

ABSTRACT

Quality of life in patients with epilepsy may be impaired by seizures, side effects of medication and psychosocial problems. Doctors tend to focus their attention on managing the seizures and the sides effects, but may not be meeting all the patient's need because of differences between their perception of these concerns and the patients. Research studies consistently show that the emotional maladjustment in patients with epilepsy often poses significant threats to their quality of life and taxes their adaptive resources. Furthermore, there is growing evidence that psychosocial factors can play a crucial role in the everyday adjustment of the epileptic patient. Taken the chronicity and unpredictability of seizures into consideration, variables such as fear of seizure, perceived sense of control, coping styles and social support have particular relevance to psychosocial outcome. The main purpose of the present study is to explore and delineate the relationships between various biomedical and psychosocial predictors and the adjustment outcome of these patients. Besides, psychosocial variables should be able to have additional contribution to the prediction of epileptic patients' quality of life on top of the information provided by biomedical variables. Analysis by correlation and hierarchical regression techniques supported the study's hypothesis.