REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a systematic search of published work to gain information about a research topic. It is a compilation that provide the groundwork for further study (Talbot, 1995).

Angelini V et al (2012) conducted study on Age, Health and Life Satisfaction Among Older Europeans; the result indicated that age affects the self-reported level of life satisfaction among the elderly in Europe. i.e age influences life satisfaction through two counterbalancing channels. On the one hand, controlling for the effects of all other variables, the own perceived level of life satisfaction increases with age. On the other hand, given the same true level of life satisfaction, older respondents were more likely to rank themselves as “dissatisfied” with their life than younger individuals.

Beyaztas F Y et al (2012) conducted a study on life satisfaction level among elderly individual – age 65 or over who live with their families and those who dwell in rest house. Random sampling technique was used for selecting 71 elderly people. 21 individuals lived in rest house and 50 with their families. 46.2% suffered from unhappiness while 62% preferred to live with their family. Considerable number 36.6% of the subject were not satisfied with their lives.

Tiwari S.C et al (2012) conducted an exploratory study on mental health problems among inhabitants of old age homes in Lucknow. The old age homes were selected randomly and the results shown that 45 elderly inhabitants who underwent the study, 37.7% were found depressive and 13.3% with anxiety disorder and 11.1% dementia.

Kimm H. et al (2012) conducted a prospective cohort study to examine the relationship between life satisfaction and mortality in elderly people. A questionnaire were included (men, 821; women, 1118). The results found that elderly people with a lower LSI score, regardless of gender, were at risk of increased mortality from all causes, and low LSI score was also associated with cardiovascular mortality.

Zeinab A (2012) conducted a study on The Effect of Reminiscence on Self-Esteem, and Depression among 30 Elderly People from el Hana geriatric home. A pre-post quasi-experimental design was used. Socio demographic data sheet, mini mental state exam (MMSE)
and geriatric depression scale were used. Findings indicated that reminiscence intervention significantly raised self-esteem, and was an effective intervention to help living-alone elderly adapt to the ageing process.

Helvik A.S et al (2011) conducted a study to compare life satisfaction in elderly medical inpatients and the elderly in a population-based study in Norway, and to study the odds for dissatisfaction, controlling for demographic, health, and social variables. The study concluded that hospitalization of the elderly had implications for the QOL in terms of life satisfaction, but general physical and psychological health seems to have an even stronger impact on life satisfaction.

Seby K et al (2011) conducted a cross sectional epidemiological study on prevalence of psychiatric and physical morbidity in an urban geriatric population to identify the frequency and pattern of psychiatric morbidity present and the association of physical illness with psychiatric morbidity in an elderly urban population, door to door survey was undertaken on 7239, result shown that psychiatric illness were detected in 26.7% while physical illness present in 69.8% of the population and was associated with several demographic variables.

Park J et al (2011) conducted a study on the Religiosity, social support, and life satisfaction among elderly Korean immigrants, The study investigated the mediating role of social support to the relationship between religiosity and life satisfaction. Structural equation modeling was used to test the proposed hypotheses with a sample of 200 Korean immigrant older adults in New York City (mean age = 72.5, range = 65-89). Results indicated that religious engagement and social support could be significant factors to improve the quality of life among elderly Korean immigrants. Social services that facilitate religiosity and social support may be beneficial for Korean elders' life satisfaction.

Shaji H (2011) conducted study on effective relaxation techniques to reduce stress among elderly people. The study was conducted on old age population above 60 years and sample size was 60 on male and female. The result shown that 9 had high level of stress, 47 had moderate level of stress and 30 low level of stress but after using relaxation technique their stress reduced.
**Baura A (2010)** conducted a cross sectional study on screening for depression in a elderly Indian population among 627 people of 60 years and above by simple random sampling for 8 months and result shown that depression was above 21.7%.

**Jung M et al (2010)** conducted study on factors related to perceived life satisfaction among the elderly in South Korea. The study attempted to explore the issues associated with the life satisfaction experienced during the process of aging. The sample size 3278 elderly people aged 65 years or older and it had been observed that economical condition was the most influential factor both in men and women and the second was chronic diseases which lead to low perceived life satisfaction.

**Akehsan D et al (2010)** conducted a study on Elements of life satisfaction amongst 20 elderly people living in public elderly institutions in Malaysia: A mixed methodology approach was used, a survey using translated version of Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) was conducted to 82 participants who conformed to the inclusion criteria. The study concluded that the level of life satisfaction was equivalent to the norms and there was no statistical significant difference between the levels with the demographic variables.

**Kaur H et al (2010)** conducted a study to assess the socio-economic differentials in the extent of social isolation among 120 aged people in Ludhiana city. The sample was equally distributed over the two sexes (males=60 and females=60). Results revealed that the socio-economic status made an impact on the level of social isolation experienced by the aged, with the more number of males and females reporting ‘High’ social isolation from the middle and low socio-economic status.

**Gwozdz W et al (2009)** conducted a study on Ageing, Health and Life satisfaction on Oldest Old: the study observed an unshaped relationship between age and levels of life satisfaction for individuals aged between 16 and approximately 65. Thereafter, life satisfaction declined rapidly and the lowest absolute levels of life satisfaction were recorded for the oldest old. This decline was primarily attributable to low levels of perceived health.
Buchalter J. K (2009) conducted a study on Life satisfaction of 51 older adults in nursing homes utilizing a convenience sample. The findings of this study indicated that the life satisfaction of older adults in nursing homes might have a predictable set point. If life satisfaction can then possibly be predetermined, future life arrangements by administrators and staff of nursing homes along with the families may view future life arrangements of older adults differently.

Gusain S (2008) conducted a comparative co-relational study of health motivation; self related health status and health behavior of 50 male and 50 female elderly edged 60 years and above. Data was collected by interview scheduled and found that male elderly subject score were higher then female elderly subject and both differ in their personnel characteristic of health motivation

Okamoto H (2008) conducted study on effects of social activities on life satisfaction among the elderly: four aspects in men and women. Data from 612 older adults aged 65 to 84 years sample were obtained and the result was social activity, socio demographic and IADL factors were controlled, older women with higher levels of engagement in personal activities had greater life satisfaction, whereas among men, none of the aspects of social activity was significantly related to life satisfaction.

Sung et al (2008) conducted a study on exploring ego-integrity in 26 old adults, aged 65-70 years in the republic of Korea. The study subjects indicated that there were differences in the frames of reference in achieving ego-integrity in late adulthood. The frames of reference of the four factors were: (1) a satisfactory connection between the generations, (2) enjoying a peaceful life, (3) peace through acceptance, and (4) achieving a praiseworthy life in spite of adversity.

Chiemi O et al (2008) conducted a study on Determinants of life satisfaction among Japanese elderly women attending health care and welfare service facilities the sample included 314 elderly Japanese women attending in 28 elderly-care and welfare facilities. Correlation analysis was used to investigate the relations among the variables, the elderly women whose opinions were considered in the general daily life aspects reported significantly more satisfaction with their lives than those whose opinions were poorly or not considered (p=0.002).
Balachandran. M et al (2007) conducted a study on Life Satisfaction and Alienation of Elderly males and females. The present study was intended to compare the alienation and life satisfaction of elderly men and women. For this, a sample of 74 men and 102 women belonging to Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala were selected. The results showed that elderly men experience less alienation than the elderly women, and the results were found to be significant. Both the groups did not exhibit significant differences in their life satisfaction.

Goebel L B. et al (2007) conducted a study on Integrity and fear of death of institutionalized and independently living older adults. Fifty-one older adults ages 70 to 90 (11 males, 40 females) from a nursing home (N = 25) and an apartment complex (N = 26) completed measures of ego integrity and fear of death. Results of analyses of variance supported an inverse relationship between ego integrity and fear of death. This relationship was modified by type of residence indicating that among low integrity individuals, those living in the nursing home reported higher fear of death than those living in the apartment complex. No difference in fear of death in relation to residence type was obtained for high integrity individuals.

Kim H.K (2007) conducted a Comparative Study on Related Variables of Ego-Integrity in Elderly by Age Groups. A secondary analysis was used with 104 elderly people. The data were analyzed using chi-square-test, Fisher's exact test, ANCOVA, Pearson's correlation analysis and multiple regressions. For those 80 and older, powerlessness was higher than for those in their 60s and 70s. The factors influencing ego integrity for those in their 60s were powerlessness, economic condition, source of discretionary money, and health condition; for those in their 70s - life satisfaction, self-esteem, and health condition; and for those 80 and older - life satisfaction and source of discretionary money.

Terri S et al (2007) conducted study on Nurses perceptions of older patients integrity in long-term institutions in Finland. Data was collected from a sample size of 222 nurses. The maintenance of psychological integrity received the lowest rating. On the other hand, loneliness was a more common problem for older people in institutions.
Borg C. H et al (2006) investigated life satisfaction and its relation to living conditions physical activities and financial resources among people (65+). The sample sizes were 522 and selected randomly. Low life satisfaction was found in women. Gender and living condition did not explain life satisfaction but self reported health and poor financial resources in relation to the needs had strongest explanatory values.

Tiina M.L (2006) conducted study on predictors of mortality in old age. The purpose of study was to explore predictors with special emphasis on self-related health, life satisfaction and social support in older people. The result of study suggested that improving physical capacity improve their quality of life and their health.

Fakouri et al (2005) conducted on study to describe how worry affects to desired the outcome of nursing care for older adults. Perceived health and life satisfaction. 100 samples (65 years-95 years) were selected from community. Despite several chronic diseases 89% of participants perceived as well worry was minimize.

Jacquelyn B.J et al (2005) conducted a study on ego integrity in the lives of older women. The study explored the meaning of ego integrity in the lives of 78 older women. The results concluded that mothers who were high in EI manifest active engagement in the world around them, enjoying positive relationships, expecting to care and be cared for, and manifesting several elements of psychological well-being.

Ayranci U et al (2005) conducted a study on the old age and its related problems in a Turkish community. The study group consisted of 261 elderly living either in their own homes with family members, or in residential homes between February 2002 and April 2002. The majority of elderly indicated that their health status was "bad" or "not bad" and that they were satisfied with their place of residence (72.8% and 72.8%, respectively). Of those remaining with family members, 64.4% reported satisfaction with the place in which they were living, whereas the rate was only 42.3% in residential care homes (p<0.001). The most frequently reported health problem was hypertension (26.1%).
Randers I et al (2004) conducted study to understand the relationship between autonomy and integrity in interaction between patients older in age and individual health care workers working with them. The data collection method used was participant observation. The result shown that the concept of autonomy and integrity appear to be presupposed one another and to be indivisible. If older adult patients dignity is to be maintained.

Chang SO et al (2004) conducted a study on the concept analysis of ego-integrity in the elderly in Seoul, South Korea. This study was conducted clarify and conceptualize the phenomena of ego-integrity in the elderly. A Hybrid Model of concept development was applied to develop a concept of ego-integrity, the concept of ego-integrity emerged as a complex phenomenon having meanings in several different dimensions which encompassed several attributes. Ego-integrity is a concept having needs that should be treated in a specific way and it is possible to enrich the meaning and methods to manage ego-integrity in nursing interventions for promoting quality of life so that its application may have effects that have positive impacts on the elderly's well being.

Chimich W T et al (2004) conducted a study to explore the Links Between Depression, Integrity, and Hope in the Elderly. The study was conducted on a voluntary sample of cognitively intact elderly patients receiving psychiatric care. Participants completed a questionnaire designed to measure depression. The findings suggested that depression, integrity, and hope are highly interrelated in the elderly population and may influence mastery of the developmental tasks of aging.

Hawkes L.M (2004) conducted a study on the reflections of Ego Integrity in Older Women through Autophotography in Southern Illinois. Ego integrity was measured using Boylin's (1976) Ego Integrity Scale, which examines life satisfaction, regrets, achievements, and aging anxiety. The results concluded that Ego Integrity scores were strongly related to total interpersonal ($r = .99, p = .01$) photos and life continuity ($r = .998, p = .012$).

Flávio M.F et al (2003) conducted a study to determine Elderly people’s definition of quality of life. A random and representative sample of 35% of the octogenarian people, living residing in the community, was selected among the dwellers of the city of Veranópolis, A semi structured
questionnaire on quality of life quality was applied as well as the scale of depressive symptoms Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) and the index of general health Cumulative Illness Rating Scale (CIRS). Slightly more than half of the studied sample (57%) defined their current quality of life with positive evaluations, whereas 18% presented a negative evaluation of it. A group of 25% defined their current lives as neutral or having both values (positive and negative). Among the interviewed, lack of health was the main source for not presenting well-being, although there was interpersonal variability regarding what each subject considered as loss of health.

Abu B.H et al (2002) conducted a study on Predictors of life satisfaction in frail elderly the study examined the relationship between life satisfaction and physical status, emotional health, social support and locus of control in the frail elderly. A random sample of 99 low-income, frail elderly living in the community was interviewed. Almost 40% of participants reported high levels of life satisfaction.

Kroger J (2002) examined identity processes and content of older adults. Kroger identified several processes of themes of identity re-formation and maintenance in older adult. These processes include sense of life continuity, meaning of community roles, interpersonal relationship, identity defining commitments, reminiscing, philosophy of life/religion, public conformation of role/talent, creative work, memorabilia, perception of loss and leisure activities. Combinations of these themes may be aspects of ego integrity.

Martin P et al (2000) conducted study in Gender Differences in Ego-integrity related to Self-concept and Psychological Well-Being of Old age. Meta-analysis was used to synthesize findings from 300 empirical studies on gender differences in life satisfaction, happiness, self-esteem, loneliness, subjective health and subjective age in late adulthood. Older women reported significantly lower ego-integrity than men on all measures.

Ardelt M (1997) conducted research on wisdom and life satisfaction among old age on a sample of 120 elderly women and men were taken it had shown that wisdom has a positive influence over life satisfaction
Ryff CD et al (1996) assessed the lives of a sample of older women, by examining the predictions and concomitants of ego integrity (EI), using data from interviews conducted with the same women in 1951 & 1996 and a questionnaire administered in 1996. A 3-step regression model revealed that “identity” assessed in 1951 predicted generativity in 1996; the level of educational attainment and marital status were also significant predictors. In step-2, associated with higher marital satisfaction in the mothers’ lives, both in the past and in the present; it was implicated in better relationship with their adult children, in the mothers willingness of both give & receive help, and in several dimensions of psychological well being.

Fisherman S (1992) studied the relation between Ego Integrity, Life review and Death Anxiety in older adult (age 65-93). Level of ego integrity was based on the Adult Ego Development scale. This study found a negative correlation between ego integrity and life review.

Krause N (1991) conducted to study the interrelationships among stressful events, domain-specific assessments of life satisfaction, and global evaluations of life satisfaction. This research was guided by two competing theoretical formulations. According to bottom-up theory, older adults first assess feelings of satisfaction within specific life domains that are based in part on the experiences (i.e., stressors) they encounter in these areas. Analysis of data provided by older participants in a nationwide survey tends to support the bottom-up perspective.

Sherman E et al (1991) investigated that life satisfaction increases & death anxiety decreases for people who had successfully resolved the psychosocial crisis of old age. The study was conducted on retires (N=90) who were at least 60 years of age or older. The conceptual framework of the study was the theory of Erik Erikson regarding the effects of psychosocial crisis of old age.