Psychiatric morbidity in a general practice in an Indian city

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Abstract

Psychiatric morbidity in an Indian general practice was studied using the K10 test from the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) of 120 patients who represented 500 consecutive adults attending a doctor in a selected area of a large city. The psychiatric morbidity index was measured and compared with the psychiatric morbidity index of the K10 test compared with the psychiatric morbidity index of the K10 test compared with that of patients attending a general practice in Singapore. The psychiatric morbidity index was significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample. The results suggest that psychiatric morbidity is significantly lower in the sample of 120 patients. The mean K10 score was lower than that found in the Singapore sample.