



A STUDY OF CONFLICT AMONG ALCOHOL DEPENDENT CASES

Social Science

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To Assess and Compare the conflict in patients with alcohol dependence and normal control.**Methodology:** The present study was a cross-sectional hospital-based study conducted in the inpatient's department of Ranchi institute of neuropsychiatric and allied sciences (RINPAS). A total of 60 participants were taken for the present study in which 30 participants were alcohol-dependent patients diagnosed as per ICD-10 DCR (WHO, 1992) criterion and 30 participants were individuals without alcohol abuse taken as normal controls. A purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection. Both the groups were evaluated using a socio-demographic datasheet and Sack's Sentence Completion Test (SSCT).**Result/Conclusion:** Present study findings revealed that individuals with alcohol dependence have more conflict in respect of the family area, sex area, interpersonal relationship, and self-concept area than normal control.

KEYWORDS

Alcohol dependence, Conflict, Self-Concept, Interpersonal relationship

INTRODUCTION

Alcohol dependence is a major problem worldwide, India being no exception. Alcohol which was once used as part of rituals and medicaments now has become a worldwide problem that attracts the high attention of mental health professionals. Alcoholism is a common illness (Haglund & Schuckit, 1992).

Harmful uses of alcohol affect health, entire families, and communities, and a significant portion of the family budget is often spent on alcoholic beverages. Alcohol was estimated to cause about 2.3 million premature deaths worldwide. It is the fifth leading contributor to the global disease burden (WHO, 2002). In addition, alcohol can damage nearly every organ and system in the body. Alcohol contributes to more than 60 diseases and conditions. Besides that, chronic diseases, such as cancer of the mouth, esophagus and larynx, liver cirrhosis, and pancreatitis, social consequences, such as road traffic accidents, workplace-related problems, family and domestic problems, and interpersonal violence, are the result of substance abuse (WHO, 2002).

Conflict is opposition or a tug-of-war between contradictory impulses. According to Colman 'A conflict is the anticipated frustration entailed in the choice of either alternative'. Conflicts occur in the individual when more than one, equally powerful desire or motive is present at the same time and pressurize for immediate satisfaction. If any one of the motives is weak, it will be suppressed and the stronger motive gains satisfaction. Conflicts give rise to a lot of tension in the individual, he becomes completely disturbed. Tension continues until a decision is taken and conflict is resolved.

The National Survey on Drug Use and Health reported approximately 24.6 million Americans aged 12 or older were current illicit drug users 60.1 million were binge alcohol users, and 21.6 million had a past year substance use disorder (Abuse, 2013). Furthermore, the findings indicated approximately 3.2% of adults aged 18 or older had a mental illness within the past year, and about 1% had a serious mental illness co-occurring with substance use. Individuals needing treatment for substance abuse in the United States remain problematic.

Because of the above, the independent study was planned.

Aim and objective of the study

The study aims to compare the conflict in patients with alcohol dependence and normal control.

METHODOLOGY**SAMPLE SIZE OF STUDY**

A total of 60 participants were included in the present study. Among whom 30 participants were alcohol dependence patients diagnosed as per ICD-10 DCR (WHO, 1992) criterion and 30 participants were non-

alcoholic individuals taken as normal controls. A purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection. Both the groups were matched in respect to age, education monthly family income, language is spoken and type of family.

INCLUSION CRITERIA AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

The male detoxified patients having alcohol dependence as per ICD-10-DCR criterion, presently on follow-up treatment at RINPAS, Ranchi, educated up to 5th standard with a minimum duration of intake of 5 years, married for at least 5 years and living spouse, in the age range between age ranges of 25-50 year who consented were included in the study.

Similarly, the normal male, married educated up to 5th standard or above who score less than 3 on GHQ control subjects in the age range of 25-50 years were participants ranged between age ranges of 25-50 years, all male patients, without a history of any alcohol intake, scoring less than 3 on GHQ and who consented, constituted the control group.

The individual both the group comorbid is excluded.

Exclusion criteria for normal control subjects were any major psychiatric and physical illness, not taking alcohol, and any other substance.

TOOLS USED**1. Socio-Demographic and Clinical Data Sheet:**

The datasheet was specifically designed to record relevant details of each case. The socio-demographic datasheet has been included information like age, sex, education, marital status, occupation, age of onset, duration of illness, number of admission and treatment history etc. which were the details regarding the patients.

2. General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12)

The General Health Questionnaire developed by Goldberg and Williams in 1979 has been used. It is 12 items questionnaire. It is a four-point scale and scored as 0-0-0-1 the cut-off score is >3 is used to identify the psychologically healthy person. It is avidly used to screen for the absence of psychiatric distress. The purpose was Applying GHQ-12 is to screen psychiatric disorders among the normal control subjects. The reliability coefficient of the questionnaire ranged from 0.78 to 0.95 in different methods.

3. Sacks Sentence Completion Test (SSCT)

The Sentence Completion Test (Sacks & Levy, 1950) was developed to explore specific clusters of attitudes or significant areas of an individual's life. The theoretical basis or appropriate ages of test-takers have not been reported. It is a 60-item instrument with four subscales (Family, Sex, Interpersonal Relationships, and Self-Concepts), each of which is measured on 15 different attitudes, such as fears, guilt, and

goals. A rating sheet with the four appropriate stems rearranged under the 15 attitude headings allows a clinician to rate the examinee's responses on a continuum that ranges from no significant disturbance to severely disturbed. Reported interrater agreement coefficients range from .48 to .57 and "77% of the statements were rated in close agreement with clinical findings" (Sacks & Levy, 1950). Stems, rating table, and scoring instructions are published in the 1950 article. An adaptation of this test translated into Hebrew was used with children living in a kibbutz (Rabin, 1965).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table-A: Showing the scores of Alcohol Dependence Subjects and Normal Control Subjects on Sack's Sentence Completion Test:

Variables	Alcohol Dependence Patients		Normal Control Subjects		Df	P Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Family	3.90	2.09	1.40	0.77	58	<.001*
Sex	3.63	2.20	1.46	0.86	58	<.001*
Interpersonal Relationship	4.20	1.51	1.76	0.81	58	<.001*
Self-Concept	4.93	1.50	1.83	1.14	58	<.001*
SSCT Total	16.66	5.77	6.46	2.22	58	<.001*

Significant at .001 level

Table A shows the comparison of sack's sentence completion test among the alcohol dependence patient and normal control subject. The sack's sentence completion test indicates that higher scores mean a higher degree of conflict.

Discussion result of the present study significant higher-level conflict in alcohol-dependent in compare to normal conflict. Shows the comparison of sack's sentence completion test among the alcohol dependence patient and normal control subject. The sack's sentence completion test indicates that higher scores mean poor performance of the subject. The result also indicates that normal subject has better control ability to deal with family-related conflict. The present result indicates that there is a significant difference was found in the overall domain of sack's sentence completion test in terms of family, sex, interpersonal, self-concept as well as total scores of sack's sentence completion test. It has been also indicating that alcohol-dependent subjects having poor scores in sack's sentence completion test. The result shows that there are sex-related conflicts found in alcohol dependence subjects. The result also indicates that normal subject has better interpersonal ability in comparison to alcohol dependence subjects. The result also indicates that normal subject has better self-concept ability in comparison to alcohol dependence subjects. Various other studies Alcohol dependence is characterized by motivational conflict (or ambivalence) in controlled cognitive processes, but it is unclear if ambivalence also exists within automatic cognitive processes, and if ambivalence operates between controlled and automatic processes have also similar findings.

CONCLUSION

The Present study suggested that individuals with alcohol dependence having more conflict in the area of family, sex, interpersonal relationship, and self-concept. Then normal control (Individuals without alcohol use disorder). There is an urgent need for individuals and family-based intervention apart from pharmacotherapy.

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