A prevalence study of pattern of mental disability using Indian disability evaluation assessment Scale

Mariam K A

Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, Late Baliram Kashyap Government Medical College, Dimrapal, Jagdalpur, Chhattisgarh, INDIA.
Email: valsala.dbs@gmail.com

Abstract
Background: Disability is a complex bio-psycho-social phenomenon that results from interplay of illness-related factors and the overall socio-environmental context in which the person lives. **Aims and Objectives:** To study prevalence pattern of mental disability using Indian Disability Evaluation Assessment Scale. **Methodology:** This was a Cross-sectional study carried out at Psychiatry Department of a tertiary health care center during the one year i.e. December 2015 to December 2016. During one year period Total 350 persons were interviewed as per the Indian Disability Evaluation Assessment Scale- a scale for measuring and quantifying disability in mental disorders, developed by the Rehabilitation Committee of Indian Psychiatric Society. **Result:** The overall prevalence was 6.00% of General Out patients of Psychiatric department. The prevalence of mental Disability was higher in the Age group of >60 i.e. 2% followed by 50-60 i.e. 1.43%, 30-40 i.e. 0.86 % and <10 i.e. 0.86%, in 20-30 were 0.57 %, and in 10-20 were 0.29%. Sex wise Male patients were more i.e. 3.43% than Females i.e. 2.86%.Mental Disabled Patients were more common in Lower Socio Economic Status i.e. 2.86 % followed by Middle i.e. 2.00 % and least was in Upper i.e. 1.14%.The most of the patients were illiterate i.e. 2.57 % followed by education up to 1-4 standard were 2.00 % and 5-10 standard were 1.14 % and >10 standard was 0.29% respectively. **Conclusion:** In our study the prevalence was 6.00% of General Out patients of Psychiatric department was more common in age >60, in Lower Socio Economic Status, and most patients were illiterate.
Key Words: Indian Disability Evaluation Assessment Scale (IDEAS), mental disability, Socio Economic Status.

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: www.medpulse.in
	DOI: 22 March 2017

INTRODUCTION

Disability is a complex bio-psycho-social phenomenon that results from interplay of illness-related factors and the overall socio-environmental context in which the person lives[1]. Amongst the different illnesses, mental illnesses are associated with significant disability, with major depression, alcohol dependence, schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) among the ten leading causes of disability adjusted life years (DALYs) worldwide[2]. Neuropsychiatric disorders alone contribute to 14 per cent of DALYs lost to disability due to all causes[3]. Assessment and quantification of disability is important for the purposes of treatment, rehabilitation planning and effectiveness, policy making and providing governmental assistance and also for defining eligibility criteria for availing such benefits. However, it has been recognised that psychiatric disability is characterized by different patterns of disabilities when compared to that seen in patients with other chronic physical illnesses by virtue of their symptomatic presentations and pattern of associated socio-occupational dysfunction[4]. In India, it is estimated that more than 2.27 million people are disabled due to mental illnesses and intellectual sub-normality[5]. However, till recently there was no standard government approved instrument for assessment of psychiatric disability, although there have been many attempts to

design instruments for assessment of psychiatric disability in the Indian context, *i.e.*, 'PGI Disability Scale'[6,7], and Schedule for Assessment of Psychiatric Disability (SAPD)[8]. In 2001, the task force of Rehabilitation Committee of the Indian Psychiatric Society (IPS) developed the instrument -Indian Disability Evaluation and Assessment Scale (IDEAS) for measuring and quantifying disability in patients with mental disorders[9]. The scale was field tested at eight centres across the country, involving 1,078 patients. It is found to have good internal consistency, face, content and criterion validities[10]

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This was a Cross-sectional study carried out at Psychiatry Department of a tertiary health care center during the one year i.e. December 2015to December2016. During one year period Total 350 persons were interviewed as per the Indian Disability Evaluation Assessment Scale- a scale for measuring and quantifying disability in mental disorders, developed by the Rehabilitation Committee of Indian Psychiatric Society[11]. Out of that 21 were found mentally disabled. All details of Demographic data like income, Education and Age was recorded. For Socio Economic Status Modified BG prasad's classification was used because most of the persons were from rural area.

RESULT

Table 1: Age wise distribution of Patient

Age	No. of Mentally Disabled	Percentage (%)
<10	3	0.86
10-20	1	0.29
20-30	2	0.57
30-40	3	0.86
50-60	5	1.43
>60	7	2.00
Total	**21**	**6.00**
Total interviewed	**350**	**100.00**

The overall prevalence was 6.00% of General Out patients of Psychiatric department. The prevalence of mental Disability was higher in the Age group of >60 i.e. 2% followed by 50-60 i.e. 1.43%, 30-40 i.e. 0.86 % and <10 i.e. 0.86%, in 20-30 were 0.57 %, and in 10-20 were 0.29%.

Table 2: Sex wise distribution of the Patients

Sex	No.	Percentage (%)
Male	12	3.43
Female	10	2.86
Total	**21**	**6.00**
Total interviewed	**350**	**100.00**

Sex wise Male patients were more i.e. 3.43% than Females i.e. 2.86%.

Table 3: Distribution of the Patients as per Socio Economic Status

SES	No.	Percentage (%)
Upper	4	1.14
Middle	7	2.00
Lower	10	2.86
Total	**21**	**6.00**
Total interviewed	**350**	**100.00**

Mental Disabled Patients were more common in LowerSocio Economic Status i.e. 2.86 % followed by Middle i.e. 2.00 % and least was in Upper i.e. 1.14%.

Table 4: Distribution of the Patients as per the Literacy

Literacy	No.	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	9	2.57
1-4	7	2.00
5-10	4	1.14
>10	1	0.29
Total	**21**	**6.00**

The most of the patients were illiterate i.e. 2.57 % followed by education up to 1-4 standard were 2.00 % and 5-10 standard were 1.14 % and >10 standard was0.29% respectively.

DISCUSSION

World Health Organization estimates that 10% of the world's population has some form of mental disability and 1% suffers from severe incapacitating mental disorders.[12] Community-based surveys conducted during the past two decades in India showed that the total prevalence of psychiatric disorder was around 5.8%.[13] In contrast, recent National Sample Survey Organization report revealed prevalence as little as 0.2%.[14]
In our study we have found that The overall prevalence was 6.00% of General Out patients of Psychiatric department. The prevalence of mental Disability was higher in the Age group of >60 i.e. 2% followed by 50-60 i.e. 1.43%, 30-40 i.e. 0.86 % and <10 i.e. 0.86%, in 20-30 were 0.57 % , and in 10-20 were 0.29%. this was similar to S Ganesh Kumar et al.[15] Sex wise Male patients were more i.e. 3.43% than Females i.e. 2.86% this was in contrast to S Ganesh Kumar et al. [15] they found more prevalence in females 3.1 % this could be because of difference in the studies as present study is carried out tertiary health care centre. Mental Disabled Patients were more common in Lower Socio Economic Status i.e. 2.86 % followed by Middle i.e. 2.00 % and least was in Upper i.e. 1.14%. This was similar to Sandeep Grover[16]. The most of the patients were illiterate i.e. 2.57 % followed by education up to 1-4 standard were 2.00 % and 5-10 standard were 1.14 % and >10 standard was 0.29% respectively.

REFERENCES

1. World Health Organization. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2001. International classification of functioning, disability and health: ICF.
2. World Health Organization. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2008. The global burden of disease: 2004 update.
3. Seattle, WA, USA: IHME; 2013. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). The global burden of disease: Generating evidence, guiding policy.
4. Kasthuri P, Chandrashekar H, Kumar CN, Prashanth NR. Disabilities research in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2010; 52:281–5.
5. Census of India, 2001. New Delhi (India): Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India; 2001. [Accessed on June 16, 2012]. Registrar General of India. Available from: http://www.censusindia.net .
6. Murthy RS, Anuradha D, Pershad D, Wig NN. Psychiatric disability Scale. Preliminary report. Indian J Clin Psychol. 1975; 2:183.
7. Wig NN, Murthy RS, Pershad D. Relationship of disability with psychiatric diagnosis and treatment acceptance patterns. Indian J Psychiatry. 1979; 21:355–8.
8. Thara R, Rajkumar S, Valecha V. The schedule for assessment of psychiatric disability - A modification of the DAS-II. Indian J Psychiatry. 1988; 30:47–55.
9. Gurgaon: Indian Psychiatric Society; 2002. The Rehabilitation Committee of the Indian Psychiatric Society. IDEAS (Indian Disability Evaluation and Assessment Scale) - A scale for measuring and quantifying disability in mental disorders.
10. Thara R. Measurement of psychiatric disability. Indian J Med Res. 2005; 121:723–24.
11. Guidelines for evaluation and assessment of mental illness and procedure for certification. Ministry of Social Justice and empowerment, Government of India. 2002. Feb 27, Available from:http://socialjustice.nic.in/disabled/mentguide.htm.
12. World Health Organization. Training in the community for people with disabilities. WHO: Geneva; 1989.
13. Reddy MV, Chandrasekhar CR. Prevalence of mental and behavioural disorders in India: A meta-analysis. Indian J Psychiatry 1998; 40:149-57.
14. National Sample Survey Organization. A report on disabled persons. Department of Statistics, Government of India: New Delhi; 2003.
15. S Ganesh Kumar, Acharya Das, PV Bhandary. Prevalence and pattern of mental disability using Indian disability evaluation assessment scale in a rural community of Karnataka. 1. Indian J Psychiatry [serial online] 2008 [cited 2017 Apr 7]; 50:21-3.
16. Sandeep Grover, Ruchita Shah, Parmanand Kulhara. nternal consistency & validity of Indian Disability Evaluation and Assessment Scale (IDEAS) in patients with schizophrenia. Indian J Med Res. 2014 Nov; 140(5) :637–643.