Abstract

Original Article

The Effectiveness of Individual Psychoeducation on Functioning and Quality of Life with Bipolar Disorder in Turkey: A Randomized Controlled Study

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Abstract

Background: With psycho-education programs, patients diagnosed with bipolar disorder can increase the functionality and quality of their lives.

Objective: To determine the effectiveness of the four-session individual psycho-education program designed to improve functionality and quality of life.

Method: This research was conducted as a randomized, controlled, experimental study. Eighty-two patients diagnosed with bipolar disorder participated and were assigned to intervention and control groups.

Results: Socio-demographic and the main clinical features such as mean number of total episodes (T=2.139; P=0.036) were equal across the intervention and control groups. Comparing patients' functionality level scores, a statistically significant difference (T=2.311; P=0.024) was found between groups in the "emotional functionality" subscale 6 months after psycho-education (T=2.311; P=0.024). Another significant difference was determined in the "participation in social activities" subscale after 6 months, (T=2.011; P=0.048), and again at the 12th month (T=2.674; P=0.009). Another significant difference was found in the "taking initiative" subscale before psycho-education (T=2.093; P=0.040).

Examining quality of life, a statistically significant difference was found only in the "environmental quality of life" subscale before psycho-education (T = 3.762; P = 0.000).

Conclusions: Four-session individual psycho-education increases the rate of participation in social activities; however, individual psycho-education seems to be ineffective for improving other functioning and overall quality of life.

Key Words: Bipolar disorder, euthymic, functioning, quality of life, individual psycho-education, nursing.