Socio Demographic And Clinical Profile Of Hiv Aids

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Socio Demographic And Clinical Profile
Suicide is a major public health problem worldwide. It contributes for more than one million deaths each year. Since previous suicidal attempt was considered as the best predictor of future suicide, identifying factors behind suicidal attempt are helpful to design suicide prevention strategies. The aim of this study was to assess socio-demographic characteristics, clinical profile and ...

Socio-demographic characteristics, clinical profile and ...
Results: The mean (SD) age of patients was 26.8 years (SD 7.37), and over half (56%) belonged to the lower-middle social class. Poly-substance abuse was seen in 91.9%; medicinal opioids and cannabis were the most common substances abused.

Socio-demographic and Clinical Profile of Substance ...
Socio-Demographic, Reproductive and Clinical Profile of Women Diagnosed with Advanced Cervical Cancer in a Tertiary Care Institute of Delhi. INTRODUCTION: Cervical cancer is one of the leading cancers among Indian women with estimated 123,000 new cases and 67,477 deaths in 2012. Cervical cancer is a multi-etiological disease.

Socio-Demographic, Reproductive and Clinical Profile of ...
analyzed for socio demographic profile and clinical profile. RESULTS: Compared with patients with major depression, OCD patients are young (p=0.017), predominantly males (p=0.019), more educated (p=0.003) and more often associated with suicidal ideation (p=0.024) Conclusion: Obsessive-compulsive disorder most often has depressive manifestations. The

A Comparative Study of Socio Demographic and Clinical ...
BD I vs II patients showed an overall less favorable socio-demographic and clinical profile. In addition, the multivariable logistic regression showed that BD II vs BD I was predicted by the absence of lifetime suicide attempts (OR = 1.58, p = 0.01), a later age of diagnosis (OR = 1.03, p < 0.01), less hypomanic episodes in the last year (OR = 2.29, p < 0.0001) and absence of psycho-educational interventions in the last year (OR = 0.51, p < 0.01).

Socio-demographic and clinical characterization of ...
Socio-demographic and clinical profile of HIV seropositives International Archives of Integrated Medicine, Vol. Copy right © 2014, IAIM, All Rights Results: A total of 105 patients included in which 59 (56.2%) male and 46 (43.8%) females. The peak inc idence was found in the age group of 26 to 45

Socio-demographic and clinical profile of HIV ...
Socio-demographic (e.g., gender, age, education) and clinical information (e.g., BZD used, dose, reason of prescription) was collected. BZDs dose was standardized as diazepam dose equivalents and was compared via the Defined Daily Dose (DDD). Chi-square, Fisher test, ANOVA and Bonferroni analyses were performed.

Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of ...
The information extracted were socio-demographic (age, sex, menstrual status, parity, age at menarche and menopause), family history, associated medical condition, symptoms and signs at presentation, imaging modalities, tissue diagnosis with immunohistochemically determined subtypes, treatment and outcome of treatment.

Socio-demographic and clinical profile of immuno ...
Socio-demographic and clinical profile of HIV/AIDS patients in HAART era at a tertiary care hospital in North-West Rajasthan, India Sunita Kumawat1*, Anju Kochar1, Parmendra Sirohi2, Jyoti Garhwal1 ≤100/mm3, 46.33% of patients were in WHO stage I INTRODUCTION The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection is a ...

Socio-demographic and clinical profile of HIV/AIDS ...
Sixty percent of subjects between 30 and 45 years and 71% above 45 years were in non-absenteeism group. Similarly, majority from Hindu religion (60%), nuclear family (60%), urban background (55%), and married (58%) are non-absentees. Education-wise, majority in all three categories are in non-absenteeism group.

Socio-demographic and clinical predictors of absenteeism ...
Materials and Methods: This is a cross-sectional study of children aged two months to five years in two teaching hospitals in the country. They were evaluated for ALRTI, focusing on their clinical profile and socio-demographic risk factors. Results: Two hundred children presented with features of ALRTI, mostly pneumonias and bronchiolitis.

Clinical Profile, Severity Pattern and Socio-demographic Ris
Socio-Demographic profile The number of patient studied is 24 and the age range of patients studied was 10 to 65 years with a mean age of 34 years. Seventeen (70%) patients belonged to age group of 20-50 years. The distri-bution of cases according to age and gender is shown in table 1. Twelve (50%) were farmer and 3(13%) were labourer.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC, CLINICAL AND LABORATORY PROFILE OF ...
To identify the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of elderly suicide victims over 60 years and to determine what factors might increase suicide risk in this population. Methods We conducted a retrospective study on suicide victims aged 60 and over, autopsied in forensic medicine department of the Habib Bourguiba university hospital in Sfax (Tunisia), on a 10-year period (January ...

Sociodemographic and clinical profile in elderly suicide ...
Patient demographics, baseline characteristics, symptoms, home medications, laboratory data, electrocardiogram (EKG) data, imaging, and treatment strategies were obtained by physician chart review. In order to improve standardization, one physician (C.M.C) reviewed a random 10% sample of the other reviewer's data collection to ensure consistency in data collection.

Early clinical and sociodemographic experience with ...
The objective of this study was to identify the sociodemographic and clinical profile of patients with occupational contact dermatitis seen from 2000 to 2014 in a tertiary service of work-related dermatoses. METHODS. This is a descriptive, cross-sectional and retrospective study based on the processing of secondary information from the database ...

Sociodemographic and clinical profile of patients with ...
association between socio demographic variables with severity of stress showed no significant association with any of the socio demographic variables. Table 1: Socio demographic profile of patients. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES n= 115 n= number of patients frequency(%) /mean ± SD Age 28.66 ± 6.915 Sex 1. Male 2. Female 66 (57.4 %) 49 (42.6 %) Education 1.

Socio-Demographic, Clinical Profile, Life Stress Events ...
To study socio-demographic and clinical profile of patients who were issued DC as per RPWD Act 2016 for psychiatric, neurological, and neurosurgical disorders. The study was carried out at National Institute for Mental Health and Neurological Sciences (NIMHANS), Bengaluru.

Sociodemographic and Clinical Profile of Patients ...
DOI: 10.14260/JEMDS/2014/2138 Corpus ID: 75964043. SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS @article{Suresh2014SOCIODA, title={SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS}, author={Kelothu Suresh and Maliyappa Vijay Kumar and K BadrinathA.}, journal={Journal of Evolution of medical and Dental ...

Table 8 from SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF ...
Abstract. Bipolar disorders (BDs) are prevalent, comorbid and disabling conditions, associated with the highest suicide risk among psychiatric illnesses. In the last few years, new efforts to better characterize the socio-demographic and clinical profiles of BD type I vs II have been documented by several reports, with novel and insightful findings in the field.

Socio-demographic and clinical characterization of ...
A structured tool to extract necessary details was developed following suggestions from the experts in forensic psychiatry: most information was available in inpatient Forensic Psychiatry Work-up Proforma. The Forensic Data Extraction Schedule covered three dimensions: socio-demographic, clinical, and legal profiles.

Introduction: Despite the benefits of physical activity reported, most stroke survivors remain physically inactive, regardless of the level of disability. The objectives of this study were to investigate barriers and associated factors for the practice of physical activity after stroke. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted with acute stroke survivors with walking speed u2265 0.8m/s. Clinical outcomes were Exercise Benefits/Barriers Scale, 5-meter walk test, Geriatric Depression Scale, a questionnaire derived from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and Economic Classification Criteria. Linear regression analysis was conducted to evaluate the association between variables. This study was approved by the ethics committee of the UFMG (CAAE: 65672517.6.0000.5149). Results: 95 stroke individuals, with a mean age of 62 years (SD12) and time since stroke of 4 months (SD 0.8) participated. The most frequently reported barriers were u201ctirednessu201d (76%) and u201cfatigueu201d (72%), followed by u201cfew places to exerciseu201d, u201cdifficulty accessing sites to exerciseu201d, u201ctime spentu201d, u201cdifficulty of tasku201d and u201chigh costu201d that were scored by more than 40% of participants. Barriers were associated with socioeconomic level (r = -0.21, p

Objectives:It is intended to characterize the socio-demographic and clinical profile of the patients followed in a day hospital in Hospital Magalhu00e3es Lemos in the year 2017 and 2018.Background:The day hospital represents an alternative to acute treatment in complete hospitalization, allowing the provision of adequate treatment in a less restrictive environment. According to the studies, this modality of treatment has benefits both in psychopathology and social functioning, highlighting as factors that contribute to its success the less restrictive environment, the maintenance of contact with the environment and the exchange of experiences with others patients.Materials and Methods:This is a retrospective descriptive study performed at the day hospital of the Hospital Magalhu00e3es Lemos. We included all patients followed in a day hospital from January 2017 to December 2018. The collection of socio-demographic and clinical data was performed through the clinical process and were treated statistically.Results and Conclusions:A total of 72 patients were studied and the following data were collected: socio-demographic, such as gender, age, marital status, professional status; clinical information such as psychiatric diagnosis, number of previous partial and complete admissions; and information about the period of treatment in the day hospital, including admission route, duration of hospitalization, discharge type and post-discharge referral. This study will allow a better knowledge of the profile of the population followed in day hospital allowing the application of health strategies compatible with the characteristics found.

Summary document incorporating the comparison of statistically significant findings from reports 1 to 5. Report 1: Socio demographic and clinical profile of people aged 65 years and over. Report 2: Socio demographic and clinical profile of people in the lowest SEIFA quintile with at least one chronic condition. Report 3: Socio demographic and clinical profile of people aged 30 years and under. Report 4: Socio demographic and clinical profile of people born in a non-English speaking country with at least one chronic condition. Report 5: Socio demographic and clinical profile of carers with at least one chronic condition.

Background: Sexual assaults on children are defined as the involvement of a minor in sexual activities that he is unable to understand and that he experiences under pressure or by violence.Aims: Describe the socio-demographic and clinical profile of a population of sexual assault victims examined at the child psychiatry outpatient visit.Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study including all children seen at the child psychiatric consult at the University Hospital in Monastir who have been suspected of or identified as being sexually assaulted. Results:93 children and teenagers were included, with an average age of 10 years u00b1 3.9 and a sex ratio (M/F) of 0.97. 31.6% of cases had a history of domestic abuse prior to the sexual assault. Sexual assaults were mainly sexual touching (47%) and vaginal and/or anal penetrations (44%). More than three-quarters of assaults (79%) were committed in a familiar place for the child. The assault was unique in 47% of cases and repetitive in 44% of cases. It was associated with another type of violence in 26% of cases. Sexual assault was committed by a family member in 28% of cases. The aggressor was in 93% of cases male. The initial psychiatric assessment showed mental disorders in 70% of cases (depressive disorder in 32% of

cases).Conclusion: The severity of the consequences of sexual abuse on the victims' mental and physical health is further heightened by being locked in the trap of silence about the events they endured.