Psychological effects and perceived social support of women after surgical intervention.

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Introduction:
Worldwide, reproductive health of women is considered an issue of vital importance and one that has widespread implications on health, well being and development of the entire population. Professional and lay approaches towards surgical intervention patients often focus on describing ways in which women may respond and adjust the post-surgical situations in a different level, may be with psychological and social effects in their life.

The aim of the study is to find out the psychological effects and perceived social support of women who had undergone surgical intervention.

Objectives of the study:
1. To determine the psychological effects of women after surgical interventions.
2. To determine the perceived social support of women after surgical interventions.
3. To find out the association between psychological effects and selected demographic variables.
4. To find out the association between perceived social support and selected demographic variables.
5. To find out the relationship between psychological effects and perceived social support.
Methodology:

Data was collected using General Health Questionnaire and Multidimensional perceived social support scale.

Results:

- Assessment of psychological effects of women after the surgical interventions reveals that 43.33% had higher distress, 43.33% had Moderate distress, and 13.33% stands in normal.
- Assessment of Perceived social support of the women after surgical intervention reveals that 70% had Good social support, 28.33% had Average social support, and 1.66% stands in Poor.
- Association between psychological effects and selected demographic variables shows that Surgical indications (P = 0.016), Type of surgery (P = 0.001), Previous history of surgery (P = 0.021), Age (P = 0.036), occupation (0.000) were significant at 0.05 levels.
- Association between perceived social support and selected demographic variables shows that there was no any association between perceived social support and demographic variables.
- Relationship between Psychological effects and Perceived social support showed that there was a negative correlation between psychological effects and perceived social support and it is statistically significant.

Conclusion:

The result showed that majority (45%) of the sample had the indication of fibroid uterus. Highest percentage (75%) of
sample were in the surgery of hysterectomy. Age distribution shows that the highest percentage (65%) were in the above 35 years. Highest percentage (75%) of samples were belongs to rural community. Assessment of psychological effects of women after the surgical interventions reveals that, 45% had moderate distress and Perceived social support of the women after surgical intervention reveals that 70% had good social support. There was significant relationship between psychological effects and perceived social support. Therefore, it is concluded that if social support is increased the psychological effects of the women were reduced.

References:
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