

A Study of Life Satisfaction of Male Ischemic Heart Diseases Patients and Normal Male Population

Dr Rinku Kumari

Research Scholar, Department Of Psychology, B R A Bihar University Muzaffarpur

ARTICLE DETAILS

Article History

Published Online: 10 December 2018

Keywords

Life satisfaction, IHD.

ABSTRACT

The most important heart diseases among psychosomatic disorder are the ischemic heart diseases. In other heart diseases, psychosomatic factor do not have important role in aetiology. In some psychosomatic disorder, tissue damage or pathological changes do not occur, whereas the Islamic heart diseases (IHD) are accompanied by pathological changes in the heart. Due to these reasons we have made only Islamic Heart present our subject in the present study to make the study more precise. Islamic Heart Diseases, as psychosomatic disorder.

1. Introduction

Ischemic heart disease which is enormous with coronary heart disease (CHD) or atherosclerosis IHD heart disease (AHD) is almost always due to coronary atherosclerosis. Here exceptions are due to congenital anomalies of the coronary vessels, emboli or ostial occlusion due to other type of cardiac or vascular diseases. A number of conditions and habits have been described as risk factors for atherosclerosis. The majority of people below 65 years of age affected with atherosclerosis have one or more identifiable risk factors.

Risk factor-

1. Not reversible

- a. Ageing
- b. Male Sex
- c. Genetic traits positive family history of premature atherosclerosis.

2. Reversible

- a. Cigarette smoking
- b. Hypertension
- c. Obesity

3. Potentially or partially reversible

- a. Hyperlipidaemia
- b. Hyperglycemia a diabetes mellitus.
- c. Low level of high density lipoproteins

4. Other possible factors

- a. Physical inactive
- b. Emotional stress and personality type.

Frank et al (1978) conducted a study on 147 consecutive patients of males and female aged 29 to 65 years schedule to undergo coronary angiography a classified them according to the statistically significant correlation were found between disease severity and physical risk factors, Cholesterol, Smoking hypertension, sex and age. The correlation of the behaviour patient with hagio graphic disease severity was the same magnitude as that of the other risk factors except

cholesterol which as greater. The association between the behaviour pattern and severity persisted after adjustment had been made for the affect of major risk factors.

2. Samples

The place of study was Patna one hundred patients diagnosed as suffering from any type of Ischemic heart disease were taken into study. Only male patients were selected, so the age group of patients selected were made from 40 to 60 years. It may be noted that incidence of IHD is greatly increased in this group and in the age group 40 to 60 years are most likely to develop IHD.

3. Tools and Tests

The following scales and tools were used in the present investigation.

1. Life satisfaction scale
2. Need achievement scale
3. Personal Data sheet.

4. Hypothesis

The primary aim of the study was to test the following hypothesis.

1. The need achievement scores of the patients with IHD will significantly differ from those of normal persons.
2. The need achievement scores of the patients with IHD will also significantly differ from those of surgical patients.
3. The life satisfaction scores of IHD patients will be significantly different from of normal persons.
4. The life satisfaction scores of IHD patients will also be significantly different from those of surgical patients.

5. Analysis of Results-

In pursuance of the verification of different hypotheses, the raw data were tabulated in the master chart and appropriate statistical analysis were done. After this statistical analysis tables showing the different characteristics were prepared.

Comparison of Need achievement scores between IHD and Normal groups.

Sample	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	df	P value
Normal	100	18.43	5.36	7.73	198	Less than
IHD	100	24.82	6.30	High Significant		

Mean of need achievement scores have been found to be 18.43+5.35 in the normal group where as it is 24.82-6.30 in the 'IHD' group. Being and one tailed test, t-ratio is to be checked to

test the null hypothesis. The difference is statistically less than 0.01. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis no.1 is confirmed.

Comparison of Need achievement scores between IHD and surgical groups.

Sample	N	Mean	SD	t-ratio	df	P value
Surgical	100	18.08	5.62	7.98	198	Less than
IHD	100	24.82	6.30	High Significant		

This table compares need achievement between the surgical and IHD group. We have to t -ratio, which is found to be 7.98 on a degree of freedom of 198, which is indicative of

high statistical significance. Thus the null hypothesis is rejected and alternatively hypothesis no 2 is confirmed.

References

1. Bess, C & Akhras F. (1987)- Physical and psychological correlates of severe heart disease in Men and Psychological medicine 17 (3) 695
2. Matthes, K R -(1988)- Coronary heart disease and type A behaviours: Update on and alternative to the Booth Kewley and Friedman (1987) unatitave review Psychological Bulletin, 104(3), 373
3. Rahe, R. H & Passikivi J (1971)- Psychological factors & M.I. 11 - an out patients study in Seeden, J. Psychosom Res, 15, 33- 99
4. Suls, J. H. and Witenberg, H., life events, Psychological distress and type A coronary prone behavior pattern Jour Psychosom Res., 2 3(5) 315.
5. Rose, G., Marmot M. G (1981), - Social class & CHD ". Br. Heart J, 45, 13.