



# ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MATERNAL FACTORS WITH CHILDREN'S HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY (HQOL) AMONG HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PEOPLE'S HOUSING PROGRAM (PHP) KLANG VALLEY MALAYSIA



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## INTRODUCTION

- HQOL: Perceived of mental and physical health of an individual or a community group over time.
- In children, HQOL covers various aspects of the children's personal development including physical, psychosocial and overall quality of life that can described the general health of the children.
- Mother play a crucial role in the early life of the children. They usually hold the responsibility as the main primary caregiver of children's health and well-being.
- Maternal well-being is frequently explained to be associated with the well-being of the individual family members and positive development of children. Therefore, this study attempt to identify the association of maternal factors with children's HQOL.

## METHODOLOGY

- A cross-sectional study

### Sample selection

People's Housing Program (PHP) Klang Valley, Malaysia  
 2 random PHP were selected from each district/zone  
 315 pair of mother and children aged seven to 12 years old

### Self-administered questionnaire

- Demographic and socio-economic characteristics
- Mother self-reported on presence of chronic diseases
- Nutrition knowledge (Malaysian Technical Working Group on Research)
  - Depression status (PHQ-9)
- Children's HQOL status (Paeds-QL version 4.0)

### Data analysis

IBM SPSS (Descriptive, Bivariate and Multivariate analysis)

## RESULTS

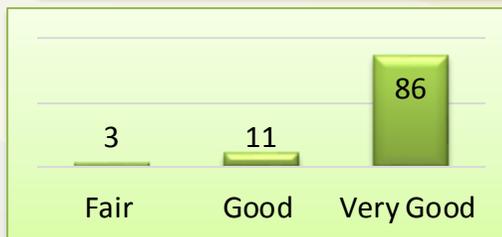


Figure 1: Prevalence of children's HQOL status

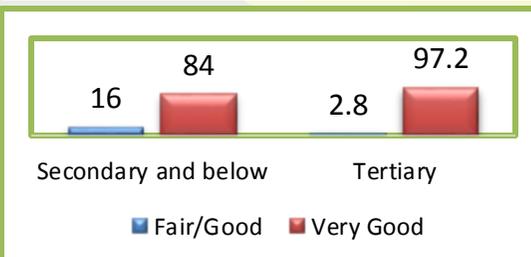


Figure 2: Distribution of children's HQOL status based on mother's education level

Table 3: Logistic regression conducted.

Factors	B	Crude OR (95% CI)	Sig.
<b>Age (years)</b>			
19 – 39	-0.416	0.659 (0.332 – 1.311)	0.235
≥40		1.00	
<b>Education level</b>			
Tertiary education	1.433	1.883 (1.889 – 14.853)	0.049*
Secondary and below		1.00	
<b>Employment status</b>			
Unemployed/ Housewife	-0.069	0.933 (0.442 - 1.973)	0.857
Employed		1.00	

From the bivariate analysis, 3 maternal factors; age, education level and employment status ( $p < 0.025$ ) were further analysis for the logistic regression and maternal education remained as a significant predictor of children's HQOL status (OR 1.89; CI 1.89 – 14.9,  $p < 0.05$ )

## DISCUSSION

- Receiving formal education helps to directly teach future mothers about health knowledge.
- Maternal education act as investment tools for children's overall health status – numeracy and literacy skills obtained from school helps mother to understand more about their children's development.
- Exposure throughout the formal education might helps mother becomes receptive to modern medical treatment and more open to learn about various aspects of children's development – physical, psychosocial, emotional and cognitive that contributed to overall quality of life.

## CONCLUSION

This study suggest that education helps mother to understand their role as the primary caregiver thus directly and indirectly linked to improving children's HQOL status.