significant association between psychological domain of QoL and ΔPP (P = 0.047). The median scores of psychological domain in ΔPP < -5, ΔPP -5 to +5 and ΔPP > +5 were 61.3 (4.2 - 100), 75 (20.8 - 100) and 68.8 (33.3 - 83.8) respectively. From post hoc analysis, there was a significant difference observed between the ΔPP < -5 group and ΔPP -5 to +5 group (P = 0.020). The physical, social relationships and environmental domains of QoL did not have significant association with ΔPP.

CONCLUSIONS: There was significant association between PP changes with psychological domain of QoL. The other domains of QoL did not have any significant association with PP changes. Therefore, patients with stable PP have significantly better QoL in psychological domain than patients with wide PP changes.