

NAZIV DISERTACIJE: Uticaj onesposobljenja na porodični kvalitet života i podrška zajednice**Autor: Anka Vukičević****Mentor: Prof. dr. Emira Švraka****Datum odbrane: 15.02.2023.****DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17532/DD.2023.05>****Sažetak**

Uvod: Najopštija definicija kvaliteta života, je da .je kvalitet života „stepen onoga što život čini dobrim“. Kvalitet života je koncept koji ima za cilj obuhvatiti dobrobit, bilo populacije ili pojedinca, s obzirom na pozitivne i negativne elemente unutar cjelokupnog njihovog postojanja u određenom trenutku. Savremena istraživanja onesposobljenja se sve više oslanjaju na ispitivanje kvaliteta života cijele porodice.

Hipoteze: Radne hipoteze: H 1. Kvalitet života porodica djece s onesposobljenjem značajno se razlikuje od kvaliteta života porodica djece bez onesposobljenja. H2. Kvalitet života porodica djece s onesposobljenjem značajno se razlikuje u odnosu na: vrstu onesposobljenja, interakciju zajednice, podršku službi.

Nulte hipoteze: H1 . Kvalitet života porodica djece s onesposobljenjem značajno se ne razlikuje od kvaliteta života porodica djece bez onesposobljenja. H2. Kvalitet života djece s onesposobljenjem značajno se ne razlikuje u odnosu na vrstu onesposobljenja, interakciju zajednice, podršku službi.

Ciljevi: 1. Utvrditi kvalitet života porodica djece s onesposobljenjem korisnika dnevnih centara za djecu sa smetnjama u razvoju i porodica djece bez onesposobljenja, zaposlenih u dnevnim centrima za djecu sa smetnjama u razvoju. 2. Utvrditi razliku kvaliteta života porodica djece s onesposobljenjem i porodica djece bez onesposobljenja. 3. Utvrditi razliku kvaliteta života porodica djece s onesposobljenjem u odnosu na vrstu onesposobljenja, interakciju zajednice i podršku službi.

Materijal i metod istraživanja: Studija je dizajnirana kao presječna, deskriptivno-analitička. Za procjenu kvaliteta života korišćeni su: Upitnik za ispitivanje porodičnog kvaliteta života, „Životne ljestve“- Gallupova adaptacija indeksa procjene kvaliteta života Cantril i Opšti upitnik o zdravstvenoj i socijalnoj zaštiti osoba s onesposobljenjem. Uzorak se sastojao od 110 ispitanika i to 41 porodica djece s onesposobljenjem korisnika dnevnih centara za djecu sa smetnjama u ravoju i 69 porodica djece bez onesposobljenja zaposlenih u dnevnim centrima za djecu sa smetnjama u razvoju.

Rezultati: Upitnike u testnoj grupi, odnosno ispred porodica djece s onesposobljenjem u najvećem procentu (51,2 %) su popunile majke. U kontrolnoj grupi je 59 (85,5 %) zaposlenih, dok je taj broj znatno niži u testnoj grupi 20 (48,8 %) zaposlenih. Arhitektonske barijere u zdravstvu u visokom procentu su identifikovane od obje grupe ispitanika i to 17 (41,4 %) testne i 28 (40,5 %) kontrolne grupe, kao i u obrazovnim ustanovama 12 (12,9 %) testne i 15 (21,7 %) ispitanika kontrolne grupe. Utvrđena je statistički značajna razlika u prosječnoj ocjeni u okviru koncepta zadovoljstva zdravljem porodice ($p=0,0001$). gdje su nižu prosječnu ocjenu dali ispitanici testne grupe $3,1 \pm 0,86$ u odnosu na ispitanike kontrolne grupe $3,94 \pm 0,62$. Postoji statistički značajna razlika u odnosu na koncept zadovoljstva finansijskim blagostanjem porodice ($p=0,039$). Značaj porodičnih odnosa za kvalitet života obje grupe ispitanika u najvećem broju su ocijenile kao veoma značajne i to 30 (73,2 %) testne i 56 (81,2 %) ispitanika kontrolne grupe. Najvišom ocjenom domen podrška službi ocijenjen je u okviru koncepta značaja i to od ispitanika testne grupe $4,02 \pm 1,17$.

Zaključak: Razlika u kvalitetu života porodica osoba s onesposobljenjem i porodica osoba bez onesposobljenja utvrđena ,je u domenima zdravlja porodice, finansijskog blagostanja, podrške drugih, uticaja vrijednosti, odmora i rekreacije i interakcije u zajednici. Nije utvrđena statistički značajna razlika u kvalitetu života porodica osoba s onesposobljenjem u odnosu na vrstu onesposobljenja, podršku službi i interakciju zajednice.

Ključne reči: porodični kvalitet života, osobe s onesposobljenjem, podrška zajednice

DISSERTATION TITLE:**Author:** Anka Vukičević**Mentor:** Prof. dr. Emira Švraka**Date of defence:** 15. February 2023.**DOI:****Abstract**

Introduction: The most general definition of quality of life is that quality of life is "the degree of what makes life good". Quality of life is a concept that aims to encompass the well-being of either a population or an individual, considering the positive and negative elements within their entire existence at a given moment. Contemporary disability research relies more and more on examining the quality of life of the whole family.

Hypotheses: Working hypotheses: H1. The quality of life of families of children with disabilities differs significantly from the quality of life of families of children without disabilities. H2. The quality of life of families of children with disabilities differs significantly in relation to: type of disability, community interaction, service support.

Null hypotheses: H1. The quality of life of families of children with disabilities does not significantly differ from the quality of life of families of children without disabilities. H2. The quality of life of children with disabilities does not differ significantly in relation to the type of disability, community interaction, service support.

Objectives: 1. To determine the quality of life of families of children with disabilities, users of day care centers for children with developmental disabilities and families of children without disabilities, employed in day care centers for children with disabilities. 2. Determine the difference in the quality of life of families of children with disabilities and families of children without disabilities. 3. Determine the difference in the quality of life of families of children with disabilities in relation to the type of disability, community interaction and service support.

Research material and method: The study was designed as cross-sectional, descriptive-analytical. To assess the quality of life, the following were used: the Family Quality of Life Questionnaire, "Life Ladder" - Gallup's adaptation of the Cantril Quality of Life Index and the General Questionnaire on Health and Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities. The sample consisted of 110 respondents, namely 41 families of children with disabilities who are users of day centers for children with developmental disabilities and 69 families of children without disabilities who are employees of day centers for children with developmental disabilities.

Results: The questionnaires in the test group, in front of the families of children with disabilities, were filled in by mothers in the largest percentage (51.2%). There are 59 (85.5%) employees in the control group, while that number is significantly lower in the test group, 20 (48.8%) employees. Architectural barriers in healthcare were identified in a high percentage by both groups of respondents, namely 17 (41.4 %) test and 28 (40.5 %) control groups, as well as in educational institutions 12 (12.9 %) test and 15 (21.7 %) of respondents of the control group. A statistically significant difference was found in the average score within the concept of satisfaction with family health ($p=0.0001$), where the respondents of the test group gave a lower average score of 3.1 ± 0.86 compared to the respondents of the control group 3.94 ± 0.62 . There is a statistically significant difference in relation to the concept of satisfaction with the family's financial well-being ($p=0.039$). The importance of family relationships for the quality of life was rated as very significant by both groups of respondents, namely 30 (73.2%) of the test group and 56 (81.2%) of the control group. The service support domain was rated with the highest score within the concept of importance by the respondents of the test group 4.02 ± 1.17 .

Conclusion: The difference in the quality of life of families of persons with disabilities and families of persons without disabilities was determined in the domains of family health, financial well-being, support of others, influence of values, rest and recreation, and interaction in the community. No statistically significant difference was found in the quality of life of families of persons with disabilities in relation to the type of disability, service support and community interaction.

Key words: family quality of life, persons with disabilities, community support