Chapter Three

3. Results

3.1 Frequency of cases and controls among participants

The study conducted to measure lipid profiles among Psychiatric men in Kobar Mental Asylum and Psychiatric Hospital. The study involved 110 participants. Of them, 60 psychiatric men (cases); and 50 non-psychiatric men (controls) which represent 55% and 45% respectively. (Figure 3.1).

![Pie chart showing 55% cases and 45% controls](image-url)

*Figure 3.1 Numbers of cases and controls among participants*
3.2 Age group distribution

The mean age of participants is (35.9 ± 0.95) years. Participants aged between 29-38 years are 53 participants reported in (48.2 %), followed by those who ranked between 18-28 years 53 participants (22.7%). Participants between 39-48 years old 17 participant (15.5 %) are a slightly higher than those above 48 years 15 participant (13.6%). (Figure 3.2).

![Figure 3.2: Age distribution among participants.](image-url)
3.3 The duration of antipsychotic drugs per years among participants
The majority of 21 patients (35%) are taking antipsychotic drugs 1-2 years, followed by 17 patients (28.3 %) more than 4 years, 12 patients (20%) 3-4 years and 10 patients (16.7 %) less than one year. (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3: Duration of administration of antipsychotic drugs.
3.4 Comparison between the mean serum TC levels in patients and control.

The mean of lipid of case and controls is noted. No significant difference detected in TC levels while there are statistically significant difference in TG, HDL and LDL seen between the patients use antipsychotic drugs and control group with $P$ values (0.310, 0.000, 0.000, 0.030) respectively. (Table 3.1).

**Table 3.1: Comparison between serum TC levels in patients and control.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>P. value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Case (n=60) mean ± SD (mg/dl)</td>
<td>Control (n=50) mean ± SD (mg/dl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>153 ± 27.9</td>
<td>145.5 ± 21.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>TGs</td>
<td>133.9 ± 70.9</td>
<td>91.5 ± 14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL</td>
<td>9.8 ± 2.7</td>
<td>25.2 ± 6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDL</td>
<td>116.9 ± 29.6</td>
<td>99.8 ± 18.8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3.5 Correlation between the duration of antipsychotic drugs per year and TC.

TC levels (mg/dl) are not correlated with the duration of antipsychotic drugs per year (p value 0.310, r= 0.018). (Figure 3.4).

![Figure 3.5 Correlation between the duration antipsychotic drugs per year and TC levels.](image)
3.6 Correlation between the duration of antipsychotic drugs per year and TG.

TG levels (mg/dl) are statistically positively correlated with the duration of antipsychotic drugs (P<0.00, r= 0.2251. (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5 Correlation between the duration of antipsychotic drugs per year and TG.
3.7 Correlation between the duration of antipsychotic drugs per year and HDL.
HDL levels (mg/dl) are not correlated with the duration of antipsychotic drugs per year (p value 0.143, r=0.0367). (Figure 3.6)
3.8 Correlation between the duration of antipsychotic drugs per year and LDL.

LDL levels (mg/dl) are not correlated with the duration of antipsychotic drugs per year (p value 0.669, r=0.03). (Figure 3.7)

Figure 3.7 Correlation between the duration antipsychotic drugs per year and LDL.