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Examining the relationship between religious attitudes with happiness and quality of life among cancer patients

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Abstract

Depression is a disabling disorder that is seen in most cancer patients and the incidence is equal in men and women. People who are diagnosed with cancer suffer some stress and emotional distress. Controlling stress and anxiety is crucial in cancer patients and raises the patient's quality of life and is important at the speed and quality of treatment and recovery time. Because the disease has long publicly identified as a terminally or incurable ill, people generally believe that cancer equals death. Cancer announced the arrival of a severe psychological shock and trauma to the patient that sometimes it is impossible to cope with.

This study examines the relationship between religious attitudes of happiness and mental health among patients with cancer in 7th Tir Hospital and the clients randomly selected. This research means are religious Attitude Questionnaire, the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, and the Mental Health Inventory (SCL-25). This project is a correlation case. For data analysis, inferential statistics was used such as Pearson's correlation coefficient in addition to descriptive statistics such as mean and standard deviation.

The results of the Pearson correlation coefficient showed that there is a positive significant relation between religious attitude and happiness of patients at the hospital in $p<0.0001$ level. Also, there is a significant positive relationship between religious attitude and mental health.

Control of mental disorder result from cancer is not less important than the physical treatment of cancer and is equally important. In many cases religion can be actively involved.