

Correspondence: Health-related Quality of Life of Persons after Rhinoplasty: A Longitudinal Study among Iranian Population

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Dear editor,

We read with great interest a recent article by Hosseinzadeh K et al., entitled "Health-related quality of life of persons after rhinoplasty: a longitudinal study among Iranian population" [1]. In this study, the authors aimed to investigate quality of life after rhinoplasty in 150 subjects without nasal obstruction, three and six months postoperatively. They evaluated quality of life one week before and three and six months after rhinoplasty using the 36-item short form (SF-36) questionnaire (Iranian version). Because they assessed quality of life in the same sample of subjects in three time-points postoperatively, their measurements are completely dependent [2-4]. As stated in the statistical analysis section and also abstract of the article, the authors used one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) or paired t-test to compare the mean levels of quality of life between three time-points of measurement. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used to compare the means of two or more independent groups [5-7]. Therefore, in the first step, after assessment of normal distribution of quantitative variables, the authors must use repeated measures ANOVA or Friedman test to compare the means of quality of life between three time-points of measurement (i.e., one week before and three and six months after rhinoplasty) [8-10].

Also, in [Table/Fig-2] of the article, the authors investigated differences of variables between three months and six months after rhinoplasty with baseline [1]. However, they did not evaluate statistical significance of differences of variables between six months after rhinoplasty with three months after rhinoplasty. Therefore, their results do not show statistical trend of quality of life during three

time-points of measurement (lack of statistical significance between three and six months after rhinoplasty).

In summary, analysis of differences of subscales of quality of life between three time-points of measurement using repeated measures ANOVA or Friedman test is strongly suggested to improve findings of study for readers.

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