



Research Paper

A Study to Assess the Prevalence of Dissociative Disorder among Old Age at Selected Community Area, Puducherry

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ABSTRACT

Dissociative disorders (DD) are conditions that involve disruptions or breakdowns of memory, awareness, identity, or perception. People with dissociative disorders use dissociation as a defines mechanism, pathologically and involuntarily. The individual experiences these dissociations to protect themselves. Some dissociative disorders are triggered by psychological trauma, but depersonalization-derealisation disorder may be preceded only by stress, psychoactive substances, or no identifiable trigger at all. Dissociative identity disorder (formerly multiple personality disorder): the alternation of two or more distinct personality states with impaired recall among personality states. In extreme cases, the host personality is unaware of the other, alternating personalities; however, the alternate personalities can be aware of all the existing personalities. Dissociative amnesia (formerly psychogenic amnesia): the loss of recall memory. specifically episodic memory, typically of or as a reaction to traumatic or stressful events. It is considered the most common dissociative disorder amongst those documented. This disorder can occur abruptly or gradually and may last minutes to years. Dissociative fugue was previously a separate category but is now treated as a specified for dissociative amnesia.

KEYWORDS: Amnesia, Dissociation, Perception, Dissociative Identified Disorder

I. INTRODUCTION

Dissociative disorders (DD) are conditions that involve disruptions or breakdowns of memory, awareness, identity, or perception. People with dissociative disorders use dissociation as a defines mechanism, pathologically and involuntarily. The individual experiences these dissociations to protect themselves. Some dissociative disorders are triggered by psychological trauma, but depersonalization-derealisation disorder may be preceded only by stress, psychoactive substances, or no identifiable trigger at all. Dissociative identity disorder is associated with overwhelming experiences, traumatic events and/or abuse that occurred in childhood.

Dissociative identity disorder was previously referred to as multiple personality disorder. Symptoms of dissociative identity disorder (criteria for diagnosis) include: The existence of two or more distinct identities (or “personality states”). The distinct identities are accompanied by changes in behavior, memory and thinking. The signs and symptoms may be observed by others or reported by the individual. On-going gaps in memory about everyday events, personal information and/or past traumatic events

The attitude and personal preferences (for example, about food, activities, and clothes) of a person with dissociative identity disorder may suddenly shift and then shift back. The shift in identities happens involuntarily, is unwanted and cause distress. People with dissociative identity disorder may feel that they have suddenly become observers of their own speech and actions, or their bodies may feel different (e.g., like a small child, like the opposite gender, hue and muscular).

Aim of the study

The aim of the study was to assess the prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age at selected community area, Puducherry.
Introduction

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the prevalence of dissociative disorder
- To associate the prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age with their 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 Kalitheerthalkuppam, 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 prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age

Section C: Mean and Standard deviation of the prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age

Section D: Association on assess the knowledge of t prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age		
	a. 65-74years	10	33.3
	b. 75-84ears	12	40
	c. >85years	8	26.7
2.	Gender		
	a. Male	16	53.3
	b. Female	14	46.7
	c. Transgender		0
3.	Religion		
	a. Hindu	23	76.7
	b. Muslim	3	10
	c. Christian	4	13.3
	d. Others		0
4.	Educational status		
	a. Illiterate	16	53.3
	b. Primary school	7	23.3
	c. Secondary school	7	23.3
	d. Graduate		0
5.	Marital status		
	a) Unmarried		0
	b) married	30	100
	c) Divorced		0
6.	Types of family		
	a) Nuclear family	9	30
	b) Joint family	21	70
	c) Single		0
7.	Having children		
	a) 1 children	2	6.67
	b) 2 children	7	23.3

	c) 2 or more children	21	70
8	Type of residence		
	a. Rural	30	100
	b. Urban		0
9.	Any lifestyle diseases		
	a) Yes	8	26.7
	b) No	22	73.3

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

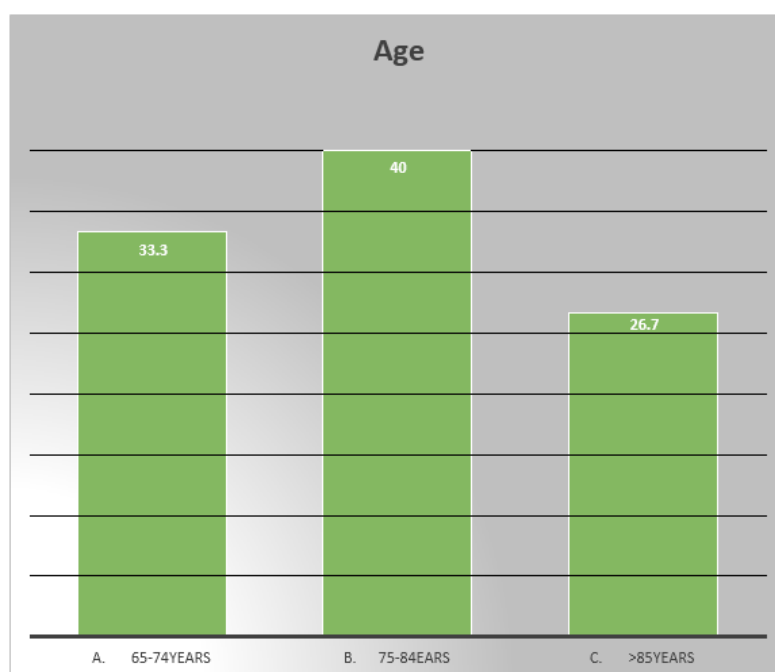


Fig: 2 age status wise distribution of demographic variables of old age people

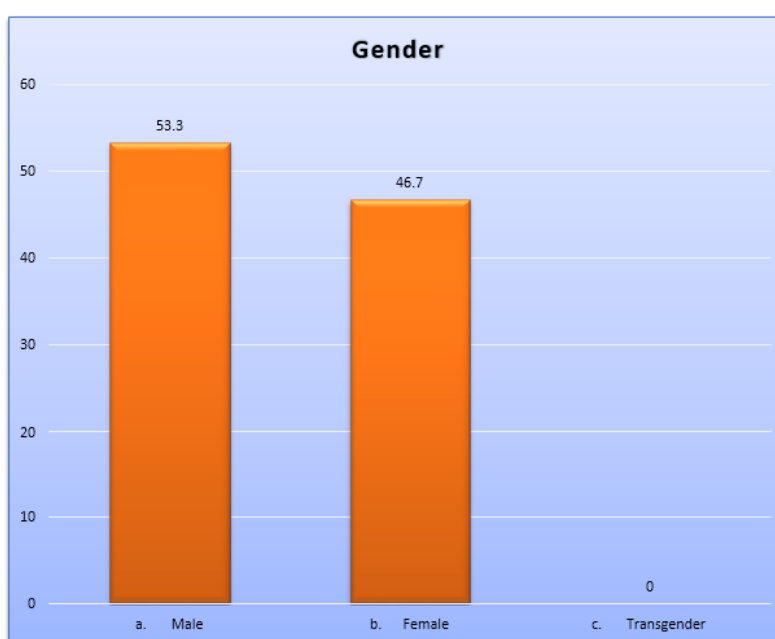


Fig: 3 gender wise distribution of demographic variables of old age people

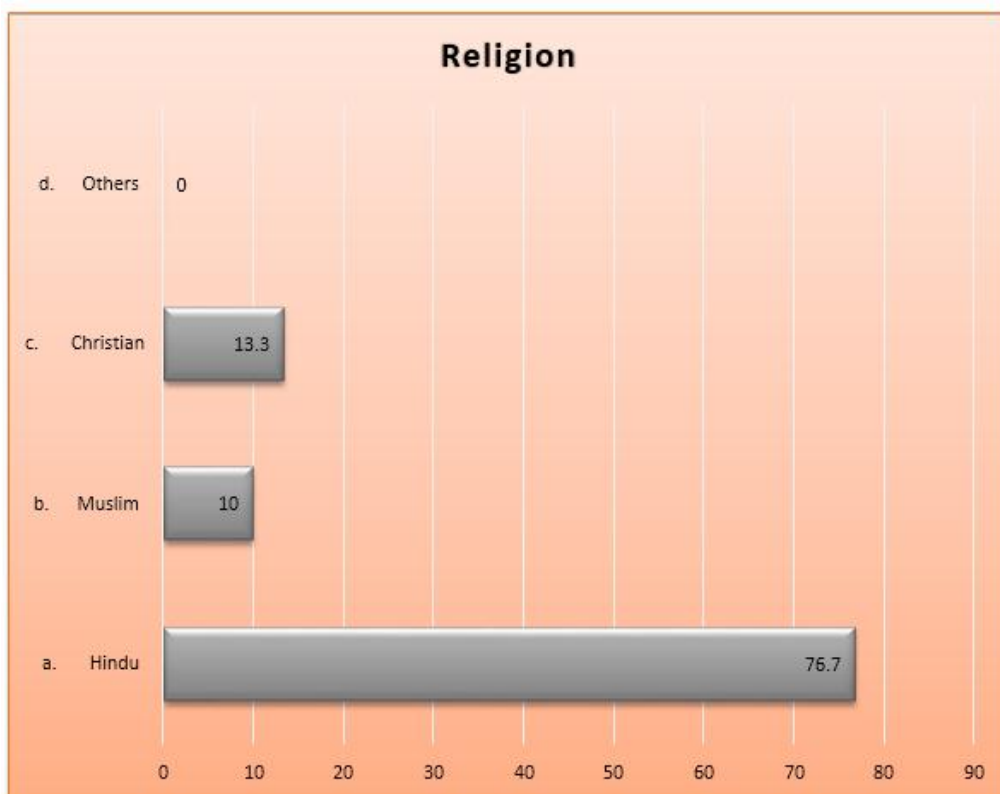


Fig: 4 religion wise distribution of demographic variables of old age people

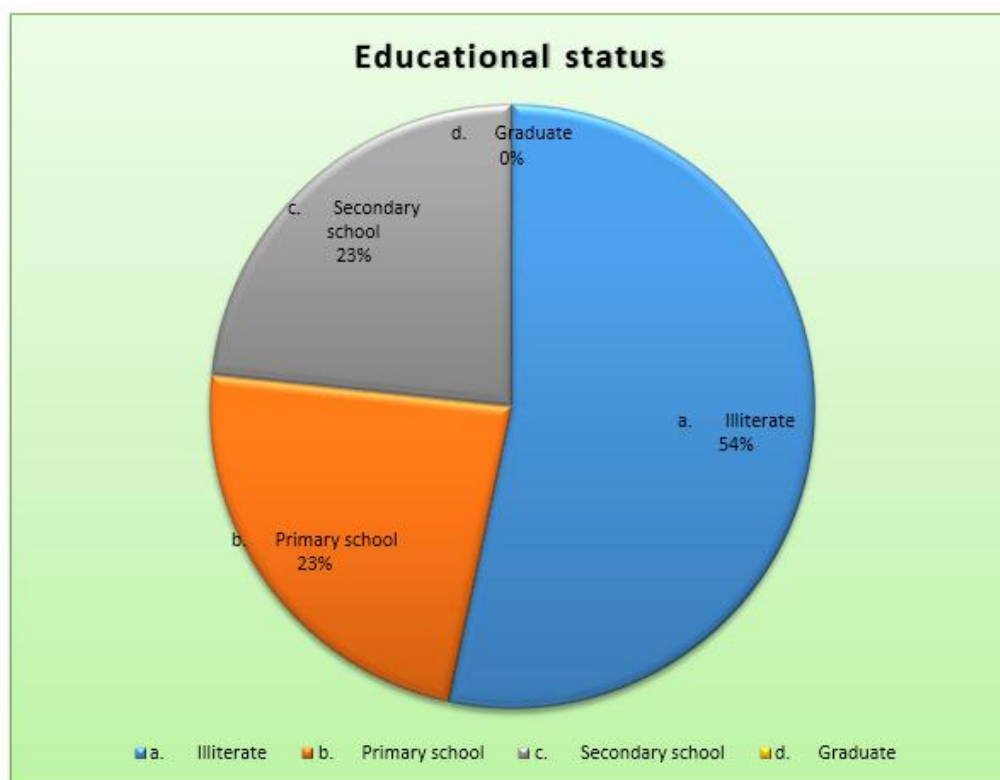


Fig: 5 educational status wise distribution of demographic variables of old age people

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

SCORING INTERPRETATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Low risk	26	87
High risk	4	13

Table II: Shows that Frequency and percentage wise distribution of the prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age
 Out of 30 samples, 26(87%) of them have low risk, 4(13%) of them have high risk

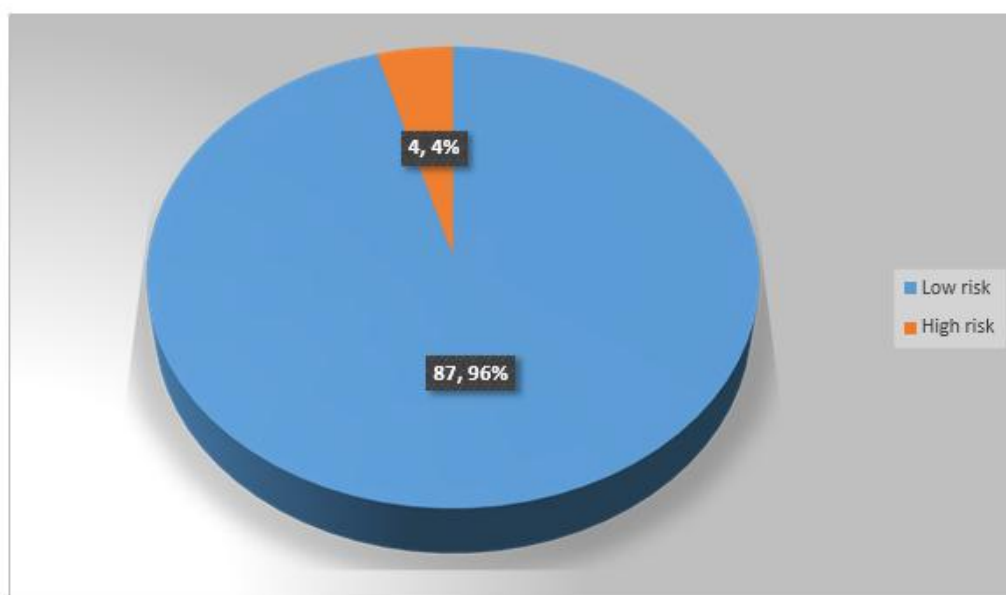


TABLE – III: Mean and Standard deviation of the prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age [N = 30]

MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
32.16	7.066

Table III: Shows that area wise mean and standard deviation about the level of prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age
 The findings reveal that mean (32.16) and standard deviation (7.066) of prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age

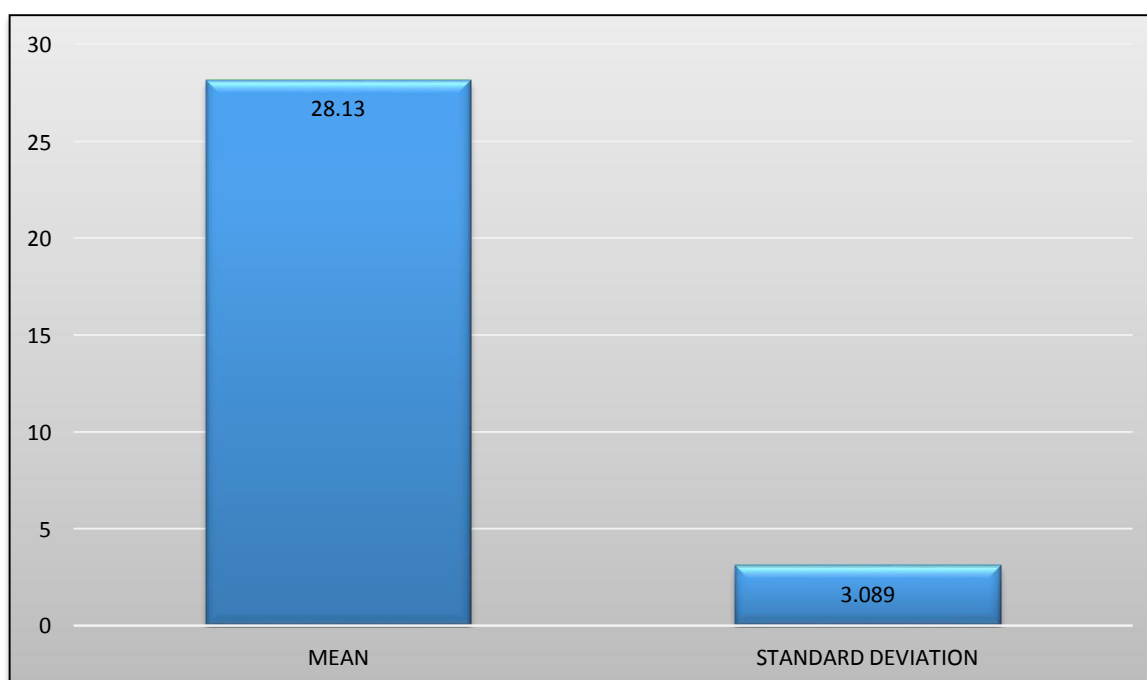


TABLE – IV: Association on assess the knowledge of t prevalence of dissociative disorderamong old age

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Low risk		High risk		X ²
		N	%	N	%	
1	Age					X ² =12.692**Df=2 P=.0018
	a. 65-74years	10	33.3	0	0	
	b. 75-84years	12	40	0	0	
	c. >85years	4	13.3	4	13.3	
2	Gender					X ² =.021Df=1 P=.8859
	d. Male	14	46.7	2	6.67	
	e. Female	12	40	2	6.67	
	f. Transgender		0		0	
3	Religion		0		0	X ² =1.656Df=2 P=.4370
	e. Hindu	20	66.7	3	10	
	f. Muslim	2	6.67	1	3.33	
	g. Christian	4	13.3	0	0	
	h. Others	0	0	0	0	
4	Educational status					X ² =2.107Df=2 P=.3488
	e. Illiterate	15	50	1	3.33	
	f. Primary school	5	16.7	2	6.67	
	g. Secondary school	6	20	1	3.33	
	h. Graduate	0	0	0	0	
5	Marital status					X ² =1 Constant
	d) Unmarried	0	0	0	0	
	e) married	26	86.7	4	13.3	
	f) Divorced	0	0	0	0	
7	Types of family					X ² =.055

	d) Nuclear family	8	26.7	1	3.33	Df=1 P=.8147
	e) Joint family	18	60	3	10	
	f) Single		0		0	X ² =2.596 Df=2 P=.2731
8	Having children					
	d) 1 children	1	3.33	1	3.33	
	e) 2 children	6	20	1	3.33	
	f) 2 or more children	19	63.3	2	6.67	X ² =1 Constant
9	Type of residence					
	c. Rural	26	86.7	4	13.3	
	d. Urban		0		0	X ² =1.678 Df=1 P=.1951
10	Any lifestyle diseases					
	c) Yes	8	26.7	0	0	
	d) No	18	60	4	13.3	

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

Table IV: Shows that Association on assess the knowledge of t prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age with their selected demographic variables. The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with age group are belongs to P<0.001 others are non- significance

III. RESULTS

The study result shows that out of the People who were interviewed, (Out of 30 samples, 26(87%) of them have low risk, 4(13%) of them have high risk) (The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with age group are belongs to P<0.001 others are non-significance). The findings reveal that mean (32.16) and standard deviation (7.066) of prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 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 assessed the prevalence of dissociative disorder among old age at selected community area Puducherry. The study finding concluded that significant association between old age and dissociative disorder among selected community area

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