

# A Study on the Quality of Life of Parent with Treated Alcoholic Dependence Syndrome

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## **Abstract**

*Alcoholism is a major problem in many Indian households. 10% of women and almost 40% of males in India routinely drink alcohol. India is a target market for multinational companies since it is the world's third-largest market for alcoholic beverages. Sales of alcohol have been rising at a rate of 8% per year on average, and a 12% yearly increase is predicted. In Indian cultures, alcohol misuse and the issues it brings about have become major concerns. Alcoholism causes problems with one's physical health, family conflicts, job problems, aggression, a breakdown in moral values, an ignorance of the seriousness of the situation, and a shortage of treatment facilities. All these factors contribute to the disturbing expansion of the problems in glacial areas. De-addiction facilities today are crucial to the recovery of alcoholic dependence. They participate in interventions, follow-up, counseling, and detoxification. According to the paradigm shift that has been detected in numerous research studies about alcoholism, family attitudes, behaviors, and coping mechanisms are the main factors in the treatment and rehabilitation of addiction. Since alcohol dependence considerably increases the burden of alcohol dependence syndrome, it is crucial to look at how the family responds and its own coping mechanisms to deal with the challenges brought on by the alcohol-dependent individual. The goals of this study are to reveal the role of social workers, have the examination qualifications and motivation of advice with tips, and provide the appropriate suggestions. Thus, the searches of studying the quality of parents' genres of the alcoholic dependence treated the Tamil Nadu syndrome treats. The researcher proposed conducting this study in Tamil Nadu JESUIT Ministry at Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District, which are run by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. In convector, the researcher plan to adopt a descriptive search conception for study. Use convenience samples, the researcher will collect monsters with dedication centers. Based on observations, results and the subjects will be given.*

**Keywords:** Alcoholism, Alcohol abuse, Counselling and Addiction

## **Introduction**

In India, alcohol and other drug abuse is on the rise. Alcoholism stills a serious and widespread health problem in today's culture. The notion that drinking is a disease that gained traction over time. Depending on the variety of their drinking, each alcoholic experiences different stages of the disease. What a reality! When a man starts drinking, he can never stop, and his whole family ends up suffering from his addiction. Alcoholism has long been a serious global health concern. Beyond just a person's physical health, alcohol has detrimental impacts on everyone in his close surroundings. Research indicates that a significant portion of the nation's alcohol consumers

are men. While they may drink to decompress, this has the potential to negatively impact the social, emotional, and physical well-being of those in their immediate vicinity. I am another source of stress and damage to self -estimate of a person and trust.

The Corporation Arna (which) that is about three million beings in the world which devour flying and seventy 67% of them have alcohol sickness (2004). From a harassing angle, the world's edge associated with alcohol, each in terms of meridian and death, it is high in the masses. Alcohol consumption has health and social effects due to poisoning, alcohol addiction and different biochemical consequences of alcohol. More for constant sick that can author drinks after many years of use to contribute to a age, in loss. In the loss. You are the existence. There is a farm evidence that, in addition to the amount, alcohol consumption model can cause more than 60 forms of illness and damage.

### **Signs and Symptoms of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse Include**

- Drinking in alone.
- Drinking in secret.
- Inability to limit alcohol intake.
- Blackouts – unable to remember period of time.

### **De-addiction Centers**

In 1988, de addiction facilities were authorized by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Government of India, taking into account this fact (Manickam, 1994). There were 18 facilities in 1988, and there are now 121 centers. In Kerala, there was only one center in 1988, but by 1998, there were 20. Each institution has 15 beds with additional space for three people who are relapsing.

### **Treatment Model**

Ttkk Chennai Hospital (Madras) was a pioneer in the fight against the dependency in the country. It's a private center that started as a six--layer center and now houses on 45 patients. TTK HOSPITAL offers a complete program for the treatment of hospitalized patients that also includes drug addicts. The treatment program includes the dotocicion, intense psychotherapy and tracking. Detox effect takes 7 to 10 days. After the detention, patients submit an intense hospital Treatment program in a hospital for 3 to 5 weeks. Further in individual advice, processing package includes conferences, group and family, nociritioned tips, relaxation techniques. The center has also created daily care for the Alchiches (Cherese, 1986). Furthermore, the car points and the alcoholic care fields have been created in rural Normal Tamil (1992).

### **Detoxification**

When they stop drinking alcohol, the majority of patients exhibit noticeable withdrawal symptoms at the time of admission. In these situations, the right drugs are administered to treat the withdrawal symptoms. The drugs are taken off gradually over a period of time, which is typically 10 - 15 days, depending in the amount of drinking and the length in abstinence. The patient and their loved ones often stop participating in the therapy program after the withdrawal symptoms are under control. Detoxification is not "the" treatment for alcoholism, and at this point, the patient and their loved ones need to recognize that its purpose is to get someone ready to start the healing process.

Several treatments in the package include the following therapies: individual psychotherapy. Patient Patient receives about 10 individual psychotherapy sessions. The family therapy is provided according to each individual customer needs.

### **Group Psychotherapy**

Although group therapy is a successful way for counseling and supporting those who are dependent on alcohol, it was not possible to offer it to everyone who was hospitalized. Fewer than five patients are frequently admitted for a dependence problem in the 35-bed psychiatric facility. However, if there are enough patients, the group can work by include individuals who are outpatients and are currently recovering. Although group therapy is quite beneficial for those who are recuperating, it was ineffective in the Vellore case because the majority of patients came from outlying areas of the country.

### **Occupational Therapy**

The patient, along with their partner or other family member, visits the occupational therapy department while they are hospitalized. The alcoholic requires a simplified atmosphere on the first day of recovery.

### **Drug Therapy**

Disulfiram is given by the end of the hospital stay. The subject of the start of the disulfiram therapy is discussed after a complete examination of the patient's physical condition and liver functions. A initial dose of 500 mg disulfiram for two days is carried out after the patient, spouse and performs a signed consent form for drug distribution. If no adverse effects of the initial dose, decreases to 250 mg each day and held at this level for one at the age of two. I'll monitor

### **Research Methodology**

#### **Title**

“A Study on the Quality of Life of Parent with Treated Alcoholic Dependence Syndrome”

#### **Statement of the Problem**

Alcoholism is said to be one of the most serious and harmful social and mental health problems people face, and it also has a severe impact on families. As a result of research studies that emphasize the role that family approaches, behaviors, and coping play as a one of the most important factors in addiction treatment and recovery, the paradigm of alcoholism treatment has shifted from an individual to a family focus. Because alcoholism significantly increases the problem of the alcoholism disease, it is important to consider how family members react and develop their own coping mechanisms to deal with the difficulties caused by the alcoholic.

#### **Aim**

The main aim of the study the quality of life of parent with treated alcoholic dependence syndrome.

#### **Objectives**

- To investigate the socio-economic status of the responder
- To find out the role of the counselor in de-addiction centers.
- To evaluate the quality of life of those with alcohol addiction
- To discover the aftercare treatment in counseling.
- To provide appropriate offers and recommendations..

## **Operational Definition**

### **Alcoholics**

An individual is considered an alcoholic if their drinking negatively impacts any or all of their life's endeavours, including their career, relationships with others, family, finances, and physical and mental well-being, and they continue to drink in spite of this. Alcoholism persists in a person because to both physical and psychological reliance.

### **Counselling**

There is a great difference between professional advisor and someone who uses skills as part of their role, for example in their role, as a friend or colleague. A professional advisor is a highly qualified person who can use a wide range of advice approaches with their clients.

### **Research Design**

The researcher implements Descriptive research design for the study, because the study aims at describing the quality of life of parent with treated alcoholic dependence disease.

### **Pilot Study**

The pilot study will be made by the researcher to find out if the search will be carried out in the agency. This pilot study will be useful to understand the feasibility of conducting the study.

### **Universe of the Study**

This study is based on primary data collection from persons dependent on alcohol in, JESUIT Ministry at Nagercoil, Kanyakumari District, Tamil Nadu. There are a total of 200 respondents under treatment in the years 2020–2021, and they are living sober lives.

### **Selection Criteria**

#### **Inclusion**

- Responder must be alcohol dependent according to DSM IV criteria.
- Treatment must be completed.

#### **Exclusion**

- Respondents who were admitted for decontamination treatment.
- Respondents with Coexisting conditions.

### **Sampling**

The researcher will collect data from alcohol dependent individuals undergoing treatment at MSJE centers. Using convenience sampling method, 100 respondents will be selected as a sample. The researcher plans to collect samples from withdrawal centers in this study.

### **Tools for Data Collection**

#### **Researchers use the Following Aid (Tools) for Data Collection**

- Sociodemographic characteristics
- Quality of life scale

### **Socio-demographic profile**

A semi-actual-in-economic tongue schedule and demography, as the age of community, rents and profession and profession and profession and proficiency and proficiency and proficiency and profession.

### **WHO Quality of Life BREF (WHOQOL-BREF)**

The quality of life, World Organization's has been launched in 1991. Their purpose was to develop an international and international tool to assess the quality of life. He appreciates the perception of the individual in the light of their culture and values, in their personal goals, the norms and concerns. The instrument of thing has been developed in several centers around the world and he was slowly testing. Data collection method

### **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

Afterwards the data collection in the field was completed, the facts was processed and coded and entered into a computer. The data was collected using SPSS software and appropriate statistical methods are used, especially percentage analysis.

### **Findings**

The key results of the study are as follows

- Mainstream of the respondents 72% are between 30 and 40 years old.
- Majority of the respondents 66% have completed primary school.
- Majority of the responder 64% are marital.
- 78% of the respondents remain self-employed.
- The household income of 79% of the surveyed people is sufficient to meet their needs.
- 75% of the respondents have never compared their current situation with their past experiences.
- 70% of respondents are physically exhausted from both their current and previous jobs.
- 89% of respondents meet their needs through their family.
- 89% of those surveyed are cared for by family members during their illness.
- 86% said counseling influenced their treatment at the treatment center.
- 87% said counselors (social workers) greatly helped them to stay sober. 83% reported being satisfied with their relationships with their family after treatment.
- 20% of the respondents report low quality of life.
- 44% of the respondents have a moderate quality of living.
- 36% of the respondents have a high quality of life.

### **Suggestions**

- Inform youth, adults and children about alcohol and drugs.
- Promote school social workers.
- Detox centers must employ social workers as counselors.
- Educate and learn the addiction is a serious problem that requires professional help.
- Promoting a positive asset change to improve the quality of alcohol aggressors. (Group therapy)
- Encourage regular monitoring care.
- The counseling center tries to contact the patients that do not follow them.

### **Conclusion**

After drinking alcohol for the first time, people may have a variety of reactions. Some people do not like the experience and never use the drug again. Others enjoy the experience but decide never

to drink alcohol again. Some people may not like the experience but continue to experiment with alcohol. Alcohol abusers participated in group therapy to promote psychological health. All these elements suggest that the group therapy is effective in improving psychological health of alcohol. Consequently, as this study shows, group therapy must apply to the attacker's alcohol to promote mental health thanks to social worker efforts.

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