Abstract: Background: Growing elderly population is a phenomenon which has great political, economic, and social consequences. The aim of this study was to assess the determinants of quality of life and relationship between quality of life and social support among a sample of Iranians aged over 60 years.

Methods: This study examined health related quality of life and social support in randomly selected sample of elderly people in Tehran, Iran. A random sample of 400 elderly people was selected through multistage sampling. Data were collected using short-form-36 item quality of life and social support questionnaires.

Data were analyzed using statistical tests like t test, and ANOVA and the spearman correlation coefficient test.

Result: Totally 400 elders with a mean age of 64.07 (SD = 4.49) were participated in the study. The majority of the participants were women (74.5%) and almost half of the participants were married (55%), 80% of elderly were no employing, 76.7% were living with their family or relatives and about 73% were overweight. The mean scores for the SF-36 subscales ranged from 64.62 (SD = 12.68) for physical component summary score of the SF-36 to 63.35 (SD = 4.7) for Mental component summary score of the SF-36.

The results of this study revealed that men reported significantly poorer HRQoL. The analysis suggested body mass index, education, marital and economic status were significant determinants of health-related quality of life.

The analysis indicated that there was a significant correlation between social support and health related of quality of life.

Conclusion: the study findings indicates that elderly people who were older with lower education and higher body mass index, Suffer from poorer health quality of life.

Keywords: Elderly, Quality of life, SF-36.

Presentation: Poster