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Topic

Depression, Anxiety and Quality of Life in Type-I and Type-II Diabetics

Findings

The present research revealed that there was significant F- ratio at 0.01 levels for group. Post-hoc test showed significant differences among all the groups studied, i.e. type 1, type II diabetes and disease free group.

Post hoc test showed significant difference between type 1 and type 2 diabetics. Present research revealed that Type-II diabetics scored higher (Mean=10.88) than Type I diabetics (mean = 8.1167) on depression.

It was also found that type 1 and type 2 diabetics had high level of depression than that of disease free group.

Significant F-ratio was not found for gender and interactional effect.

There was no significant difference between male and female on depression. Mean of males was 8.7 and of females was 8.02.

There was significant F- ratio at 0.01 levels for group on anxiety. Post-hoc test showed significant differences between type 1 and type 2 diabetics and between type 2 and disease free group. However, significant difference was not found between type I and disease free group.

Post hoc test showed significant differences between type 1 and type 2 diabetics. Type-II diabetics scored higher (Mean=10.60) than Type I diabetics (mean = 8.50) on anxiety.

It was also found that type 1 and type 2 diabetics had high level of anxiety than that of disease free subjects.

Significant F-ratio was also found for gender. Females scored higher (Mean=9.39) than males (Mean=8.34) on this dimension.

However, significant F-ratio was not found for interactional effect.

There was a significant F- ratio at 0.01 levels for group. Post-hoc test showed significant differences between type 1 and type 2 diabetics and between type 1 and disease free group and between type 2 diabetics and disease free group on quality of life.

Post-hoc test showed significant difference between type 1 and type 2 diabetics for quality of life. Type-I diabetics scored higher (Mean=55.3263) than Type II diabetics (mean = 50.9567) on this dimension. This means that quality of life was better of type 1 group than of type 2.

Type 1 diabetics (mean = 55.3263) and Type 2 diabetics (mean = 50.9567) exhibited low level of quality of life than that of disease free group (mean = 60.8855)

Insignificant F-ratio was found for gender.

There was insignificant interactional effect for overall quality of life. Therefore, hypothesis 9 (e) was not accepted.

There was a significant F- ratio at 0.01 levels for group. Post-hoc test showed significant differences between type 1 diabetics and disease free group and between type 2 diabetics and disease free group. However, insignificant difference was found between type 1 and type 2 diabetics for satisfaction with physical functioning dimension of QOL.

Post-hoc test showed insignificant difference between type 1 and type 2 diabetics for satisfaction with physical functioning dimension of QOL.

It has been found that type 1 diabetics (mean = 12.6630) and Type 2 diabetics (mean = 12.0717) scored lower on Satisfaction with physical functioning dimension of QOL than that of disease free group (mean = 15.6383).

Significant F-ratio was found for gender.

Insignificant F-ratio was found for interactional effect.

There was significant F-ratio at 0.01 levels for group. Post-hoc test shows significant differences between type 2 diabetics and disease free group. However, insignificant difference was found between type 1 and type 2 diabetics and also between type 1 diabetics and disease free group for psychological dimension of quality of life.

Post-hoc test showed insignificant difference between type 1 and type 2 diabetics for psychological dimension of quality of life.

Type 1 diabetics (mean = 13.5433) and Type 2 diabetics (mean = 12.4583) scored lower than disease free group (mean = 14.8572) on Psychological dimension of QOL.

Significant F-ratio was also found for gender for psychological dimension of quality of life. Thus, hypothesis 8 (b) was accepted by the present study. Males scored higher (Mean=14.1967) than females (Mean=13.04) on this dimension.

Significant interactional effect was found for psychological dimension of quality of life.

There was a significant F-ratio at 0.01 levels for group. Post-hoc test revealed significant differences between type 1 and type 2 diabetics and also between type 2 diabetics and disease free group on social dimension of quality of life. Insignificant difference at 0.05 levels was found between type 1 diabetics and disease free group.

Post-hoc test showed significant difference between type 1 and type 2 diabetics. Type-I diabetics scored higher (Mean=15.0233) than Type II diabetics (mean = 13.5005) on this dimension.

Type-1 diabetics (mean = 15.0233) and Type 2 diabetics (mean = 13.5005) scored lower on social dimension of quality of life than that of disease free group (mean = 16.1400).

Significant F-ratio was found for gender at 0.01 levels. Female scored (mean=15.5189) higher than male (mean=14.2570).

Insignificant interactional effect was found for social dimension of quality of life.

There was a significant F-ratio at 0.01 levels for group. Significant differences were found between type 1 and type 2 diabetics and also between type 2 diabetics and disease free subjects on satisfaction with environment dimension of quality of life. Insignificant difference was found between type 1 diabetics and disease free group.

Post-hoc test shows significant differences between type 1 and type 2 diabetics. Type-I diabetics scored higher (Mean=14.3867) than Type II diabetics (mean = 13.0917) on this dimension.

There was a significant difference between type 2 diabetics and disease free group. Disease free group (mean 14.2633) scored higher than type 2 diabetics (mean 13.0917).

Significant F-ratio at 0.01 levels was found for gender. Female scored (mean=14.2933) higher than male (mean=13.5344).

Significant F-ratio was also found for interactional effect. Therefore, hypothesis 9 (d) was accepted by the finding of present study.