

A Study to Assess the Etiological Factor in Patients with Schizophrenia Admitted in Selected Mental Health Centre of Pune City

Priya Sarkar*, Rekha V. Mane*, Sheela Upendra***

M.Sc. (N) 2nd year, **Associate Professor, Symbiosis College of Nursing, Senapati Bapat road Pune (411004).

Abstract

Decades of research on schizophrenia have not produced major breakthroughs, but gradual progress has been made in identifying risk factors and clarifying the nature of the etiologic process [1,2]. Schizophrenia ranks among the top 10 causes of disability in developed countries worldwide[3]. One of the most positive areas of schizophrenia research today is in the area of identification of early risk factors for development of schizophrenia[4]. The purpose of this paper is to describe the etiological factors in patients with schizophrenia and the prevalence of schizophrenia among the population according to demographic variables. A univariate descriptive research design was used. Data was collected from all the accessible subjects diagnosed as schizophrenia (n=105) using multiple choice closed ended questionnaire. In situation where the study subject could not answer data was referred from patient's case history file. Analysis revealed that 52.38% cases were male while 47.62% were female among which 53.33% were unmarried, 17.14% were married and 29.52% were separated. 68.57% cases were noted to be under psychosocial influences, whereas 15.23% cases due to biological influences and 14.28% cases were noted to be under multifactorial influence. The findings concluded that males are more affected than females with peak age group between 35-65 (late adulthood).

Keywords: Schizophrenia; Etiological Factors; Mental Health Centre.

Corresponding Author: Ms. Priya Sarkar, M.Sc. (N) 2nd year, Symbiosis College of Nursing, Senapati Bapat Road, Pune -411004, Maharashtra.

E-mail: sarkarpriya@gmail.com

Introduction

Over the years, much debate has surrounded the concept of schizophrenia [2]. Decades of research on schizophrenia have not produced major breakthroughs, but gradual progress has been made in identifying risk factors and clarifying the nature of the etiologic process [1].

Globally, the median incidence of schizophrenia was 15.2/100,000 persons, and the central 80% of estimates varied over a fivefold range (7.7-43.0/100,000)[3]. India ranks 47th with "DAILY rate" of 268.903 [9,10].

Need of the study: Despite being a syndrome, there is a large part of the scientific community interested in the etiology of schizophrenia. Etiology is the study of the causes or origination of a disease, though sometimes (like in the case of schizophrenia) it is used on a syndrome. Schizophrenia is considered to be caused by some combination of genetics and environmental factors [6]. The rate ratio for males: females were 1.4:1. Prevalence estimates also show prominent variation. The median lifetime morbid risk for schizophrenia was 7.2/1,000 persons [9].

Material and Methods

A univariate descriptive study was carried out at a Mental Health Care Centre of Pune, Maharashtra state for 2 weeks from 1st Dec 2015 to 16th Dec 2015. Informed consent was taken from authority as well as respondents of schizophrenia. Selection criteria for study are confirmed cases of schizophrenia admitted in mental health centre during the study period were included cases. The cases were diagnosed by qualified psychiatrist according to WHO ICD -10 classification.

The tool was divided into 2 parts. Section A consists of socio – demographic profile comprising of gender, age group, marital status, education; Section B comprise of multiple choice questionnaire regarding different etiological factors of disease in terms of genetics, physiological, psychosocial, biochemical and multifactorial factors.

Results

In Figure 1 as per the ages 0.95% of cases were in

age group of adolescence (12-19 years), 20.95% of cases were in age group of young adulthood (20-30 years), 64.76% cases were in age group of late adulthood (30-65 years) and 13.33% cases were in age group of old age (65 years). The maximum frequency is of age group 30-65 years while the lowest is for age group 12-19 years.

In Table 1, as per gender, the highest frequency is 55 of male and 50 were female

In Figure 2, the maximum frequency is of unmarried clients with frequency of 56% and frequencies for married and separated are 18% and 31% respectively.

Fig. 1: Distribution of respondents according to age group N=105

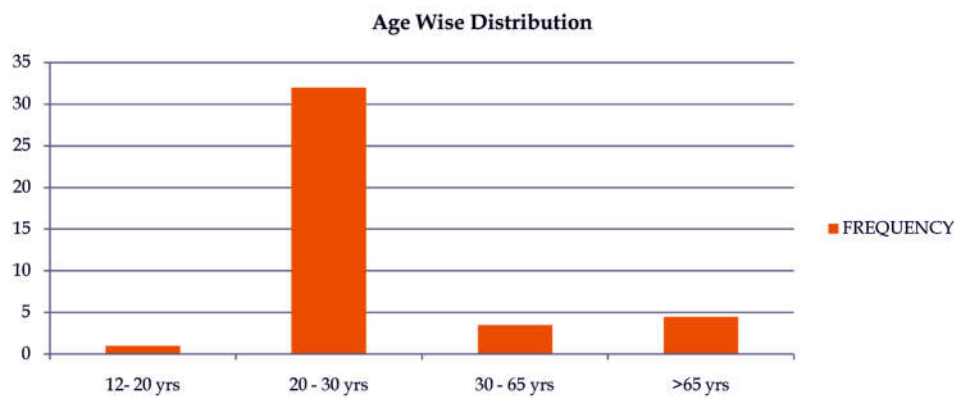


Table 1: Distribution of respondents according to gender N = 105

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	55	52.38
Female	50	47.62

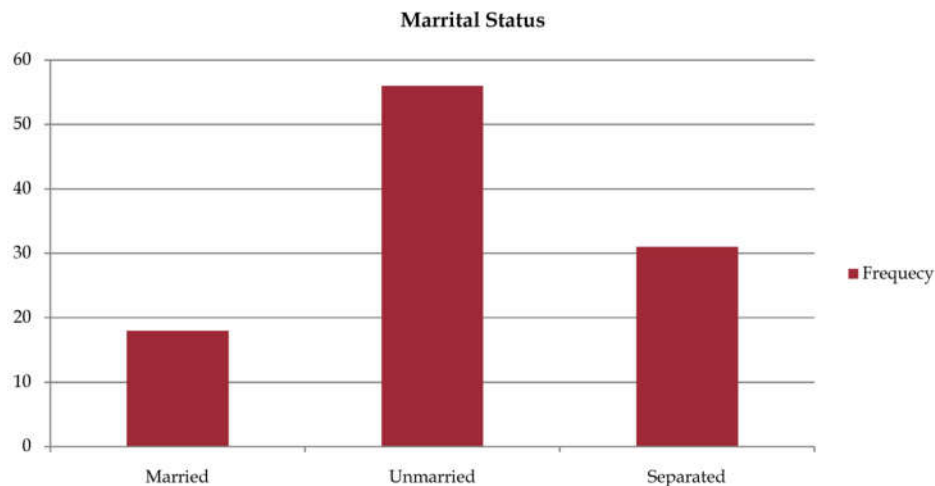


Fig. 2: Distribution of respondents according marital status N = 105

In table 2, the maximum frequency is of degree holders with frequency of 55 and followed by intermediate (19), High school(13), Middle (10) and Post-Graduation (08) respectively.

In table 3, 68.57% of schizophrenic cases are due to psychosocial factor, where as 15.24 % is due to genetics and 14.28% due to multifactorial causes.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents according Education N = 105

Education	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High School	Intermediate	Degree/ Diploma	Post-Graduation
Frequency	0	0	10	13	19	55	8
Percentage%	0	0	9.52	12.38	18.09	52.38	7.61

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according Etiological factors N = 105

Etiological factors	Genetics	Biochemical	Physiological	Psychosocial	Multifactorial
Frequency	16	02	00	72	15
Percentage%	15.24	1.91	00	68.57	14.28

Discussion

The present study, sex wise distribution of cases shows more in males than in females were as a study done by McGrath J et al (2004) studied the incidence and prevalence of schizophrenia, the distribution of rates was significantly higher in males compared to females; the male/female ratio median was 1:0.4 [5,7]. Jablensky et al studied the incidence of schizophrenia, in WHO DOSMED study, 6 out of 8 sites reported an excess proportion of males over females. The findings concluded that males are more affected than females with peak age group between 30-65 (late adulthood) [8].

Similar finding found in Madhura D Ashturkar¹, Jaggnath V Dixit states that epidemiological aspects of schizophrenia, the distribution of rates was significantly higher in males compared to females. Distribution of cases of schizophrenia according marital status shows that, 53.33% cases were unmarried, 17.14% cases were married and 29.52% cases were separated [10], were as a study done by Eaton (1985) found that marital status has been associated with the risk of schizophrenia; the increased risk of developing schizophrenia for unmarried as compared with married people ranges between 2.6 and 7.2. It has been suggested that marriage exerts a protective effect which delays the onset of illness in women [7].

Conclusion

Overall study brought out the observations on the etiological factors of schizophrenia. It was generally observed that psychosocial factors contribute more for schizophrenia. Sex wise distribution of cases shows more in males than in females in their late adulthoods (30-65). The study further concluded that the cases

reported with schizophrenia have been educated up to degree level and majority were unmarried.

References

- Schizophrenia annual review of psychology. 2004 Feb; 55; 4012430. DOI 10.1146/annurev. psych. 55. 090902141950. Elaine Walker, Lisa Kestler, Annie Vollini, and Karem. Hochman. Department of Psychology and Behavioral Science, Emory University Atlanta, Georgia, 30322.
- Townsend M. 1941Essentials of psychiatric mental health nursing. 5th ed. Robert G. Martone. 2005; 304-331.
- About schizophrenia; Schizophrenia research.org 2016 [cited 2016] Available from <http://www.schizophreniaresearch.org.au/schizophrenia/about-schizophrenia/>.
- Schizophrenia Facts and Statistics; Schizophrenia.com. 2016 [cited 2 May 2016]. Available from: <http://www.schizophrenia.com/szfacts.htm#>
- McGrath J, Saha S, Chant D, Welham J. Schizophrenia: A Concise Overview of Incidence, Prevalence, and Mortality. *Epidemiologic Reviews*. 2008; 30(1): 67-76.
- Teixeira C, Santos E, Abreu M, Gonçalves P. Psychosocial rehabilitation of people with schizophrenia: a case study. *Psychologica*. 2009; (50): 97-139.
- Njcmindia.org. Home [Internet]. 2015 [cited 15 December 2015].
- Outcome of first-episode *schizophrenia* in India: longitudinal *study* of Available from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2878819/>
- Schizophrenia* Facts and Statistics - *Schizophrenia*. com Available from <http://www.schizophrenia.com/szfacts.htm>
- D Madhura, Ashturkar, Dixit Jaggnath V; Selected epidemiological aspects of schizophrenia: a cross sectional study at tertiary care hospital in Maharashtra; *National Journal of Community Medicine*. 2013 Jan-Mar; 4(1). Open Access Article%www.njcmindia.org.