



Research Paper

“Comparative Study to Assess the Depersonalization Versus Derealization among Alcohol Dependence Syndrome Patient at Selected Hospital, Puducherry.”

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ABSTRACT

Dissociative disorders are characterized by an involuntary escape from reality characterized by a disconnection between thoughts, identity, consciousness and memory. People from all age groups and racial, ethnic and socioeconomic backgrounds can experience a dissociative disorder. Upto 75% of people experience at least one depersonalization/derealization episode in their lives, with only 2% meeting the full criteria for chronic episodes. Women are more likely than men to be diagnosed with a dissociative disorder. Depersonalization-derealization disorder. This involves an ongoing or episodic sense of detachment or being outside yourself observing your actions, feelings, thoughts and self from a distance as though watching a movie (depersonalization). Other people and things around you may feel detached and foggy or dreamlike, time may be slowed down or sped up, and the world may seem unreal (derealization). You may experience depersonalization, derealization or both. Symptoms, it can be profoundly distressing, may last only a few moments or come and go over many years.

I. INTRODUCTION

“Drink because you are happy, but never because you are miserable.”

---G.K. Chesterton.

Depersonalization-derealization disorder. This involves an ongoing or episodic sense of detachment or being outside yourself — observing your actions, feelings, thoughts and self from a distance as though watching a movie (depersonalization). Other people and things around you may feel detached and foggy or dreamlike, time may be slowed down or sped up, and the world may seem unreal (derealization). You may experience depersonalization, derealization or both. Symptoms, which can be profoundly distressing, may last only a few moments or come and go over many years.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- To assess the depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient
- To compare the depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient
- To associate the depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient at Sri Manakula vinayagar Medical College and Hospital, Puducherry.

ASSUMPTION:

It is assumed that the symptoms may developed in alcohol dependence syndrome patient regarding dissociative disorder with depersonalization versus derealization.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

This chapter describes the research methodology followed compare to assess the depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient at selected hospital, Puducherry.

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

Section B: Comparison of depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient

Section C: Association on assess the depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient

**SCORING INTEPRETATION:
DEPERSONALIZATION**

SCORING	INTERPRETATION
1-30	LOW LEVEL OF DEPERSONALIZATION
31-60	HIGH LEVEL OF DEPERSONALIZATION

DEREALIZATION

SCORING	INTERPRETATION
1-30	LOW LEVEL OF DEREALIZATION
31-60	HIGH LEVEL OF DEREALIZATION

RESEARCH APPROACH:

A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A comparative research design was adopted for this study

POPULATION:

The target population for this study includes the alcohol dependence syndrome patient in hospital.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted in Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital, Puducherry. Setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection take place. The rationale for studying this setting was alcohol dependence syndrome patient at selected hospitals, Puducherry. The selection of the setting was done on the basis of feasibility of conducting the availability of the subject and cooperation from the authorities. Therefore, the investigation felt that these would be rich opportunity to bring about awareness on dissociative disorders among Alcohol dependence syndrome patient at selected hospitals, Puducherry

SAMPLE:

In this study, the sample comprises of all alcohol dependence syndrome patient in Sri Manakula Vinayagar Medical College and Hospital .

SAMPLE SIZE:

In this study, the sample size consists of 30 Alcohol dependence syndrome patient.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sampling technique is defined as the process of selecting a group of people or the other elements with which conduct a study. Convenient sampling technique is used for the present study.

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA:

Inclusion criteria:

- Person who are willing to participate in the study
- Person who are available during data collection

Exclusion criteria

- Patient with physical disability
- Patient with aggressive behaviour

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables

[N=30]

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age		
	a) 20-39 years	14	46.67
	b) 40-59 years	11	36.67
	c) 60-70 years	4	13.33
	d) 71 and above	1	3.3
2.	Sex		
	a) Male	27	90

	b) Female		3	10
3.	Religion			
	a) Hindu		25	83.33
	b) Muslim		3	10
	c) Christian		2	6.667
	d) Others		0	0
4.	Qualifications			
	a) School		18	60
	b) Under graduated		10	33.34
	c) Post graduated		1	3.3
	d) Illiterate		1	3.3
5.	Monthly Income:			
	a) 5000 - 10,000/months		10	33.33
	b) 10,001 -15,000/months		11	36.67
	c) 15,001-20,000/ months		2	6.67
	d) 20,001 and above /months		7	23.33

6.	Marital status			
	a) Married		24	80
	b) Unmarried		6	20
7.	Number of children:			
	a) only one child.		7	23.34
	b) 2-3 child		17	56.67
	c) No child		6	20
8.	Whether you are going for job?			
	a) Yes		21	70
	b) No		9	30
9	Residence of the patient			
	a) Urban		16	53.34
	b) Rural		14	46.67
10.	Living status			
	a) alone		5	16.67
	b) with parents		9	30
	c) with family members		16	53.34
11.	Duration of drinking habits:			
	a) One month -six months		5	16.67
	b) Six months – one year		4	13.34
	c) More than one year		21	70
12.	You are undergone continuous treatment?			
	a) Yes		20	66.67
	b) No		10	33.34

13	source of knowledge			
	a) Television		7	23.34
	b) Internet		12	40
	c) work experience		6	20
	d) Academic		5	16.67

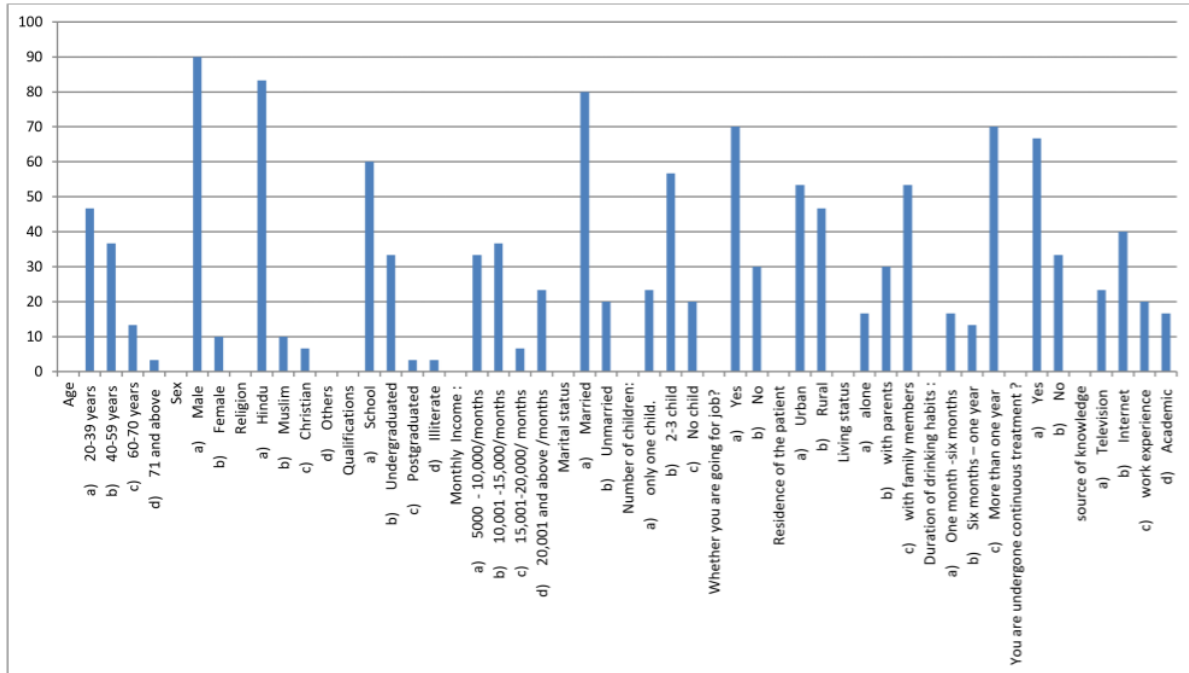


TABLE II: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the depersonalization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient. [N= 30]

SCORING INTERPRETATION	DEPERSONALIZATION		DEREALISATION	
	F	%	F	%
Low	12	40	8	27
High	18	60	22	73

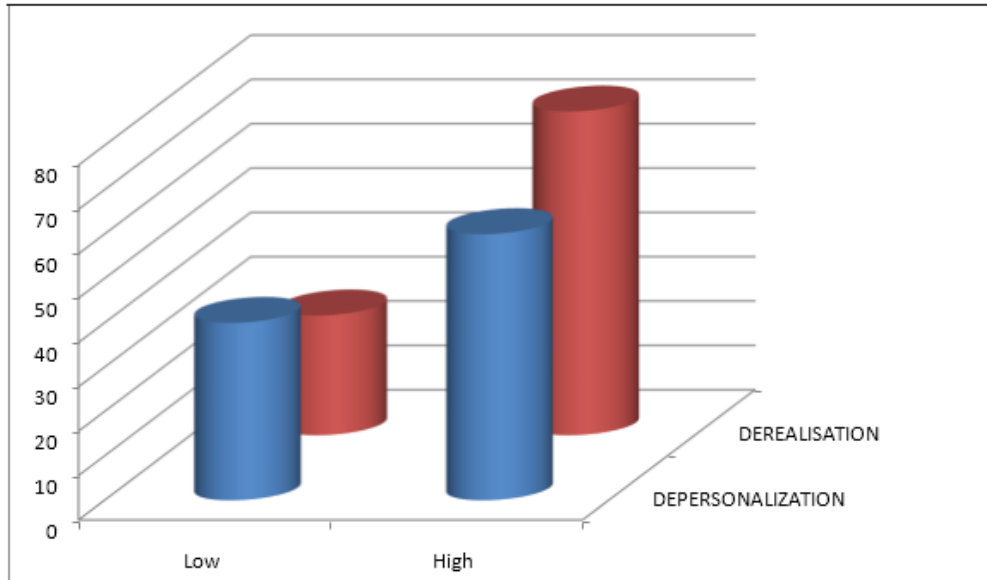


Table III: Mean and Standard deviation distribution of the depersonalization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient [N = 30]

Variables	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	Mean difference
DEPERSONALIZATION	28.13	6.82	7.47
DEREALISATION	35.6	7.73	

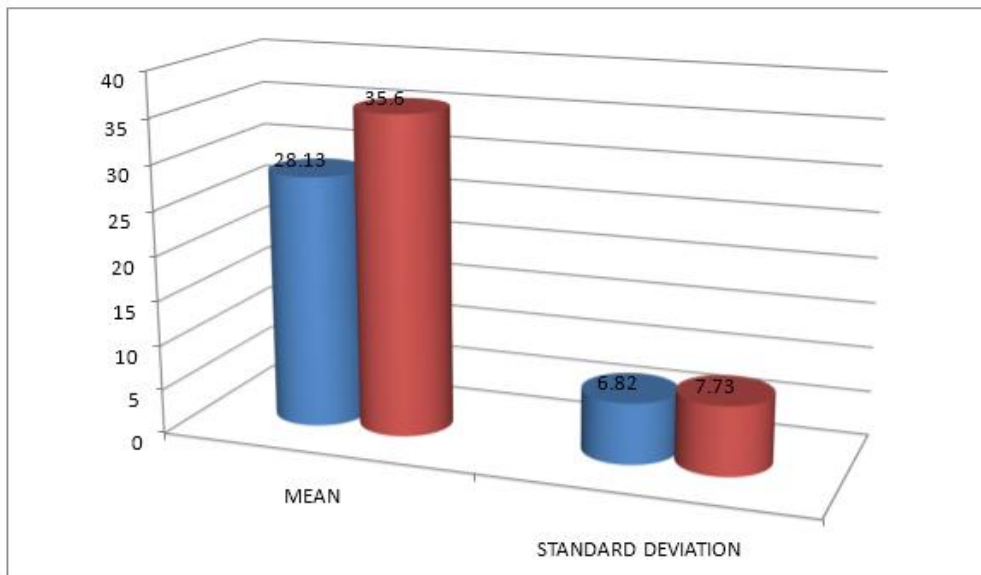


TABLE IV: Association on assess the depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient [N = 30]

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Low level depersonalization	High level depersonalization	X ²

		N	%	N	%	
1	Age					$X^2=5.771$ Df=3 P=.1233
	e) 20-39 years	8	26.7	6	20	
	f) 40-59 years	9	30	2	6.7	
	g) 60-70 years	1	3.3	3	10	
	h) 71 and above	0	0	1	3.33	
2	Sex					$X^2=.988$ Df=1 P=.3203
	c) Male	17	56.7	10	33.3	
	d) Female	1	3.3	2	6.7	
3	Religion					$X^2=2.222$ Df=2 P=.3292
	e) Hindu	15	50	10	33.3	
	f) Muslim	1	3.3	2	6.7	
	g) Christian	2	6.67	0	0	
	h) Others					
4	Qualifications					$X^2=3.33$ Df=3 P=.3430
	e) School	12	40	6	20	
	f) Undergraduated	6	20	4	13.3	
	g) Postgraduated	0	0	1	3.33	
	h) Illiterate	0	0	1	3.33	
5	Monthly Income :					$X^2=1.729$ Df=3 P=.6304
	e) 5000 - 10,000/months	6	20	4	13.3	
	f) 10,001 - 15,000/months	6	20	5	16.6	
	g) 15,001-20,000/ months	2	6.67		0	
	h) 20,001 and above /months	4	13.3	4	13.3	
6	Marital status					$X^2=.139$ Df=1 P=.7094
	c) Married	14	46.7	10	33.3	
	d) Unmarried	4	13.3	2	6.7	
7	Number of children:					$X^2=1.738$ Df=2 P=.4194
	d) only one child.	4	13.3	3	10	
	e) 2-3 child	9	30	8	26.6 67	
	f) No child	5	16.7	1	3.33	
8	Whether you are going for job?					$X^2=1.296$ Df=1 P=.2549
	c) Yes	14	46.7	7	23.3	
	d) No	4	13.3	5	16.6 67	
9	Residence of the patient					$X^2=.201$ Df=1 P=.6540
	c) Urban	9	30	7	23.3	
	d) Rural	9	30	5	16.6	

					67	
10	Living status					X ² =1.042 Df=2 P=.5940
	d) alone	2	6.67	3	10	
	e) with parents	6	20	3	10	
	f) with family members	10	33.3	6	20	
11	Duration of drinking habits :					X ² =1.071 Df=2 P=.5853
	d) One month -six months	4	13.3	1	3.33	
	e) Six months – one year	2	6.67	2	6.7	
	f) More than one year	12	40	9	30	
12	You are undergone continuous treatment ?					X ² =.625 Df=1 P=.4292
	c) Yes	11	36.7	9	30	
	d) No	7	23.33	3	10	
13	Source of knowledge					X ² =1.815 Df=3 P=.6116
	e) Television	3	10	4	13.3	
	f) Internet	7	23.33 33	5	16.6 67	
	g) work experience	4	13.33 33	2	6.7	
	h) Academic	4	13.33 33	1	3.33	

***-p<0.05, significant and **-p<0.001, highly significant TABLE – IV: Association on assess the depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient**

[N = 30]

S.NO	D EMOGRAPHIC DATA	Low level derealization		High level derealization		X ²
		N	%	N	%	
1	Age		0		0	X ² =3.985 Df=3 P=.2632
	i) 20-39 years	6	20	8	26.7	
	j) 40-59 years	1	3.33	10	33.3	
	k) 60-70 years	1	3.33	3	10	
	l) 71 and above		0	1	3.33	
2	Sex		0		0	X ² =.076 Df=1 P=.7831
	e) Male	7	23.3	20	66.7	
	f) Female	1	3.33	2	6.67	
3	Religion		0		0	X ² =.716 Df=2 P=.6991
	i) Hindu	6	20	19	63.3	
	j) Muslim	1	3.33	2	6.67	
	k) Christian	1	3.33	1	3.33	
	l) Others		0		0	
4	Qualifications		0		0	X ² =.795 Df=3 P=.8506
	i) School	5	16.7	13	43.3	
	j) Undergraduated	3	10	7	23.3	

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	k) Postgraduated		0	1	3.33
	l) Illiterate		0	1	3.33
5	Monthly Income :		0		0

	i) 5000 - 10,000/months	1	3.33	9	30	$X^2=8.895^*$ Df=3 P=.0307
	j) 10,001 - 15,000/months	6	20	5	16.7	
	k) 15,001-20,000/ months	1	3.33	1	3.33	
	l) 20,001 and above /months		0	7	23.3	
6	Marital status		0		0	$X^2=.170$ Df=1 P= .6797
	e) Married	6	20	18	60	
	f) Unmarried	2	6.67	4	13.3	
7	Number of children:		0		0	$X^2=2.391$ Df=2 P=.3026
	g) Only one child.	2	6.67	5	16.7	
	h) 2-3 child	3	10	14	46.7	
	i) No child	3	10	3	10	
8	Whether you are going for job?		0		0	$X^2=.130$ Df=1 P=.7186
	e) Yes	6	20	15	50	
	f) No	2	6.67	7	23.3	
9	Residence of the patient		0		0	$X^2=1.099$ Df=1 P=.2945
	e) Urban	3	10	13	43.3	
	f) Rural	5	16.7	9	30	
10	Living status		0		0	$X^2=2.195$ Df=2 P=.38
	g) alone		0	5	16.7	
	h) with parents	3	10	6	20	
	i) with family members	5	16.7	11	36.7	
11	Duration of drinking habits :		0		0	$X^2=11.591^{**}$ Df=2 P=.0030
	g) One month -six months	2	6.67	3	10	
	h) Six months – one year	6	20	4	13.3	
	i) More than one year		0	15	50	
12	You are undergone continuous treatment?		0		0	$X^2=.085$ Df=1 P=.7703
	e) Yes	5	16.7	15	50	
	f) No	3	10	7	23.3	
13	source of knowledge		0		0	$X^2=2.240$ Df=3 P=.5241
	i) Television	2	6.67	5	16.7	
	j) Internet	4	13.3	8	26.7	
	k) work experience	2	6.67	4	13.3	
	l) Academic		0	5	16.7	

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

Table V: t-test Shows that, comparison of depersonalization and derealization, among alcohol dependence patient

Group	Mean	S.D	Mean difference	“t” value independent -t test	Df	“p” value
Depersonalization	28.13	6.82	7.470	3.969	58	.0002
derealisation	35.6	7.73				

III. CONCLUSION:

A comparative study to assess the depersonalization versus derealization among alcohol dependence syndrome patient at selected hospital, Puducherry. The findings of the study revealed that out of 30 samples, 18(60%) of them have High level depersonalization, 12(40%) of them have Low level depersonalization. 8(22%) of them have Low level derealization, 22(73%) of them have High level derealization. Majority of alcohol dependence syndrome patient having the high level of derealization symptoms 22(73%).

IMPLICATIONS OF NURSING RESEARCH:

The study had implications for nursing practice, nursing education, and nursing administration.

NURSING PRACTICE:

The nurses working in the hospitals, clinical setting and in community should practice health education as an integral part of nursing profession. This module was developed by the investigator can be used by the staff nurses to practice and educate about the depersonalization and derealization symptoms among alcohol dependence syndrome patient.

NURSING EDUCATION:

The mental health nursing curriculum needs to strengthen to enable the nursing students and the staff nurses to know about the depersonalization and derealization symptoms among alcohol dependence syndrome patient for dissociative disorder. The nursing students need to organize a workshop, in-service education programme to staff nurses, students and also for the paramedical workers.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

The nursing administration should take on active role in organizing and implementing structured teaching programme and also conducting a mass media communication the knowledge regarding depersonalization versus derealization symptoms among alcohol dependence syndrome patient of dissociative disorder.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The study does at the large number of samples.
- The study can be implemented at the various states of India.
- A Quasi experimental study can be conducted with control group for the effective comparison.

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