



Research Paper

A Study to Assess the Risk Factors of Dissociative Disorder among Old Age People at Selected Community Area, Puducherry.

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ABSTRACT

Dissociative disorder is multifactorial in its etiology. Psychosocial etiologies of include developmental traumatization and sociocognitive sequelae, biological factors include trauma-generated neurobiological responses. Biologically derived traits and epigenetic mechanisms are also likely to be at play. At this point, no direct examination of genetics has occurred in., it is likely to exist, given the genetic link to dissociation in general and in relation to childhood adversity in particular. The term that underlies dissociative disorders including, lacks a precise, empirical, and generally agreed upon definition.

Key word: traumatization, sociocognitive sequela, epigenetic mechanisms, neurobiological responses, multifactorial

I. Introduction

A large number of diverse experiences have been termed dissociative, ranging from normal failures in attention to the breakdowns in memory processes characterized by the dissociative disorders. It is therefore unknown if there is a commonality between all dissociative experiences, or if the range of mild to severe symptoms is a result of different etiologies and biological structures. Other terms used in the literature, including personality, personality state, identity, ego state, and amnesia, also have no agreed upon definitions. Multiple competing models exist that incorporate some non-dissociative symptoms while excluding dissociative ones

Need of the study

Dissociative disorders are mental disorders that involve experiencing a disconnection and lack of continuity between thoughts, memories, surroundings, actions and identity. People with dissociative disorders escape reality in ways that are involuntary and unhealthy and cause problems with functioning in everyday life.

Dissociative disorders usually develop as a reaction to trauma and help keep difficult memories at bay. Symptoms — ranging from amnesia to alternate identities — depend in part on the type of dissociative disorder you have. Times of stress can temporarily worsen symptoms, making them more obvious.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age people at selected community area, Puducherry

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age people
- To associate the risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age people with their selected demographic variables.

II. METHODOLOGY

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. A descriptive research design was adopted for this present study. By using purposive sampling technique. 30 old age people at selected community area, Puducherry were selected for the present study. The period of data collection was two weeks. The tool consists of demographic data, standard questionnaire tool was used. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

ORGANISATION OF THE DATA

Section A: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables.

Section B: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the level of risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age

Section C: Mean and Standard deviation of the level of risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age

Section D: Association on assess the risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age at selected community area

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables [N=30]

| S.NO | DEMOGRAPHIC DATA | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|------|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Age | | |
| | a. 60-64 years | 18 | 60 |
| | b. 65-74 years | 12 | 40 |
| | c. 75-87 years | 0 | 0 |
| | d. >85 years | 0 | 0 |
| 2. | Gender | | |
| | a. male | 16 | 53 |
| | b. Female | 14 | 47 |
| 3. | Religion | | |
| | a) Hindu | 13 | 43 |
| | b) Muslim | 7 | 23 |
| | c) Christian | 10 | 33 |
| 4. | Education | | |
| | a) Illiterate | 4 | 13 |
| | b) Primary school | 15 | 50 |
| | c) Secondary school | 11 | 37 |
| | d) Gradate | | 0 |
| 5. | Job type | | |
| | e) Government job | 3 | 10 |
| | f) Private job | 1 | 3 |
| | g) Own business | 2 | 7 |
| | h) Unemployed | 24 | 80 |
| 6. | Marital status | | |
| | a) Unmarried | 0 | 0 |
| | b) Married | 30 | 100 |
| | c) Divorced | 0 | 0 |
| 7. | Types of family | | |
| | a) Nuclear | 8 | 27 |
| | b) Joined family | 13 | 43 |
| | c) Single | 9 | 30 |
| 8. | Having children | | |
| | a) 1 children | 3 | 10 |
| | b) 2 children | 1 | 3 |
| | c) 2 or more children | 26 | 87 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|-----|
| 9 | Type of residence | | |
| | a. Rural | 30 | 100 |
| | b. Urban | | 0 |
| 10 | Any lifestyle disease | | |
| | a. yes | 0 | 0 |
| | b. no | 30 | 100 |

Table 1: Shows the Frequency and Percentage wise Distribution of level of risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age

The study result shows that out of the People who were interviewed, Majority of the people 18(60%) were in the age group above 60-64 years. Most of the people 16(53%) were male. Most of them completed primary school 15(50%). All of them were married 30(100%) in that 13 (43%) belongs to joined family. Out of 30 people interviewed 26(87%) had 2or more children. Majority of them from rural area 30(100%) Among 30 people no one had any lifestyle disease.

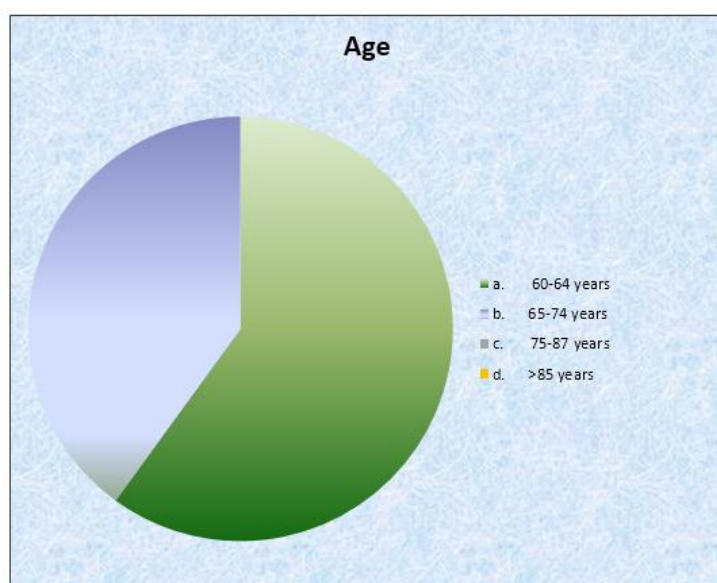


Fig: 2 age in years wise distribution of demographic variables of old age people

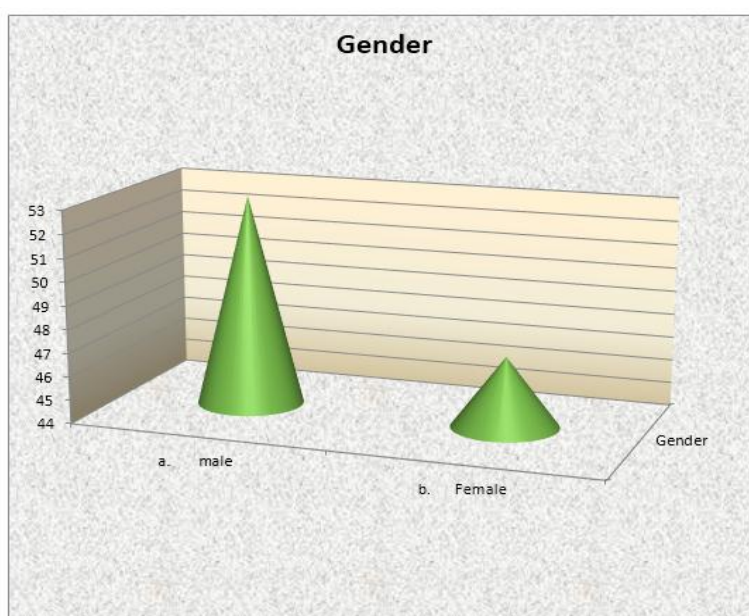


Fig: 4 gender status wise distribution of demographic variables of old age people

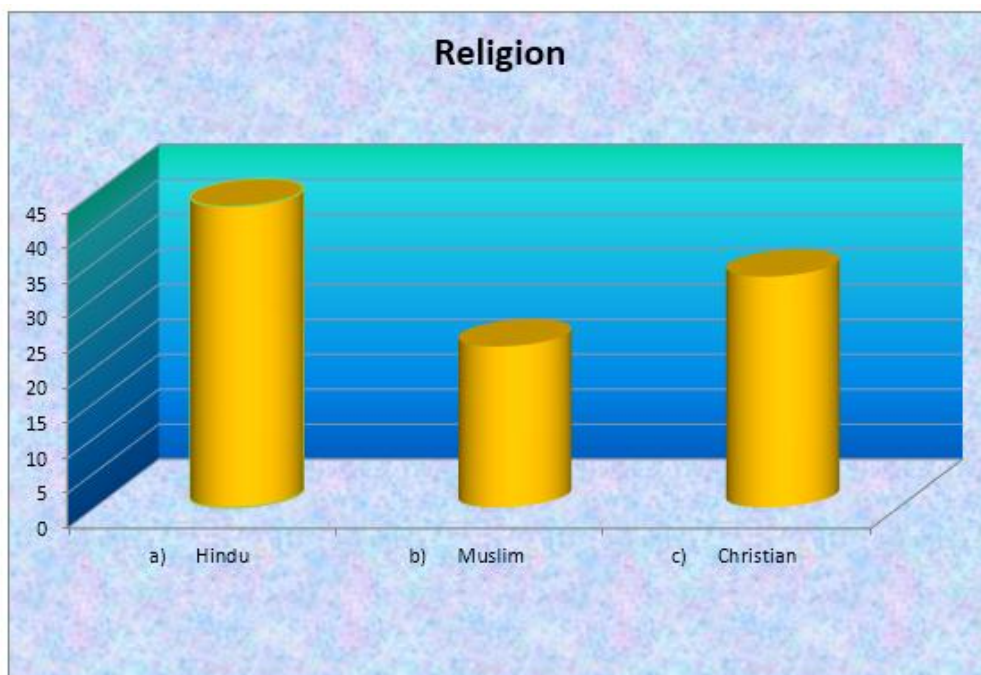


Fig: 5 religion wise distribution of demographic variables of old age people

TABLE – II: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the level of risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age [N= 30]

| SCORING INTERPRETATION | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Low risk of dissociative disorder | 23 | 77 |
| high risk of dissociative disorder | 7 | 23 |

Table II: Shows that Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the level of risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age
 Out of 30 samples, 23(77%) of them have Low risk of dissociative disorder, 7(23%) of them have risk of dissociative disorder

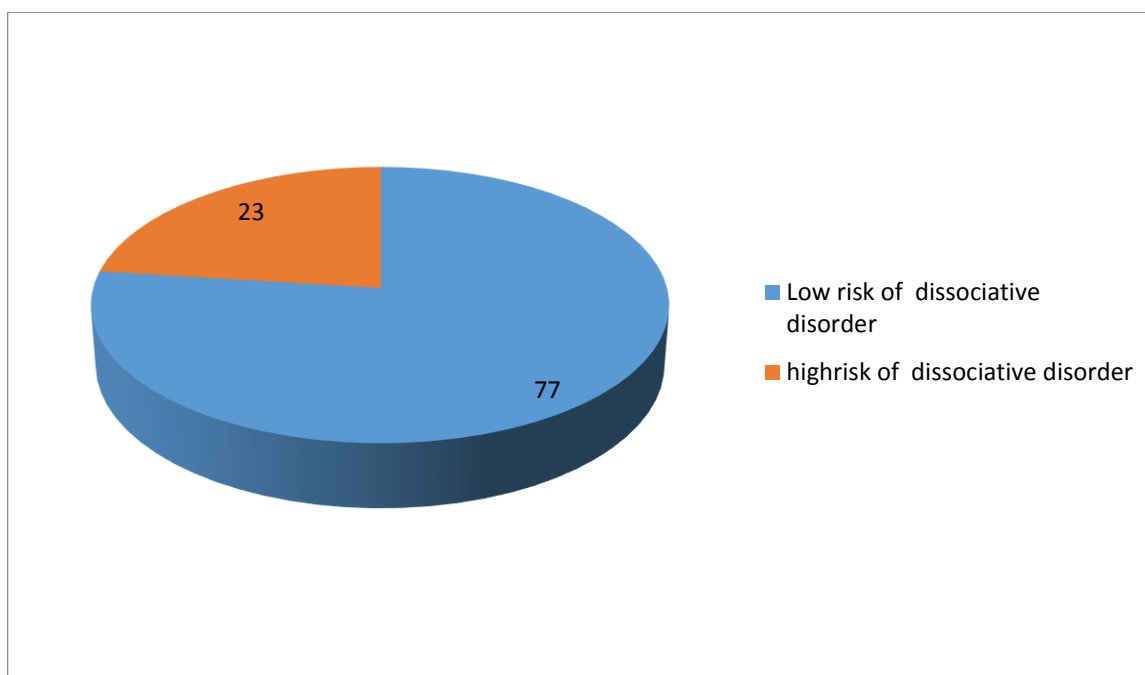


TABLE – III: Mean and Standard deviation of the level of risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age [N = 30]

| MEAN | STANDARD DEVIATION |
|-------|--------------------|
| 16.03 | 17.80 |

Table III: Shows that area wise Mean and Standard deviation of the level of risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age

The findings reveal that mean (16.03) and standard deviation (17.80) of Mean and Standard deviation of the level of risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age

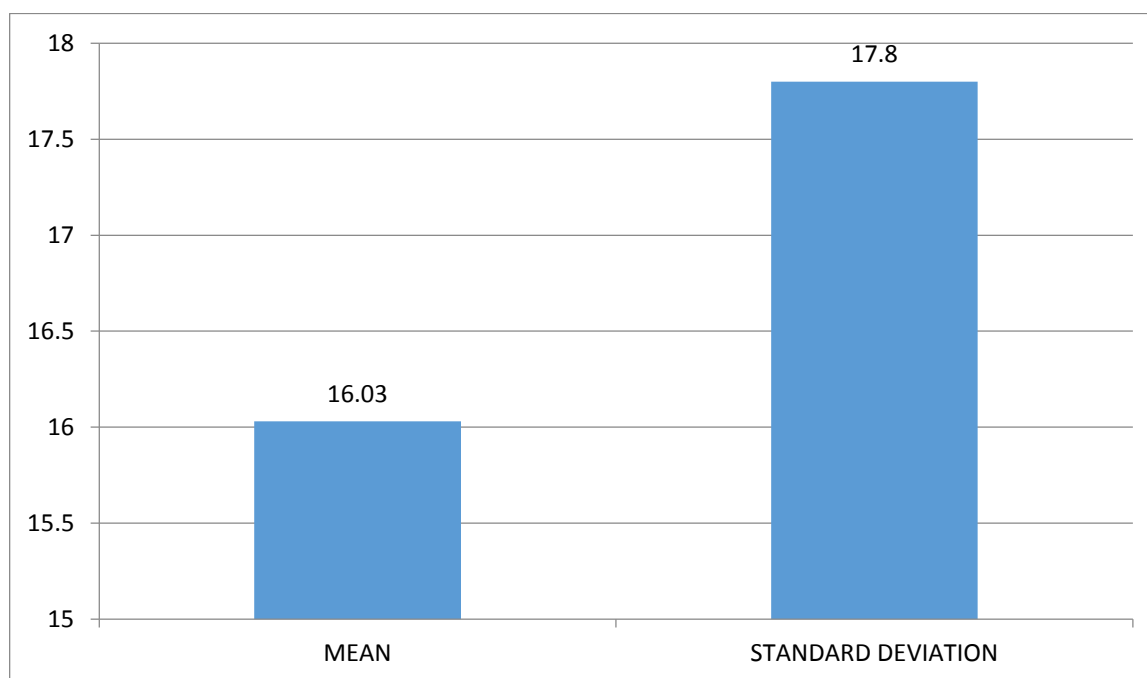


TABLE – IV: Association on assess the risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age at selected community area [N = 30]

| S.NO | DEMOGRAPHIC DATA | Low risk of dissociative disorder | | High risk of dissociative disorder | | X ² |
|------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|----|--|
| | | N | % | N | % | |
| 1. | Age | | | | | X ² =.497 Df=1 P=.4809 |
| | a. 60-64 years | 13 | 43 | 5 | 17 | |
| | b. 65-74 years | 10 | 33 | 2 | 7 | |
| | c. 75-87 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | d. >85 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 2. | Gender | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =.053 Df=1 P=.8175 |
| | a. male | 12 | 40 | 4 | 13 | |
| | b. Female | 11 | 37 | 3 | 10 | |
| 3. | Religion | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =2.977 Df=2 P=.2257 |
| | a) Hindu | 8 | 27 | 5 | 17 | |
| | b) Muslim | 6 | 20 | 1 | 3 | |
| | c) Christian | 9 | 30 | 1 | 3 | |
| 4. | Education | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =2.524 Df=2 P=.2831 |
| | a) Illiterate | 2 | 7 | 2 | 7 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|-----------------------|----|------|---|----|---|
| | b) | Primary school | 13 | 43 | 2 | 7 | |
| | c) | Secondary school | 8 | 27 | 3 | 10 | |
| | d) | Gradate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 5. | | Job type | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =21.615** Df=3 P=.0001 |
| | a) | Government job | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | |
| | b) | Private job | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | |
| | c) | Own business | 2 | 7 | 6 | 20 | |
| | d) | Unemployed | 18 | 60 | 0 | 0 | |
| 6. | | Marital status | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =1 Constant |
| | a) | Unmarried | | 0 | | 0 | |
| | b) | Married | 23 | 77 | 7 | 23 | |
| | c) | Divorced | | 0 | | 0 | |
| 7. | | Types of family | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =.019 Df=2 P=.9905 |
| | a) | Nuclear | 6 | 20 | 2 | 7 | |
| | b) | Joined family | 10 | 32.3 | 3 | 10 | |
| | c) | Single | 7 | 22.7 | 2 | 7 | |
| 8. | | Having children | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =.473 Df=2 P=.7894 |
| | a) | 1 children | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | |
| | b) | 2 children | 1 | 3 | | 0 | |
| | c) | 2 or more children | 20 | 67 | 6 | 20 | |
| 9 | | Type of residence | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =1 Constant |
| | a. | Rural | 23 | 77 | 7 | 23 | |
| | b. | Urban | | 0 | | 0 | |
| 10 | | Any lifestyle disease | | 0 | | 0 | X ² =1 Constant |
| | a. | yes | | 0 | | 0 | |
| | b. | no | 23 | 77 | 7 | 23 | |

*-p<0.05, significant and **-p<0.001, highly significant

Table IV: Shows that Association on assess the risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age at selected community area with their selected demographic variables.

The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with job type to p<0.001 significance and other are non-significance

III. RESULTS

The study result shows that out of the People who were interviewed, Majority of the people 18(60%) were in the age group above 60-64 years. Most of the people 16(53%) were male. Most of them completed primary school 15(50%). All of them was married 30(100%) in that 13 (43%) belongs to joined family. Out of 30 people interviewed 26(87%) had 2or more children. Majority of them from rural area 30(100%) Among 30 people no one had any lifestyle disease.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The same study can be conducted in patient's care among old age at Selected Community area
- The study can be replicated with larger samples for better generalization.
- The study can be implemented at the various states of India.

V. CONCLUSION

The present study to assess the risk factors of dissociative disorder among old age at selected community area. The study finding concluded that significant association between old age and risk factors dissociative disorder among selected community area

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