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"A CORRELATIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ALCOHOLICS AT TERTIARY CARE TEACHING HOSPITAL KUPPAM Ms.Roopa¹, Mrs. T K Sreedevi²

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ABSTRACT:

Back ground of the study The purpose of this study is to assess the psychological impact on quality of life among alcoholics and to find out the correlation between depression, anxiety, stress and quality of life among alcoholics. **Aim:** of this study is to assess the psychological impact on quality of life among alcoholics at tertiary care teaching hospital Kuppam. **Methods: Research Approach:** A descriptive correlational research design employs a quantitative approach to examine relationships between variables without

manipulating them. Study setting: Tertiary care Teaching Hospital Kuppam, Sampling **Technique:** Non-probability purposive sampling. Sample Size: 129 alcoholics. Independent Variables: It refers to psychological impact (depression, anxiety, stress) among alcoholics by using of scales. Dependent variables: It refers to the alcoholics. Tools: It consists of 2 parts, they are; 1. Demographic variables, 2. Depression, anxiety, scale (DASS) containing 21 questionnaires, 7 for depression, 7 for anxiety, 7 for stress was administered; the collected data were analysed and interpreted, WHOQOL-BREF scale was used to assess the quality of life among alcoholics. Method of data collection: Data collection was conducted through interviews. Conclusion: The main objective of the study is to correlate and assess the psychological impact on quality of life among alcoholics, by using DASS 21 standardized scale and WHOQOL- BERF scale at tertiary care teaching hospital Kuppam. The statistical examination demonstrated a moderate inverse relationship between depression and quality of life in alcoholics, as well as a similar moderate inverse correlation between anxiety and quality of life, both significant at a level of 0.000. Additionally, a robust moderate correlation was observed between stress and quality of life among alcoholics, significant at a level of 0.00.

KEY WORDS: Assess, Psychological Impact, Quality Of Life, Alcoholics

Introduction:

Alcoholic beverages contain ethanol, an alcohol derived from the fermentation of grains, fruits, or other sugary sources. The consumption of alcohol holds significant cultural significance in numerous societies, with many countries enacting laws to govern its production, sale, and consumption.¹

According to the National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependency and the American Society of Addiction Medicine, alcoholism is identified as a primary, enduring condition marked by diminished regulation over alcohol consumption, obsession with alcohol, continued use despite negative outcomes, and cognitive distortions that may impact both physical and mental well-being.¹

Harmful alcohol consumption presents a global challenge, leading to numerous fatalities, illnesses, injuries, and incidents of violence. The considerable interpersonal, psychological, and health-related issues resulting from alcohol abuse affect various aspects of quality of life (QoL). Quality of life is a concept that goes beyond mere absence of illness, encompassing social, mental, and physical well-being, aligning with the World Health Organization's definition of health².

The habit of alcohol consumption in a man not only impacts the individual himself but also has physical and psychological repercussions on the entire family. This includes issues such as depression, anxiety, stress, and a decline in overall quality of life. Therefore, the researcher aimed to evaluate the psychological effects on the quality of life among alcoholics receiving treatment in psychiatric outpatient departments and those admitted to psychiatric wards. Based on the results the psychological impact (depression, anxiety, stress) on quality-of-life relieving measures can be developed and implemented among the alcohol

Objectives of the study

- 1. Evaluate the extent of psychological influence on individuals with alcohol dependency.
- 2. Evaluate the standard of living among individuals struggling with alcohol dependency.
- 3. Determine the relationship between the psychological influence and quality of life among those with alcohol dependency.

4. Investigate the connection between psychological influence, quality of life, and various demographic factors among individuals grappling with alcohol dependency.

Hypotheses:

RH¹: There will be a significant correlation between the levels of depression and quality of life among alcoholics.

RH: A notable correlation is expected to exist between the anxiety levels and quality of life among individuals with alcohol dependency.

RH3: There will be a significant correlation between the levels of stress and quality of life among alcoholics.

RH4: A significant relationship is anticipated between the psychological effects and quality of life among alcoholics, considering their specific demographic characteristics.

Material and Methods

RESEARCH APPROACH:

Quantitative approach was used to assess the psychological impact on quality of life among alcoholics at tertiary care teaching hospital, Kuppam.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

The descriptive correlational research design selected for this study was descriptive correlational research design was used to assess the level of psychological impact on quality of life among alcoholics.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The present study was conducted among alcoholics at psychiatric OPD and psychiatric ward in PES hospital. Which is 1100 bedded multi-specialty hospital at Kuppam, Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh it is adjacent to the PES College of nursing with walk able distance of 100 meters. On an average OPD censes per day is about 10-15 cases of alcoholics.the bed occupancy is about 60.

POPULATION

The population for the study includes all the patients who is fulfilling the inclusion criteria, who are attending the Psychiatric OPD and admitted psychiatric ward in PES Hospital, Kuppam.

SAMPLE

The sample of the present study includes all the alcoholics who was attending the psychiatry OPD and admitted in psychiatry ward and fulfilling the inclusion criteria in PES tertiary care teaching hospital, Kuppam.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The study employed a purposive sampling technique, which is a non-probabilistic method, to select the participants.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size was determined using power analysis. The sample size = 129, adding 10% samples the total sample size was 129.

Formula

$$n = \frac{Z_{1-\alpha/2}^2 * p(1-p)}{d^2}$$

Calculation

$$n = \frac{1.96^2 * 0.733(1 - 0.733)}{0.08^2} = 117$$

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA

Inclusion Criteria:

- 1. Alcoholics who are attending the psychiatry OPD and at PES tertiary teaching hospital, Kuppam.
- 2. 2. Individuals with alcohol dependency willing to engage in the study.
- 3. 3. Individuals with alcohol dependency accessible during the study period.
- 4. Alcoholics who are in the age group of 18 to 60 years.

Exclusion Criteria:

- 1. Alcoholics who are not able to understand Telugu or English.
- 2. Alcoholics with other psychiatric illness.

Ethical Clearance:

Ethical clearance for the present study was be obtained from ethical committee of

(PESIMSR) PES institute of medical sciences and research Centre through the principal PES

College of nursing, to conduct the study.

Results

The data organized and presented under the following:

Section-I:Frequencies and percentage distribution of demographical variables among alcoholics.

Section-II: Frequency and percentage distribution on level of depression among alcoholics.

Section-III:Frequency and percentage distribution on level of anxiety among alcoholics. **Section-IV:**Frequency and percentage distribution on level of stress among alcoholics.

Section-V: Frequency and percentage distribution on level of quality of life among alcoholics.

Section-VI:Correlation between depression and quality of life among alcoholics.

Section-VII: Correlation between anxiety and quality of life among alcoholics.

section-VIII: Correlation between stress and quality of life among alcoholics.

Section-IX:Associationbetweenlevelsofdepressionwiththeirselected demographic variable of alcoholics.

Section-X: Association between levels of anxiety with their selected demographic variable of alcoholics.

Section–XI: Association between levels of stress with their selected demographic variable of alcoholics.

Section – **XII:** Association between levels of quality of life with their selected demographic variable of alcoholics.

SECTION – I

 Table-1.Frequencies and percentage distribution of demographic variables among alcoholics:

ographic variables of the patients		Percentage
	(f)	(%)
ge (in years)		
20 to 29	40	31.00
30 to 39	51	39.50
40 to 49	13	10.10
> 55	25	19.40
esidence		
Rural	92	71.30
Urban	37	28.70
ducational status		
No formal education	27	20.90
Primary education	37	28.60
Secondary education	41	31.80
Graduate	18	14.00
Post graduate	6	4.70
ccupation status		
Employed private	32	24.80
Employed government	16	12.40
Daily wage worker	29	22.50
Farmer	52	40.30
amily income in (rupees)		
< 10000 per month	70	54.30
100001-20000 per month	25	19.40
20001-30000 per month	17	13.20
30001-40000 per month	17	13.10
	20 to 29 30 to 39 40 to 49 > 55 esidence Rural Urban ducational status No formal education Primary education Graduate Post graduate Ccupation status Employed private Employed government Daily wage worker Farmer amily income in (rupees) < 10000 per month 100001-20000 per month	20 to 294030 to 395140 to 4913> 5525esidence92Rural92Urban37ducational status92No formal education27Primary education37Secondary education41Graduate18Post graduate6ccupation status92Employed private32Employed government16Daily wage worker29Farmer52amily income in (rupees)70< 10000 per month

(N=129)

	6.	Religion
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a)	Hindu	97	75.20
b)	Muslim	23	17.80
c)	Christian	9	7.00
d)	Others	0	0.00
7.]	Duration of consumption of alcohol		
a)	5 months -10 years	75	58.10
b)	10-20 Years	39	30.20
c)	20-30 Years	9	7.00
d)	30- 40 years	6	4.70
8. ′	Гуреs of family		
a)	Nuclear family	92	71.30
b)	Joint family	33	25.60
c)	Broken family	4	3.10
9.]	Marrital status		
a)	Married	28	21.70
b)	Divorced	93	72.10
c)	> separated	8	6.20
d)	widow	0	0.00
10.	Number of children		
a)	1	40	31.00
b)	2	42	32.60
c)	3 and above	16	12.40
d)	No children	31	24.00
11.	Duration of marital life		
a)	0-5 years	47	36.40
b)	5-10 years	46	35.70
c)	11-20 years	25	19.40
d)	20-30 years	11	8.50
12.	Family history of drinking		
a)	Present	82	63.60
b)	Absent	47	36.40

SECTION -II

 Table-2.
 Frequency and percentage distribution on levels of depression among alcoholics.

(N=129)

S.No	lepression among alcoholics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Normal depression	10	7.70
2	Mild depression	19	14.70
3	Moderate depression	37	28.70
4	Severe depression	34	26.40
5	Extremely severe depression	29	22.50
6	Total	129	100

SECTION -III

Table -3Frequency and percentage distribution on levels of anxiety among alcoholics.

(N=129)

Sl.no	f anxiety among alcoholics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Normal anxiety	6	4.70
2	Mild anxiety	33	25.60
3	Moderate anxiety	27	20.80
4	Severe anxiety	30	23.30
5	Extremely severe anxiety	33	25.60
6	Total	129	100

SECTION -IV

Sl.no	of stress among alcoholics	Frequency	Percentage		
1	Normal stress	18	14.00		
2	Mild stress	26	20.20		
3	Moderate stress	43	33.30		
4	Severe stress	22	17.10		
5	Extremely severe stress	20	15.40		
6	Total	129			

Table -4 Frequency and percentage distribution on levels of stress among alcoholics.

SECTION -V

 Table -5 Frequency and percentage distribution on levels of quality of life among alcoholics.

S.No	Levels of quality of life among alcoholics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor quality of life	20	15.50
2	Average quality of life	46	35.70
3	Good quality of life	35	27.10
4	Very good quality of life	28	21.70
6	Total	129	100

SECTION-VI

TO FIND OUT CORRELATION BETWEEN DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, STRESS AND QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ALCOHOLICS

Table-6: Correlation between depression and quality of life among alcoholics

(N=129)

Variables	Mean	SD	r- value	p value
Depression	20.99	7.85		
Quality of life	61.70	18.03	-0.582**	0.000

The above table -6: Shows that correlation between depression and quality of life among alcoholics revealed that the mean score of depression were 20.99 with a SD 7.85 and mean score of quality of life were 61.70 with a SD 18.03 and r-value -0.582** showed there was a moderate negative correlation between depression and quality of life among the alcoholics at the level of 0.000.

SECTION-VII

Table-7: Correlation between anxiety and quality of life among alcoholics:

(N=129)

Variables	Mean	SD	r value	p value
Anxiety	15.61	7.35	-0.686**	0.000
Quality of life	61.70	18.03		

The above table-7: Shows that correlation between anxiety and quality of life among alcoholics revealed that the mean score of anxiety were 15.61with a SD 7.35 and mean score of quality of life were 61.70 with a SD 18.03 and r-value -0.686** showed there was a moderate negative correlation between anxiety and quality of life among the alcoholics at the level of 0.000.

SECTION-VIII

Table-8: Correlation between stress and quality of life among alcoholics:

(N=129)

Variables	Mean	SD	r value	p value	
Stress	22.90	7.59	-0.852**	0.000	
Quality of Life	61.70	18.03			

The above table- 8 : Shows that correlation between stress and quality of life among alcoholics revealed that the mean score of stress were 22.90 with a SD 7.59 and mean score of quality of life were 61.70 with a SD 18.03 and r-value -0.852** showed there was a strong negative correlation between stress and quality of life among the alcoholics at the level of 0.000

SECTION-IX

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEVELS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG ALCOHOLICS.

Table-9 : Association betweenlevels ofdepressionwiththeirselecteddemographic variable of alcoholics

Domographia				Le									
Demographic variables of alcoholics		Normal depres si on on				Moderat depressi			y s	remel evere oressi o n	Chi- squar e	p valu e	Resu lt s
1. Age in years	F	%	f	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
a) 20-29 years	7	5.40	9	7.00	11	8.50	12	9.30	1	0.80			Signifi
b) 30-39 years	3	2.30	9	7.00	14	10.90	14	10.90	11	8.50	41.474**	0.000	
c) 40-49 years	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	4.70	5	3.90	2	1.60	41.474	0.000	_
d) > 50 years	0	0.00	1	0.80	6	4.70	3	2.30	15	11.60			cant
2. Residence		•											
a) Rural b) Urban	7	5.40 2.30	11 8	8.50 6.20	29 8	22.50 6.20	23 11	17.80 8.50	22 7	17.10 5.40	3.101	0.541	Not signifi- cant
3. Educational status													
a) No formal education	0	0.00	1	0.80	10	7.80	6	4.70	10	7.80			Not
b) Primary education	0	0.00	8	6.20	11	8.50	10	7.80	8	6.20	31.753*	0.011	Not Signi
c) Secondary education	3	2.30	8	6.20	11	8.50	10	7.80	9	7.00			fi
d) Graduate	5	3.90	2	1.60	3	2.30	6	4.70	2	1.60			-cant
e) Post Graduate	2	1.60	0	0.00	2	1.60	2	1.60	0	0.00			
4. Occupationa I status													
a) Employed private	1	0.80	2	1.60	11	8.50	12	9.30	6	4.70			
b) Employed government	6	4.70	3	2.30	2	1.60	1	0.80	4	3.10	33.155**	0.001	Signifi -cant
c) Daily wage worker	2	1.60	6	4.70	11	8.50	5	3.90	5	3.90			
d) Farmer	1	0.80	8	6.20	13	10.10	16	12.40	14	10.90			
5. Family													
Incom													

е	(in						I		1							
ru	ipees															
)																
a) mor	< 10000 per nth	1	0.8	0	10	7.80) 23	1	7.80	25	19.40	11	8.50			Signifi
b) 200	10001-	1	0.80 5		3.90) 7	:	5.40	4 3.10		8	6.20	28.180**	0.005	-cant	
c) 300		3	2.3	0	1	0.80) 4		3.10	3	2.30	6	4.70			
d) 400	30001- 00	5	3.9	0	3	2.30) 3		2.30	2	1.60	4	3.10			
6. R	eligion															
a)	Hindu			8	6.20	13	10.10	28	21.70	27	20.9 0	21	16.30			Not
b)	Muslim			1	0.80	5	3.90	7	5.40	6	4.70	4	3.10	4.726	0.78	signifi-
c)	Christian			1	0.80	1	0.80	2	1.60	1	0.80	4	3.10		6	cant
	uration of															
	onsumptio															
	of															
a)	5 months -10	vear	s	0	0.00	17	13.20	22	17.10	20	15.5	16	12.40			
b)	10 years - 20	-		8	6.20	1	0.80		8.50		0	10	7.80	20.000**	0.00	Signifi
c)	20 years - 30	-		0	0.20	1	0.80	3	2.30		2.30	2	1.60	28.990**	0.00 4	-cant
d)	30 years -40	-		2	1.60	0	0.00		0.80		1.60	1	0.80			
,	ype of family	-	'	2	1.00	0	0.00	1	0.00	2	1.00	1	0.00			
a)	Nuclear fami	ly		6	4.70	14	10.90	29	22.50	23	17.80	20	15.50			Not
b)	Joint family			4	3.10	4	3.10	8	6.20	10	7.80	7	5.40			signifi-
c)	Broken fami	ly		0	0.00	1	0.80	0	0.00	1	0.80	2	1.60	5.044	0.753	cant
			-	-						-					-	cunt
9. M	larital status	5														
a)	Married			3	2.30	4	3.10	12	9.30	5	3.90	4	3.10			Not
b)	Divorced			7	5.40	15	11.60		17.10		21.70		16.30	10.625	0.22	signifi-
c)	Separated			0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.30	1	0.80	4	3.10	10.025	4	cant
10. N	umber of ch	hildre	en						<u> </u>							
a)	One			2	1.60	6	4.70	11	8.50	10	7.80	11	8.50			Not
b)	Two			4	3.10	6	4.70	11	8.50	12	9.30	9	7.00	7.108	0.850	signifi-
c)	> three			1	0.80	3	2.30	3	2.30	7	5.40	2	1.60	7.100	0.050	0
d)	No Children			3	2.30	4	3.10	12	9.30	5	3.90	7	5.40			cant
11. D life	uration of m	narita	al				1		1	1						
a)	0-5 years			1	0.80	5	3.90	17	13.20	13	10.1 0	11	8.50			a
b)	5-10 years			1	0.80	9	7.00	13	10.10	10	7.80	13	10.10	32.191**	0.00	Signifi
c)	11-20 years			3	2.30	3	2.30	6	4.70	9	7.00	4	3.10		1 -cant	

d) 20-30 years	5	3.90	2	1.60	1	0.80	2	1.60	1	0.80			
12. Family history of drinking													
a) Present	3	2.30	13	10.10	21	16.30	21	16.30	24	18.60	10 450*	0.022	Not
b) Absent	7	5.40	6	4.70	16	12.40	13	10.1 0	5	3.90	10.459*	0.033	Signifi -cant

The above table-9: The above analysis that there was a significant association between level of depression among alcoholics with there selected demographic variables there is a significant at age in years of alcoholics at the level of (p<0.00), occupational status of the alcoholics at the level of (p<0.001) family income in rupees at the level of (p<0.005), duration of consumption of alcohol (p<0.004) duration of marital life at the level of (p<0.001) were found to be significant and other variables were not found to be significant.

SECTION - X

TABLE- 10 Association between levels of anxiety with the demographicvariables of alcoholics.

Domographia					Le	vels	of	anxie	ety			n	
Demographic variables of alcoholics	al	orm Ixiet		Mild anxiet y	е	oderat nxiety	е	ever Ixiet	se	reme ly vere xiety	Chisq u are	p va l u e	Results
13. Age in years	F	%	f	%	F	%	f	%	F	%			
e) 20-29 years	4	3.10	14	10.9 0	6	4.70	12	9.30	4	3.10			
f) 30-39 years	2	1.60	17	13.2 0	13	10.1 0	11	8.50	8	6.20	41.970**	0.0 00	Signific a nt
g) 40-49 years	0	0.00	1	0.80	3	3.90	3	2.30	4	3.10			
h) > 50 years	0	0.00	1	0.80	3	2.30	4	3.10	17	13.20			
14. Residence													
c) Rural	4	3.10	22	17.1 0	18	14.0 0	27	20.9 0	21	16.30	6.769	0.1 49	Not significa
d) Urban	2	1.60	11	8.50	9	7.00	3	2.30	12	9.30		49	n t
15. Educational status								•					
a) No formal education	0	0.00	2	1.60	5	3.90	6	4.70	14	10.90			
f) Primary education	1	0.80	8	6.20	7	5.40	13	10.1 0	8	6.20			

$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c } & \operatorname{all} & \operatorname{all}$	g)	Second	1	0.80)	16	12.4 0	8	6.20	8	6.20	8	6.20	37.621**	0.0 02	Signific a nt	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		ary educati					0										
i) Post Graduate i) OO i ioo		on												-			
16. Occupational status 10 0.000 6 4.707 5.40 9 7.00 10 7.80			4	3.10) 5		3.90	4	3.10	3	2.30	2	1.60				
image: status image: status <th c<="" td=""><td></td><td></td><td>0</td><td>0.00</td><td>) 2</td><td></td><td>1.60</td><td>3</td><td>2.30</td><td>0</td><td>0.00</td><td>1</td><td>0.80</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th>	<td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>) 2</td> <td></td> <td>1.60</td> <td>3</td> <td>2.30</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.80</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>			0	0.00) 2		1.60	3	2.30	0	0.00	1	0.80			
e) Employed government wage 4 3.10 4 3.10 2 1.60 2 1.60 2 1.60 22.862** 0.9 Signific ant 0 Daily wage 1 0.80 12 9.30 12 9.30 13 10.1 14 10.90 22.862** 0.9 Signific ant g) Farmer 1 0.80 12 9.30 13 10.1 14 10.90 14 19 14.7 19 14.7 18 4.00 14 10.90 10000 10 10.90 7 5.402 1.60 6 4.70 9 7.00 26.057* 11 18 Religion 1 0.80 3 2.30 1.60 3 2.300 1.60 3 2.30 1 1.60 3 2.400 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	S	tatus		1							1		1				
government 4 5.10 2 1.00 2 2.862** 0.0 1.00		- · ·	0	0.00) 6		4.70	7	5.40	9	7.00	10	7.80				
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1 0.00 12 0.00 13 0.0 14 10.00 10.00 10 10.00 10 10.00 10 11.00 10.00 10 11.00 10.00 10 11.00 10.00 10 11.00 10.00 10 11.00 10.00 10 11.00 10.00 10 11.00 10.00 10 10.00 10 10.00 10.00 10 10.00 10.00 10 0.00 12.00 14.7 18 4.00 14 10.90 20.00 10.000 1	f)	wage	1	0.80)	11	8.50	4	3.10	6	4.70	7	5.40	22.802	29	-	
$ \begin{array}{ $	0,		1	0.80)	12	9.30	12	9.30	13		14	10.90				
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		amily Income															
month 0 0.0 19 1.7 9 0 18 4.0 14 10.90 1 10001-20000 1 0.80 7 5.40 2 1.60 6 4.70 9 7.00 3 26.057* 11 Not Significa nt 9 20001-30000 4 3.10 4 3.10 2 1.60 3 2.305 11 Not Significa nt 10 Mailin 5 3.90 24 18.6 20 15.5 2.2 1.71 26 2.020 2.925 9.9 39 9.1 significa nt 1 0.80 5 3.906 4.70 6 4.70 5 3.90 2.925 9.9 39 9.9 39 9.1 1.0 1.0 0.80 2 1.60 2 1.60 2 1.60 2 1.60 2 1.60 2 1.60 2 1.60 2 1.60 2 1.60 2		upees)															
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		< 10000 per	0	0.00)	19		19		18	4.00	14	10.90			Not	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	f)		1	0.80) 7		-	2	1.60	6	4.70	9	7.00	26.057*			
18. Religion 10 <td>g)</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>0.80</td> <td>) 3</td> <td></td> <td>2.30</td> <td>2</td> <td>1.60</td> <td>4</td> <td>3.10</td> <td>7</td> <td>5.40</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>a nt</td>	g)		1	0.80) 3		2.30	2	1.60	4	3.10	7	5.40			a nt	
Image: constraint of consumption of alcohol 1 0.80 24 18.6 20 15.5 22 17.1 26 20.20 2.925 0.9 Not significa n t 1 0.00 4 3.10 1 0.80 2 1.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2 2.60 2	h)	30001-40000	4	3.10) 4		3.10	4	3.10	2	1.60	3	2.305				
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	18. R	leligion															
(a) (b) (c) (d)		5	3.90)	24		20		22		26	20.20	2 9 2 5	0.9		
f) Christian 0 0.00 4 3.10 1 0.80 2 1.60 2 1.60 2.10 1.60 1.60 2.10 1.60 2.30 2.30 1.60 1.60 2.10 1.60 2.30 2.30 1.60 1.60 2.10 2.10 1.60 1.60 2.10 2.10 1.60 1.60 2.10 2.10 1.60 2.30 2.30 2.40 1.60 2.10 2.10 2.10 1.60 2.10 2.10 2.10 1.60 2.10 2.10 2.10 </td <td>e)</td> <td>Muslim</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.80</td> <td>) 5</td> <td></td> <td>3.90</td> <td>6</td> <td>4.70</td> <td>6</td> <td>4.70</td> <td>5</td> <td>3.90</td> <td>2.925</td> <td>39</td> <td>-</td>	e)	Muslim	1	0.80) 5		3.90	6	4.70	6	4.70	5	3.90	2.925	39	-	
consumptio n of alcohol :	f)	Christian	0	0.00) 4		3.10	1	0.80	2	1.60	2	1.60				
years i <td>c n</td> <td>onsumptio of</td> <td></td>	c n	onsumptio of															
years i <td>e)</td> <td>5 months -10</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.80</td> <td>)</td> <td>23</td> <td></td> <td>14</td> <td>10.9</td> <td>21</td> <td>16.3</td> <td>16</td> <td>12.40</td> <td>13.942**</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>Not</td>	e)	5 months -10	1	0.80)	23		14	10.9	21	16.3	16	12.40	13.942**	0.3	Not	
f) 10 years -20 4 3.10 8 6.20 8 6.20 7 5.40 12 9.30 g) 20 years 30 years 0 0.00 1 0.80 3 2.30 2 1.60 3 2.30 h) 30 years 40 years 1 0.80 1 0.80 2 1.60 0 0.00 2 1.60 3 2.30 d) Nuclear family 4 3.10 24 18.60 18 14.0 23 17.8 23 17.80 1.205 97 Not significa f) Broken family 2 1.60 1 0.80	3	years				T	÷		0		0				04	Significa	
30 years 0 0.00 1 0.80 5 2.30 2 1.60 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 2.30 4.00 5 3.00 4.00 5 3.00 2 1.60 5 3.00 4.00 3.00 2 1.60 4.00 4.00 4.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 4.00	f)		4	3.10	8		6.20	8	6.20	7	5.40	12	9.30				
40 years 1 0.80 1 0.80 2 1.60 0 0.00 2 1.60 </td <td>g)</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>0.80</td> <td>3</td> <td>2.30</td> <td>2</td> <td>1.60</td> <td>3</td> <td>2.30</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	g)		0	0.00	1		0.80	3	2.30	2	1.60	3	2.30				
d)Nuclear family43.102418.601814.023 17.8 02317.80 017.8018.1205Not significa n te)Joint family21.6086.2086.2064.7097.001.20597971.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.205971.205971.205971.205971.205971.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.41.2059.4 </td <td>h)</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>0.80</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>0.80</td> <td>2</td> <td>1.60</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.00</td> <td>2</td> <td>1.60</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td>	h)		1	0.80	1		0.80	2	1.60	0	0.00	2	1.60		-		
d)Nuclear family43.102418.001814.02502317.80Not significa n te)Joint family21.6086.2086.2064.7097.001.205970.997f)Broken family00.0010.8010.8010.8010.8010.8010.80 21. Marital status d)Married21.6053.9043.10107.8075.409.4810.30.3Not significa n td)Married21.6053.9043.10107.8075.409.4810.30.3Not significa n tf)Separated00.0000.0021.6021.6043.10107.8075.409.4810.30.33f)Separated00.0000.0021.6021.6043.10107.8075.409.4810.30.33330.3330.3311111111111111111111111111111111111111	20. T	ype of family						1	1	1	_1		1				
f) Broken family 0 0.00 1 0.80 1	d)	Nuclear family	4	3.10	24	4	18.60	18	14.0	23		23	17.80				
f) Broken family 0 0.00 1 0.80 1	e)	Joint family	2	1.60	8		6.20	8	6.20	6	4.70	9	7.00	1 205		-	
d) Married 2 1.60 5 3.90 4 3.10 10 7.80 7 5.40 e) Divorced 4 3.10 28 21.70 21 16.3 0 18 14.0 0 22 17.10 9.481 0.3 0.3 Not significa n t f) Separated 0 0.00 0 0.00 2 1.60 2 1.60 4 3.10 22. Number of V V V V V V V V V V	f)	Broken family	0	0.00	1	T	0.80	1	0.80	1	0.80	1	0.80	1.205	97	n t	
d) Married 2 1.60 5 3.90 4 3.10 10 7.80 7 5.40 e) Divorced 4 3.10 28 21.70 21 16.3 0 18 14.0 0 22 17.10 9.481 0.3 0.3 Not significa n t f) Separated 0 0.00 0 0.00 2 1.60 2 1.60 4 3.10 22. Number of V V V V V V V V V V								İ		1			•		-		
e) Divorced 4 3.10 28 21.70 21 16.3 0 18 14.0 0 22 17.10 9.481 0.3 03 Not significa n t f) Separated 0 0.00 0 0.00 2 1.60 2 1.60 4 3.10 0.3 Not significa n t 22. Number of V V V V V V V V V V	21. N	larital status															
e) Divorced 4 3.10 28 21.70 21 16.3 0 18 14.0 0 22 17.10 9.481 0.3 03 significa n t f) Separated 0 0.00 0 0.00 2 1.60 2 1.60 4 3.10 9.481 0.3 n t 22. Number of V V V	d)	Married	2	1.60	5		3.90	4	3.10	10	7.80	7	5.40			Not	
f) Separated 0 0.00 0 0.00 2 1.60 2 1.60 4 3.10 n t 22. Number of Image: Constraint of the second	e)	Divorced	4	3.10	28	8	21.70	21		3 18		22	17.10	9.481			
	f)	Separated	0	0.00	0	╉	0.00	2	-	2	-	4	3.10		03	n t	
									1	1	1		1				

e)	One	1	0.80	11	8.50	8	6.20	15	11.6 0	5	3.90			Not
f)	Two	2	1.60	13	10.10	11	8.50	5	3.90	11	8.50	16.807	0.1	significa
g)	> three	1	0.80	4	3.10	3	2.30	1	0.80	7	5.40	10.007	57	n t
h)	No Children	2	1.60	5	3.90	5	3.90	9	7.00	10	7.80			
	uration of narital life													
e)	0-5 years	1	0.80	8	6.20	13	10.1 0	12	9.30	13	10.10			Not
f)	5-10 years	1	0.80	14	10.90	8	6.20	10	7.80	13	10.10	15.281*	0.2	Significa
g)	11-20 years	3	2.30	5	3.90	4	3.10	6	4.70	7	5.40	*	26	nt
h)	20-30 years	1	0.80	6	4.70	2	1.60	2	1.60	0	0.00			
24. F of	amily history													
c)	Present	3	2.30	15	11.60	15	11.6 0	23	17.8 0	26	20.20	11.424*	0.0	Not Significa
d)	Absent				14.00	12	9.30	7	5.40	7	5.40	±±,727	22	nt
		3	2.30	18										

The above analysis revealed that there was a significant association between level of anxiety among alcoholics with there selected demographic variables revealed there is a significant seen at age in years of alcoholics at the level of (p<0.000), educational status of the alcoholics at the level of (p<0.002), occupational status of the alcoholics at the level of (p<0.029) family income in rupees at the level of (p<0.011), family history of drinking at the level of (p<0.022) were found to be significant and other variables were not found to be significant.hence it is accepted.

SECTION - XI

 TABLE- 11: Association between levels of stress with the demographic variables of alcoholics.

	Demographic variables of alcoholics				Leve	els	of str	ess				Chier	р	
			lor nal Stre ss	d	Mil I Stre ss	t	odera e Stres	a	tre	e s	trem ely sever e Stress	Chisq u are	v al u e	Result s
1. A	Age in years	F	%	f	%	F	%	F	%	f	%			
a) 20	0-29 years	8	6.20	10	7.80	13	10.10	6	4.70	3	2.30			
b) 30	0-39 years	8	6.20	13	10.10	19	4.70	8	6.20	3	2.30	36.10 1**	0.0	signific
c) 4	0-49 years	1	0.80	3	2.30	6	4.70	1	0.80	2	1.60	1	00	ant
d) >	50 years	1	0.80	0	0.00	5	3.90	7	5.40	12	9.30			
2. R	Residence													
a) R	ural	14	10.90	16	12.40	34	26.40	12	9.30	16	12.40			Not

b)	Urban	4	3.10	10	7.80	9	7.00	10) 7.8	04	3.10	6.609	0.1 58	signific ant
3.	Educational status													
a) No fo Addition	rmal	0	0.00	4	3.10	6	4.70	5	3.9	0 12	9.30			
b)	Primary education	6	4.70	5	3.90	16	12.40	5	3.9	0 5	3.90			
c)		7	5.40	12	9.30	12	9.30	7	5.4		2.30	34.655	* 0.0	Signif
	Seconda	/	5.40	12	9.30	12	9.30		5.4	0 5	2.30		04	ic ant
	ry													
	educatio n													
d)	Graduate	5	3.90	4	3.10	6	4.70	3	2.3	0 0	0.00)		
e)	Post Graduate	0	0.00	1	0.80	3	2.30	2	1.6		0.00)		
4.	Occupational status	-								-				
a)	Employed private	2	1.60	7	5.40	11	8.50	6	4.7	06	4.70)		
b)	Employed government	7	5.40	2	1.60	5	3.90	2	1.6	0 0	0.00	22.79	0.0	Not Signif
c)	Daily wage worker	7	5.40	4	3.10	8	6.20	5	3.9	05	3.90	8**	29	ic ant
d)	Farmer	2	1.60	13	10.10	19	14.70	9	7.0	09	7.00)		
5.	Family Income (in rupees)													
a)	< 10000 per month	5	3.90	17	3.20	26	20.20	15	$5 \begin{bmatrix} 11.0\\0 \end{bmatrix}$	6 7	5.40	,		
b)	10001-20000	4	3.10	5	3.90	8	6.20	2	1.6	06	4.70	25.55	0.0	Not
c)	20001-30000	2	1.60	1	0.80	6	4.70	2	1.6		4.70	7**	12	Signif ic ant
d)	30001-40000	7	5.40	3	2.30	3	2.30	3	2.3	0 1	0.80)		ie un
6.	Religion													
a)	Hindu	15	11.60	22	17.10	28	11.60	15	$\begin{bmatrix} 11.\\0 \end{bmatrix}$	⁶ 17	13.20	-	0.4	Not
b)	Muslim	3	2.30	3	2.30	11	8.50	4	3.1	0 2	1.60	7.640	69	signific
c)	Christian	0	0.00	1	0.80	4	3.10	3	2.3	0 1	0.80)		ant
7.	Duration of consumptio n of alcohol											7.954	0.7 89	
a)	5 months - 10 years	10	7.80	17	13.20	26	20.20	13	10.1 0	9	7.00			
b)	10 years - 20 years	5	3.90	8	6.20	13	10.10	7	5.40	6	4.70			Not
c)	20 years - 30 years	1	0.80	1	0.80	3	2.30	1	0.80	3	2.30			Signific ant
d)	30 years - 40 years	2	1.60	0	0.00	1	0.80	1	0.80	2	1.60			
8.	Type of family													
a)	Nuclear family	13	10.10	21	16.30	27	20.90	15	1.60	16	12.40			Not
b)	Joint family	4	3.10	5	3.90	14	10.90	7	5.40	3	2.30	5.929	0.6	signific
c)	Broken family	1	14.00	0	0.00	2	1.60	0	0.00	1	0.80		55	ant
9.	Marital status										•			
a)	Married	3	2.30	7	5.40	9	7.00	4	3.10	5	3.90			NT -
b)	Divorced	15	11.60	18	14.0	31	24.0	15	11.6 0	14	10.90	4.576	0.8 02	Not signific
c)	Separated	0	0.00	1	0.80	3	2.30	3	2.30	0.	1		52	ant

10.	Number of children													
a)	One	4	3.10	8	6.20	16	12.40	9	7.00	3	2.30			
b)	Two	10	7.80	7	5.40	12	9.30	3	2.30	10	7.80	45 562	0.2	Not
c)	> three	1	0.80	4	3.10	5	3.90	5	3.90	1	0.80	15.563	12	signific an
d)	No Children	3	2.30	7	5.40	10	7.80	5	3.90	6	4.70			un
11. Dura marital li														
a)	0-5 years	3	2.30	10	7.80	17	13.20	7	5.40	10	7.80			NI-1
b)	5-10 years	7	5.40	12	9.30	12	9.30	7	5.40	8	6.20	22.462*	0.0	Not
c)	11-20 years	4	3.10	4	3.10	7	5.40	8	6.20	2	1.60	*	33	Signific
d)	20-30 years	4	3.10	0	0.00	7	5.40	0	0.00	0	0.00			ant
12. of	Family history drinking													
a)	Present	9	7.00	16	12.40	24	18.60	15	11.6 0	18	14.00	8.829*	0.0	Not Signific
b)	Absent	9	7.00	10	7.80	19	14.70	7	5.40	2	1.60	0.029	66	ant

The above table-11: The above analysis revealed that there was a significant association between **level of stress** among alcoholics with there selected demographic variables revealed there is a significant seen at age in years of alcoholics at the level of (p<0.000), educational status of the alcoholics at the level of (p<0.002), occupational status of the alcoholics at the level of (p<0.029) family income in rupees at the level of (p<0.011), family history of drinking at the level of (p<0.022) were found to be significant and other variables were not found to be significant.

SECTION - XII

 TABLE- 12: Association between levels of quality of life with the demographic variables of alcoholics

Demographic					Le	evels o	of c	qualit	y o	f life		n	
variables of alcoholics	I	Norma	r	Mild	M e	oderat		Sever e	У	tremel evere	Chi- square	p valu e	Results
1. Age in years	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
a) 20-29 years	3	2.30	14	10.9 0	10	7.80	13	10.10	40	31.0			~
b) 30-39 years	3	2.30	18	14.0	17	13.20	13	10.10	51	39.50	39.20	0.000	Signifi-
c) 40-49 years	2	1.60	3	2.30	7	5.40	1	0.80	13	10.10			cant
d) > 50 years	12	9.30	11	8.50	1	0.80	1	0.80	25	19.40			
2. Residence													
a) Rural	16	12.40	36	27.9 0	21	16.30	19	14.70	92	71.30			Not

b)	Urban		4	3.10	10	7.80	14	10.90	9	7.00	37	28.70	4.177	0.243	signifi - cant
3.	Educational status					1		1							Suit
a) No f education	formal 1		12	9.30	8	6.20	7	5.40	0	0.00	27	20.90			
b)	Primary education		5	3.90	15	11.6 0	11	8.50	6	4.70	37	28.70	33.92		Signifi
c)	Secondary education		3	2.30	16	12.4 0	8	6.20	14	10.90	41	31.80	8 **	0.001	- cant
d)	Graduate		0	0.00	5	3.90	7	5.40	6	4.70	18	14.00			
e)	Post Graduate	•	0	0.00	2	1.60	2	1.60	2	1.60	6	4.70			
4.	Occupational status					1									
a)	Employed private		6	4.70	13	10.1	10	7.80	3	2.30	32	24.80			
b)	Employed government		0	0.00	2	0 1.60	4	3.10	10	7.80	16	12.40	25.18	0.003	Signifi
c)	Daily wage worker		5	3.90	9	7.00	6	4.70	9	7.00	29	22.50	5 **		- cant
d)	Farmer		9	7.00	22	17.1 0	15	11.60	6	4.70	52	40.30			
5.	Family Incom (in rupees)	e				0									
a)	< 10000 per m	onth	7	5.40	33	25.6 0	20	15.50	10	7.80	70	54.30			
b)	10001-20000		6	4.70	6	-	8	6.20	5	3.90	25	19.40	25.55	0.002	Signifi
c)	20001-30000)	6	4.70	5	3.90	2	1.60	4	3.10	17	13.20	2 **		- cant
d)	30001-40000		1	0.80	2	1.60	5	3.90	9	7.00	17	13.20			
6.	Religion					1									
a)	Hindu		17	13.20	32	24.8 0	26	20.20	22	17.10	97	75.20	2.255	0.895	Not signifi
b)	Muslim		2	1.60	10	7.80	7	5.40	4	3.10	23	17.80	2.255	0.895	- cant
c)	Christian		1	0.80	4	3.10	2	1.60	2	1.60	9	7.00			
7.	Duration of consumption of alcohol														
a)	5 months -10 y	years	9	7.00	29	22.5 0	21	16.30	16	12.40	75	58.10			Not
b)	10 years - 20 y	years	6	4.70	11	8.50	13	10.10	9	7.00	39	30.32 0	0.602	0.475	Signifi
c)	20 years - 30 years		3	2.30	4	3.10	1	0.80	1	0.80	9	7.00			- cant
d)	2	2	1.60	2		1.60	0	0.00	2	1.60	6	4.70			
8. fam	Type of														
a)	Nuclear mily	16	2.40	31	2	4.00	23	17.80	22	17.10	92	71.30	4.934	0.552	Not
b)	Joint family	3	2.30	13	1	0.10	12	9.30	5	3.90	33	25.60	4.934	0.552	signifi- cant
c) fai	mily	1	0.80	2		1.60	0	0.00	1	0.80	4	3.10			
9.	Marital														
stat a)	Married	5	3.90	12		9.30	4	3.10	7	5.40	28	21.70			
b)		14	10.90						7		28		E F 61	0 474	Not
,		14		30	2	3.30	4	3.10	/	5.40	28	21.70	5.561	0.474	signifi-

c)	Separated	14	10.90	30	23.30	28	21.70	21	16.30	93	72.10			cant
10.	Number of children													
a)	One	3	2.30	18	14.0	10	7.80	9	7.00	40	31.0			
b)	Two	10	7.80	12	9.30	9	7.00	11	8.50	42	32.60	10 775	0 1 2 1	Not
c)	> three	1	0.80	4	3.10	9	7.00	2	1.60	16	12.40	13.775	0.131	signifi- can
d)	No Children	6	4.70	12	9.30	7	5.40	6	4.70	31	24.0			can
11. Du of marital	ration life													
a)	0-5 years	10	7.80	20	15.50	13	10.10	4	3.10	47	36.40			Net
b)	5-10 years	8	6.20	13	10.10	14	10.90	11	8.50	46	35.70	10 771	0.010	Not
c)	11-20 years	2	1.60	10	7.80	7	5.40	6	4.70	25	19.40	19.771	0.019	Signifi-
d)	20-30 years	0	0.00	3	2.30	1	0.80	7	5.40	11	8.50			cant
12. hist	Family ory of drinking													
a)	Present	18	4.00	28	21.70	25	19.40	11	8.50	82	63.60	14.240	0.003	Signifi
b)	Absent	2	1.60	18	14.00	10	7.80	17	13.20	47	36.40	14.240	0.003	- cant

The above table-12: The above analysis revealed that there was a significant association between level of quality of life among alcoholics with there selected demographic variables revealed there is a significant seen at age in years at the level of (p<0.000), educational status of the alcoholics at the level of (p<0.001),occupational status of the alcoholics at the level of (p<0.001),occupational status of the alcoholics at the level of (p<0.001), and the level of (p<0.002) family history of drinking at the level of (p<0.003) were found to be significant, duration of marital life at the level of (p<0.019) were found to be significant and other variables were not found to be significant. Hence the research hypothesis **RH**₄ states that there was significant correlation between the depression and quality of life among alcoholics was accepted.

The above mentioned statistical analysis proved that there was a moderate negative correlation between depression and quality of life among alcoholics

Conclusion:

The main objective of the study is to correlate and assess the psychological impact on quality of life among alcoholics, by using DASS 21 standardised scale and whobloqolBERF)scale at tertiary care teaching hospital Kuppam.

The statistical examination indicated a moderate negative correlation between depression and quality of life among alcoholics, as well as a similar moderate negative correlation between anxiety and quality of life, both significant at a level of 0.000. Additionally, a robust moderate correlation was observed between stress and quality of life among alcoholics, also significant at a level of 0.000.

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