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Understanding the Psychosocial Needs Of Pituitary Patients: A Survey Of Pituitary Foundation Members



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Abstract

Background: Management of pituitary conditions is notoriously difficult and patients often experience high levels of distress which are often not addressed by health professionals. As a result, pituitary conditions have been found to have a large negative impact on quality of life. The aims of this study were 1) to identify the psychosocial symptoms associated with pituitary conditions, and 2) to identify any differences in symptomatology across different pituitary conditions, age ranges and gender.

Methods: A questionnaire was completed by 1062 members of the Pituitary Foundation (683 female, aged under 18 to over 65). With a format based on the Cancerbackup Survey (2006), the questionnaire was designed using material from the Pituitary Foundation Needs Analysis report (2006) and some relevant questions from other validated questionnaires. Respondents completed either a pen and paper version or went online to survey monkey.

Results: Physical and psychosocial issues were identified, including mood swings, fatigue, anxiety and depression. The results identified significant variation in symptoms across gender, age range and condition type, particularly in relation to infertility and headaches difficulties with sex life, appearance and pain management. Headaches were associated with women, younger patients and those with prolactinoma, diabetes insipidus, acromegaly or hypogonadism. Difficulties with sex life were associated with men, and those with prolactinoma.

Conclusions: Participants were found to be experiencing a range of debilitating psychosocial and physical symptoms that were impairing long term functioning. These symptoms need further support in terms of patient information, advice and condition management.

Objectives

Management of Pituitary conditions is notoriously difficult and patients often experience high levels of distress which are often not addressed by health professionals¹. As a result, pituitary conditions have been found to have a large negative impact on quality of life¹.

Part of the difficulty in understanding the effect pituitary conditions can have on patients is the lack of research looking at the needs of patients with pituitary conditions and how they manage their care². Further research is needed to identify the extent of the psychosocial needs of patients by mapping symptoms associated with poor quality of life and identifying any differences in presentation across pituitary conditions.

Aims:

This study had the following aims:
1) identify the psychosocial symptoms associated with pituitary conditions, and
2) identify any differences in symptomatology across different pituitary conditions, age ranges and gender.

Methods

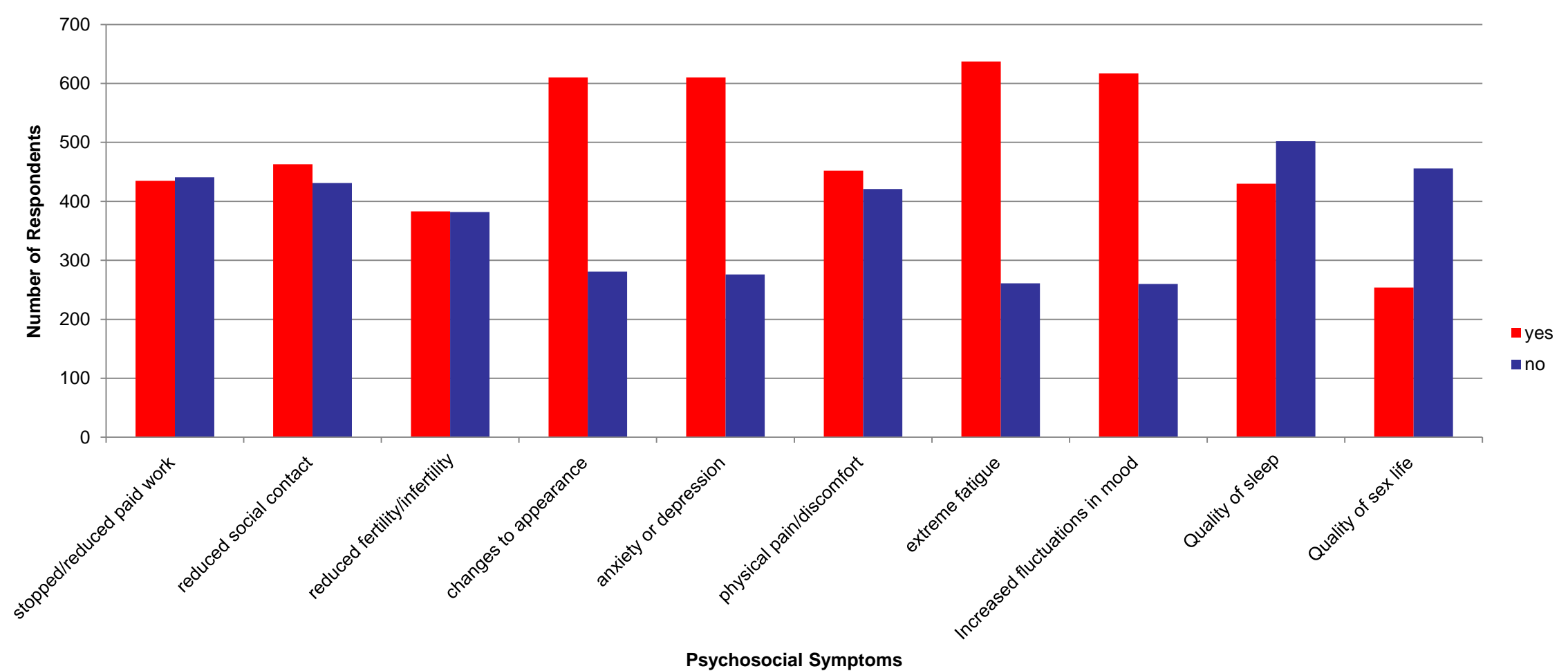
Participants: A questionnaire was sent to 2,000 members of the Pituitary Foundation. Of the total sample approached, 1062 responded, a response rate of 53%. 683 respondents were female and 366 were male (13 unknown), with an age range of under 18 years of age to over 65.

Patients had a range of pituitary conditions including hypopituitarism (473), diabetes insipidus (183), non-functioning tumour (170), acromegaly (138), prolactinoma (123), Cushing's disease (98), craniopharyngioma (64), hypogonadism (367) and Sheehan's syndrome (14).

Design: The questionnaire was designed using material from a needs analysis of pituitary patients and relevant questions taken from other validated questionnaires. The format was based upon the Cancerbackup survey (2006)³.

Patients were asked to list the types of psychosocial symptoms they had experienced as a result of their pituitary condition.

Procedure: Respondents were asked to complete either a pen and paper version of the questionnaire or to complete the questionnaire online using survey monkey.



Conclusions

Pituitary conditions have a negative impact on quality of life. Participants were found to be experiencing a range of debilitating psychosocial and physical symptoms that were impairing long term functioning.

These symptoms need further support in terms of patient information, advice and condition management.

References

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