

## QUALITY OF LIFE VS. ACCEPTANCE OF ILLNESS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RESPIRATORY DISEASES

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**Purpose:** The purpose of this study was to determine quality of life (QoL) and acceptance of illness (AI) in patients with chronic respiratory diseases, and analyze how QoL and AI correlate with each other. **Material and Methods:** The study involved 315 adult patients (women: 51.42%, 162 and men: 48.57%, 153) with chronic respiratory diseases. The mean age was 63.89 years (SD=15.70, Me=65). Instruments used in the study were the WHOQOL-BREF and the AIS (Acceptance of Illness Scale). **Results:** The medium score for questions about satisfaction with quality of life was 1.97 (SD=1.32, Me=2), the mean score for questions about satisfaction with health state was 2.54 (SD=1.55, Me=2). The highest scores were obtained within Domain 3 (Social relationship): M=13.86, SD=2.74, Me=13.33, then Domain 1 (Physical): M=12.40, SD=2.67, Me=12.57, Domain 2 (Psychological): M=11.72, SD=2.46, Me=11.33, and the lowest in Domain 4 (Environmental): M=10.47, SD=2.19, Me=10.00. The strongest correlations within QoL domains were noted between: D1 and D2:  $r=0.611$  ( $p<0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** The overall degree of satisfaction with QoL, health state, and AI in patients with chronic respiratory diseases is low. The highest QoL was observed within social relationship domain, and the lowest within environmental domain. The strongest correlations within QoL domains were observed between physical and mental domains, and between psychological and social relationship domains. The higher level of AI is observed among young patients, those having long-term partners, better educated, and those who visit a physician, use services of a district nurse less often and have not been hospitalized in the last three years. The strongest correlations were found between the degree of AI and QoL within physical domain and psychological domain.