

A study of the frustration level of AIDS victims of Darbhanga district

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Introduction

AIDS is a serious infectious disease and has generated more tears, and has more devastating consequence than other diseases. Although the first case of AIDS was diagnosed in USA in 1981, there is no cure for AIDS and no vaccine to protect against it. About 17 million people all over the world were infected during 1994 with HIV (Cohen, 1994). When a person is first infected, HIV enters the bloodstream. This initial injection usually causes no symptoms and the immune system begins to produce HIV antibodies. It is these antibodies that are detected in the AIDS test. Individual then progress to a symptomatic carrier state in which there are no symptoms whatsoever and thus can unknowingly infect others.

HIV attacks the immune system until it becomes essentially non-functional. Such infections would not usually affect people with a normal immune response, but in those with a very impaired immune system these infections can be serious and even life threatening.

AIDS stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is a lethal and viral disease caused by human immune deficiency virus (HIV). An HIV infected person receives a diagnosis of AIDS after developing one of the CDC defined AIDS indicator illness. An HIV positive person who has not any serious illness also can receive an AIDS diagnosis on the basis of certain blood test. A positive HIV test result does not mean that person has AIDS, but a diagnosis of AIDS is made by a physician using certain clinical criteria, for example, AIDS indicator illness.

Infection with HIV can weaken the immune system to the point that it has difficulty in fighting off certain infections. These type of infections are known as "opportunistic" infections because they take the opportunity of a weakened immune system to cause illness. When a person is first infected, HIV enters the blood stream. These initial infections usually cause no symptoms and the immune system begins to produce HIV antibodies. These antibodies are detected in the AIDS test. Individual then

progress to the symptomatic carrier state in which they experience no symptoms whatsoever and thus can unknowingly infect others.

Many of the infections that cause problems or may be life threatening for people with AIDS are usually controlled by a healthy immune systems. The immune system of a person with AIDS is weakened to the point that medical intervention may be necessary to prevent or treat serious illness.

Method

Sample:

The sample comprised 50 AIDS victims and 50 normal persons. The subjects were in the age group from 20 to 45 years.

Research Tools:

The data were collected through frustration scale by Tiwari & Chaudhari.

Procedure:-

The data were collected from 50 AIDS victims of D.M.C.H. and nearest village of Darbhanga District Head quarter and 50 normal persons by personal contact at their home. The collecting data where analysed by statistical method.

Result and discussion

The Result have been displayed in table No- 01

Table No-01

A Comparison of frustration level of normal person and AIDS victims

Respondents	N	Mean	S.D.	t-value	p-value
Normal Person	50	10.93	1.84	3.44	.01
AIDS Victims	50	10.00	1.45		

The review of the results contained in the table No. 01 revealed that AIDS Victims had significantly higher level of frustration than normal persons. The possible reasons may be disregard and associations from family and society and also a fear of expected nearly death.

Referenes

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