



Depression Level Among Hiv/aids Patients

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Abstract:

Depression and lire has become a permanent feature of modern time. As life has become most competitive and challenging these days, particularly male and female of middle and elite class societies are the worst victim. In a situation when our female have out stepped the family bonds and have taken up jobs out side family. Their role have changed manifold and they are often found to be in passive and reflective mood. [Sultania (2009)].

INTRODUCTION

Depression is a type of mood disorder (according to DSM-IV Classification) in which people experience a feeling of profound sadness, loneliness and the whole world joyless and gray. There are actually four sets of symptoms in depression Emotional symptoms, cognitive symptoms. Motivational Symptoms and physical or Somatic symptoms, Prasad (2007). An individual does not have all their symptoms to be correctly diagnosed as depression, but the symptoms he has and the mom intense is each set, the more confident we can be that he individual is suffering from depression.

Sadness in the most salient and widespread emotional symptom in depression. Cognitive symptoms include low self-esteem. Such people blame themselves and feel guilty for the trouble that afflict them when failure occur depressed individual tend to take the responsibility on him or herself. In motivational symptoms, psychomotor retardation is common in which movement slows down and patient walks and talks hesitantly. Difficulty in making a decision also seems to be a common symptom of depression. Physical symptoms include loss of appetite, sleep disturbances, loss of interest in sex, weight loss, etc. N. Kumari (2007).

DSM-IV considers people to be experiencing depression also called as major depression or unipolar depression when their depression is significantly disabling, lasts for two weeks or more, is characterized by at least five symptoms of depression and is not caused by such factors as drugs or general medical conditions. People in the hold of a major depressive episode may receive diagnosis of major depressive disorder, single episode, indicating that is their first such episode and that they have never experienced a manic episode or major depressives disorder recurrent indicating a history of such unipolar episodes. A major depression disorder is further described as seasonal if it fluctuates with seasonal changes (for example if the depression tends to occur each winter). Catatonic if it is dominated by either motor immobility or excessive motor activity post partum in onset if it occurs withing four weeks of giving birth or melancholic if the person is almost totally unaffected by pleasurable events, tends to be more depressed in the morning and suffers from significant motor disturbances, early morning awaking, appetite loss and excessive guilt- (APA, 1994) and Buchwald & Davis (1993).

Depression may also causes various problems such as development of neurosis, personality disorder, mood disorder. Earlier study shows that depression is significantly positive correlated with AIDS.

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That the different level of Depression plays vital role in AIDS patients.

OBJECTIVES

1. To study the level of depression among AIDS patients.
2. To study and compare the level of depression with the normal.

Method

Sample

The sample consisted of 50 general and 60 AIDS male patients of age group between 20 to 40 years. The technique of sample selection was incidental initially followed by purposive, method.

Tools

The following tools were administered to the sample for collecting field data –

1. Personal Information Blank prepared by researcher.
2. The Hindi version of Beck's Depression Inventory by Mirza (1983).

ADMINISTRATION

After selecting the sample selected patients were taken into confidence with establishment of workable report with them thought the active Cooperation of Doctors of different Hospitals covered in the study. Test were administrated. Thus the obtained data were analyzed using-t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mean comparison of the general and AIDS patients on depression scores. It is clear from the results that there is a significant difference ($t = 5.04$, $P < 001$) between the general and AIDS Patients on depression scores. The general group has lower mean scores ($M = 16.40$) than the mean scores ($M = 20.54$) of the AIDS patients groups and the differences between the two mean scores is (5.04) significant as at c01 level of confidence.

The result shows that the AIDS patients are more depressive than the general group.

Thus the hypothesis "The male general and the AIDS Patients would differ significantly on depression scores" is confirmed.

CONCLUSION

Hypothesis was proved as there is significant differences between the general and the AIDS patients on depression Scores. It is Suggested that researchers in future should cover a large Number of Patients by including female groups. The level of anxiety also is important variable which should be investigated into.

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