as meditation, deep breathing exercises, yoga, or mindfulness to reduce stress levels. Building a strong support system with friends and
 family can also provide emotional support.
- 4. Regular Monitoring: Regular monitoring of blood pressure is crucial for managing hypertension effectively. Patients can use home blood pressure monitors to track their readings and share this data with their healthcare provider during follow-up appointments. This information helps healthcare professionals make informed decisions about treatment adjustments.
- 5. Education and Awareness: Educating patients about hypertension, its causes, and potential complications is vital for empowering them to take control of their health. Knowledge about the condition, its treatment options, and lifestyle modifications can help patients make informed decisions and actively participate in their care.
- 6. Support Groups: Joining support groups or participating in counseling can be highly beneficial for hypertensive patients. These platforms provide an opportunity to connect with others who are facing similar challenges, share experiences, and gain emotional support. Support groups can also offer practical advice on coping strategies and managing the condition.
- 7. Regular Healthcare Check-Ups: Regular check-ups with healthcare providers are essential to monitor the progress of hypertension management. These visits allow for adjustments in treatment plans, discussions of any concerns or challenges, and the identification of potential complications at an early stage.

Conclusion

Hypertension is a chronic condition that affects millions of people worldwide, impacting their physical, emotional, and social well-being. However, by taking proactive steps to manage hypertension effectively, individuals can significantly improve their quality of life. This involves consistent medication adherence, lifestyle modifications, stress management, regular monitoring, education, and seeking support when needed.

It is essential to remember that hypertension is a manageable condition, and individuals diagnosed with it should not let it define their lives. With the right support, information, and a commitment to a healthy lifestyle, hypertensive patients can lead fulfilling lives while minimizing the risks associated with high blood pressure. Ultimately, enhancing the quality of life for hypertensive patients is a collaborative effort between patients, healthcare providers, and their support network.

Reference

- 1. FMOH. Guidelines on Clinical and Programmatic Management of Major Non Communicable Diseases. 2016.
- 2. Saleem F, Hons BP, Pharm MP, Hrm MBA, Azmi M, Pharm HB, et al. A cross-sectional assessment of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) among hypertensive patients in Pakistan. 2012; 1–8. pmid:22390260
- 3. Group THEW. Development of the World Health Organization WHOQOL-BREF Quality of Life Assessment. 1998;28: 551-558.
- 4. Introducing the WHOQOL instruments. World Heal Organ. 2004; 1–15. Available: http://www.who.int/mental_health/media/68.pdf
- 5. Ogunlana MO, Adedokun B, Dairo MD. Profile and predictor of health-related quality of life among hypertensive patients in south-western Nigeria. BMC Cardiovasc Disord. 2009;8: 1–8. pmid:19534800
- 6. Abdulwahed A. Journal of Hypertension: Open Access Health Related Quality of Life and Associated Factors among Adult Hypertensive Patients on Jimma University Specialized Hospital, South. J Hypertens Open Access. 2014;7.
- 7. Quality HR, Factors A, Patients H, Hospitals P. Assessment of Health Related Quality of Life and Associated Factors among Hypertensive Patients on Treatment at Public Hospitals in mekelle Hypertension: Open Access. J Hypertens Open Access. 2017;6: 1–7.
- 8. Ha NT, Duy HT, Le NH, Khanal V, Moorin R. Quality of life among people living with hypertension in a rural Vietnam community. BMC Public Health. 2014; 1–9. pmid:25113528
- 9. Brouwer WBF, Meerding W, Lamers LM, Severens JL. The Relationship between Productivity and Health-Related QOL An Exploration. 2005;23: 209–218.
- 10. Hendriks ME, Wit FWNM, Roos MTL, Brewster, Akande TM, Beer IH D, et al. Hypertension in Sub-Saharan Africa: Cross-Sectional Surveys in Four Rural and Urban Communities. 2012;7. pmid:22427857
- 11. Reba K, Birhane BW, Gutema H. Validity and reliability of the Amharic version of the world health organization's quality of life questionnaire (whoqolbref) in patients with diagnosed type 2 diabetes in felege hiwot referral hospital, Ethiopia. J Diabetes Res. 2019;2019. pmid:31198788
- 12. WHO. Introduction, administration, scoring and generic version of the assessment. 1996.

 $13.\ Zimet\ G.\ Multidimensional\ Scale\ of\ Perceived\ Social\ Support\ (MSPSS)\ --Scale\ Items\ and\ Scoring\ Information.\ 2016.$

14. Dadi AF, Dachew BA, Tariku A, Habitu YA, Demissie GD. Status of perceived social support and its associated factors among inmate prisoners in Northwest Amhara, Ethiopia. BMC Res Notes. 2019;12: 1–6. pmid:31623674