

A01 Association between maternal factors with children's health-related quality of life (HQOL) among households living in People's Housing Program (PHP) Klang Valley, Malaysia

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Health-related quality of life children covered various aspects of children's personal development including the physical, psychosocial and the overall quality of life that can described the general health of the children. The objective of this study was to identify the association between maternal factors; mother's age, level of education, employment status, level of nutrition knowledge, general health status through self-reported of chronic diseases and depression status with children's HQOL. A cross-sectional study was conducted involving 315 pairs of mother and children aged seven to 12 years old living in PHP Klang Valley, Malaysia. HQOL of the children was measured using the Paediatrics Quality of Life (PEDs-QL), depression status was measured using Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) and the remaining factors using set of demographic questionnaire and all the data obtained through face-to-face interview with the mothers. Bivariate and multivariate analysis were conducted to assess the association of the factors with HQOL of the children. Majority of the children (85.4%) was categorised in very good status of HQOL and the remaining 14.3% was categorised in good and fair HQOL level. Chi-square analysis was conducted and out of these factors, only level of education was significantly associated with HQOL of the children ($\chi^2 = 4.497, p < 0.05$). Next, binary logistic regression was further explored and three maternal factors; level of education, employment status and age ($p < 0.25$) were included in this analysis. From the logistic, level of education significantly remained to act as a potential factor to child HQOL (OR 1.89; 95 CI 1.89 – 14.9). Increasing in level of mother's education was associated with increased in HQOL of children. Mother plays an important role as they are the primary caregiver that hold the responsibility towards children's overall health status. Thus, improvement in mother's education might helped mother to have a better understanding in addressing any potential risk that might influenced children's quality of life.