

Burden of mother and wife caregivers of psychiatric and non-psychiatric patients and its relation to psychiatric disorders

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Aim of the work: to study of the burden on mothers and wives caregivers of psychiatric and non-psychiatric patients.

Study design: not mentioned or described.

Method: 150 mothers and wives caregivers of psychiatric patients and 150 caregivers of chronic disease patients. They're subjected to: 1- semi-structured interview, 2- Zarit Burden Interview to measure the burdens on the caregivers (Zarit et al, 1985), and 3- Caregiver Strain Index (Garretson and Van Der Ende, 1994).

Results: There are statistically significant differences between mothers and wives for the objective burden in caring non-psychiatric patients in favor of wives, also there are significant differences between caregivers of psychiatric and non-psychiatric patients for the benefit of the caregivers for non-psychiatric patients.

Burden subjective to providers of care for patients with schizophrenia is found in 38 women from a total of 38/38 women (100%), while in Bipolar Affective Disorder the burden is simple in 11 women and severe in 27 women, with total burden of 65 woman in simple burden and 235 women in severe burden. There are significant differences between the degree of the subjective burden and the type of illness provided with care, for example, in schizophrenia, the burden is severe, followed by stroke and renal disease, while in the degree of medium to severe found more in the hepatic disease, followed by Bipolar Affective Disorder

Conclusion: providing care for psychiatric and non- psychiatric patients represents a great burden on the caregiver. The burden is not linked to the quality of personal care providers, but the nature of disease associated with the future of care and its impact on functional capacity of the patient.