A STUDY OF FEMALE SPOUSES OF MALE ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE PATIENTS

- case control study

Dissertation Submitted to

THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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M.D. (Psychiatry)
BRANCH – XVIII



MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE THE TAMIL NADU DR. M.G.R. MEDICAL UNIVERSITY CHENNAI, INDIA

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled "A STUDY OF FEMALE SPOUSES OF MALE ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE PATIENTS" is the bonafide original work of Dr. B. SHANTHI in partial fulfillment of the requirements for M.D. (Psychiatry) BRANCH–XVIII Examination of the Tamilnadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University to be held in April 2011. The period of study was from May to October 2010.

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DECLARATION

I Dr. B. SHANTHI solemnly declare that the dissertation titled,

"A STUDY OF FEMALE SPOUSES OF MALE ALCOHOL

DEPENDENCE PATIENTS" is a bonafide work done by me at Madras

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INTRODUCTION

The use of alcohol has been present since time immemorial.

The problem of alcoholism is not just related to the alcoholics but also the lives of those around them are adversely affected especially the wives leading onto social, occupational and psychological damage (24).

Alcohol dependence is a complex behavior with far reaching harmful effects on the work, family and society.

The most negatively affected are the spouse and children of an alcoholic. However less attention has been focused on them so far (25).

There are a considerable number of anecdotal reports and research findings that suggest that individuals who are married to alcoholics have poor physical and mental health (4).

The wives are too close to the problem and don't see how they are enabling the user.

Two models have dominated the literature on alcoholism and marriage.

- Personality profile of the wives.
- Behaviour of them in reaction to their husband's drinking.

These wives suffer from various stressors due to their husband's alcohol dependence. They seek assistance to cope with the impact of the husband's drinking (34).

This study is an attempt to study certain aspects of the wives of the alcoholic's mental health and compare them with the normal population.

The wives of the alcoholics are an 'Unknown Universe' in Indian Society. Clinical work and some research suggest that partner responses to drinking may either facilitate or hinder treatment acceptance and recovery efforts (29). Hence the reason for taking up this study is justified.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Alcoholism

The term alcoholism is a widely used term first coined by Magnus Hass in 1849 but in medicine is replaced by alcohol dependence.

Alcohol dependence is defined as a cluster of physiological, behavioural, and cognitive phenomena in which the use of a substance or class of substances takes on a much higher priority for a given individual than other behaviors that once had greater value (ICD-10).

The impact of alcoholism on marital family functioning and the influence of marital family relationship on the development and maintenance of alcoholism are challenging problems. There are many areas where research has been carried out. One such area is the study of spouses of male alcoholics.

Wives of alcoholics

Very often the wives of alcoholics have to perform the roles of both parents and may become physically or mentally ill (Berger, 1993).

Female partners of male alcoholics have been labeled as `enablers' or 'codependents'.

'Codependency' is an unconscious addiction to another person's abnormal behavior.

An 'enabler' is a person who unknowlingly helps the alcoholic by denying the drinking problem exists and helping the alcoholic to get out of troubles caused by his drinking (Silverstein, 1990).

Personality

Allport defines personality as the 'dynamic organizations within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustments to his environment'.

Effect of alcoholism on the wives

There is a need to understand and explain the emotional problems of wives of alcoholics apart from their disturbed personality model and coping behavior, but this is still lacking. Lewis et al. (1937) (33) said that the wives of alcohol dependent individuals found an outlet for aggressive impulses in their marital relationship.

In the 1950's, the 'stress model' was proposed. It stated that the wive's pathological behavior was an attempt to resolve the alcoholic crisis and to return the family to the previous stability.

Whalen et al. (1953) (54) placed wives of alcohol dependent individuals into four categories,

- Suffering Susan wife who has masochistic trends.
- Controlling Catherine wife who needs control
- Wavering winnifriend wife who struggles with ambivalence
- Punitive Polly wife who conflicts with aggression.

Futterman et al. (1953) (17) called the `disturbed personality model' the central theme stating that alcoholism in the husband is caused by the psychopathology of non alcoholic spouses.

Sangy, D.de et al. (1964) (42) studied the personality of wives of alcohol dependent individuals. They took 100 couples and a clinical

interview was conducted. No psychological tools were used. The results showed that the wives were dominant from the beginning of the marriage. There were common traits like dependency, neuroticism and frigidity.

Rae and Forbes et al.(1966) (38) in their study of a sample of 26 wives of alcohol dependent individuals using MMPI found an elevation of psychopathic deviance scale. They postulated that the spouses' personality is as important as that of the patient in mainly subsequent abstinence.

Then emerged the 'Psychosocial model'. It concluded that a broad variety of variables including personality and situational factors are important (Tayler and Schaffee, 1979).

Edwards, Harvey and whitehead et al. (1973)(15) in their study concluded that these wives are women who have essentially normal personalities of different types, rather than any one particular type. They may suffer personality dysfunction.

Orford et al.(1976) (37) used Eyesenck personality Inventory on 100 wives of alcoholics and found raised neurotism scores in them.

Tomilleri, Herjanic, Wetbel et al. (1977) (50) studied the personality of the wives of alcoholics together with certain other aspects like.

- Psychiatric diagnosis in wife
- Family history of psychiatric disturbances
- Type of marriage.

The tools used were the CPI (Gough, 1959) – California personality inventory and SSIAM (Structured scaled Instrument to assess maladjustment)

Rothberg et al. (1986) (40) articulates the notion that problem drinkers and their partners develop complimentary relationships in which each reinforces the pathological needs of the other.

Asher and Brisett et al. (1988) (2) emphasise on codependent behaviors. Maristo, et al., (1988) reported both intrapsychic and situational determinants of alcoholism.

Avila Escribano and Ledesma Temeno et al. (1990) (2) studied personality characteristics of wives of Spanish alcohol patients through a structured interview and the MMPI.

T.S.S. Rao et al. (1991) (51) conducted a study on 30 wives of alcoholics assessing the personality characteristics using EPI and 16 PF. These alcoholics satisfied Feighner's criteria and the wives were compared with the wives of 30 normal controls matched on marital and socio demographic variables. The results showed that there were no statistically significant difference between the two groups on EPI and scores were within normal limits. Both the groups had a similar score on 16 PF being submissive, timid, conventional, conservative, dependent and poised. These were not in favour of the concept of 'pathological wives' causing alcoholism in their husbands as advocated by some of the western studies.

Suman and Nagalakshmi et al. (1993)(49) studied the personality dimensions of alcohol dependent individual's spouses and administered EPQ to them. The results showed that these spouses were less extroverted than normal wives who were more sociable, carefree and relaxed in

interpersonal relationships. They were more inhibited, more withdrawn and less assertive in interpersonal relationships (Kodandaram 1997).

Grubi, et al., (1998) (19)used the EPQ an 100 wives of alcoholics and studied their personality dimensions in comparison to 100 wives of non-alcoholics. They compared these two groups according to psychiatric treatment frequency. EPQ was used to measure the main personality dimensions.

A structured psychiatric interview and self assessment of behavior before marriage was used. The result showed that these wives were less extraverted than the control group. They didn't differ in 2 other main personality dimensions — neurotism and psychotism. There were psychiatric treatments more often during their marriage than the wives of non alcoholics. The control group had few psychiatric treatments during the marriage than before the marriage.

Kodandaram et al. (1997) (31) studied the personality profiles of wives of alcohol dependent individuals and compared it with the wives of non alcoholics. The sample size was 30 vs 30. They completed the General Health Questionnaire and 16 PF form C. The wives of Alcohol dependent Individuals differed significantly from the control group. They

were glum, silent, timid, eccentric and were group dependent and had lack of will control and displayed somatic anxiety.

The family has increasingly been recognized as an important component in the development, maintenance and treatment of Alcoholism. Few empirical studies have however examined alcoholism in a family context (The American Journal of Drugs and addition abuse 1993, vol.19, No.1).

Subsequent reviews cite further research supporting the stress model and refuting the disturbed personality model. (Finney, Moos, Cronkite and Gamble, 1983, Cramberg 1989; Bush and Wilson 1994; 'O' Farrell, Harrison and Cutter 1981).

Coping behavior of the wives of alcoholics

Coping is a process of managing taxing circumstances expending effort to solve personal and interpersonal problems and seeking to master, minimize or reduce stress or conflict (Lazarus: R. 1984).

The nature of coping behavior of them depends on the personality, degree of duration of her husband's alcoholism and duration of marriage.

Jones A. Jackson et al. (1954) (27) first propounded the 'stress model'. She conceived the behavior of alcoholic's wives in terms of crisis reaction precipitated by the stress posed by their husband's drinking.

She outlined 9 stages of family adjustment to the problem.

They were seen as neurotic and poor copers who were obsessed with controlling their husband's alcohol drinking (Kalashian, 1959).

James and Goldman et al. (1971) (28) have reported a study which reports that the wives of alcoholics used all sorts of coping in response to the intensity of the alcoholismic episode.

Cheek, et al. (1971) (13) trained the wives of alcoholics to use behavior modification techniques in order to change family interaction. She found that people who participated in the training reported atleast moderate improvement in marital communication.

Orford and Guthrie's (1976) (37) factor analysis of the response of the wives of alcoholics to 50 yielded five distinct styles of coping behavior namely Avoidance, Withdrawal, and Protecting alcoholic husband. T.S.S. Rao and Kuruvilla et al. (1992) (43)conducted a study on 30 wives of alcoholics using a Orford – Guthrie – 'Coping with drinking questionnaire'. The commonest coping behavior reported was discord, avoidance, indulgence and fearful withdrawal while marital breakdown, taking special action, assertion and sexual withdrawal were least frequently used.

T.S.S. Rao et al. (1998) did a study on 100 wives of alcoholics using 'CWDQ' again. The result showed that avoidance was the commonly endorsed coping behavior. There was a significant correlation between all the coping components and alcohol related problems. No correlation was observed between neurotism scores and coping behavior. They concluded that both personality and situational variables play a role in determining the coping behavior of the wives of alcoholics.

C. Ramasubramanian et al. (1998) attempted to describe the different coping styles adopted by wives of alcoholics who were attending TRISHUL, a De-addiction Hospital, Madurai and whether or not they differ with other wives who did not have an alcoholic husband.

Forty wives accompanying their alcoholic husbands to Deaddiction hospital were selected randomly and their coping styles (using coping behavior questionnaire) were collected. Another 40 wives whose husbands were neither alcoholic nor suffering from any medical illness were randomly selected and matched with the former group. The author found that there exists a significant difference between the groups in different styles of coping

R Chandrasekaran, V Chitralekha et al. (1998) studied 100 wives of alcoholics with a confirmed diagnosis of alcohol dependence syndrome were studied with a 'Coping with drinking questionnaire'. "Avoidance" was the most commonly used coping behavior. There was a significant correlation between all the coping components and alcohol related problems. No correlation was observed between Neurotism scores and coping behavior. It was evident that both personality and situational variables play a role in determining the coping behavior of the wives of alcoholics.

Wives with active alcoholic partners have been found to experience a higher level of depression, trauma and stress related disorders. (Roberts and Brent, 1982, Svenson Foster, Woodhead, and Platt, 1995).

The Wives of 75 alcohol dependent individuals, admitted in the De-addiction centre at NIMHANS were selected and 'coping with

drinking questionnaire' was admitted. The major coping styles used were Avoidance (53%), Discord (57.5%), Fearful Withdrawal (40.4%) and Sexual Withdrawal (25.8%) (M. Sreedevi, Gangadaraiah and V. Benegal, Bangalore, IJP, Apr 2001).

Depression in the wives of alcoholics

Alcoholism in addition to the alcohol dependent individual affects the other family members also with just the same intensity if not more.

Wives of alcoholics have an incredibly difficult time. It is she who has to live with him, day in, day out.

The wives of alcoholics face immense problems. The uncertainty of his behavior, poor communication, social embarrassment, fear of the future, frustration at not being able to alter his drinking and having to take over his responsibilities in addition to her own puts her under a lot of stress both physically and psychologically (Selwyn Stanley 2004).

They have to endure years of isolation, blame of relatives, lack of friends, violence and unsatisfactory sexual relations (Wiseman, J. 1991).

They involve in fewer social activities and report more stressful life events and suffer from elevated rates of depression and anxiety and somatic complaints.

Few studies speak of the psychopathology of the non alcoholic spouse married to an alcoholic and of her tendency to breakdown or decompensate if his deviance diminishes (McDonald, 1956).

Wiseman, Jacqueline et al. (1975) describe the self reported lives of 75 women married to the alcoholics out of them 40% got separated from the husbands while others tried to help them. If the husband of such a wife attempted to stop drinking after this separation occurred, his wife might be placed under stress by the choice they used.

Orford et al. (1976) stated that the function normally carried out by the husband have to be taken over by the wife will add to her psychological stress.

Crisp and Barber et al. (1995) studied about the hardship experienced by the wives of alcoholics. He used the drinkers partners distress scale to measure depression.

Wives with active alcoholic partners have been found to experience a higher level of depression, trauma and stress related disorders. (Roberts and Brent, 1982, Svenson Foster, Woodhead, and Platt, 1995).

Rosamma Varghese, Sekar et al. (1998) examined the psychological distress, social disability and coping patterns in wives of alcoholics. They observed that most of them were moderately distressed, suffered mild degree of overall disability.

The frequently used coping patterns were discord, avoidance, assertion, fearful withdrawal and marital breakdown. The working women experienced higher degrees of psychological distress and social disability compared to non-working women.

Shantala, M.M.George, J.Henry and V.Benegal et al. Bangalore (2001) Studied the stress and morbidity in spouse of male alcoholics in a sample of 100 wives of alcohol dependent patients seen at the Deaddiction Unit, NIMHANS, Bangalore. Instrument used was semi-structured questionnaire, incorporating the mood disorders and to tap stressors. The result showed that the common stressor faced by the spouse was their husbands drinking, financial problems and physical abuse.

Comorbidity seen commonly were depressive disorder, somatization disorder and generalized anxiety disorder.

(Journal of studies on Alcohol and drugs, Vol 68, 2007, Issue 1: Jan 2007) Deborah A. Dawson, Bridget F. Grant, S. Patricia Chou, Fredrick S. Stinson studied the impact of partner alcohol problems on womens' physical and mental health. This was a retrospective survey of a nationality representative sample of U.S consisting of 11,683 married women. Classification of their own alcohol use disorders were based on DSM IV criteria. Mental health measures included DSM IV mood and anxiety disorders, number of past year stressors and SF 12v2 based psychological quality of life. Results showed what women with alcoholic partners were more likely to experience mood disorders and anxiety disorders. They had lower psychological quality of life scores.

Suicide in the wives of alcoholics

Adjustment to an alcohol problem of husband may result in an increase in the family's emotional and physical illness (Bloom, 1985) and altered family function. The spouses suffer from elevated rates of depression and anxiety (Halford et al., 1999).

The wives of alcoholics usually resort to suicidal behavior in response to the stress associated with their husband's drinking.

However there are not many studies throwing light on the suicidal attempts and the intent behind the attempt. Suicide is an attempt to end the pain, not the life.

This study brings to light the vulnerability of the wives of alcoholics to various psychosocial stressors and the need to screen them and include them in the treatment endeavours.

The efforts to understand and treat alcohol dependence will be more productive if partner behaviours are incorporated into assessment and intervention procedures. (Rob J Rotunda, Laurawest, Timothy J o' Farell 2004).

AIM

- 1. To assess the personality profile of the wives of alcohol dependence patients.
- 2. To study their coping behavior.
- 3. To evaluate the presence of depression in them.
- 4. To evaluate the suicidal intent in them.
- 5. To compare the above factors above with those of controls.

HYPOTHESIS

- 1. There is no difference in the socio-demographic profile between the wives of alcohol dependence patients and the controls.
- 2. There is no difference in the personality profile between the wives of alcohol dependence patients and the controls.
- 3. There is no difference between the coping behaviors of the wives of alcohol dependence patients and the controls.
- 4. There is no depression in the wives of alcohol dependence patients than the controls.
- 5. There is less suicidal intent in the wives of alcohol dependence patients than the controls.

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METHODOLOGY

Design of the study

Case control study

Setting

The study was conducted over a period of three months from May

2010 to October 2010 in the de-addiction clinic and de-addiction ward of

Institute of mental Health, Chennai.

Subjects

The subjects of this study were the wives of alcohol dependence

patients attending the de-addiction clinic and in the de-addiction ward of

Institute of Mental Health and meeting the inclusion and exclusion

criteria.

Cases

Inclusion Criteria

• Wives of healthy people

• Stable marital life

• Age: 20 - 50 years

• Duration of marriage: 2 – 20 years

Exclusion Criteria

- Presence of substance abuse
- Presence of Axis I/II disorders
- Presence of medical illnesses

Methods

The study was discussed and approved by the Ethics committee of the research panel of the Madras Medical College Chennai.

The cases were the wives of the male patients diagnosed as alcohol dependence syndrome in the de-addiction clinic and ward of IMH. They were diagnosed using the ICD-10 Criteria for alcohol dependence and were selected from 50 consecutive patients. Some preferred outpatient treatment and some preferred inpatient treatment. Finally a sample of 30 patients constituted the study group.

The diagnosis was made by the medical officer in charge and confirmed by a consultant after carefully ruling out psychotic disorders. Informed consent was obtained from them.

The control groups were the wives of healthy individuals. A group of 30 people constituted the control group. Each case was matched to the control on socio demographic variables. The following instruments were

administered and scoring done under the supervision of 2 independent qualified psychiatrists.

Materials Used

- A semi structured proforma for Socio-demographic data.
- 16 PF questionnaire Form E (catell 1970).
- Hamilton depression rating scale (Hamilton)
- Brief cope (carver)
- Beck suicide intent scale (Beck AT)

A semi structured proforma for socio- demographic data was used to collect the details regarding age, education, occupation, religion, type of family, family materials history of alcohol dependence.

The sixteen personality factor questionnaire (catell)

The sixteen personality factor questionnaire was developed by **catell** and is an objectively scorable test devised by basic research. If gives a most complete coverage of personality in a brief time

The form E of the 16 PF was used for the study as it was found that most of the subjects had only minimal formal education. As they were not

very proficient in English a Tamil translated version was given to them.

The 16 PF list was individually administered to them which took 45-60 minutes to complete. The same was repeated with controls.

Personality is measured based upon 16 independent dimensions.

Apart from these, it also measures 8 secondary dimensions of which the first four are of most interest in clinical research.

These dimensions reflect the key characteristics of human personality.

There is a raw score from 1 to 10 for each factor which are inturn converted to a `standard ten (sten) score' from through 10. The sten scores of 4 through 7 are considered to average.

THE PRIMARY TRAITS COVERED BY THE 16 PF TEST

| Factor | Low Stem Score Description | High Stem score description | |
|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| A | Cool, reserved, | Warm, outgoing, kindly, | |
| | impersonal, detached, formal, | easygoing, participating, likes | |
| | aloof. | people | |
| В | Concrete thinking, less | Abstract thinking, more | |
| | intelligent | intelligent, bright. | |
| С | Affected by feelings, | Emotionally stable, mature, faces | |
| | emotionally less stable, | reality | |
| | annoyed. | | |
| E | Submissive, humble, mild, | Dominant, assertive, | |
| | easily led, accommodating. | aggressive, stubborn. | |
| F | Sober, restrained, prudent, | Enthusiastic, spontaneous, | |
| | serious | heedless, expressive, cheerful. | |
| G | Expedient, disregards rules, | Conscientious, conforming, | |
| | self indulgent. | moralistic, rule-bound | |
| Н | Shy, threat sensitive, timid. | Bold, venturesome, uninhibited. | |
| I | Tough minded, self reliant, | Tender minded, sensitive, | |
| | rough, realistic. | over protected. | |
| L | Trusting, accepting condition, | Suspicious, hard to fool, | |
| | easy to get on with. | distrustful, skeptical | |
| M | Practical, careful, steady, | Imaginative, absent minded | |
| | conventional. | | |
| N | Forthright, unpretentious, | Shrewd, polished, socially aware, | |
| | open, genuine, artless. | diplomatic. | |
| O | Self assured, secure, feels free | Apprehensive, self blaming, guilt | |
| | of guilt, untroubled, self | prone, insecure, worrying. | |
| | satisfied. | | |
| Q1 | Conservative, respecting | Experimenting, liberal, | |
| | traditional ideas | critical, open to change | |
| Q2 | Group oriented, listens to | Self sufficient, resourceful, | |
| | others. | prefers own decisions. | |
| Q3 | Lax, careless of social rules. | Socially precise, compulsive. | |
| Q4 | Tranquil, composed, | Frustrated, overwrought, has high | |
| | unfrustated. | drive. | |

• Hamilton Rating scale for depression

The Hamilton rating scale for Depression (HAM-D), developed by **M Hamilton** in the 1960 is the most widely used rating scale to assess symptoms of depression. It is an observer – rated scale consisting of items that evaluates depressed mood, vegetative and cognitive symptoms of depression and co- morbid anxiety symptoms. The clinician rates the symptoms on a 4 point scale.

It is the usual standard against which other depression rating scales are validated. The strengths of the HAM–D include its excellent validation / research base and ease of administration. Its use is limited in individuals who have psychiatric disorders other than primary depression. The Interrater reliability for the total score ranges from 0.87 to 0.95. validity of the scale appears high.

The scoring is as follows:

0-19 - no depression

20-30 - mild depression

31-40 - moderate depression

>40 - severe depression

BRIEF COPE

The brief cope is the abridged version of the COPE inventory and presents 14 scales all assessing different coping dimensions. It is built from acknowledged theoretical models. It can be used to assess trait coping and state coping i.e. the usual way people cope with stress in everyday life and the particular way people cope with a specific stressful situation respectively.

Brief cope is used for many health relevant studies and is translated in many languages. It is an easy to use coping measure used worldwide. Functional coping strategies are linked to good self esteem and lower psychological distress and less functional strategies to poor self esteem and high psychological distress.

There are certain desirable and undesirable coping behaviours.

Carver (1997) - 28 items - 14 subscales. Each item is rated on a 4 point scale.

- 1. I haven't been doing this at all.
- 2. I have been doing this a little bit.
- 3. I have been doing this a medium amount.
- 4. I have been doing this a lot.

Scales are computed as follows. No reversals of (Higher scores better coping capacity). The tamil version was used for the patients. Each domain has 4 responses.

| Desirable coping Subscales | Items |
|-------------------------------|-------|
| • Self Distraction | 1, 19 |
| Active Coping | 2,7 |
| • Use of emotional support | 5,5 |
| • Use of Instrumental support | 10,23 |
| Venting | 9,21 |
| Positive Reframing | 12,17 |
| • Planning | 14,25 |
| • Humour | 18,28 |
| • Acceptance | 20,24 |
| • Religion | 22,27 |
| Undesirable coping subscales | |
| • Denial | 3,8 |
| • Substance Use | 4,11 |
| Behaivoural disengagement | 6,16 |
| • Self Blame | 13,26 |

Reliability for all subscales exceeds 0.60 except venting 0.50, denial = 0.54 & acceptance = 0.57

Beck Suicide Intent Scale

This scale was developed by Aaron. T. beck and his colleagues at the University of Pennsylvania for use with patients who attempt suicide but survive. To understand the severity of the suicide attempt it is important to understand patients will to die.

It has 15 items with 3 sub items in it and 0-8 are rated by the interviewer and from 0-15 are by self report. The last responses in each item are most indicative of severe suicide intent.

The scoring is as follows.

15-19 low intent

20-28 medium intent

29+ high intent.

Statistical Analysis

Data was analysed using invariate techniques, chi-square test for categorical variables and -test for continuous variables.

To found out the correlation pearson product moment correlation was used. Analysis was done using with the help of a statistician and using SPSS-14 version.

RESULTS AND OBSERVATIONS

TABLE 1
COMPARISON OF MEAN AGE OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Subjects | N | Mean | p value |
|----------|----|-------|---------|
| Cases | 30 | 30.97 | 0.62 |
| Controls | 30 | 30.07 | 0.62 |

Table 1 and Fig. 1 show the mean age of the two groups. It is evident that the mean age of the cases is 30.97 and the mean age of the controls 30.07. There is no significant statistical difference between the mean age of the two groups.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Education | Cases | Controls | Chi-Square | p value |
|--------------|-------|----------|------------|---------|
| Illiterate | 2 | 3 | | |
| Primary | 7 | 9 | | |
| Secondary | 18 | 16 | 0.901 | 0.924 |
| Degree | 2 | 1 | | |
| Professional | 1 | 1 | | |

Table 2 and figure 2 describes the educational status of the two groups. Among the cases group 2 were illiterate, 7 had primary education and 18 had secondary education, 2 had completed a degree course and 1 was a professional. Among the control group 3 were illiterate, 9 had primary education 16 had secondary education, 1 had completed a degree course and 1 was a professional. There is no significant statistical difference between the two groups in educational status.

TABLE 3

COMPARISON OF OCCUPATION OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Occupation | Cases | Controls | Chi-Square | p value |
|--------------|-------|----------|------------|---------|
| Unemployed | 15 | 12 | | |
| Unskilled | 12 | 15 | 0.667 | 0.881 |
| Skilled | 2 | 2 | 0.667 | 0.881 |
| Professional | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | |

Table 3 and figure 3 describe the occupation of the two groups. Among the cases group 15 were unemployed 12 were involved in unskilled work and 2 were employed in skilled work, 1 was a professional.

Among the control group 12 were unemployed, 15 did unskilled job and 2 were involved in skilled work and 1 was a professional.

From the p value it is evident that there is no significant statistical difference between the two groups in occupation.

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF FAMILY HISTORY OF ALCOHOL

DEFENDENCE OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Family H/o | Cases | Controls | Chi-Square | p value |
|---------------|-------|----------|------------|---------|
| Present | 20 | 23 | 0.739 | 0.200 |
| Absent | 10 | 7 | 0.739 | 0.390 |

Table 4 and figure 4 describe the family history of alcohol dependence of the two groups. Among the case group 20 had a family history of alcohol dependence. Among the control group 23 had family history of alcohol dependence. There is no significant statistical difference in the family history between cases and controls.

TABLE - 5
COMPARISON OF RESIDENCE OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Residence | Cases | Controls | Chi-Square | p value |
|------------|-------|----------|------------|---------|
| Rural | 3 | 8 | | |
| Semi Urban | 11 | 7 | 3.194 | 0.203 |
| Urban | 16 | 15 | | |

Table 5 and figure 5 compare the residence of the two groups. From the p value it is evident that there is no significant statistical difference in the residence status of two groups. However the Odds ratio of the semi urban status is 22% more than that of the controls.

TABLE 6
COMPARISON OF FAMILY TYPE OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Family Type | Cases | Controls | Chi-Square | p value |
|-------------|-------|----------|------------|---------|
| Joint | 12 | 14 | 0.271 | 0.602 |
| Nuclear | 18 | 16 | 0.271 | 0.002 |

Table 6 and figure 6 compare the family type of the two groups. From the p value it is evident that there is no significant statistical difference in the family type of two groups.

TABLE 7
COMPARISON OF RELIGION OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Religion | Hindu | Muslim | Christian | Others |
|----------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Cases | 29 | - | 1 | - |
| Controls | 29 | - | 1 | - |

Table 7 compares the religion type of the two groups. As evident, most of the subjects belonged to Hindu religion and there was no significant statistical difference between the two groups.

TABLE 8

MEAN STEN SCORE COMPARISON OF CASES AND

CONTROLS PROFILES ON THE 16 PF QUESTIONNAIRE

| 16 PF Profile | Cases | Controls | p Value |
|---------------|-------|----------|---------|
| A | 4.80 | 5.63 | 0.056 |
| В | 6.77 | 7.27 | 0.275 |
| С | 7.63 | 7.43 | 0.639 |
| Е | 8.13 | 7.67 | 0.401 |
| F | 7.80 | 7.40 | 0.124 |
| G | 4.00 | 4.276 | 0.475 |
| Н | 7.20 | 6.63 | 0.154 |
| I | 5.40 | 5.30 | 0.766 |
| L | 7.57 | 7.53 | 0.944 |
| M | 7.90 | 8.10 | 0.575 |
| N | 6.60 | 5.40 | 0.020 |
| О | 5.80 | 5.60 | 0.636 |
| Q1 | 7.03 | 7.17 | 0.781 |
| Q2 | 6.37 | 5.90 | 0.329 |
| Q3 | 6.10 | 5.60 | 0.273 |
| Q4 | 5.80 | 5.80 | 1.00 |

Table 8 and figure 7 show the mean sten scores of the two groups.

Analysis of the mean scores indicate that the cases as a group score higher than average on 'factor N' when compared to controls.

TABLE 9

COMPARISON OF COPING BEHAVIOURS

OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Coping behavior | Cases | Controls | p Value |
|-----------------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1. | 5.40 | 4.53 | 0.023 |
| 2. | 5.07 | 4.77 | 0.417 |
| 3. | 4.40 | 4.47 | 0.872 |
| 4. | 2.00 | 2.00 | - |
| 5. | 6.13 | 4.43 | 0.000 |
| 6. | 5.80 | 4.57 | 0.017 |
| 7. | 2.83 | 3.07 | 0.471 |
| 8. | 5.00 | 4.03 | 0.037 |
| 9. | 4.43 | 4.53 | 0.825 |
| 10. | 4.73 | 4.33 | 0.350 |
| 11. | 2.40 | 3.03 | 0.034 |
| 12. | 6.50 | 4.33 | 0.000 |
| 13. | 6.30 | 5.40 | 0.035 |
| 14. | 4.50 | 2.97 | 0.000 |

Table 9 and figure 8 show the mean scores of the domains of coping behaviour of the two groups. Analysis of the mean scores indicate that the cases as a group score higher than average on the domains 1, 6, 8, 12, 13 and 14 when compared to controls.

The controls score higher than average on domain 11 than the cases.

- 1. Self distraction
- 6. Use of emotional support
- 8. Venting
- 11. Humour
- 12. Acceptance
- 13. Religion
- 14. Self Blame

`t- test' could not be computed for domain 4 as the scores were equal.

TABLE 10

COMPARISON OF DEPRESSION SCORES

OF THE TWO GROUPS

| Cases | Controls | p value |
|-------|----------|---------|
| 11.50 | 1.00 | <0.05 |

Table 9 compares the mean scores on HAM-D between the two groups. Analysis shows that there is significant difference between the two groups with P value < 0.05.

DISCUSSION

This study was done with the following objectives. First to assess the personality profile of the wives of alcoholic and compare it with the wives of normal people.

In the present study, the wives of alcoholics did not differ significantly from the wives of healthy people in most of the socio-demographic variables. There was no significant difference in terms of age, education, occupation, religion and family history of alcohol dependence.

However these findings are not concordant with that of Bhowmick et al. (2001) (5) who pointed that codependent wives had lower social support.

However there was a significant difference between the 2 groups in their residence type. The case groups were more from semi urban area when compared to the control group.

In this study, the wives of alcoholics as a group deviate significant controls high scores on factor `N'.

The name of the dimension `factor N' is low score being described as **Forthright**, Unpretentions, open, genuine, artless and high score as polished, socially aware, diplomatic and calculating.

Individuals who score high on factor N tend to be polished, experienced, and shrewd. Their approach to people and problems is usually perceptive, hard headed and efficient an unsentimental approach to situation, an approach akin to cynicism. This could be the reason for their effective coping behaviours also.

These findings are not concordant with the findings of the study by T.S.S. Rao et al. (1991) (51) which showed that there people were timid, dependent and poised. They are also not in support of the findings of the study by Suman and Nagalakshmi et al. (1993) (49) which showed that these people were more inhibited and less assertive.

This also does not support the findings of the study by Kodandaram et al. (1997) (31) which showed that the wives of alcoholics were silent, timid and group dependent.

However there is not much of a difference between the two groups on others factors on 16 PF. This is in concordance with the findings of

T.S.S. Rao et al. (1991) (51) whose results were that the scores on 16 PF were the same between the wives of alcoholics and healthy people.

The second objective was to compare the coping behaviors between the two groups and to study the pattern of coping behavior used by the wives of alcoholics.

The wives of the alcoholics were found to be using almost of the coping behaviours. There is a significant difference in the following domains of coping behavior between the two groups –

- 1. Self distraction
- 2. Use of Emotional support
- 3. Venting
- 4. Religion
- 5. Self blame
- 6. Acceptance

Of which, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 are considered desirable coping behaviours and 5 undesirable.

This is supported by the study by James and Goldman et al. (1971) (28) who reported that they use all sorts of coping in response to the husband alcoholism.

This finding is against the findings of Jones. A. Jackson et al. (1954) who stated that these people were poor copers and neurotic.

Studies by Orford and Guthrie et al. (1976) (37), and T.S.S. Rao et al. (1992) (43) and used a 'coping with drinking questionnaire', and shown that the commonest coping behaviour used was avoidance, discord and fearful withdrawal. But in this study it was found that the commonest coping behaviours used were use of instrumental support and acceptance, which are desirable coping behaviours.

There is a significant difference between the two groups in the 'humour' style of coping behaviour which was used more by the control group, which is a desirable coping behavior.

Third objective was to evaluate the presence of depression and suicidal intent in the wives of alcoholics and to compare in with the wives of non alcoholics.

The study shows that there is a significant difference between the two groups on mean HAM-D scores but there is no depression in the case group.. This is against studies by Roberts and Brent et al. (1982) (39) and A. Shantala et al. (2001).

Nearly 50% of the case group were employed in unskilled job and 50% were unemployed. The study showed no depression in the case group which is supported by the study by Varghese R et al. (1998) (53) who concluded that working women experienced greater degree of psychological distress than those unemployed.

Among the case group, the suicide intent was medium while there were no suicide attempters in the control group, which could be because of good social support, coping styles and personality. (The attempters in the case group however had mild depression).

There is a positive correlation between HAM-D and suicide attempters lethality which raises the need to address to the psychosocial stressors in the wives of alcoholics and screen them and include them in the treatment programmes for the husband's alcohol dependence.

SUMMARY

This study is a care control study in which the personality profiles coping behavior and degree of depression and lethality of suicide attempt was measured in the wives of alcoholics and compared with matched controls.

The wives of alcoholics did not differ from controls in most of the scores 16 PF except in the **privateness**. It translates into the following deviations in the present literature. They are **shrewd**, **socially aware and diplomatic**.

Most of the wives of alcoholics were from semi-urban area.

The wives of alcoholics used all the coping behavior except use of substance.

They differed form the control group in using the following desirable coping behaviour more – self distraction, use of emotional support, venting acceptance and religion. They also used the undesirable coping mechanism of self blame more than the controls.

The wives of alcoholics had no depression when compared to that of controls. But difference was statistically significant. The case group had suicide attempters with medium lethality and there were nil in the control group. Hence this variable could not be compared between the two groups.

CONCLUSION

The personality traits deviations of the wives of alcoholics was not that significantly different when compared to that of wives of healthy controls on mean scores and proportions.

However this finding may have significance on the intervention strategies in alcohol dependence. This could help in effectively using their positive attitudes.

The case group was using almost all the coping behaviours, the desirable more than the undesirable. This finding implicates they are able to actively cope up with their husband's alcoholism effectively.

The case group score significant difference in depression scores as compared to controls. This highlights the vulnerability of these wives of alcoholics to various psychopathology and the need to address to alcohol dependence in a family context.

They also had medium lethality intent of the previous suicide attempts which emphasizes the need for future prevention strategies. There is a positive correlation between degree of depression and lethality of suicide attempt.

LIMITATIONS

This study was done only with female spouses of male alcoholics the male spouses of the female alcoholics was not taken up for study due to the scarcity of the samples.

The study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital hence it might not be representative of the general population.

Personality of the wives prior to the marriage was not assessed, hence the observed variations could not be attributed to the husband's alcoholism.

The severity of the alcohol dependence was not assessed which could have influenced the variables.

The confounding interaction between personality, coping behavior and depression was not dealt with.

The association between the variations in the variables and the outcome of the husband's alcoholism was not considered.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Studies with large sample size randomly drawn from the community representative of both the sexes are required to validate or disapprove the above findings.

More prospective studies are needed to study the association between the husbands alcohol dependence and its effects on the wives' personality.

There is a need for more research and application to clinical practice as far as the psychopathology of wives of alcoholics in response to the husbands' alcohol dependence is concerned.

FIGURE 1
COMPARISON OF MEAN AGE OF THE TWO GROUPS

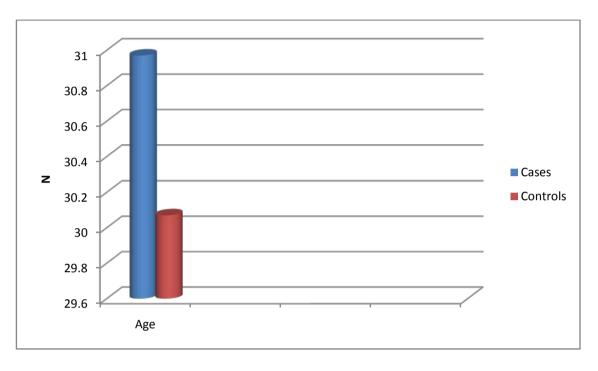


FIGURE 2

COMPARISON OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS
OF THE TWO GROUPS

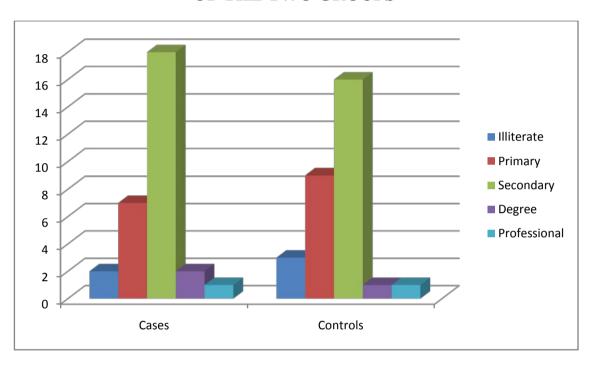


FIGURE 3
COMPARISON OF OCCUPATION OF THE TWO GROUPS

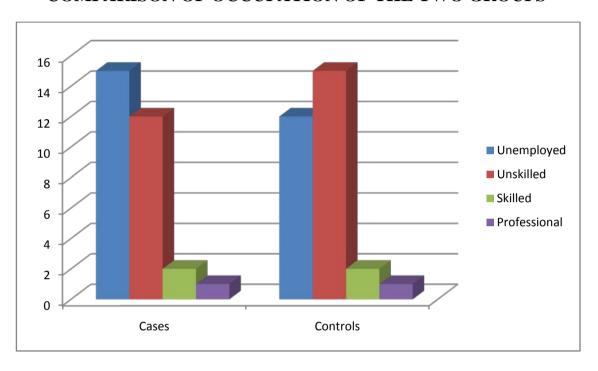


FIGURE 4

COMPARISON OF FAMILY HISTORY OF ALCOHOL
DEFENDENCE OF THE TWO GROUPS

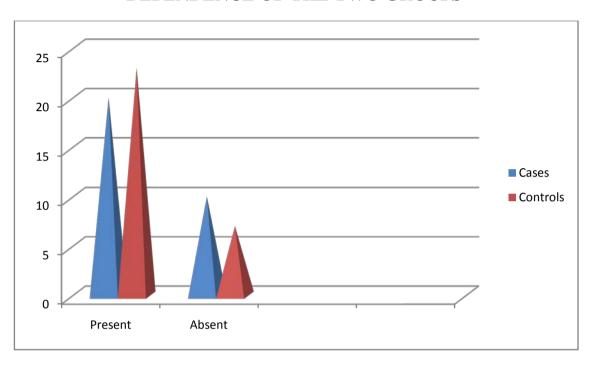


FIGURE - 5
COMPARISON OF RESIDENCE OF THE TWO GROUPS

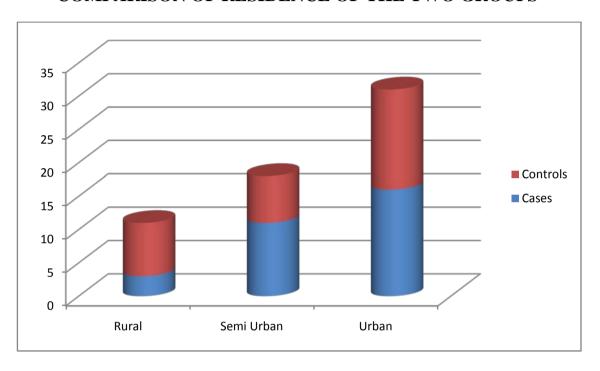


FIGURE 6
COMPARISON OF FAMILY TYPE OF THE TWO GROUPS

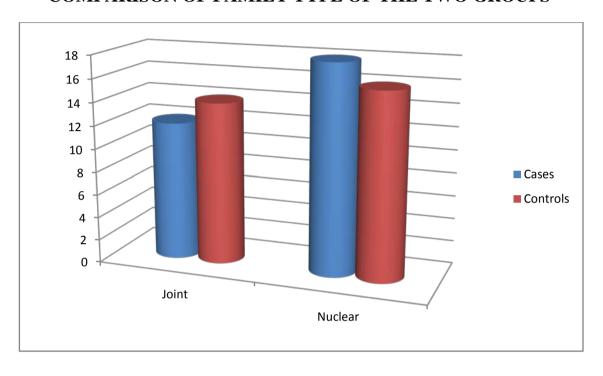


FIGURE 7

MEAN STEN SCORE COMPARISON OF CASES AND
CONTROLS PROFILES ON THE 16 PF QUESTIONNAIRE

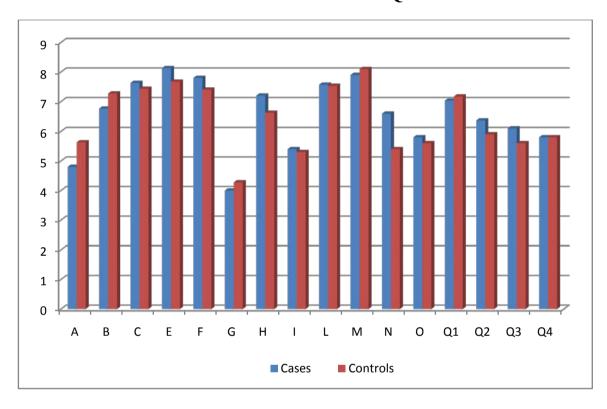
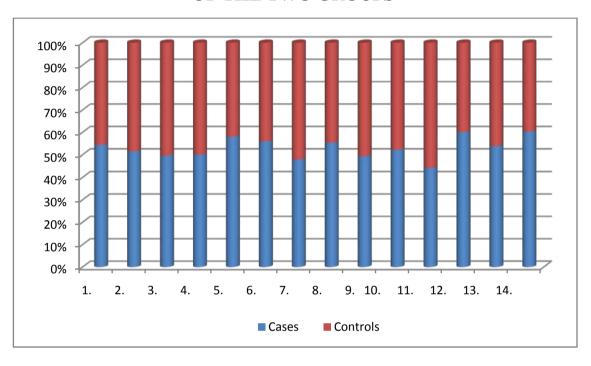


FIGURE 8

COMPARISON OF COPING BEHAVIOURS

OF THE TWO GROUPS



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APPENDIX - 1

SOCIO - DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Cases: 1 Controls: 2

1) Name:

2) Age (in Completed years):

3) Sex : Male (1) / Female (2)

4) Marital Status Married (1) Separated (2)

5) Education Status Primary (1) Higher Secondary (2)

Degree (3) Professional (4)

6) Occupational Status Unemployed (1) Unskilled (2)

Skilled (3) Professional (4)

7) Income (per month) Rs. <1000 (1), Rs. 1000-5000 (2),

Rs. 5,000 - 10,000 (3) Rs. >10,000 (4)

8) Religion Hindi (1) Muslim (2)

Christian (3) Others (4)

9) Current Residence Rural (1) Semiurban (2) Urban (3)

10) Type of Family Joint (1) Nuclear (2)

11) Family History of

Alcohol use Present (1) Absent (2)

INSTITUTIONAL ETHICAL COMMITTEE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, CHENNAI -3

Telephone No: 04425305301

Fax : 044 25363970

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

To Dr. B. Shanthi PG in MD Psychiatry Institute of Mental Health Kilpauk, Chennai -10.

Dear Dr. B. Shanthi

The Institutional Ethical Committee of Madras Medical College reviewed and discussed your application for approval of the project / proposal / clinical trail entitled "Female Spouses of the male alcohol dependence patients" No 53082010.

The following members of Ethical committee were present in the meeting held on 24.08.2010 conducted at Madras Medical College, Chennai -3.

1. Prof. S.K. Rajan, MD

2. Prof. J. Mohanasundaram, MD,Ph.D,DNB Dean, Madras Medical College, Chennai -3

3. Prof. A. Sundaram, MD Vice Principal, MMC, Chennai -3

4. Prof R. Nandhini, MD
Director, Institute of Pharmacology, MMC, Ch-3

5. Prof. C. Rajendiran , MD
Director, Institute of Internal Medicine, MMC, Ch-3

6. Prof. Md. Ali, MD, DM
Professor & Head ,,Dept. of MGE, MMC, Ch-3

7 Prof. Shantha Ravishankar, MD
Professor of Neuro Pathology, MMC, Ch-3

8. Tmt. Arnold Soulina

- Chairperson

- Deputy Chairman

- Member Secretary

- Member

- Member

-- Member

- Member

- Member

. - Member

-- Social Scientist

We approve the trail to be conducted in its presented form.

Sd /. Chairman & Other Members

The Institutional Ethics Committee expects to be informed about the progress of the study, any SAE occurring in the course of the study, any changes in the protocol and patient information / informed consent and asks to be provided a copy of the final report

Member Secretary, Ethics Committee

APPENDIX 3

HAMILTON RATING SCALE FOR DEPRESSION (HAMD)

"For each item select the cue which best characterizes the patient".

The total score provides an indication of the level of a patient's depression and over time, provides a valuable guide to your patient's progresses.

| S. No. | ITEM | | CUE |
|-----------|---|----|--|
| 1. | Depressed Mood. | 0. | Absent |
| | (Sadness, Hopeless, Helpless, Worthless). | 1. | These feeling states indicated only on questioning. |
| | | 2. | These feeling states spontaneously reported verbally. |
| | | 3. | Communicates feeling state, non-verbal i.e., facial expression, posture voice and crying. |
| | | 4. | Patient reports virtually only these feeling states in spontaneous verbal and nonverbal communication. |
| 2 | Feeling of guilt | 0. | Absent |
| | | 1. | Self reproach, feels he has let people down. |
| | | 2. | ldeas of guilt or rumination over past errors or sinful deeds. |
| | | 3. | Present illness is a punishment delusion of guilt, |
| | | 4. | Hears accusatory or denunciatory voices and / experiences threatening visual hallucinations. |
| 3. | Suicide | 0. | Absent |
| | | 1. | Feels life is not worth living. |
| | | 2. | Wishes he/she were dead or any thoughts of possible death to self. |
| | | 3. | Suicide ideas or gesture. |

| | | 4. | Attempts at suicide (any serious attempts rate 4). |
|----|---------------------|----|---|
| 4. | Insomnia Early | 0. | No difficulty in falling asleep. |
| | | 1. | Complaints of occasional difficulty falling asleep i.e., more than VI hour. |
| | | 2. | Complaints of nightly difficulty falling asleep |
| 5. | Insomnia Middle | 0. | No difficulty. |
| | | 1. | Patients complain of being restless and disturbed during the night |
| | | 2. | Waking during the night; and getting out of bed late, (expect to go to toilet). |
| 6. | Insomnia Late | 0. | No difficulty. |
| | | 1. | Waking in early hours of the morning but goes back to sleep. |
| | | 2. | Unable to fall asleep again if gets out of bed. |
| 7. | Work and Activities | 0. | No difficulty. |
| | | 1. | Thoughts and feelings of incapacity, fatigue or weakness related to activities, work or hobbies. |
| | | 2. | Loss of interest in activities, hobbies <i>or</i> work, directly reported by patient or indirectly by listlessness, indecision and vacillation; (feels he/she has to push to self to work or activates). |
| | | 3. | Decrease in actual time spent in activities or decrease in productivity. In hospital, rate 3 if patient does not spend at least 3 hours a day in activities (hospital job or hobbies) exclusive of ward chores. |

| | | 4. | Stopped working because of present illness, in hospital, rate 4 if patient engages in <i>no</i> activities except ward chores or if patient fails to perform ward chores unassisted. |
|-----|--|----|--|
| 8. | Retardation, | 0. | Normal speech and thought. |
| | (Slowness of thought and | 1. | Slight retardation at interview. |
| | speech, impaired ability to concentrate, decreased | 2. | Interview difficult. |
| | motor activity). | 3. | Obvious retardation at interview. |
| | | 4. | Complete stupor. |
| 9. | Agitation. | 0. | None. |
| | | 1. | Fidgetiness |
| | | 2. | Playing with hands, hair etc. |
| | | 3. | Moving about, cannot sit still. |
| | | 4. | Hand winging, nail biting, hair pulling, biting of lips. |
| 10. | Anxiety Psychic. | 0. | No difficulty. |
| | | 1. | Some subjective tension and irritability. 2. Worrying about minor matters. |
| | | 3. | Apprehensive attitude apparent in patient's face or speech. |
| | | 4. | Tears expressed without questioning. |
| 11. | Anxiety Somatic | 0. | Absent: Physiological concomitants of anxiety such as |
| | | 1. | Mild; Gastrointestinal - dry mouth, wind, indigestion, diarrohea, cramps, belching. |
| | | 2. | Moderate: Cardiovascular palpitations, headache. |
| | | 3. | Severe: Respiratory-Hyperventilation, sighing, urinary frequency, sweating. |
| | | 4. | Incapacitating. |

| 12. | Somatic symptoms, | 0. None. |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| | Gastro Intestinal. | 1. Loss of appetite but eating without staff encouragement. Heavy feelings in abdomen. |
| | | 2. Difficulty eating without staff urging, Requests or requires or medication for bowels or medication for G.I. symptoms. |
| 13. | Somatic symptoms | 0. None. |
| | General | Heaviness in limbs, back or head, Backaches, headache, muscle aches. Loss of energy and fatigability. |
| | | 2. Any clear-cut symptoms rate 2. |
| 14. | Genital symptoms. | Absent: Symptoms such as Loss of Libido, Menstrual disturbances Mild. |
| | | 2. Severe |
| 15. | Hypo-chondriasis, | 0. Not present. |
| | | 1. Self-Absorption (bodily). |
| 16. | Loss of weight. | When rating by history: |
| | | 0. No weight loss. |
| | | 1. Probable weight loss associated with present illness. |
| | | 2. Definite (according to patient). |
| | | 3. On weekly rating by ward Psychiatrist when actual weight changes are measured. |
| | | 0. Less than 1 kg weight loss in a week |
| | | 1. Greater than 1 kg weight loss in a week. |
| | | 2. Greater than 2 kg's weight loss in a week. |
| 17. | Insight | 0. Acknowledges being depressed and ill. |
| | | 1. Acknowledges illness but attributes cause to bad food, climate, overwork, virus, need for rest etc. |
| | | 2. Denies being ill at all. |

| 18. | Diurnal Variation. | 0. Absent: if symptoms are worse in the morning |
|-----|---------------------|---|
| | | 1. Mild: or evening note which it is and rate |
| | | 2. Severe: severity of variation. |
| 19. | Depersonalization & | 0. Absent. |
| | Dereaiisation | 1. Mild. Feeling of unreality Nihilistic Ideas. |
| | | 2. Moderate. |
| | | 3. Severe. |
| | | 4. Incapacity |
| 20. | Paranoid symptoms. | 0. Absent. |
| | | 1. Suspicious. |
| | | 2. Ideas of reference. |
| | | 3. Delusions of reference and persecution |
| 21. | Obsessional & | Absent. |
| | Compulsive symptoms | • Mild. |
| | | Severe. |
| 22. | Helplessness. | 0. Not present. |
| | | 1. Subjective feelings, which are elicited only by inquiry. |
| | | 2. Patient volunteer helpless feelings. |
| | | 3. Requires urging, guidance and reassurance to accomplish ward chores or personal hygiene. |
| | | 4. Requires physical assistance for dress, grooming, eating, bed side tasks <i>or</i> personal hygiene. |

| 23. | Hopelessness. | Not present. |
|-----|----------------|--|
| | | Intermittently doubts whether things will improve but can be measured. |
| | | Consistently feels hopeless, not accepts reassurance. |
| | | • Expresses feelings of discouragement, despair, pessimism about future, which cannot be dispelled. |
| | | Spontaneously and inappropriately perseverates "I will never get well" or its equivalent. |
| 24. | Worthlessness. | 0. Not present. |
| | | 1. Indicates feelings of worthlessness (Loss of self esteem) only on questioning. |
| | | 2. Spontaneously indicates feelings of worthlessness (Lies of self esteem). |
| | | 3. Different from 2 by degree: Patient volunteers that he is "No good', inferior etc. |
| | | 4. Delusional notions of worthlessness i.e. "I am a heap of garbage" or its equivalent. |

APPENDIX 4

Beek Suicide Intent Scale

Objective Circumstances Related to Suicide Attempt

1. Isolation

- 1. Somebody present
- 2. Somebody nearby, or in visual or vocal contact
- 3. No one nearby or in visual or vocal contact

2. Timing

- 1. Intervention is probable
- 2. Intervention is not likely
- 3 Intervention is highly unlikely

3. Precautions against discovery/intervention

- Passive precautions (as avoiding other but doing nothing to prevent their intervention alone in room with unlocked door)
- Active precautions (as locked door)

4. Acting to get help during/after attempt

- 1. Notified potential helper regarding attempt
- 2. Contacted but did not specifically notify potential helper regarding attempt
- 3. Did not contact or notify potential helper

5. Final acts in anticipation of death (will, gifts, insurance)

- 1. None
- 2. Thought about or made some arrangements
- 3. Made definite plans or completed arrangements

6. Active preparation for attempt

- 1. None
- 2. Minimal to moderate
- 3. Extensive

7. Suicide Note

- **1.** Absence of note
- 2. Note written, but torn up; note thought about
- 3. Presence of note

8. Overt communication of intent before *the* attempt

- 1. None
- 2. Equivocal communication
- 3. Unequivocal communication

Self Report

9. Alleged purpose of attempt

- 1. "To manipulate environment, get attention, get revenge
- 2. Components of above and below
- 3. To escape, surcease, solve problems

10. Expectations of fatality

- Thought that death was unlikely
- Thought that death was possible but not probable
- Thought that death was probable or certain

11. Conception of method's lethality

- Did less to self than s/he thought would be lethal
- Wasn't sure if what s/he did would be lethal
- Equaled or exceeded what s/he thought would be lethal

12. Seriousness of attempt

- Did *not* seriously attempt to end life
- Uncertain about seriousness to end life
- Seriously attempted to end life

13. Attitude toward living/dying

- Did not want to die
- · Components of above and below
- Wanted to die

14. Conception of medical rescuability

- 1. Thought that death would be unlikely if he received medical attention
- 2. Was uncertain whether death could be averted by medical attention
- 3. Was certain of death even if he received medical attention

15. Degree of premeditation

- 1. None; impulsive
- 2. Suicide contemplated for three hours of less prior to attempt
- 3. Suicide contemplated for more than 3 hours

APPENDIX - 2

| உங்களுக்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள விடைத்தாழில், ஒவ்வொரு வினாவின் | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| என்னும் அதற்கு அடுத்தாற் போல் இறுசிறு கட்டங்களும் கீழ் கண்டவாறு | | | | |
| -கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது . 🖯 🖯 தாங்கள் விரும்பும் சரியான | | | | |
| விடைகளை கட்டத்திற்குள் , X , குறியிற்று குறிக்கவும். | | | | |
| | | | | |
| எடுத்துக்காட்டாக, | | | | |
| | | | | |
| தாங்கள் பந்து விடையாட விரும்புவீர்களா? | | | | |
| (அல்லது) | | | | |
| மீன் பிடிப்பதை விரும்புவீர்களா? | | | | |
| | | | | |
| என்ன வினாவில், தங்களுக்கு பந்து விளையாட பிடிக்குமானால் முதல் | | | | |
| கட்டத்தில் பின்னே குறிக்கப்கப்பட்டபடி 🖂 🔲 என்று குறியிட | | | | |
| வேண்டும். | | | | |
| (அல்லது) | | | | |
| அவ்வாறின்றி மீன் பிடிப்பதை விரும்புவீர்களானால் இரண்டாம் கட்டத்தின் | | | | |
| பின்னே குறிக்கப்பட்டபடி 📋 🖂 என்று குறியிட வேண்டும். | | | | |
| | | | | |
| ஏதேனும் சந்தேகங்கள் இருப்பின் கேட்டு தெரிந்து கொள்ளவும். | | | | |
| | | | | |

குறிப்பு: '(அ)' என்பது அல்லது என்பதைக் குறிக்கும்.

''மறுபக்கம் பாா்க்க'' என்று சொல்லும் வரையில் இப்பக்கத்தை திருப்ப

வேண்டாம்.

| 1. | குழந்தைகள் விளையாடுவதற்கு நீர் அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்வீரா? | (의) | கெடிகாரங்களை சரி செய்ய உதவி புரிவீரா? |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 2. | 7-ம் 1/2 என்பது 3-க்கு நெருக்கமா? | (அ) | 5-க்கு நெருக்கமா? |
| 3. | நீர் திட்டமிட்படியே நடக்க வேண்டுமென்று எப்போதும் விரும்புவீரா? | (의) | எப்போதும் திட்டமிட்டு விட்டு அதனை செய்யாமல் இருப்பீர்களா? |
| 4. | பச்சைப் பொய்யைப் புலுவும் போதும் முகம் சுன்டாமல் வேடிக்கையாகச் சொல்வீரா? | (அ) | எக்காலத்தும் அவ்வாறு செய்யாமல் இருப்பீர்களா? |
| 5. | நகைப்பூட்டுவணற்றைப் பேச நீர் விரும்புவீரா? | (அ) | விரும்பமாட்டீரா? |
| 6. | நீர் எவ்வளவு முடியுமோ அவ்வளவுக்கு ஒழுங்குறச் செய்யும் கண்டிப்பான போவழியா? | (அ) | காலத்தைக் கடந்தப் போதுமான ஏதோ சில விஷயங்களைத் திருப்திகரமாகச் செய்வீரா? |
| 7. | சமூக விஷயங்களில் நீர் நல்ல முறையில் தோற்றமளிப்பவரா? | (அ) | பேசாமல் வழி விலகி மௌனமாக ஒதுங்குவீரா? |
| 8. | நீர் ஓர் ஓவியராக விரும்புவீரா? | (அ) | இயந்திர வேலை செய்ய விரும்புவீரா |
| 9. | எவர் உள்ளத்தை உறுத்துவது பொருந்துமாயிருக்குமோ அப்படிப்பட்டவர் பற்றிக் கூர்மையான முறையில் குத்திக் காட்டிவீரா? | (의) | அவ்வாறு நீர் செய்யவே மாட்டீரா? |
| 10. | இரு விடையாட்டுகளிலும் உமக்குத் திறமை இருப்பின் நீர் பந்து வீசுவீரா? | (அ) | சதுரங்கம் விடையாடுவீரா? |
| 11 | கடுமையாய் உழைத்த அன்று நீர் படுத்தவுடன் உறுங்கிடுவீரா? | (அ) | உனது முளையில் சிந்தனையாட்டங்கள் ஓடிக் கொண்டே இருக்குமா? |
| 12. | உம்மைப் பற்றியே நீர் வருந்துவதற்கான சந்தர்ப்பங்கள் ஏற்படுவதுண்டா? | (அ) | அவ்வாறு உமக்கு நிழ்வதே இல்லையா? |
| 13. | வாரி வழங்க நிரம்பச் செல்வத்தைப் பெற்றிருப்பீராயின் அப்பணத்தை விஞ்ஞான ஆராய்ச்சிக்கென்று வழங்கிடுவீரா? | (அ) | ஆலயத்துக்கு தர்மம் செய்துவிடுவீரா? |
| 14. | இரயிலிலோ பஸ்ஸிலோ செல்கையில் நீா் ஐன்னல் வழியே வெளியே வேடிக்கை பாா்ப்பீரா? | (அ) | பிரயாணிகளிடம் பேசிப் பொழுது போக்குவீரா? |

| 5 | 4 g * | | * |
|-----|--|------------------|--|
| 15. | தாடி வளர்த்து, அசிங்கமாக உடை உடுத்தி இருப்பவர்களைக் கண்டு விலகி நிற்பீரா? | (의) | அவரைப்பற்றித் தெரிந்து கொள்ள ஆர்வம் கொள்வீரா? |
| 16 | எவரேனும் உம்மீது கடுஞ்சினமுற்றால் நீர் எளிதில் மறந்து விடுவீரா? | (அ) | கொஞ்ச நேரம் அது உம்மை -உறுத்திக்—கொண்டே—இருக்குமா ? |
| 17 | ஓர் அலுவலகத்தில் நீர் மக்களைக் காண விரும்புவீரா? | (의) | வீட்டுப் பிள்ளைகளை வரைய விரும்புவீரா? |
| 18 | 3,5,7,9, என்னும் எண்களுக்குப் பிறகு 11 வருகிறதா? | (அ) | 10 வருகிறதா? |
| 19 | உமது பேச்சைப் பிறா் செவி சாய்க்காத போது பொறுமை இழப்பீரா | (의) | அதனைப் பற்றி கவலைப் படாமல் இருப்பீா்களா? |
| 20 | அதி ஜாக்கிரதையுடன் நீர் எதிலும் பெரும்பாலும் ஈடுபடுவீரா? | (அ) | வருவது வரட்டுமென்று அறிவீரா? |
| 21 | மாலைப் பொழுதை வீட்டில் அடங்கிக் கிடந்தபடி கழிப்பீரா? | (அ) | கவிப்பூட்டும் ஏலவிடைக் கழிப்பீரா? |
| 22 | மக்களுக்குத் துன்பம் தரும் சொல்லைச் சொல்லாமல் நீா் தவிப்பீா்களா? | (அ) | சில சமயங்களில் சொல்லி விடுவீரா? |
| 23 | விருந்து வைபவத்தை நீரே நடத்தி விடுவீரா? | (ക) | வேறொருவர் தொடங்கி வைக்கட்டம் என்று காத்திருப்பீரா? |
| 24. | இயந்திரத்தின் உறுப்புகளைப் பொருத்துவதில் மகிழ்ச்சி கொள்வீரா? | (அ) | மக்கள் சூழ வீற்றிருந்து பேசித் தீர்ப்பீரா? |
| 25. | தங்களை உறுத்துமேயானாலும் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் உன்மையைத்தான் உரைக்கறீர்கள் என்று நீர் நினைப்பீரா? | (அ) | மக்கள் மற்றவர்களை உறுத்தாவிட்டதால் அவ்வாறு உரைப்பார்கள் என நினைப்பீரா? |
| 26. | கடுமையாக உழைக்க வேண்டிய வேலையிருக்கையில் பெரும்பாலானவாகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் ஒய்விலும் கூடுதலான ஓய்வை நீா் எடுத்துக்கொள்வீரா? | (அ) | மற்றா்களை விட குறைவாக எடுத்துக் கொள்வீரா? |
| 27. | அனைத்தும் கதம்பக் கூட்டாகிக் கிடப்பதை நீர் சமாலித்துக் கொள்வீரா? | (அ) | உமக்கு தொந்திரவை உண்டு பண்டுமா? |
| 28. | போதிய காரணம் ஏதுமில்லாதிருக்க அபாயம் காத்திருக்கிறது என்று எப்போதும் நீர் அஞ்சுவீரா? | (அ) | அவ்வாறு நீர்அஞ்ச மாட்டீரா? |
| 29. | ஓவ்வொருவரும் தவறாமல் ஆலயம் சென்று வருவது நலமென நீர் நினைப்பீரா? | (a) | அது மிக முக்கியமானது அல்ல என நினைப்பீரா? |

| 30. | சமூக நலத்துறைகளிலும், கமிட்டியின் நடவடிக்கையிலும் நீா் செயலாற்ற விரும்புவீரா? | (அ) | நீரே செய்து கொள்ளும் புணிக மட்டும் அக்கறை செலுத்துவீரா? |
|-----|--|------------------|--|
| 31. | நீர் ஆற்றும் பணியில் உமது சிந்தனை ஊன்றியில்லை என்று சில சமயங்களில் உம் நண்பர்கள் எண்ணுகிறார்களா? | (அ) | அவ்வாறு அவா்கள் எண்ணுவதில்லையா? |
| 32 | பெறும்பாலும் நீா் பொறாமையுணா்ச்சி கொள்வதில்லையா? | (அ) | அடிக்கடி பொறாமையுணர்ச்சிக்கு ஆளாகுவீரா? |
| 33 | மக்கள் கூட்டத்திடையே நடுநாயகமாக நீர் விளங்குவது உமக்குத் தொல்லை உண்டு பண்ணுமா? | (அ) | அதை நீர் வரும்புவீரா? |
| 34. | ராமனினும் மாறன் நெட்டையானவனாகவும் வேலனிடம் ராமன் குட்டையானவனாகவும் விளங்கும் போது, ராமன் யாவரிலும் நெட்டையனா? | (அ) | மாறன் நெட்டையனா? |
| 35. | நீர் நலனை நாடுகையில், மக்கள் உம்மைத் தவறாய்ப் புரிந்து கொள்கின்றவறா? | (அ) | அவ்வாறு நிகழ்வதில்லையா? |
| 36. | நீர் உம்முடைய பெற்றோரிடம் சில சமயங்களில் கோபமாகப் பேசுவீரா? | (அ) | அவ்வாறு பேசுவது தவறா? |
| 37. | யாவும் அமைதியாயிருக்க விரும்புவீரா? | (அ) | எப்போதும் வியப்பூட்டும் விஷயங்களை நீர் விரும்புவீரா? |
| 38. | சட்ட ஒழுங்குகளை மக்கள் மிகக் கடுமையாகக் கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நீர் கருதுகிறீரா? | (<u>a</u>) | அவா்களுக்கு கூடுதலான சுதந்தரம் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமெனக் கருதுவீரா? |
| 39. | பேச வேண்டிய சந்தாப்பம் ஏற்பட்டால் மக்களெதிரே நீா் கூச்சமடைவீரா? | (அ) | சட்டென்று எழுந்து நின்று பேசி விடுவீரா? |
| 40 | நீா் ஒரு நல்ல சங்கீத வித்வானாக விரும்புவீரா | (அ) | ஒரு நல்ல படைவீரனாக விளங்க விரும்புவீரா? |
| 41 | மக்கள் அறியாமைக்காராகளா- யிருந்தால் நீா் ஒதுங்கிவிடுவீரா? | (அ) | அவர்கள் மீது கடும் வெறுப்புக் கொள்வீரா? |
| 42 | நீர் ஒரு கணக்கெழுதுபவராக இருக்க விரும்புவீரா? | (அ) | ஒரு சித்திரம் வரைபவராக இருக்க விரும்புவீரா? |
| 43. | நீர் ஓர் அதிசயப் பேர்வழி அல்லது அசட்டுப் பேர்வழி என்று பிறர் நினைத்தால் வருத்தப் படுவீர்களா? | (அ) | அதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சமும் அக்கரை கொள்ள மாட்டீர்களா? |

குறிப்பு: '(அ)' என்பது அல்லது என்பதைக் குறிக்கும்.

| 44. | மக்கள் கூட்ட மத்தியிலிருக்கயைிலும், சில சமயங்களில் நீர் தன்னந்தனியே விடப்பட்டது போன்ற, ஒரு பயனும் இல்லாதவர் என்பது -போன்ற உணர்ச்சியைப் பெறுவதுண்டா? | (அ) | கிட்டத்தட்ட எப்போதுமே நல்லுணர்ச்சி பெறுவீரா? |
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| 45. | சமூக விஷயங்களில் ஏற்கெனவே நன்கு பன்பட்டு வேருன்றிக் கிடக்கும் பழமையான கருத்துக்களின் மீது நாம் இன்னும் அதிகமாகக் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமா? | (এ) | முற்றிலும் நவீன முறை மீது நிதான மாய்ச் சிந்தனையைச் செலுத்த வேண்டுமா? |
| 46. | ஒரு மக்கட் குழுவினரிடையே எப்போதும் நீர் கவிப்புடன் கலந்துறவாடுவீரா? | (அ) | உமக்கு விருப்பமுள்ளபடி உம்மிஷ்டத்துக்கு நடப்பீரா? |
| 47. | ஏதொரு விவகாரத்திலும் நீர் திடீறென்று குதித்து விடுவீரா? | (의) | நிதானமாகச் சிந்தித்தெளிவீரா? |
| 48. | அற்ப விஷயத்துக்கும் நீர் அளவு மீறிக் கவலைப் படுவீரா? | (அ) | அது அப்படியொன்றும் பெரிய பிரச்சினையாகவே தோன்றுவதில்லையா? |
| 49. | காடுகளிலுள்ள மரங்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதில் நீர் அக்கறை செலுத்துவீரா? | (அ) | பள்ளியில் மாணவா்களுக்கு பாடம் போதிப்பீரா? |
| 50. | 'கொஞ்சம்' என்பது மிக மெல்லியது என்று பொருள்படுமா? | (அ) | 'மிகச் சிறியது' என்று பொருள்படுமா? |
| 51. | அதிவிரைவில் நீர் பிறர் மீது கோபம் கொள்வீரா? | (அ) | நிதானமாக கோபம் கொள்வீரா? |
| 52. | உமக்கு வழியல் புரிபவறுக்கு மேலும் உபத்திரனம் விளைப்பதிலும், உள்ள மட்டில் போதுமாக்கிக் கொள்வோமே என்று நீர் விட்டுக் கொடுப்பீரா? | (அ) | என்ன கூடுதலான உபத்திரவந்துக்கு கட்டுப்படுவதும் அவருடைய கடமைதானே எனக் கருதுவீரா? |
| 53. | பெரும்பாலான பொழுதில் நீர் கருத்தூன்றிக் கண்டிப்புடனிருப்பீரா? | (அ) | பெரும்பாலும் குஷியாகவும் சிரித்துக் கொண்டும் இருப்பீர்களா? |
| 54. | அசிங்கமான வீதிகளைப் பற்றி நீர் ஏதும் பொருள்படுத்த மாட்டீரா? | (3) | அவை உமக்கு அருவருப்பு ஊட்டுமா? |
| 55. | நீர் சுயமே உழைக்க வேண்டிாய வேலையை எற்க விரும்புவீரா? | (3) | ஓருவரையடுத்த மற்றொருவரை சந்தித்துக் கொண்டேயிருக்கும் வேலையை விரும்புவீரா? |
| 56. | பள்ளி ஆசிரியராயிருக்க நீர் விழைவீரா | (அ) | பெரிய வேட்டைக்காரனாக விரும்புவீரா? |

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| 57. | ஒருவன் ஒரு பணியை ஒழுங்காய்ச் செய்யவில்லையானால், கொஞ்சம் உபத்திரவமளிப்பினும் அதைப் பொருட்படுத்தாது | (அ) | நமக்கேன் வீன் வம்பு என்று சும்ம இருந்து விடுவீரா? |
| | அவருக்குச் சரியான வழியைப் போதிப்பீரா? | | |
| 58. | இயந்திரங்களை இயக்குவதற்கு வேலையாட்களைக் பணிக்கு நியமிப்பீரா? | (அ) | அவை பழுது பட்டால் நீரே செப்பனிட முற்படுவீரா? |
| 59. | மக்களிடம் வருத்துச் செல்லும் சட்ட திட்டங்களுக்கு ஏற்ப நாமும் ஒழுகிக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமா? | (அ) | நமது சொந்தக் கருத்தின்படி நடந் கொள்வதா? |
| 60. | ஒருவிதக் காரனமுமின்றி நீா் ஏதொன்றையும் கண்டு அஞ்சுவீரா? | (அ) | அப்படில்லையா? |
| 61. | பழம் போதகா்கள் பித்துக் கொல்லிகள் என்பதை நவீன கருத்துகள் நிருபித்து விட்டன என்று நீா் நினைக்கீா்ரா? | (의) | நவீனக் கருத்துகள் பைத்தியக் காரத்தனமானவை எனக் கருதுகிறீரா? |
| 62. | உமது விடுமுறை நாளை அமைதி கூழ்ந்த ஓரிடத்தில் செலவிடுவீரா? | (의) | கூட்டத்தினர் சூழ்ந்த இடத்தை தேர்ந்தெடுப்பீரா? |
| 63. | ஓரிரு நாட்களுக்கு உமது பருக்கை உதறப் படாமலிருப்பதை நீர் பொருள்படுத்த மாட்டீரா? | (A) | தினமும் அது பக்குவமாக உதறட் பட்டு சரிசெய்யப்பட வேண்டுமென விழைவீரா? |
| 64. | உமது தூக்கத்தைக் களைக்கும்படியான கனவுகள் உம்மைத் தொந்தரவு செய்யுமா? | (அ) | நீா் அதிகமாக கனவு காண்பதில்லையா? |
| 65. | மரமடர்ந்த சோலைகளில் நடுவே நீர் தனியான இல்லத்தைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பீரா? | (அ) | ஏராளமான மக்கள் சூழ்ந்த இடமாய்த் தேடுவீரா? |
| 66. | 2,4,6,8, என்னும் எண்களுக்குப் பின் 10 வருகிறதா? | (அ) | 9 வருகிறதா? |
| 67. | அற்ப விஷயங்கள் உமது நரம்புகளைத் தூண்டிவிடுமோ? | (அ) | அற்ப விஷயங்கள் ஒன்றும் பிரமாதமில்லையோ? |
| 68. | மக்கள் உள்ளத்தை உறுத்தும் படியாக நீா் சில சமயங்களில் பேசுவதுண்டா? | (அ) | தாங்கள் அவ்வாறு செய்யாமல் இருக்க முயலுவீர்களா? |
| 69. | தமாஷான கதைகளைச் செல்லி மக்களுக்கு சிரிப்பூட்டுவீரா? | (அ) | அவ்வாறு சொல்ல நீர் விரும்ப மாட்டீரா? |
| 70. | அனைத்துச் சட்ட நியதிகளையும் அடியொற்றி நடப்பது தான் முக்கியமா? | (a)) | அவ்வாறு சொல்ல நீர் விரும்ப மாட்டீரா? |

| 71. | முக்கியமான பேர்வழியை முன் சென்று சந்திப்பதென்பது சுலபமென்கிறீரா? | (ఱ) | அப்படி நீர் முன் செல்ல மாட்டீரா? |
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| 72. | ஒரு விளையாட்டுப் பொழுது -போக்கில் ஜெட் விமானம் ஓட்டுகிறவராக நீா் நடிக்க விரும்புவீரா? | (அ) | ஒரு கீர்த்திமிக்க எழுத்தாளராகத் தோன்றி நடிப்பீரா? |
| 73. | எதிரியொருவர் வீம்புக்காரறாகவும் குறகிய மதியாளனாகவும் இருந்தாலும் நீர் அமைதியான அடக்கம் செலத்துவீரா? | (அ) | உமது வேகத்தை அவர் மீது வீசி விடுவீரா? |
| 74. | உமது உணர்ச்சிகளை தூண்டிவிட்டு எவரும் உமது கருத்தை மாற்றிவிட முடியுமா? | (அ) | நீா் சிந்திப்பதற்கும் உமது உணா்ச்சிக்கும் எந்தச் சம்பந்தமும் இருப்பதில்லையா? |
| 75. | நீர் இழைக்கும் தவறுகளைப் பிறர் திருத்தினாலோ, அல்லது எதற்கேனும் உம்மீது பழி சுமத்தினாலோ, நீர் செய்வதே சரியென்று நிருபிக்க முயல்வீரா? | (의) | அந்தப் பழியை பேசாமல் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு விடுவீரா? |
| 76. | ஒரு கூட்டத்தினரை ஏற்று நடத்தும் பொறுப்பை நீர் மேற் கொள்வீரா? | (அ) | அக் கூட்டத்தினரும் நீரும் ஒருவராயிருப்பதே போதுமென்பீரா? |
| 77. | வெறும் விளையாட்டுகள் மேன்மையானவை எனக் கருதுவீரா? | (அ) | போட்டி விளையாட்டுகளே மேன்மையானவையென நினைப்பீரா? |
| 78. | எவரொருவரிடமும் வார்த்தையாடாமல் காலைப்பொழுது முழுதையும் நீர் செலவிடுவீரா? | (এ) | அவ்வாறிருக்க உம்மால் இயலாதா? |
| 79. | நீர் செயல் பூர்வமாக ஆக்க வேலை செய்து காண்பிக்கக் கூடியவரா? | (அ) | வெறும் கனவு காண்பவரா? |
| 80. | சௌகரியமாகவும் அமைதியாகவும் இருப்பதாக நீர் உணர்கிறீரா | (அ) | பெரும்பாலும் நீர் நிலைகுலைத்து விடுவீரா? |
| 81. | குழந்தைகளை அவர்களுடைய சொந்த விருப்பு பொறுப்புகள் பற்றிப் போதிப்பீரா? | (அ) | புதிதாக ஒரு கட்டடத்தைக் கட்டுவீரா? |
| 82. | என்னும் ஆங்கில எழுத்துகளுக்கு எழுத்து வருகிறதா? | (அ) | வருகிறதா? |
| 83. | உம்மைச் சுற்றிலும் நிலவும் சூழ்நிலைகளுக்கேற்றபடி உமக்குச் சாதாரனமாக உணர்ச்சிகள் பொங்குமா? | (এ) | உன்மைக் காரணம் ஏதுமின்றியே உணர்ச்சிப் பெருக்கு ஊற்றெடுக்குமா? |

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| 84. | இருப்பவர் மீது நேரடிப் பார்வை செலுத்தாமல் வேறு பக்கம் நோக்குவீரா? | (அ) | அவரைப் பார்த்தே பேசுவீரா? |
| 85. | மக்கள் குழுமியிருக்கும் பெருங்களிப்பு நிகழ்ச்சிகள், நடன வைபவங்கள் முதலியவற்றில் கலந்து கொள்வதில் மகிழ்ச்சியுறுவீரா? | (அ) | –அப்போதெல்லாம் தனித்து ஒதுங்கி நின்று விடுவீரா? |
| 86. | நீர் எதைச் செய்ய விரும்புகிறீரோ அதையே வழக்கமாகச் செய்து விடுவீரா? | (அ) | பிறர் மெச்சுவனவற்றைச் செய்வதிலேயே கருத்துச் செலுத்துவீரா? |
| 87. | புதிய ஒரு குழுவினரிடையே நீர் புகந்துவிட்டால், அவர்களுடன் ஒட்டிச் செல்லக் கொஞ்சம் கால நீட்சி தேவைப்படுமா? | (அ) | சட்டென்று ஒட்டிக் கொள்வீரா? |
| 88. | சிறுவர்களுக்கான நூல்களை எழுதும் வேலையை நீர் ஏற்பீரா? | (அ) | மின்சார இயந்திரங்களைப் பொருத்தப் பிரியப்படுவீரா? |
| 89. | தாங்கள் எங்கே பிடிபட்டு விடுவார்களோ என்றும் அச்சமே பொரும்பாலான மக்களை யோக்கியர்களாக நடக்குமாறு தூண்டுகிறது என்று நீர் நினைக்கிறீரா? | (அ) | எக்காரணத்தினாலும் பெரும்பகுதியினர் யோக்கியர்களாகவே இருக்கிறார்க என்று நினைக்கிறீர்களா? |
| 90. | ஒரு தா்க்க வாதத்தில் இரு சாா்பிலும் உன்மையேயுள்ளது என்பதை ஈடுகட்ட அவ்விரு தரப்பிலும் நீா் பங்கேற்க விழைவீரா? | (a) | உமக்கு நம்பிக்கையில்லாத சார்பில் பக்கம் சாராமல் இருந்து விடுவீரா? |
| 91. | நீா் படிப்பதில் பாதியைத்தான் நம்ப வேண்டும் என்பதில் தீவிர அக்கறை செலுத்துவீரா? | (அ) | படிப்பன முழுதையும் நம்பிவிடுவீரா? |
| 92. | பொது இடத்தில் எவரேனும் ஒருவர் உம் மீது சீறினால் நீர் பிரமாதமாக அதைப் பொருட்படுத்த மாட்டீரா? | (a) | மிகவும் சங்கடத்துள்ளாகித் தடுமாறம் போவீரா? |
| 93. | பண்டிகைகள் சரிவர அனுசரிப்பதற்கு மேலும் கடுமையான சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்படல் வேண்டுமென்று நீர் கருதுகிறீரா? | (அ) | இப்போதிலும் கூடுதலான சுதந்தரம் வேண்டுமென விரும்புவீரா? |
| 94. | ஓவியங்களுக்கு வண்ணம் தீட்ட விழைவீரா? | (அ) | ஒரு மகிழ்ச்சிப் பொழுது போக்குச் சங்கத்தை நிருவுவீரா? |
| 95. | ஒரு வேலைக்கும் மறு வேலைக்குமிடையே நேரம் பாழாகிவிடாதவாறு எதுவும் திட்டமிட்டுச் செய்வீரா? | (a) | அவ்வப்போது வருவனவற்றை அப்போதப்போது கவனிப்பீரா? |

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| 96. | உமக்குப் பல பிரச்சினைகள் உண்டா? | (அ) | சாந்தமாக நாள் கழிகிறதா? |
| 97. | நீா் மிக அதிகமாகப் பேசுவதாகப் பிறா் கூறுகின்றனரா? | (அ) | நீா் பேசா மடந்தையா? |
| 98. | 3,6,12,24,என்னும் எண்களுக்குப் பின்னால் 36 வருகிறதா? | (এ) | 48 வருகிறதா? |
| 99. | நீர் தடுமாற்றமுற்று குழம்பி விட்டால் சீக்கிரமே அமைதி பெற்று விடுவீரா? | (அ) | சற்று நேரம் கழிய வேண்டுமா? |
| 100. | முன்பின் தெரியாத ஒரு நகரத்தில் எந்நெந்திடங்கள் அபாயகரமானவை என்று மக்கள் அறிவிக்கிறார்களோ அவற்றிலின்று நீர் விலகி நிற்பீரா? | (அ) | உனது விருப்பம் போல் எங்கெங்கும் நடந்து திரிவீரா? |
| 101. | நீா் மிகவும் கண்டிப்பான போ்வழி என்று பிறா் கூறுகின்றனரா? | (அ) | குஷியான கனிப்பு மிக்கவரா? |
| 102. | மற்ற வேளைகளிலும் சில பணிகள் அத்துனைச் சிறப்பாகச் செய்யப்பட வேண்டியதில்லையென்ற நீர் உனருகிறீரா? | (அ) | என்ன வேலையாயினும் அதைப் பொறுப்புடனும், சிறப்புடனும் செய்ய முற்படுவீரா? |
| 103. | பெருங்கூட்ட மக்களிடையே வார்த்தையாடுவதில் உமக்குச் சிரமம் தோன்றுமா? | (அ) | அதை வரவேற்பீரா? |
| 104. | போர்க்கள நிகழ்ச்சிகள் பற்றியும் போர்களைப் பற்றியும் நீர் நிரம்பப் படிப்பீரா? | (அ) | மக்களின் உணர்ச்சிகள் பற்றினவையை வாசிப்பீரா? |
| 105. | எவரேனும் ஒருவா் உம்மீது சீறிப் பாய்ந்து ஏசத் தொடங்கினால் நீா் அமைதியுடனும் பணிவுடனும் இருப்பீரா? | (의) | நீரும் திரும்பிச் சீறி எதிர்த்து ஏசுவீரா? |
| 106. | பிறா் போட்டு குழப்பிப் பாழாக்கிய பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீா்க்க நீா் ஆசை கொள்வீரா? | (அ) | ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்து தொடங்குவீரா? |
| 107. | பழங்காலத்திலிருந்து வேருன்றிக் கிடக்கும் தொன்மையான குவாக்களை நிதானமாக புடைத்தெடுத்து ஒதுக்க வேண்டும் என்பீரா? | (அ) | நவீன முறைகளை அதிதுரிதமாகக் கடைப்பிடிக்க வேண்டும் என்பீரா? |
| 108. | உமக்குப் புதுப்புதுத் திட்ட நோக்கங்கள் உன்டென்று உம் நண்பாகள் கருதுகிறீாகளா? | (அ) | பிறா் கருத்துக்களையே நீா் பின்பற்றுகிறீா் என்கிறீா்ளா? |

| | தேவைக்கும் மிக அதிகமான | | |
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| 109. | பணம் உம்மிடம் இருந்தால், பின்னொரு கால் அது தேவைப்படுமே என்று சேமித்து வைப்பீரா? | (அ) | அதில் சிறிதை ஆலையத்துக்கு வழங்குவீரா? |
| 110. | -ஓரு- குழுவினருடன்- சேர்ந்து பணியாற்றுவீரா? | (அ) | சுயமாக தனித்து பணி செய்வீரா? |
| 111. | தாங்கள் ஒரு செயல் வீரரா? | (এ) | பகல் கனவு காண்பவரா? |
| 112. | ஒரு ரயிலையோ அல்லது பஸ்ஸையோ நீர் பிடிக்க வேண்டுமானால் விறைப்பு உணர்ச்சிக்கும் நரம்புத் தளர்ச்சிக்கும் இரையாவீரா? | (அ) | போதுமான அவகாசமிருக்கிறதே என்று அமைதி கொள்வீரா? |
| 113. | உங்களுக்கு நேரம் கிடைக்கும்போது பொழுது போக்க நண்பா்களுடன் நீண்ட தொலைவிற்கு நடக்க விரும்புவீரா? | (அ) | மக்களுக்கு உதவி நல்கிடும் சங்கத்தில் சேர விரும்புவீரா? |
| 114. | சிவப்பு நிறம் நீல நிறத்தை நிகர்த்ததா? | (அ) | ஆரஞ்சு நிரத்தை ஒட்டியிருக்கிறதா? |
| 115. | தேவைப்படும் நேரத்தில் செலவிடப் போதுமான சக்தி உமக்கு உண்டா? | (அ) | மிகவும் சோர்வுற்ற உணர்ச்சியைப் பெறுவீரா? |
| 116. | பிறரொருவா் வேலை மீது நீா் குற்றம் கற்பிப்பீரா? | (அ) | நீர் அப்படிப்பட்டவரல்லவா? |
| 117. | நீர் புத்துணர்ச்சியுடன் கூடியவர் என்று பிறர் மெச்சுவரா? | (அ) | நீர் அடக்க சுபாவமுடையவர் என்பார்களா? |
| √18. | பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் வாழ்க்கைப் பாதையை முக்கியமானதாக நினைக்கிறார்கள் என்று நீர் கருதுகிறீரா? | (அ) | முக்கியமானதாக கருதவில்லை என்று நீர் நினைக்கிறீரா? |
| 119. | எத்தனை பேர் பக்கத்திலிருப்பினும் பொருள் படுத்தாமல் உமது கருத்தினை வெளியிடுவீரா? | (அ) | சுற்றிலும் மக்கள் சூழ்ந்திருக்கையில் உமது என்னத்தை தெரிவிக்க தயங்குவீரா? |
| 120. | நின்று போன இயந்திரங்களின் பாகங்களைச் செப்பனிடுவீரா? | (의) | வாழ்க்கை என்பது என்னவென்று சிந்திக்க முற்படுவீரா? |
| 121. | அற்ப விஷயத்தில் காட்டிக் கொடுப்பீரா? அன்டை வீட்டான் உம்மை ஏய்த்து விட்டால் அவனை காட்டிக் கொடுப்பீரா | (அ) | போனால் போகட்டுமென்று விட்டுக் கொடுப்பீரா? |
| 122. | சங்கீதம் பற்றியும் நாடகங்கள் பற்றியும் எழுதும் எழுத்தாளராக விரும்புகிறீர்களா? | (அ) | அப்படிப்பட்ட வேலை உமக்குப் பிடிக்காதா? |

குறிப்பு: '(அ)' என்பது அல்லது என்பதைக் குறிக்கும்

| 123. | வேறொருவர் ஓட்டிச் செல்லும் காரில் ஏறிச் செல்ல விரும்புவீரா? | (அ) | நீரே காரை ஓட்ட விரும்புவீரா? |
|------|---|------------------|---|
| 124. | உமது மேலாளர் உமது பெயரைச் சொல்லிக் கூப்பிட்டால், நீர் உமது சாதனையைக் காண்பிக்க வாய்ப்பு கிடைத்ததற்காக மகிழ்வீரா? | (அ) | ஏதோ தவறிழைத்து விட்டோம் போலும்! என்று அஞ்சுவீரா? |
| 125. | நம் நாடு மனை சேனையை வலிவு மிக்கதாக வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கருதுகிறீரா? | (அ) | சகல நாடுகளுடனும் சுமூகமான நல்லுறவு கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நினைப்பீரா? |
| 126. | சமுதாய விஷயங்களில் நீர் சுறுசுறுப்பாய் ஈடுபட விரும்புவீரா? | (의) | தனித்து ஒதுங்கி வாழ நினைப்பீரா? |
| 127. | உம்மீது எவரும் சீறி மோதினால் நீரும் தட்டுத் தடுமாறி விடுவீரா? | (அ) · | அவரை அமைதிப் படுத்த முற்படுவீரா? |
| 128. | எத்தனை உபத்திரவங்கள் இருப்பினும் சரியே, நீர்பாட்டுக்கு வழக்கம் போல் சௌகரியமாயிருப்பீரா? | (அ) | தாழ்வுணர்ச்சிக்கு ஆளாகிவிடுவீரா? |

APPENDIX - 5

(BRIEF COPE)

குறிப்பு - கீழ்வரும் வாக்கியங்கள் நீங்கள் மன அழுத்தத்தினை சமாளிக்க மேற்கொண்ட வழிமுறைகளைப் பற்றி கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவை உங்களுக்கு பயனளித்ததா, இல்லையா என்பதைப் பற்றி கவலைப்படாமல் பதிலளிக்கவும். உங்கள் பதிலை கீழ்கண்டவாறு அளிக்கவும்.

| 1. | இத்னை நான் செய்ததில்லை | 2. | இதனை சிறிதளவு செய்கிறேன் |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|---|
| 3. | இதனை நான் மிதமான அளவு செய்கிறேன் | 4. | இதனை பெரும்பாலும் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். |

- 1. என் மனக்கவலைகளை மாற்றுவதற்காக ஏதாவது வேலை அல்லது செயலில் ஈடுபடுகிறேன்.
- 2. நான் எந்த சூழ்நிலையில் இருக்கிறேனோ அதைச் சமாளிப்பதற்கான முயற்சிகளில் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறேன்.
- 3உ "இது உண்மையற்றது" என்று தனக்குத்தானே கூறிக் கொள்கிறேன்.
- 3 . எனக்கு சாதகமான உயர்வினை அனுபவிக்க முடியவில்லை.
- 4. நான் நல்ல முறையில் இருக்க மது அல்லது போதைப் பொருட்களை உபயோகிக்கிறேன்.
- 5. பிறரிடமிருந்து உணர்வுபூர்வமான ஆதரவை பெறுகிறேன்.
- 6. நூன் மனக்கவலையில்லாமல் செய்வதை கைவிட்டு வருகிறேன்
- 7. நான் சூழ்நிலையை மேம்படுத் துவதற்கான நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.
- 8. இப்படி ஒரு விஷயம் நடந்ததென்பதை நான் நம்ப மறுக்கிறேன்.
- 9. என்னுடைய வெறுப்புணர்வுகளைத் தவிர்க்க ஏதாவது ஒன்று சொல்லி மழுப்புகிறேன்.
- 10. பிறரிடமிருந்து அறிவுரையும், உதவியும் பெறுகிறேன்.
- 11. இந்த சிக்கலிலிருந்து மீள மது மற்றும் வேறு போதை மருந்துகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.
- 12. இதை மிக்ப் பயனுள்ளதாக ஆக்க வேறு கோணத்தில் அணுகுகின்றேன்.
- 13. என்னையே நான் விமரிசித்துக் குறை கூறிக்கொள்கிறேன்.
- 14. நான் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதற்கான வழிமுறையை மேற்கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.
- 15. அடுத்தவரிடமிருந்து ஆதரவும், உதவியும் பெறுகிறேன்.
- 16. பிரச்சனையினை சமாளிக்கும் முயற்சியைக் கைவிட்டு வருகிறேன்.
- 17. நடப்பவை நல்லதாக நடக்க வேண்டுமென எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.
- 18. இதை ஒரு தமாஷான விஷயமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.
- 19. இதைப் பற்றி அதிகமாக நினைக்காமலிருக்க, கவலையை மறக்க, திரைப்படம் பார்க்கச் செல்லுதல், தொலைக்காட்சி பார்த்தல், பகற்கனவு காணல், படித்தல், கடைக்கு செல்லுதல் ஆகியவற்றில் ஈடுபடுகிறேன்.
- 20. நான் இந்த விஷயம் நடந்ததென்ற உண்மையினை ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறேன்.
- 21. எனது பாதகமான உணர்வுகளை வெளிப்படுத்துகிறேன்.
- 22. எனது மதம் மற்றும் ஆன்மீசு நம்பிக்கைகளின் மூலமாக ஆறுதல் காண்கிறேன்.
- 23. இதைப்பற்றி என்ன செய்யலாம் என்பது பற்றிய அறிவுரையையும், உதவியையும் பிறரிடமிருந்து பெறுகின்றேன்.
- 24. நான் அந்த பிரச்சனையுடனே வாழக் கற்றுக் கொள்கிறேன்.
- 25. நான் என்ன வழிகள் கையாளலாம் என்று ஆழ்ந்து சிந்திக்கிறேன்.
- 26. நடந்தவற்றுக்கெல்லாம் என்னையே பழி சுமத்திக் கொள்கிறேன்.
- 27. நான் பிரார்த்தனை அல்லது தியானம் செய்து வருகிறேன்.
- 28. நான் இந்த சூழ்நிலையினை கேலியாக நினைக்கிறேன்.

Informed Consent forms

Informed consent proforma for Subjects:

As you are aware, your husband has been receiving treatment for a psychiatric condition called alcohol dependence. As you know alcohol dependence in men affects not only the health of the person consuming it but also the family members in many ways. It also causes a range of psychiatric disorders in the female spouses. In this study we are investigating certain aspects of your mental health through certain questionnaires. We shall assess your personality profile, coping behavior, the presence of depression and suicide intent in you. We compare it with female spouses of healthy volunteers. We seek your consent to take part in this study. If you consent, we will examine your functioning and symptoms by interviewing you in detail. This will involve answering a few questions in a structured format. These tests will take about 2 hours to complete. We will show you how these tests are done before starting assessment. After understanding the nature of the assessments, if you choose not to undergo the tests, your decision will be respected by us. Taking part in this study does not involve any risks to your health. Please be informed that you have every right to refuse to take part in this study at any point in time. Your refusal to take part in the study will not adversely affect your husband's treatment in any way.

Undertaking by the investigator:

Signature of the Doctor / Investigator

Name and Designation

Your consent to participate in the above study is sought. You have the right to refuse consent or withdraw the same during any part of the study without giving any reason. In such an event, your husband will still receive best possible treatment, without any prejudice. I / We undertake to maintain complete confidentiality regarding the information obtained from the subject / patient during the course of the study. The information obtained from you will be used for this research only. If you have any doubts about the study, please feel free to clarify the same. Even during the study, you are free to contact any of the investigators for clarification if you so desire. The list of investigators and their phone numbers is given below: 1. Dr. Shanthi, MD., Post graduate (Psychiatry), IMH, Tel: 9962588343. 2. Shanmugiah, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, IMH, Tel: 9443970057.

| have any doubts about the study, please feel free to clarify the same. Even during the study, you are free to contact any of the investigators for clarification if you so desire. The list of investigators and their phone numbers is given below: 1. Dr. Shanthi, MD., Post graduate (Psychiatry), IMH, Tel: 9962588343. 2. Shanmugiah, Associate Professor of Psychiatry, IMH, Tel: 9443970057. |
|---|
| Consent: |
| I have been informed about the procedures of the study. The possible risks too have been explained to me / us as stated in the information. I have understood that I have the right to refuse my consent or withdraw it any time during the study without adversely affecting my husband's treatment. I am aware that by subjecting to this investigation, I will have to give more time for assessments by the investigating team and that these assessments do not interfere with the benefits. |
| I, |
| |
| Signature of the Subject (Name and Address) |
| Signature of the husband |
| Signature of the Witness |
| (Name and Address) |

Date:

Place:

| | | | DA | ATA SH | EET | | | |
|------|-----|-----------|------------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| Name | Age | education | occupation | income | religion | residence | family | alcohol |
| 1 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 34 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 38 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 34 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 25 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 34 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 32 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 29 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | 38 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 32 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 1 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 27 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

| cases | p1 | p2 | р3 | p4 | p5 | р6 | p7 | р8 | р9 | p10 | p11 | p12 | p13 | p14 | p15 | p16 |
|-------|-----------|----|-----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 7 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| 1 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 1 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8. | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 1 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| 1 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| 11 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 8 |
| 1 | 6 | 7, | . 9 | 7 | 9 | -5 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 9 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| 1 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| 1 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| 1 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 |

| cases | c1 | c2 | с3 | c4 | c5 | с6 | c7 | c8 | с9 | c10 | c11 | c12 | c13 | c14 | HD | Beck |
|-------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|
| 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | . 8 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| 1 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | . 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 8_ | 8 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 . | 7 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 7_ | 7 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 21 |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4_ | 4 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 22 | 22 |
| 1 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 3_ | 7 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| 11 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 4_ | 4 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 19 | 21 |
| 1 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3_ | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 12 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3_ | 3 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3_ | 3 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4_ | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4_ | 4 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 22 | 21 |
| 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 0 |
| 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 13 | 0 |
| 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 17 | 21 |
| 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 0 |

DATA SHEET

| name | age | edu | occu | income | religion | residence | fmly | alcohol |
|------|-----|-----|------|--------|----------|-----------|------|---------|
| 2 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 33 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 35 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 27 | · 3 | · 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 27 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 30 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 31 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 26 | 2 | 1 | . 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 30 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 35 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 33 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 30 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| , 2 | 29 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 30 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 36 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 29 | 3 | . 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 29 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 34 | 3 | 2 | .2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 32 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 38 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 24 | 2 | . 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | 26 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

| | - | | | | | | | | | | | *************************************** | | - | | |
|------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| name | p1 | p2 | р3 | p4 | p5 | p6 | p7 | p8 | р9 | p10 | p11 | p12 | p13 | p14 | p15 | p16 |
| 2 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9. | 6 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| _ 2 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 2 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| 2 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7_ | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| 2 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7_ | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 2 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 4 |
| 2 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| 2 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| 2 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 2 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 8 |
| 2 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
| 2 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 3 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 7 |
| 2 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 2 - | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 5 |

| Name | c1 | c2 | сЗ | c4 | с5 | c6 | с7 | с8 | c9 | c10 | c11 | c12 | c13 | c14 | HD | BS |
|------|-----------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----------------|
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | .6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | з | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | . 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 9. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .2 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ⁻ 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | , З | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 1_ | 0 |
| 2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |