

**A STUDY OF PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS
IN INFERTILE POPULATION**

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION

Infertility is the inability to conceive after one year of regular unprotected sexual intercourse.

It affects one in six couples (17%) of child - bearing age group. The rate of infertility has increased 10 % over the last 30 years. This has been attributed to several factors including advanced age at marriage, delayed child bearing, the use of birth control and increased prevalence(McDaniel, 1992).

Infertility is most commonly perceived to be linked to a woman's inability to conceive. However, medical studies have shown that 40 % infertility is primarily attributable to female factors, 40 % infertility is primarily attributable to male factors, and the remaining 20 % to an interaction between the two partners (Robinson & Steward, 1996; Wright, Allard, Lecours and Sabourin, 1989).

Approximately 75% of couples diagnosed with infertility will seek some type of treatment (Sadler & Syrop, 1998). Of those who seek treatment it is estimated that 50 to 60 % will conceive compared to only 5 % who would conceive if they did not seek medical care (Andrews, abbey and Halman, 1991; Shapiro, 1982).

Infertility is one of those diagnoses in medical practice where in besides its medical components, emotional aspects are of profound importance (Berger, 1974; Mazor, 1979& Walker HE, 1978). The impact of infertility on the psychological well being has been the object of increasing attention in the recent years.

One of the important challenges an infertile couple faces is learning how to manage the infertility in relation to oneself as in relation with partner and in different social areas (Long Schmidt – Univ of Copenhagen Faculty of Health Sciences).

In our society, normal couples are expected to have children. Having a child stabilizes the family and increases the marital satisfaction. Little girls often engage in common childhood pastime of pretending to be pregnant but it would be a rare individual who would ever dress rehearse infertility as a future problem. (Menning, Barbare Eck- Infertility Guide for Childless Couples; 1977).

The family of each partner may often inquire about family building. Infertile couples may not be considered as adult by their own parents. At work, they may not be granted certain holidays or material advantages because of childlessness. They complain about social exclusion. Women and men are often depressed with psychosomatic pains, dyspepsia, headache, premenstrual tension, dyspareunia, mastodynia and so on...

Infertility disturbs self esteem, sexual identity and body image of either partner. The couple is obliged to establish a new balance in order to bear the emotional and social consequences of this kind of disability.

In our culture and society, negative attitudes to infertility are so throbbing. Having a child appears a vital factor for women and the absence of children may cause marital problems such as separation or even a second marriage. Most it is the woman who bears the brunt of attack. Even the strongest of marriages will be tested by infertility and may benefit from counseling or support groups like RESOLVE, (Shanon; N. Covington., Psychosocial Evaluation of Infertile Couples-Implication of Social Work Practice 1988).

Intervention of relatives especially husband family, negative attitude and behaviour of surroundings (family, friends, neighbours etc.,) causes psychological problems for women. Generally infertile women experience negative social consequences including marital instability, stigmatization and abuse. In general the psychosocial variables are interwoven in a complex pattern (COMPI trial Infertility Cohort Studies 2005).

Both the diagnosis and treatment of infertility have a profound effect on people's lives and their minds. Infertile patients need special psychological care not only because of the pain of not having a child but also to bear the tests and treatments that can have a hard psychological

impact (Czybar Dept. OG; Lyon ., France- Psychosomatic & Sexual Disorders in Infertility., 2007). Examinations and treatment can disturb the intimacy and the balance of the couple. Women are necessarily more deeply involved in the treatment procedures and it is only reasonable for them to be more affected.

The physician plays an important role in ensuring that psychosocial care is integrated into patient care through the entire hospital team. The nature of this care will vary from clinic to clinic. Patient centred care is the type of care provided as part of routine services at the clinic.

Counseling on the other hand, involves the use of specific interventions catering to patients' needs. There is ample evidence that lower stress levels mean better male and female fertility. Drop out rates from infertility can be improved by decreasing stress levels. Achieving a pregnancy is not the only goal, but also preparing a healthy home for the child. These aspects have to be addressed from medical and psychosocial perspective (Boivin, Appleton, Hammer- Guidelines for Counselling in Infertility – Dept of OG, Cambridge).

Further the doctor plays a pivotal role in deciding when to stop the treatment in untreatable cases. It is often a difficult decision. With modern advances this end point has virtually disappeared.

Since most of the literatures on psychosocial aspects in infertility are from the developed countries, it was thought that a study from a developing country with a different culture might contribute to existing knowledge.

Aim

AIM OF THE STUDY

1. To determine the prevalence of anxiety and depression in the infertile population.
2. To assess the psychosocial factors associated with these disturbances.
3. To stress the importance of incorporating assessment of mental health status as a part of infertility work up.

Materials and methods

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was conducted at the “Fertility Research Center” of the Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology attached to Madras Medical College during the period of August 2006 to August 2007.

Study design : Cross sectional study

Inclusion criteria:

1. Age 20 to 55 (male partner); Age 20 to 45 (female partner)
2. Cases of primary infertility (duration of infertility minimum of 1 year)
3. Patients willing to participate in the study

Exclusion criteria:

1. Age <20 and >55 for male partner; Age < 20 and > 45 for female partner.
2. Cases of secondary infertility.
3. Cases of recurrent pregnancy loss.

116 male patients and 377 female patients were chosen on the basis of inclusion and exclusion criteria.

The purpose of the study was explained to the patients and an informed consent was obtained. Patient's were interviewed by the same observer using the questionnaire as a tool. The questionnaire contained the following

1. Demographic details
2. The assessment included general medical assessment followed by psychological assessment. In these patients the following detailed history were obtained,

1. **General** : demographic details including age of the patient, address, education, occupation and income; Socio economic status was calculated according to the "Modified Kuppuswamy scale"

2. **Gynaecological history:** with respect to infertility like duration of infertility; any specific complaints; detailed menstrual history-menarche; spontaneous / induced periods; cycle duration and flow; association of pain; H/o passing clots; Last Menstrual Period ; H/o endometriosis ; H/O Pelvic Inflammatory Disease; and details of treatment taken for infertility

3. **Past medical history:** H/o tuberculosis, diabetes, hypertension, mumps, recent febrile illness, drug intake, chemotherapy or radiotherapy

4. **Past surgical history:** H/o varicocele; trauma / surgery to genital organs (in males) and H/o abdominal surgery or surgery in genital organs (in females)

5. **Marital and sexual history:** Married since how long; consanguinity; any marital problems in the form of quarrels , separation, threat to divorce; Coital frequency; awareness of coitus and ovulation; any sexual difficulties (Failure of erection, ejaculation, premature ejaculation, dyspareunia, loss of libido); any pre-marital / extra marital contact

6. **Personal and family history:** Diet; smoking; drinking alcohol; sleep pattern; bladder and bowel habits; previous psychological disturbance; type of family; infertility in relatives; H/o psychological disturbance in relatives

7. **Psychosocial history:** Questions regarding mood changes, nervousness, sadness, suicidal ideas and attempts, coping up techniques, infertility as a problem and their attitude towards ART and adoption; attitude of family members towards infertility were all obtained. This was followed by a complete clinical examination. This was followed by psychological assessment by using Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (**HADS**). The results thus achieved have been critically analyzed and presented.

Results and analysis

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Total number of male infertile patients included in the study : 116

Total number of female infertile patients included in the study : 377

Table: 1

Age of patients in males & females

Age	Minimum age (years)	Maximum age (years)
Males	20	53
Females	20	43

Range is 20 to 53 years in males

Range is 20 to 43 years in females

Table 2 :

Duration of infertility in the study groups:

Duration (in years)	Males	Females
1-4	52 (44.8%)	221 (58.6%)
5-9	45 (38.8%)	111 (29.4%)
10 and > 10	19 (16.4%)	45 (11.9%)
Total	116	377

This table shows the duration of infertility in both the groups. The range is 1- 20 years.

Table 3:

Socio economic class distribution in the study groups:

Class	Males	Females
Upper middle (class2)	4 (3.4%)	8 (2.12%)
Lower middle (class3)	15 (12.9%)	33 (8.78%)
Upper lower (class4)	97 (83.6%)	336 (89.12%)
Total	116	377

This table shows the socio economic class distribution in both the groups. Majority belonged to the upper lower class i.e., class4.

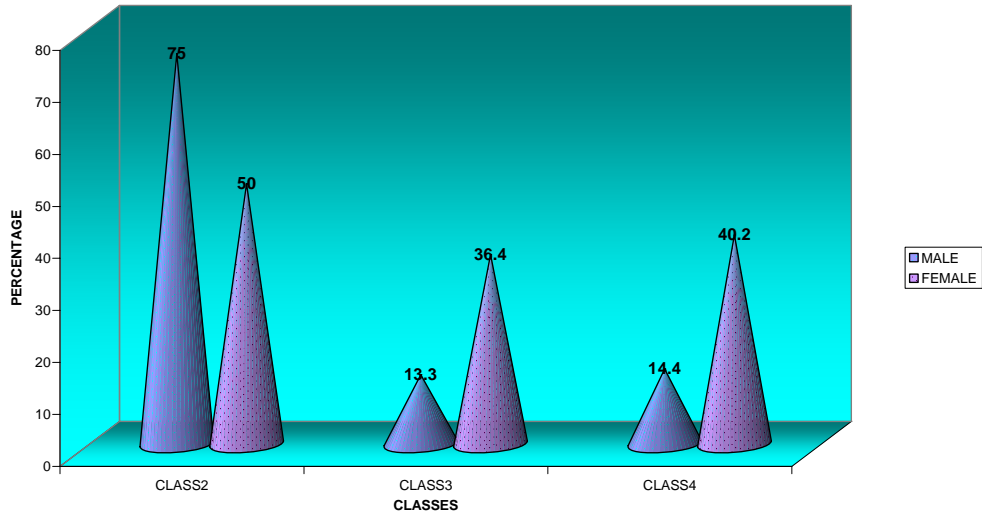
Table 4:

Educational status distribution in the study groups:

Educational status	Males	Females
Illiterate	14 (12.1%)	46 (12.2%)
1-12	99 (85.3%)	317 (84.1%)
Diploma	3 (2.6%)	14 (3.7%)
Total	116	377

This table shows the educational status of the two groups. Majority had varied levels of schooling in both the groups.

SOCIO ECONOMIC CLASS IN MALES & FEMALES



EDUCATIONAL STATUS IN MALES AND FEMALES

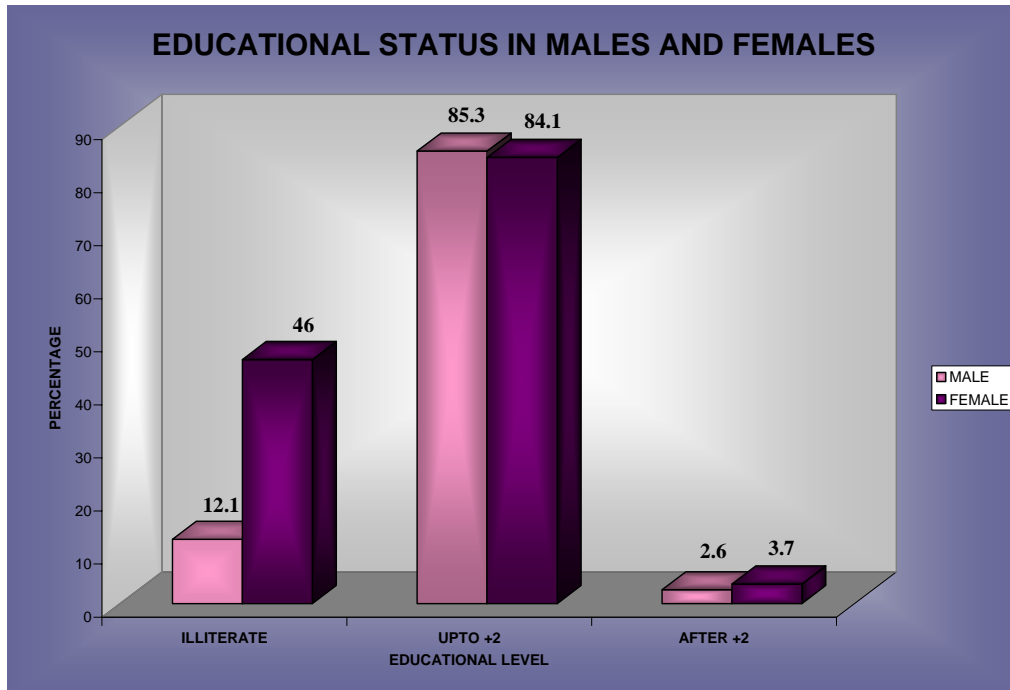


Table 5:
Types of family in the study groups:

Type of family	Males	Females
Joint family	22 (19%)	58 (15.4%)
Nuclear family	94 (81%)	319 (84.6%)
Total	116	377

This table shows the type of families in both the groups. Majority belonged to nuclear families.

Table 6:
Hypothyroidism and PCOS prevalence in female patients:

	Hypothyroidism	PCOS
Present	40 (10.6%)	45 (11.9%)
Absent	337 (89.4%)	332 (88.1%)
Total	377	377

This table gives an account of the prevalence of hypothyroidism and PCOS in the female population.

Table 7:

Threat to divorce and suicide attempts in female patients:

	Threat to divorce	Suicide attempts
Present	27 (7.2%)	6 (6.1%)
Absent	350 (92.8%)	371 (98.4%)
Total	377	377

This table shows the percentage of females who faced threat to divorce and who had attempted suicide.

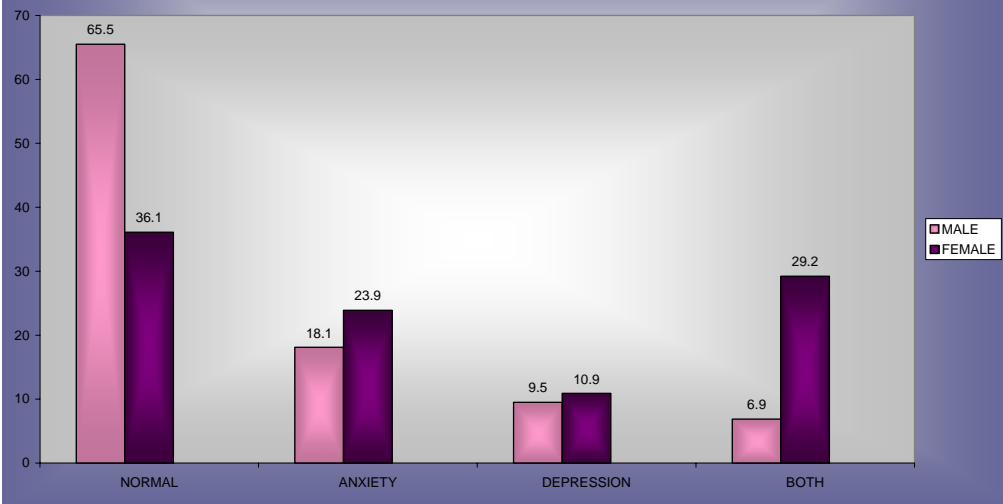
Table 8:

Prevalence of anxiety and depression in males & females:

Group	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety	Depression	Both present	Total affected
Male	76 (65.5%)	21 (18.1%)	11 (9.5%)	8 (6.9%)	40/ 116 (34.48%)
Female	136 (36.1%)	90 (23.9%)	41 (10.9%)	110 (29.2%)	241/ 377 (63.93%)

This table shows the prevalence of anxiety and depression in both the groups. Out of 116 male patients studied 21 (18.1%) had anxiety alone, 11 (9.5%) had depression alone and 8 (6.9%) had both. Out of 377 female patients studied 90 (23.9%) had anxiety alone, 41 (10.9%) had depression alone and 110 (29.2%) had both. Females (63.93%) were more affected than males (34.48%) and this was statistically significant. (P value - 0.000)

PREVALENCE OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN INFERTILE POPULATION



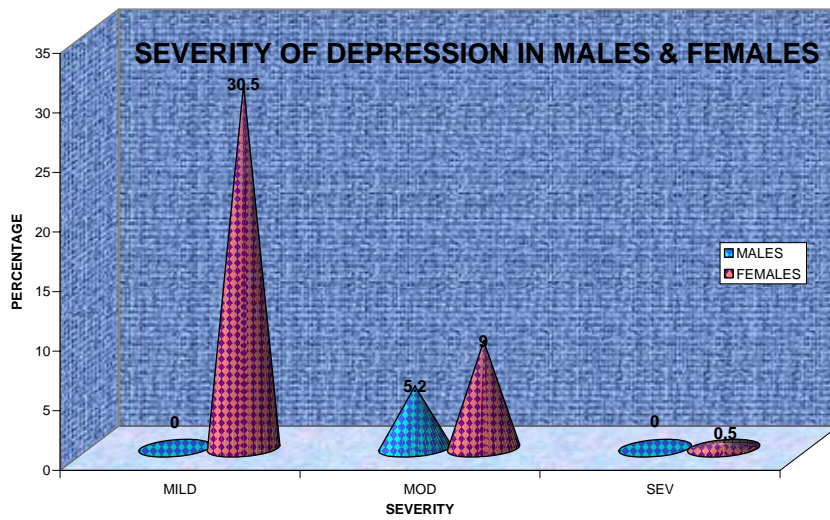
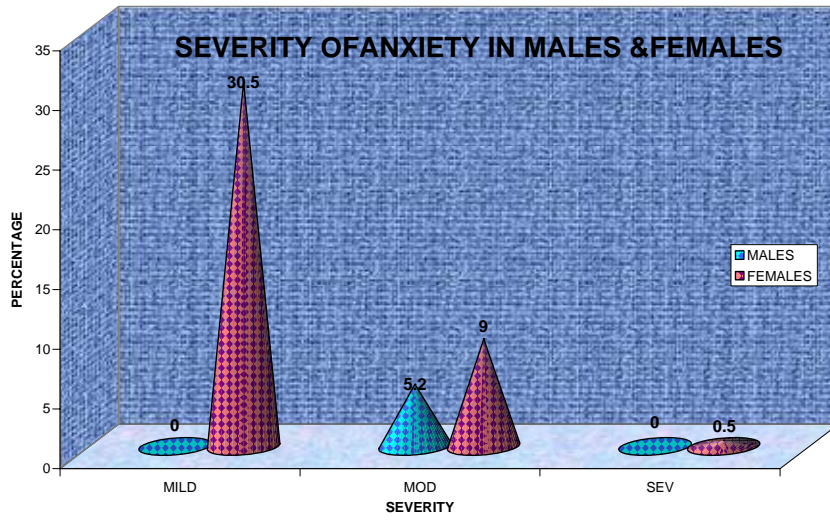


Table 9:
Severity of anxiety and depression in males & females:

Severity	Males	Females
Mild anxiety	22 (19%)	135 (35.8%)
Moderate anxiety	6 (5.2%)	60 (15.9%)
Severe anxiety	1 (0.9%)	5 (1.3%)
Total	29 (25%)	200 (53.05%)
Mild depression	13 (11.2%)	115 (30.5%)
Moderate depression	6 (5.2%)	34 (9%)
Severe depression	-	2 (0.5%)
Total	19 (16.3%)	151 (40.05%)

This table shows the severity of anxiety and depression in both the groups.

Table 10:
Age group distribution and prevalence of anxiety depression

Age group in years	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-55
Males- Anxiety and depression absent	19 (50%)	29 (50%)	12 (66.67%)	-
Males-Anxiety	7 (18.4%)	11 (19%)	1 (5.6%)	2 (100%)
Males-Depression	6 (15.8%)	3 (5.2%)	2 (11.11%)	-
Males-Both present	2 (5.3%)	5 (7%)	1 (5.6%)	-
Total	38	58	18	2
Females— Anxiety and depression absent	103 (38%)	31 (31.3%)	2 (25%)	-
Females-Anxiety	62 (23%)	25 (25.25%)	3 (37.5%)	-
Females-Depression	35 (13%)	6 (6%)	-	-
Females-Both present	70 (26%)	37 (37.3%)	3 (37.5%)	-
Total	270	99	8	-

This table shows age distribution of both the groups and relationship between anxiety and depression. The trend was decreasing psychological morbidity with increasing age in both the groups. This could be explained by the fact that the ability to cope up with the problem of infertility improved with age. (P value - 0.775)

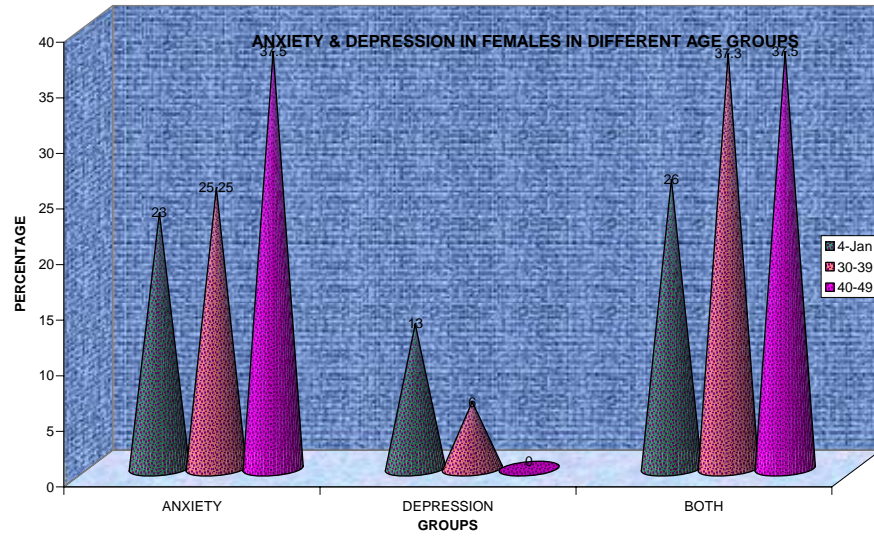
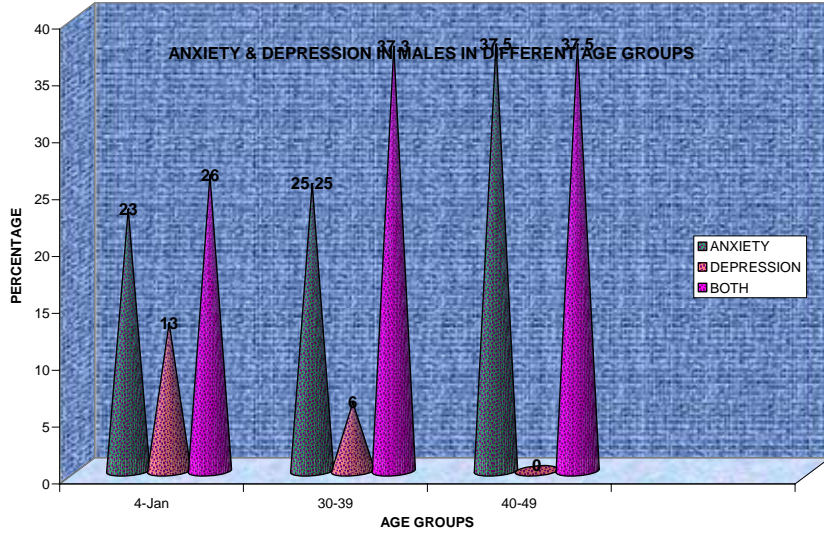


Table 11:
Relationship between duration of infertility
and anxiety & depression:

Duration in years	1-4	5-9	10 and >10
Anxiety and depression absent- Males	35 (67.3%)	28 (62.22%)	13 (68.42%)
Anxiety- Males	8 (15.38%)	10 (22.22%)	3 (15.79%)
Depression- Males	6 (11.54%)	4 (8.89%)	1 (5.26%)
Both present- Males	3 (5.76%)	3 (6.66%)	2 (10.53%)
Total	52	45	19
Anxiety and depression absent- Females	81 (36.65%)	41 (36.94%)	14 (31.11%)
Anxiety-Females	51 (23%)	27 (24.32%)	12 (26.67%)
Depression-Females	25 (11.31%)	14 (12.6%)	2 (4.44%)
Both present- Females	64 (28.96%)	29 (26.13%)	17 (37.78%)
Total	221	111	45

P value= 0.673

This table shows the relationship of duration of infertility in anxiety and depression. In the males it was found that the psychological morbidity was more in the 5-9 years group and in the female it was maximum in the 10 and more than 10 years group. Probably men were able to cope up better and early with the problem of infertility. The rise in anxiety and depression in 10 and more than 10 years group in the females implies the fact that they were nearing menopause and could be due the changes that come with it. (P value - 0.673)

Table 12:

Relationship between social class and anxiety & depression

Class	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Males Class 2	2 (50%)	2 (50%)	4
Males Class 3	11 (13.3%)	4 (26.7%)	15
Males Class 4	74 (76.3%)	23 (23.7%)	97
Males Total	87 (75%)	29 (25%)	116
Females Class2	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	8
Females Class3	13 (39.4%)	20 (60.6%)	33
Females Class4	160 (47.6)	176 (52.4%)	336
Females Total	177 (46.9%)	200 (53.1%)	377

P value 0.486 & 0.655

Class	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Males Class 2	1 (25%)	3 (75%)	4
Class 3	13 (86.7%)	2 (13.3%)	15
Class 4	83 (85.6%)	14 (14.4%)	97
Total	97 (83.6%)	19 (16.4%)	116
Females Class2	4 (50%)	4 (50%)	8
Class3	21 (63.6%)	12 (36.4%)	33
Class4	201 (59.8%)	135 (40.2%)	336
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

P value 0.006 & 0.711

This table shows the relationship of socioeconomic class and anxiety and depression. Majority of the patients in both the groups belonged to class 4 i.e., upper lower class. It was seen that depression was significantly more in the higher class in the male group. (P value-0.006) Probably this was due to the increased awareness and social pressure. However the prevalence of anxiety and depression was more in the females than the males irrespective of the class.

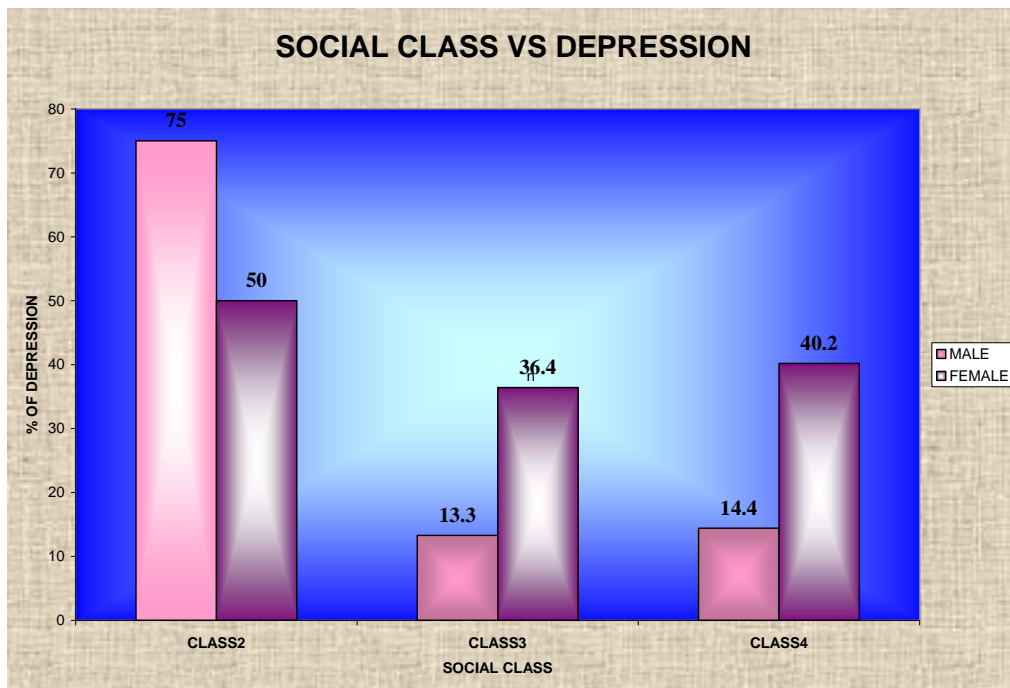
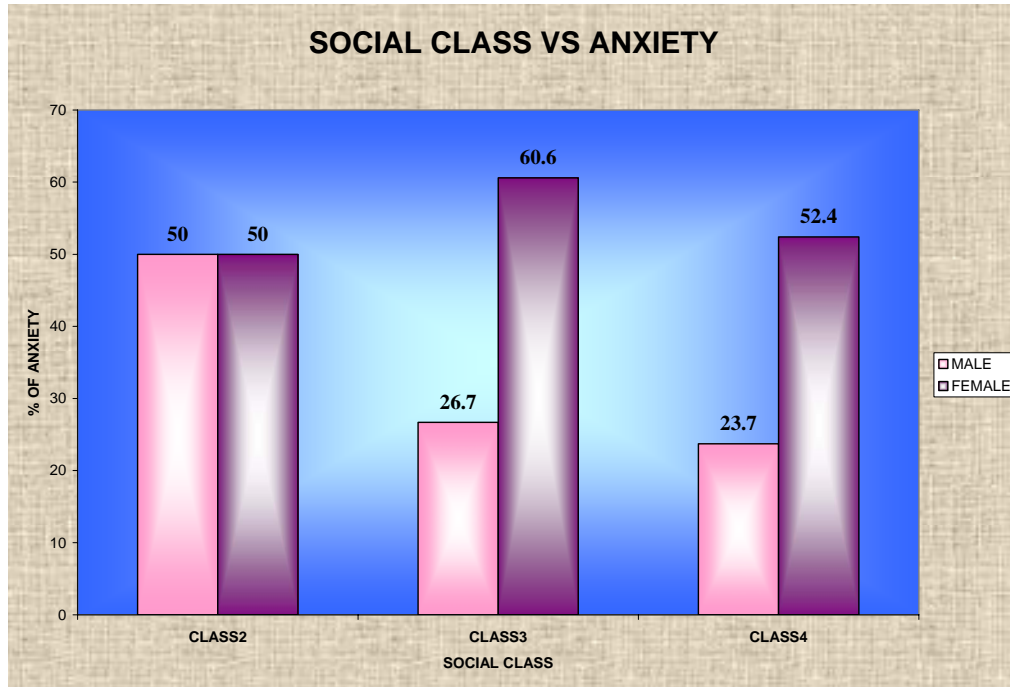


Table 13:
Relationship between educational status and anxiety & depression:

Educational level	Illiterate	School	College
Males Anxiety and depression absent	12 (85.71%)	62 (62.62%)	2 (66.66%)
Anxiety- Males	-	21 (21.12%)	-
Depression -Males	1 (7.14%)	10 (10.10%)	-
Both present-Males	1 (7.14%)	6 (6.06%)	1 (33.33%)
Total	14	99	3
Females Anxiety and depression absent	7 (15.2%)	117 (36.9%)	2 (14.28%)
Anxiety –Females	11 (24%)	76 (23.97%)	3 (21.43%)
Depression –Females	16 (34.8%)	33 (10.41%)	2 (14.28%)
Both present-Females	12 (26%)	91 (28.7%)	7 (50%)
Total	46	317	14

This table shows the relationship between educational status and anxiety and depression. Majority belonged to the group who had undergone schooling. In the male patients maximum psychological morbidity was among the illiterate and college education group. Among the females maximum psychological morbidity was seen in the group who had undergone schooling. The difference was too small to achieve statistical significance.

Table 14:
Types of family in anxiety and depression:

Type of family	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Males-joint family	17 (77.3%)	5 (22.7%)	22
Males-Nuclear family	70 (74.5%)	24 (25.5%)	94
Total	87 (75%)	29 (25%)	116
Females-joint family	23 (39.7%)	35 (60.3%)	58
Females-Nuclear family	154 (48.3%)	165 (51.7%)	319
Total	177 (46.9%)	200 (53.1%)	377

Type of family	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Male-joint family	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)	22
Nuclear family	76 (80.9%)	18 (19.1%)	94
Total	97 (83.6%)	19 (16.4%)	116
Female-joint family	34 (58.6%)	24 (41.4%)	58
Nuclear family	192 (60.2%)	127 (39.8%)	319
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

This table shows the type of family vs. anxiety and depression. Majority were from nuclear families. It was seen that the family type did not affect the male, but in the female group- joint family seemed to contribute to much of the psychological morbidity probably because they were the husband's family. But then this observation did not reach statistical significance. (P value – 0.090)

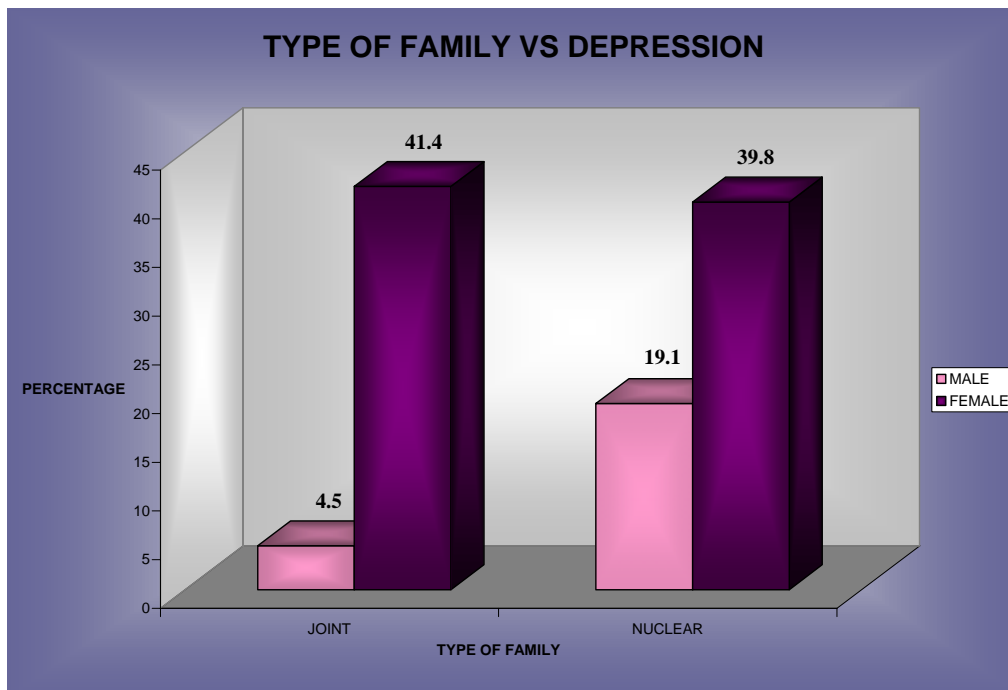
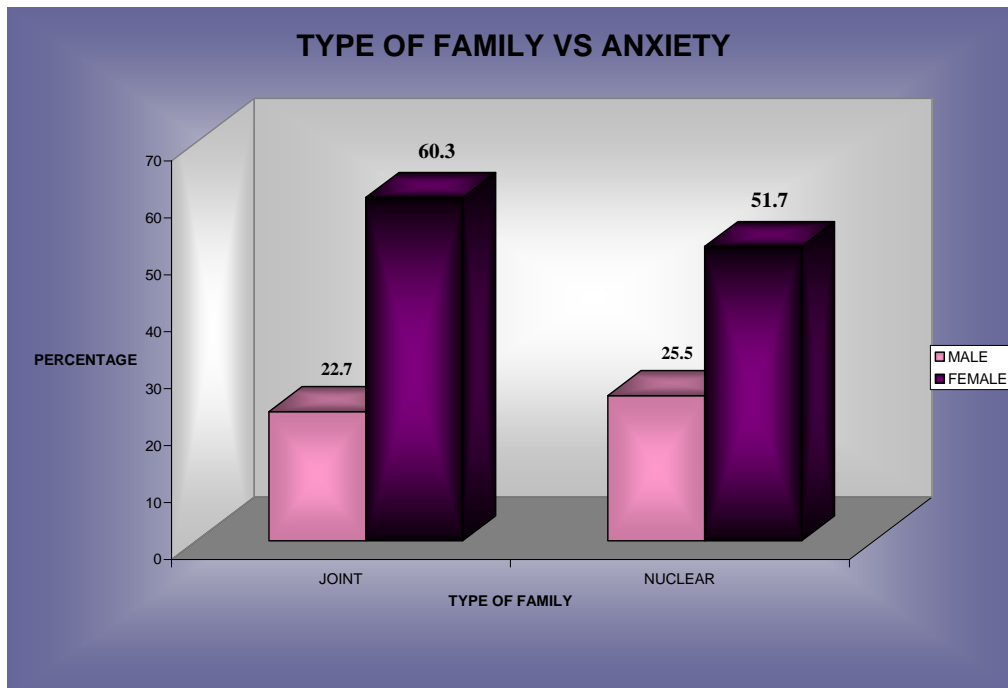
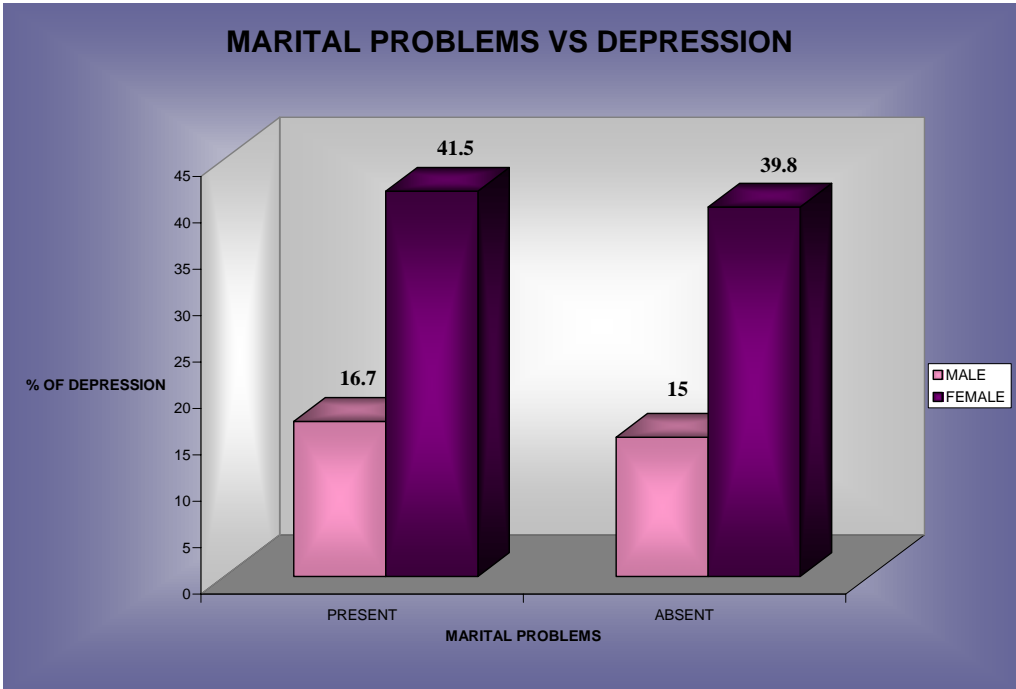
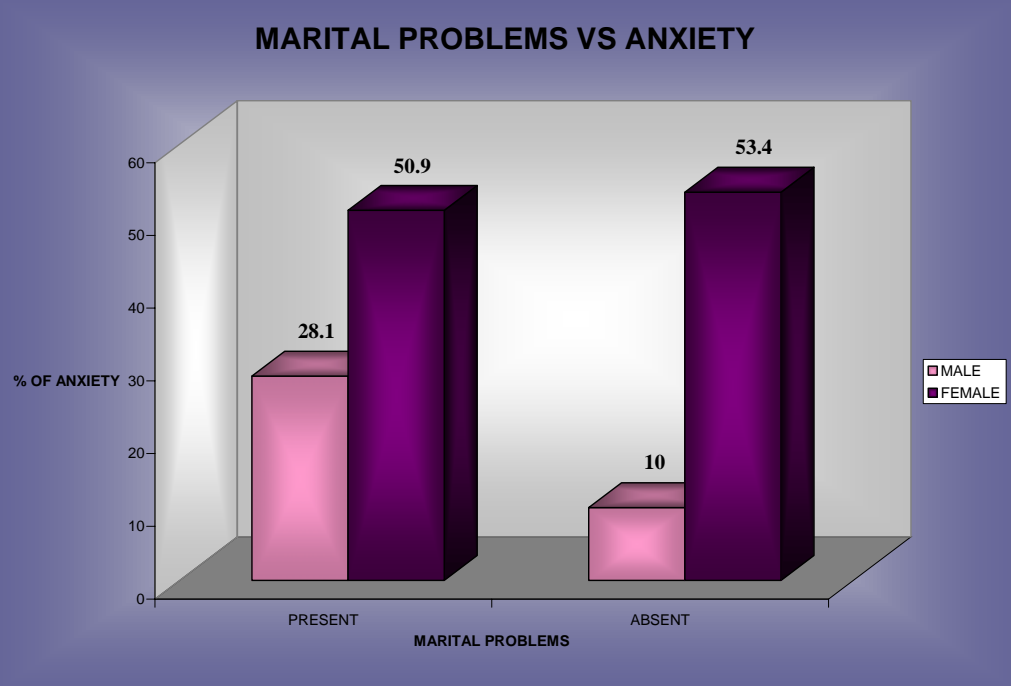


Table 15:
Marital problems in anxiety and depression:

Marital problems	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Males- present	18 (90%)	2 (10%)	20
Males- absent	69 (71.9%)	27 (28.1%)	96
Total	87 (75%)	29 (25%)	115
Females- present	26 (49.1%)	27 (50.9%)	53
Females-absent	151 (46.6%)	173 (53.4%)	324
Total	177 (46.9%)	200 (53.1%)	377

Marital problems	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Males- present	17 (85%)	3 (15%)	20
Males- absent	80 (83.3%)	16 (16.7%)	96
Total	97 (83.6%)	19 (16.4%)	116
Females- present	31 (58.5%)	22 (41.5%)	53
Females-absent	195 (60.2%)	129 (39.8%)	324
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

This table shows the relationship of marital problems to anxiety and depression. In the males there was a tendency to have more anxiety in the presence of marital problems. (P value = 0.089)



**Table 16:
Sexual problems in anxiety and depression:**

Sexual problems	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Males- present	16 (94.1%)	1 (5.9%)	17
Males-absent	71 (71.7%)	28 (28.4%)	99
Total	87 (75%)	29 (25%)	116
Females- present	19 (59.4%)	13 (40.6%)	32
Females-absent	158 (45.8%)	187 (54.2%)	345
Total	177 (46.9%)	200 (53.1%)	377

Sexual problems	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Males- present	14 (82.4%)	3 (17.6%)	17
Males-absent	83 (83.8%)	16 (16.2%)	99
Total	97 (83.6%)	19 (16.4%)	116
Females- present	22 (68.8%)	10 (31.3%)	32
Females-absent	204 (59.1%)	141 (40.9%)	345
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

This table shows the relationship of sexual problems to anxiety and depression. In the males presence of sexual problems was related to more anxiety. (P value - 0.049) It could be the cause or effect. Males (14.6%) had more sexual problems than females (8.4%).

Table 17:
Relationship of past psychological disturbance
over anxiety & depression

Past history	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Males-present	11 (73.3%)	4 (26.7%)	15
Males-absent	76 (75.2%)	25 (24.8%)	101
Total	87 (75%)	29 (25%)	116
Females-present	10 (43.5%)	13 (56.5%)	23
Females-absent	167 (47.2%)	187 (52.8%)	354
Total	177 (46.9%)	200 (53.1%)	377

Past history	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Males- present	13 (86.7%)	2 (13.3%)	15
Males-absent	84 (83.25%)	17 (16.8%)	101
Total	97 (83.6%)	19 (16.4%)	116
Females-present	13 (56.5%)	10 (43.5%)	23
Females-absent	213 (60.2%)	141 (39.8%)	354
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

This table shows the relationship of past history of psychological problems to anxiety and depression. There was no correlation between them.

Table 18:
Relationship of positive family psychological
disturbance over anxiety and depression:

Family history	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Males-present	6 (60%)	4 (40%)	10
Males-absent	81 (76.4%)	25 (23.6%)	106
Total	87 (75%)	29 (25%)	116
Females- present	11 (31.4%)	24 (68.6%)	35
Females-absent	166 (48.5%)	176 (51.5%)	342
Total	177 (46.9%)	200 53.1%)	377

Family history	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Males- present	10 (100%)	-	10
Males-absent	87 (82.1%)	19 (17.9%)	106
Total	97 (83.6%)	19 (16.4%)	116
Females- present	17 (48.6%)	18 (51.4%)	35
Females-absent	209 (61.1%)	133 (38.9%)	342
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

This table shows the relationship of family history of psychological problems to anxiety and depression. In the females there was a marginal increase in anxiety when there was a positive family history. (P value = 0.053)

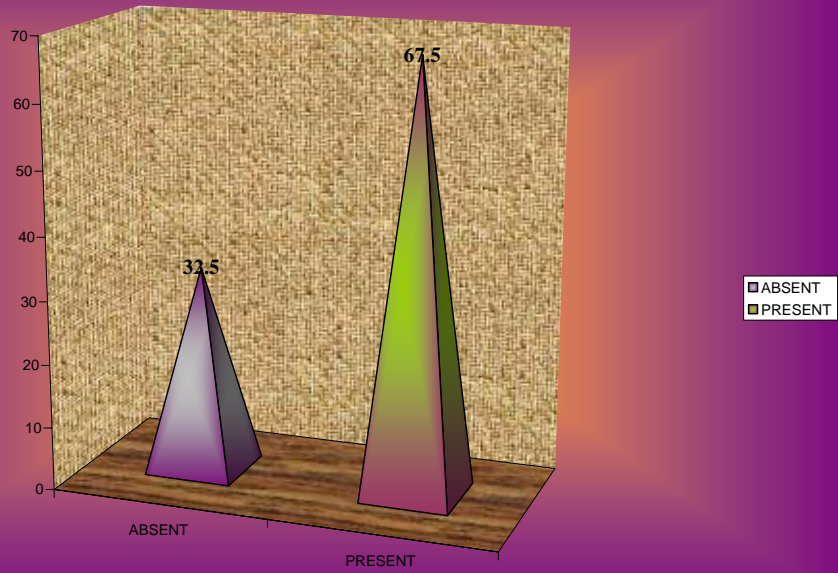
Table 19:
Hypothyroidism in anxiety and depression in females:

Hypothyroidism	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Present	13 (32.5%)	27 (67.5%)	40
Absent	164 (48.7%)	173 (51.3%)	337
Total	177 (46.9%)	200 (53.1%)	377

Hypothyroidism	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Present	18 (45%)	22 (55%)	40
Absent	208 (61.7%)	129 (38.3%)	337
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

This table shows the relationship of hypothyroidism to anxiety and depression in the females. This association was statistically significant with depression (P value= 0.04) whereas with anxiety it reached borderline statistical significance (P value= 0.053). This prompts the need to screen infertile women for hypothyroidism. Again these hypothyroid women have to be screened for anxiety and depression.

HYPOTHYROIDISM VS ANXIETY



HYPOTHYROIDISM VS DEPRESSION

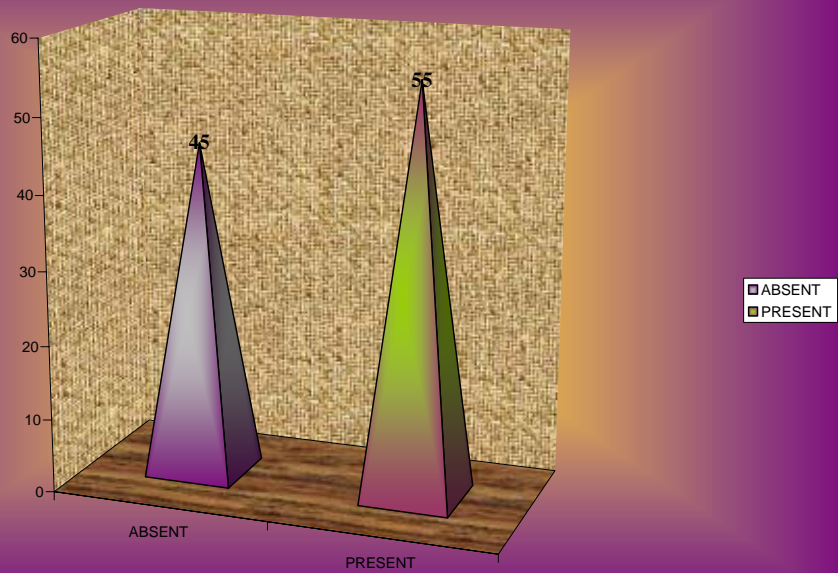


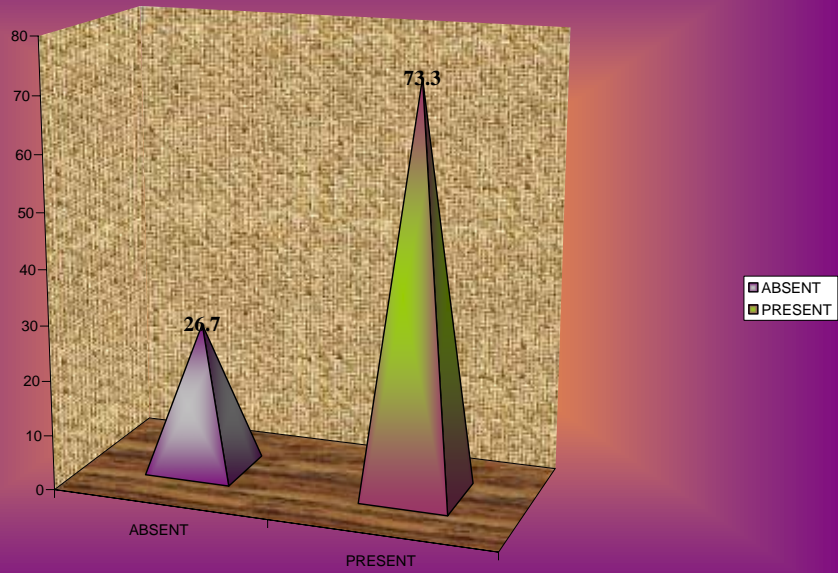
Table 20:
PCOS in anxiety and depression in females:

PCOS	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Present	12 (26.7%)	33 (73.3%)	45
Absent	165 (49.7%)	167 (50.3%)	332
Total	177 (46.9%)	200 (53.1%)	377

PCOS	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Present	9 (20%)	36 (80%)	45
Absent	217 (65.4%)	115 (34.6%)	332
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	337

This table shows the relationship of PCOS to anxiety and depression in the females. Here again there was a positive correlation between anxiety (P value - 0.004) and depression (P value - 0.000) in the PCOS patients. Both the parameters assumed statistical significance, with depression more pronounced than anxiety. This again stresses the need to identify and treat these disorders in the PCOS patients. It is thus important to offer counseling to these patients and also engage them in PCOS support groups.

PCOS VS ANXIETY



PCOS VS DEPRESSION

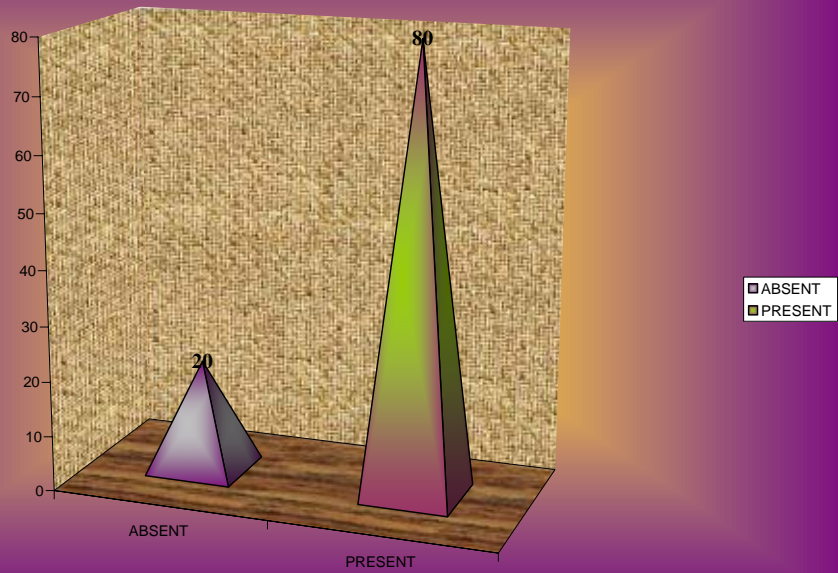


Table 21:
Threat to divorce in anxiety and depression in females:

Threat to divorce	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Present	8 (29.6%)	19 (70.4%)	27
Absent	169 (48.3%)	181 (51.7%)	350
Total	177 (46.(%)	200 (53.1%)	377

Threat to divorce	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Present	8 (29.6%)	19 (70.4%)	27
Absent	218 (62.3%)	132 (37.7%)	350
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

This table shows the relationship of presence of threat to divorce in anxiety and depression in the females. This was a unique problem faced by the women only. Depression was more prevalent than anxiety and assumed statistical significance. (P Value - 0.001)

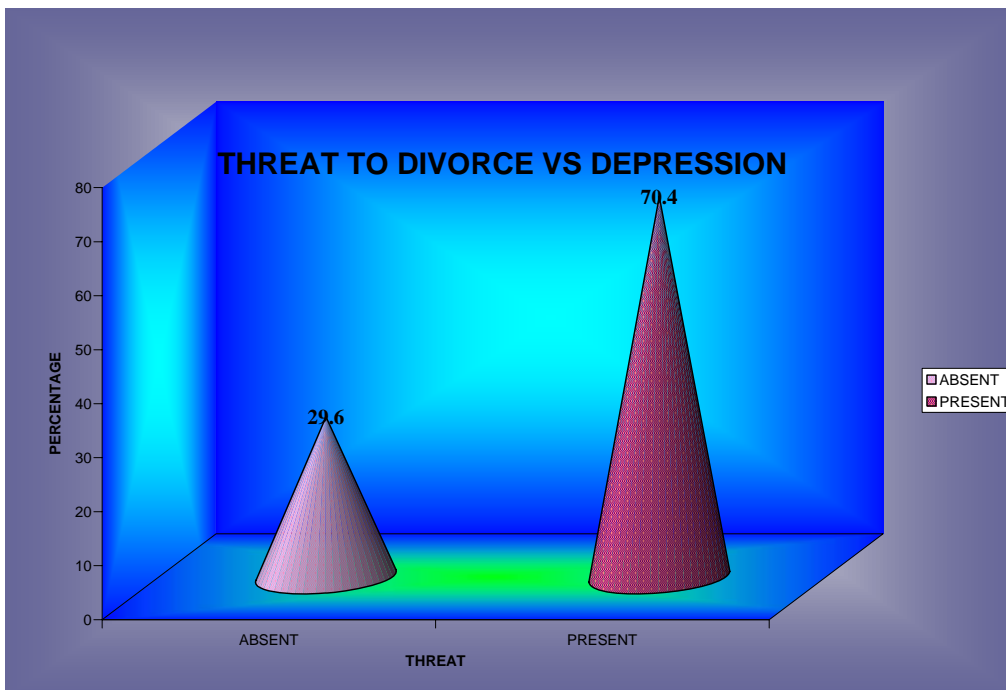
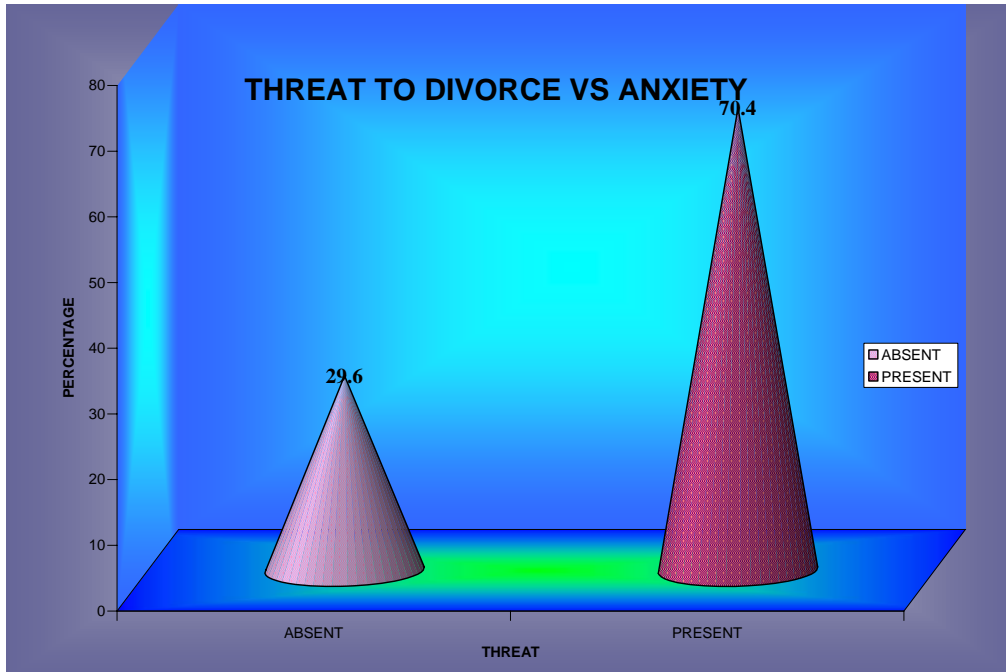


Table 22:
Risk of suicide in anxiety and depression in females:

Risk of suicide	Anxiety and depression absent	Anxiety present	Total
Present	2 (33.3%)	4 (66.7%)	6
Absent	175 (47.2%)	196 (52.8%)	371
Total	177 (46.9%)	200 (53.1%)	377

Risk of suicide	Anxiety and depression absent	Depression present	Total
Present	1 (16.7%)	5 (83.3%)	6
Absent	225 (60.6%)	146 (39.4%)	371
Total	226 (59.9%)	151 (40.1%)	377

This table shows the relationship of the presence of suicidal attempt in anxiety and depression in the females. This was yet another unique problem seen among the women only. Here prompt and timely psychological support and counseling play a vital role in saving lives. Depression was more prevalent in this group and it was statistically significant. (P value -0.029)

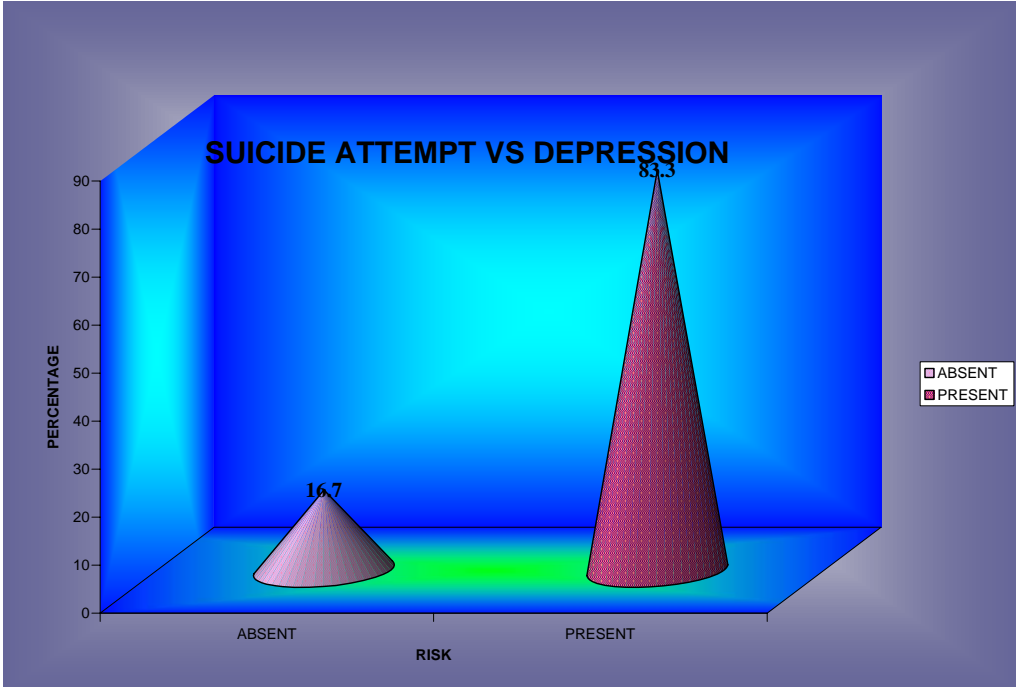
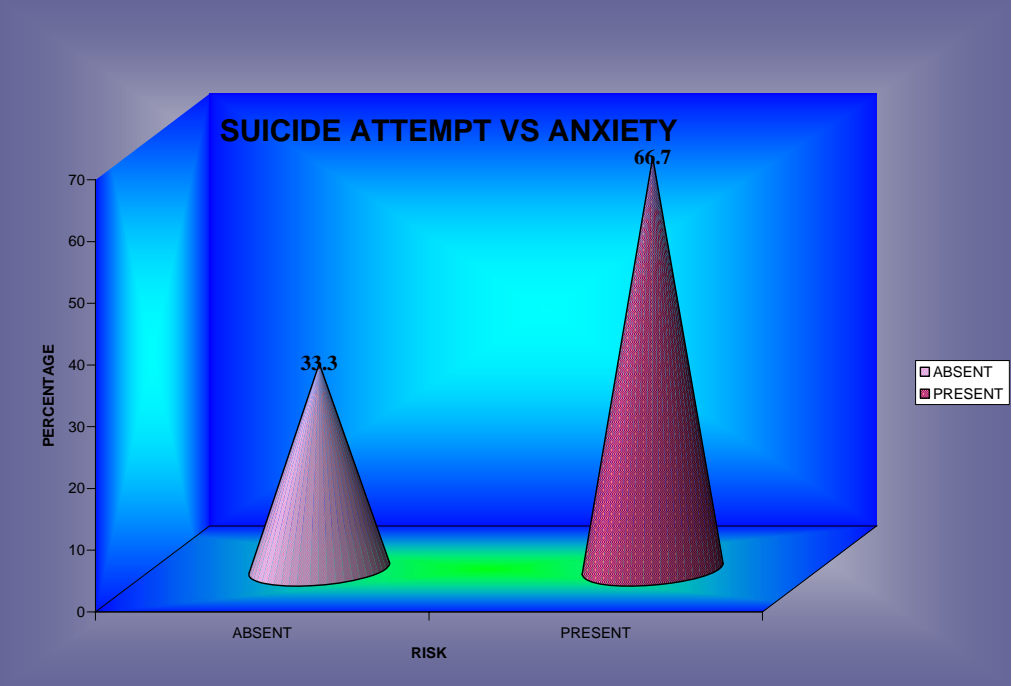


Table 23:
Attitude towards artificial reproductive
Technology in both groups:

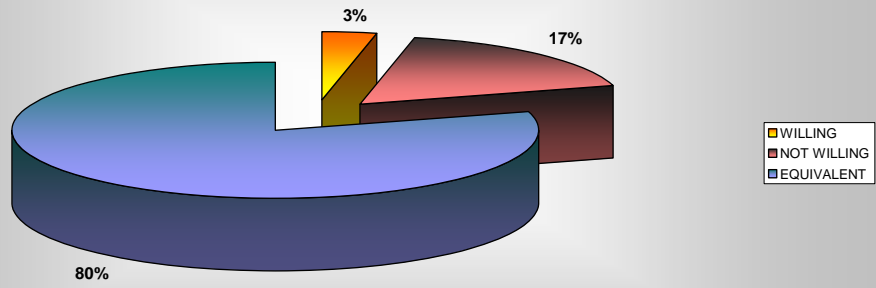
Group	Willing	Not willing	Undecided	Total
Males	15 (12.9%)	6 (5.2%)	95 (81.9%)	116
Females	78 (20.7%)	16 (4.2%)	283 (75.1%)	377

Table 24:
Attitude towards adoption in both groups:

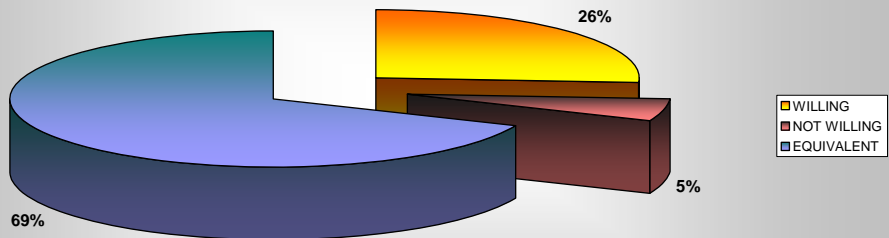
Group	Willing	Not willing	Undecided	Total
Males	4 (3.4%)	20 (17.2%)	92 (79.3%)	116
Females	98 (26%)	20 (5.3%)	259 (68.7%)	377

These two tables depict the attitude towards artificial reproductive technology (ART) and adoption in both the groups. The inference was that majority of the patients were equivocal i.e., indecisive in their attitude and decision. This was mainly because of the lack of information, communication and social pressures. Surprisingly this number was more in the male group. Out of those who had some decision, majority opted for ART among the males and adoption among the females probably a desire to fulfill their role as a mother. This difference assumed statistical significance. (P value - 0.011)

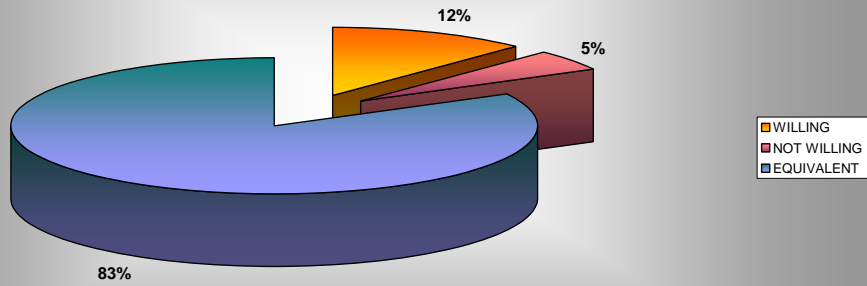
ATTITUDE TOWARDS ADOPTION IN MALE



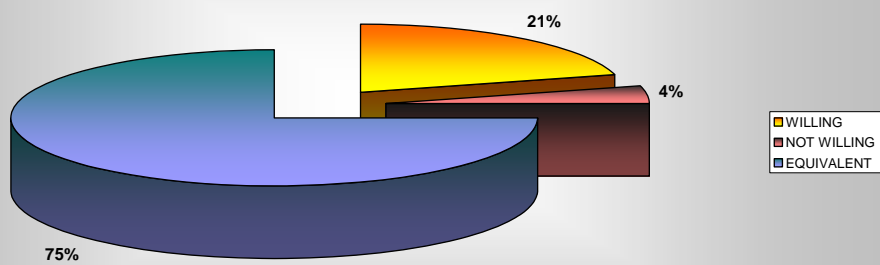
ATTITUDE TOWARDS ADOPTION IN FEMALE



ATTITUDE TOWARDS ART IN MALE



ATTITUDE TOWARDS ART IN FEMALE



*Review of
literature*

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Early publications suggested that infertility without a detectable organic cause was psychogenic. More recent studies have used a biopsychosocial approach and have examined the stresses of investigations and treatment as well as psychiatric morbidity, influencing fertility and the outcomes of infertility treatment. (Burns & Greenfield 1991)

About 25 years ago, it was believed that emotional factors caused 40 %- 50 % of infertility cases (Seibel & Taymor 1982). Infertile couples were believed to possess certain personality traits that resulted in their inability to conceive. However, recent studies have shown that only 5 % cases can be related to psychological factors (Seibel & Taymor 1982).

These studies have significantly advanced our understanding of the emotional impact of infertility on couples and individuals. Studies have shown that infertility is linked with emotional responses such as depression, anxiety, guilt, social isolation and decreased self esteem in both men and women (Abbey, Andrew and Halman, 1991; Bolter, 1997; Connolly and Cook, 19887; Greil, 1997; Grover, Gannon, Sherr and

Abel, 1996; Hjemsteadt, et al., 1999; Morin DaVY, 1998; Myers, 1990; Newton, Sherrard and Glavac, 1999; Sadler & Syrop, 1998).

A significant number of studies have examined differences between men and women's response to infertility. Efforts have also been made to examine infertility's effect on couples' relationships showing that couples often differ in their response to the stress of infertility.

Anxiety and depression:

Anxiety is a feeling of apprehension or fear. The source of this uneasiness is not always known or recognized, which can add to the distress you feel. Anxiety is often accompanied by physical symptoms, including: twitching or trembling muscle tension, headaches, sweating, dry mouth, and difficulty in swallowing.

Abdominal pain may be the only symptom of stress. Anxiety is anticipatory tension or vague dread persisting in the absence of a specific threat. In contrast to fear, which is a realistic reaction to actual danger, anxiety is generally related to an unconscious threat.

Physiological symptoms of anxiety include increase in pulse rate and blood pressure, accelerated breathing rates, perspiration, muscular tension, dryness of the mouth, and diarrhoea. In generalized anxiety, the individual experiences long-term anxiety with no explanation for its cause.

Depression is an emotional disturbance characterized by a profound and persistent feeling of sadness or despair and or a loss of interest in things that were once pleasurable. Disturbance in sleep, appetite, and mental processes are a common accompaniment.

Everyone experiences feelings of unhappiness and sadness occasionally. But when these depressed feelings start to dominate everyday life and cause physical and mental deterioration, they become what are known as depressive disorders. Individuals experiencing depression may have trouble sleeping, lose interest in activities they once took pleasure in, experience a change in weight, have difficulty concentrating, feel worthless and hopeless, or have a preoccupation with death or suicide.

Symptoms of depression include, trouble sleeping or excessive sleeping, a dramatic change in appetite, often with weight gain or loss, fatigue and lack of energy, feelings of worthlessness, self-hate, and inappropriate guilt, extreme difficulty concentrating, agitation, restlessness, and irritability .Inactivity and withdrawal from usual activities ,feelings of hopelessness and helplessness ,recurring thoughts of death or suicide and low self esteem are common with depression. So are sudden bursts of anger and lack of pleasure from activities that normally make them happy. Depression and anxiety are generally ranked in terms of severity -- mild, moderate, or severe.

Infertility and psychological distress:

Infertility is a stressful, unexpected and life changing event. Couples often respond with anger to the diagnosis of infertility. For most couples, the anger is a response to the helplessness and powerlessness they feel as they lose control over their life choices (Shapiro, 1982).

Infertile couples have repeatedly scored higher on measures of psychological distress when compared to fertile couples (Daniluk, 1997). Shapiro hypothesized that the indirect channeling of anger over infertility caused marital tension to surface in areas the couple had previously handled adequately. However, other studies have shown that infertile couples do not report any differences on measures of marital satisfaction when compared with fertile couples (Sabatelli, Meth and Gavazzi, 1988). For these couples it is hypothesized that the experience of infertility may act as a bonding between partners. Couples in this situation may view infertility as a challenge they can overcome together.

Greil recently conducted an exhaustive review of the literature regarding infertility and psychological distress over the past twenty years. As recently as 1986, Wright and his colleagues reported that only 30 controlled studies had been conducted. However, this shortage of relevant research has been supplanted by a wealth of both quantitative and qualitative studies examining the issues over the past 14 years.

During this time at least 94 quantitative articles and 26 qualitative articles have been published in this topic (Andrews, et al.1991; Draye , Woods and Mitchell,1988; Hirsch & Hirsch, 1988; Sabatelli, et al.1988; Stanton, Tennen, Affleck and Mendola,1991; Ulbrich, et al.1990).

These studies have specifically addressed the issues of the personality differences between infertile and fertile men and women, differences in distress between them, longitudinal studies of infertility distress, and gender differences in the experience of infertility. Although these studies are not without their limitations, namely the use of convenience samples and an overemphasis on women, they have provided a rich theoretical base from which to study the link between infertility and psychological distress.

Connolly, Edelman, Cooke and Robson (1992) conducted a key study exploring the impact of infertility on mental functioning. Using 116 couples recruited from an infertility clinic, participants completed the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ), the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), the Beck depression Inventory (BDI), the State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Dyadic Adjustment Scale (DAS), Interpersonal Support Evaluation List (ISEL) and BEM Sex Role Inventory (BSRI).

In a qualitative study by Williams (1997) examined the effect on infertile women. Five women were interviewed for the research study. Williams conducted open- ended interviews. She found that 11 themes

emerged universally from the women participating in the study: Negative identity, worthlessness or inadequacy, lack of personal control, anger or resentment, grief or depression, anxiety or stress, lower life satisfaction, envy of other mothers, emotional roller coaster and isolation.

In a study by Alvani et al., a correlation was found between infertility duration and mental health rate and social aspects. In a study by Khademi et al, there was a positive relationship between infertility and depression scores. It seems that at an early stage of infertility, if the couples hopefulness about the results of medical intervention and receiving support from from the physicians and relatives for a higher pregnancy rate in the future be high and also if social and family stresses be absent and a deep understanding of infertility be present , mental stress and depression during the first year of infertility would be much lower.

A long time period of infertility and repeated referring to the physicians, which are important physical stressing factors in infertile patients; together with anxiety about the effectiveness of medical interventions, which is a psychological stressing factor in infertile persons, the infertility would gradually change to a chronic problem among infertile couples due to the barriers to reach one of the most important goals of marriage- to be productive. While confronting this

problem, the infertile couples would experience monthly cycles of hope and hopelessness, posing a high rate of stress that would gradually adjust with infertility using mechanisms like adoption.

The process of infertility diagnosis and treatment is gruelling. Normally intimate and private behaviours are asked about, subjected to strict timing and brought into the clinical situation.

The psychological effects particularly mood alterations of infertility enhancing drugs are under appreciated. Careful attention should be paid to recent changes in drug regimes and their potential contribution to recent onset symptoms like anxiety, depression.

The goal of mental health evaluation is to identify and treat any co morbid psychiatric disorders to prepare the couple for infertility treatments, to raise emotional and ethical treatment issues that the couple may not have considered and to offer support and coping strategies. Group interventions are often helpful in providing mutual support, information and coping strategies. (kainz 2001)

In the general population, major depression is as twice prevalent in women as it is in men (Llewellyn, Stowe and Nemeroff, 1997). Many authors have reported that depression is a common consequence of infertility (Domar& Seibel, 1990; Leader, Taylor & Daniluk, 1984).

Only a few articles exist that directly examine the relationship between depression and infertility. While these findings are helpful in furthering our understanding between these variables, the majority of studies have been in the female population.

Role of gender response to infertility:

Wright et al (1991) conducted a large-scale study examining the differences in men and women's responses to the stress of infertility. They studied 449 volunteer couples at a fertility clinic in Montreal, Canada. Findings show that women experienced: significantly more psychological distress than their partners on the total score of psychiatric symptomatology and the four subscales: depression, anxiety, cognitive disturbances and hostility".

Abbey (1991) examined the role of gender in response to infertility. They conducted in – person interviews with husbands and wives in 275 couples recruited from infertility specialists, Resolve, the Endometriosis association and newspaper ads., The results were, wives perceived their infertility as significantly more stressful than their husbands.

Female Emotional Response to Infertility

Infertile women experience greater psychological distress, lower self- esteem and higher levels of depression compared to infertile men (Daniluk, 1997, Wright, et al, 1991). In addition, their marital and

sexual satisfaction is likely to decrease once they begin dealing with the crisis of infertility (Sadler & Syrop, 1998). Research results of several studies have often been mixed in their findings.

Studies on gender difference in psychological reactions to infertility have shown that women report a higher degree of anxiety, depression and loss of self esteem compared with their partner. What is unclear is whether this plays an etiological role or is reactive to infertility labeling, investigation or treatment.

Women tend to report that the diagnosis and treatment of infertility are the most psychologically painful and challenging experiences they ever had. Further more, infertile women report poorer sexual and marital adjustment, more sexual dysfunction and more feelings of guilt, inferiority and isolation compared with their counterparts. (Weaver et al 1997).

Connolly reported that infertile women were more prone to anxiety, more introverted, and more likely to experience feelings of guilt. Downey and McKinney (1992) reported that the majority of infertile women reported negative changes. Women often perceive their inability to conceive as a direct reflection on their identity and their self image, especially as competent, successful women (Daniluk, 1997). Women are also more committed than males in pursuing medical treatments to achieve the goal of biological parenthood.

Infertility appears to be a much more distressing in the lives of women compared to men. Freeman (1985) reported that while 50% of women consider infertility as the most distressing experience in their lives, only 15 % of men answered similarly.

Perhaps one of the reasons the impact of infertility is so great for women is because of their biological make up. “Women are reminded on a monthly basis of their biological role in procreation” (Deveraux & Hammerman, 1998).

Isolation is also common in these women. Many women will remove themselves from social interactions involving expectant mothers or mothers with young children. Robinson and Stewart (1996) reported that women often feel guilty due to feelings of envy or anger towards pregnant women or women with children.

Male Emotional Response to Infertility:

This topic has been less studied. This fact is a documented and recognized limitation in infertility literature. Daniluk (1997) reported that in the few studies that have been conducted, it has been shown that the news of infertility for the couple is as distressing for the men as it is for the women. However, the results are mixed when compared with other findings (Robinson & Stewart, 1996). In a study by Mason, he reported that men experienced feelings of guilt, shame, anger, isolation, loss and personal failure.

Men are often non communicative in their response to the painful emotions associated with infertility. As a result, many women may not realize that their husbands are experiencing these emotions. Studies have indicated that males were much less likely than females to confide in others regarding infertility. In addition because men avoid such feelings by throwing themselves into their work or having extra marital affairs.

Social considerations:

The influence of culture plays an enormous role in gender responses. Parents, family traditions, social norms and religion play an important role in the transmission of values and gender roles to children. Cultural and gender distinctions are made between boys and girls from the moment they are born.

Young children are given toys directly related to the roles of fatherhood and motherhood. Further more, girls are rewarded when they exhibit caring behaviors, while the boys for their toughness and their ability to take things like a man.

Family structure and infertility -issues:

Extended family (joint) systems tend to motivate and support early and near- universal marriage and high marital fertility, and thus high levels of societal fertility. Societies which emphasise the independent nuclear family, and the related principle that a man must be

responsible for support of his own wife and children, will tend to have low fertility.

The Effect of Infertility on Marital Relationships:

Infertility often comes as an unexpected shock to most couples. For many, having children is not a question of if, but when.

Greil et al (1988) found that differences in the way couples commonly view infertility can lead to tension and anger in marital relationships. Shapiro was one of the first authors to write about the impact of infertility on marital relationships. He hypothesized that the couples typically mourn the loss of their expectations to have a child and commonly pass through the stages of grief: denial, anger, grief and acceptance.

Sexual problems and infertility:

Sexuality and infertility are associated in different ways. First, as well described in the literature (Greil et al., 1989; Hammer Burns, 1999) and obvious from clinical practice, sexual functioning is a key aspect of individual experience and is particularly sensitive to infertility crisis. Second, sexual dysfunction may pre-date the diagnosis of infertility, be reinforced by the labeling of infertility.

Sexual problems are often caused by the pressure associated with scheduled sex, the psychological presence of the medical team in the patient's intimacy and the fact that sex becomes goal-oriented and is itself a reminder of infertility (Greil et al 19889; Hammer Burns 1999). In addition the crisis of infertility alters self esteem and body image, resulting in feelings such as inferiority, depression and anxiety. These psychological repercussions may also have an effect on sexuality.

Depression in PCOS patients:

A total of 35 % of those with polycystic ovarian syndrome had depression in a recent study of 206 women. Women with PCOS have a greater than four fold risk of depressive disorders relative to women without PCOS. (Dr,. Randy Morris.S., Society for reproductive endocrinology and infertility; New York Reuters Health Jun 20 2007). Women with PCOS should undergo routine screening for depression, principal investigator Dr. Anuja Dokras and colleagues from University of Iowa, recommended in their report in the June issue of "Fertility and Sterility".

Preliminary evidence from the Dept of psychiatry at Mount Sinai Medical Centre in New York suggests there may be an intrinsic link between PCOS and bipolar depression. (Fertil Steril 2007; 87: 1369-1376, Klipstein KG et al, Screening for bipolar depression disorder in women with PCOS: A pilot study, J Affect Disord, 2006 Apr; 91;205-9)

Hypothyroidism and depression:

In a pooled data from six previous studies, the use of T3 was found to more rapidly improve patient's response to tricyclic antidepressants, particularly when added early in the course. Research also showed that women with hypothyroidism and depression were more likely than men to benefit from this approach.

Indian Scenario

In India, primary and secondary infertility figures, as given in WHO studies, are 3 % and 8% respectively. Evidence from a village level study in Maharashtra in India puts the level of infertility at 6%-7%.

According to Jejeebhoy, there is a paucity of studies in India exploring the perceptions and experience of infertility. According to her, the little evidence on the levels and patterns of infertility comes from surveys and censuses.

The ideology of motherhood differs according to the sociocultural context, ethnicity and class. In India, which is mostly a patriarchal society, motherhood has connotations of respect and power. A woman is considered complete only when she becomes a mother. She proves her womanhood in this way and feels secure in her marriage.

Joint families define property relations and regulate marriage and inheritance. Nuclear families seem to be give more relative freedom to women. Adoption is encouraged only within the family so that the property stays within the same group of families.

Since a woman is defined by her fertility, she internalizes the motherhood role to the extent that if she is infertile, she feels worthless. Then she proceeds to do all she can to reverse the situation. The experience of infertility is usually marked by anxiety, fear, societal pressures to conceive and social stigmatization.

Among the studies and research that have focused on the sociocultural context and social isolation issues are those by Jindal and Gupta (1989), Singh and Dhaiwal(1993)., Neff (1994)., Patel(1994)., Iyengar(1999).,Prakasamma (1999), Unisa (1999)., Widge (2000)., Mulgaonkar (2001)., Pankaj Desai (1992). According to Das Gupta, Chen and Krishnan procreation still remains an important factor in the socioeconomic well being of most of Indian women.(1995).

Jindal and Gupta, through their study said that in India the social pressure to become parents is even more because of the joint family system and the influence of the elders. If the couple is infertile there is loss of status and prestige. Among the women they had studied, social problems increased with the duration of marriage or duration of infertility, while these decreased with increase in age, education and income of husband. The problems were inversely related to education and economic independence (1989).

Women carried the burden of infertility alone and they had a nagging fear of desertation by their husbands. The blame for sterility lies entirely with the female partner, concludes Devi et al who studied the social factors contributing to sterility in the state of Manipur.

Recent research by Gerrits, Unisa, Widge and Mulgaonkar has also highlighted the consequences of childlessness. The women who were interviewed for the study conducted by Widge felt that motherhood is still the most important goal for a woman. The woman is usually blamed for childlessness while men hesitate to even get tested. People are insensitive to this problem and even make pointed references to it. Moreover, children seem to be the central point of discussion for mothers, so a childless mother feels excluded and her childlessness becomes more obvious.

Unisa feels that childless women are kept purposely from celebrations of newborn children and celebrations of first pregnancies as they are considered inauspicious. Many people expressed the opinion that a childless couple should also not bless a newly married couple as that might result in the newly married couple's childlessness.

Another study revealed that the relatives were more sympathetic towards men than women. Twenty percent of the wives received threats of divorce and some were socially ostracized. Women felt hopelessness and despair, resulting in suicidal tendencies five times more than men.

In a study conducted by Desai, Shrinivasan and Hazra none of the males were threatened with divorce from their wives but about 20 % women received such threats. There are social, cultural and family pressures that impinge on couples to use ART.

Adoption was generally seen as a last resort for the infertile couple. Though now perceived as an acceptable option very few couples actually consider it. Adoption within the family is encouraged more than adoption of any, especially of unknown origin. Earlier, most of the childless couples studied had a negative attitude towards adoption and only a male child offered by a blood relative was acceptable for adoption by majority of the couples.

Rating scales in psychiatry:

Rating scales are important clinical and research tools that allow us to measure psychiatric conditions at different points of time. This provides us with enough information to evaluate health outcomes, which may assist in determining the usefulness of different treatments and their cost effectiveness value. This data may ultimately allow us to improve patient care and optimize health

In a self rated scale, the patient fills up the questionnaire himself. In a provider rated scale, an interviewer, usually a clinician assesses

different aspects of health utilizing an open clinical interview with different degrees of structure.

HADS scale is a diagnosis specific and self rated scale. Time taken for completion is 5 – 10 minutes.

The validity of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale: An updated literature review. *J Psychosom res* . 2002 Feb;52 (2): 69-77. Bjelland I, Dahl AA, Haug TT, Neckelmann D. Conclusions of the study:

HADS was found to perform well in assessing the symptom severity of anxiety disorders and depression in both somatic, psychiatric and primary care patients and in the general population.

Discussion

DISCUSSION

In a study “Psychosocial characteristics of infertile couples: a study by the Heidelberg Fertility Consultation Service: T.Wischmann, H. Stammer, H. Scherg, I.Gerhard and R.Verres., The most remarkable difference was the higher degree of anxiety and depression and somatization in the study group compared with reference population.

The women as the whole appeared to display a higher degree of stress from the infertility problem, indicating a distribution of roles in the couples such that the women carried more of the emotional burden involved in an unfulfilled desire for a child and embarked on medical diagnosis and therapy earlier than men.

At the same time, there was also a tendency in both the partners to take a significantly more positive attitude than the reference population towards areas of life outside the fertility problem, which can probably be interpreted as a functional coping pattern for dealing with the fertility crisis.

In another study “Epidemiology of depression among the infertile and fertile couples in Southern Iran”- AshkaniH., Akbari., Heydari it was concluded that regarding the high rate of depression among infertile couples, it seems necessary to pay more attention to infertility centers that offer psychological and psychiatric services.

The remarkable point of this study was evaluation of the depression rate in a simultaneous study in both the sexes. When couples are faced with infertility problems, the stress due to infertility is experienced individually. Therefore, it is necessary to study infertile couples simultaneously i.e., both sexes at the same time.

In another study “A survey of relationship between anxiety, depression and duration of infertility” Fatameh ., Nasrin Abedi This study showed 40.8% depression and 86.8% anxiety in infertile women.

In a study by Jones et al (1993) there was mild to moderate depression in 28.3% of infertile women, moderate to severe depression in 7.2% and 1.2% had most severe depression based on Beck’s depression inventory. Another study showed by Oddens et al (1999) reported that 24.9% had depressive disorders.

Anxiety was investigated in 130 infertile women in China; the results showed that different levels of mental pressure were found in 83.8% of infertile women, moderate or severe types in 25%.

There was depression or anxiety disorder in 33% (Hong Kong), in 32% (Scotland) of infertile women.

The overall percentage of depression ranges between 24 and 36% and anxiety between 67 and 84%.]

In our study, out of 116 male patients studied 21 (18.1%) had anxiety alone, 11 (9.5%) had depression alone and 8 (6.9%) had both. Out of 377 female patients studied 90 (23.9%) had anxiety alone, 41 (10.9%) had depression alone and 110 (29.2%) had both.

Females (63.93%) were more affected than males (34.48%) and this was statistically significant. (P value - 0.000)

It was seen in our study that 22 (19%) males and 135 (35.8%) of females had mild anxiety, 6(5.2%) of males and 60 (15.9%) of females had moderate anxiety and 1(0.9%) male and 5(1.3%) of females had severe anxiety.

It was also seen that 13 (11.2%) males and 115 (30.5%) of females had mild depression, 6(5.2%) of males and 34 (9%) of females had moderate depression and 2(0.5 %) of females had severe depression.

Some of the studies showed that psychological distress in women increased with time and depression peaks between the second and third year and does not return to normal until after 6 years.

The trend was decreasing psychological morbidity with increasing age in both the groups. This could be explained by the fact that the ability to cope up with the problem of infertility improved with age. (P value - 0.775)

In the males it was found that the psychological morbidity was more in the 5-9 years group and in the female it was maximum on the 10 and more than 10 years group. Probably men were able to cope up better and early with the problem of infertility. The rise in anxiety and depression in 10 and more than 10 years group in the females implies the fact that they were nearing menopause and could be due the changes that come with it. (P value - 0.673)

Majority of the patients in both the groups belonged to class 4 i.e., upper lower class. It was seen that depression was significantly more in the higher class in the male group. (P value- 0.006) Probably this was due to the increased awareness and social pressure. However the prevalence of anxiety and depression was more in the females than the males irrespective of the class.

Majority belonged to the group who had undergone schooling. In the male patients maximum psychological morbidity was among the illiterate and college education group. Among the females maximum psychological morbidity was seen in the group who had undergone schooling. The difference was too small to achieve statistical significance.

Majority were from nuclear families. It was seen that the family type did not affect the male, but in the female group- joint family seemed to contribute to much of the psychological morbidity probably because they were the husband's family. But then this observation did not reach statistical significance. (P value – 0.090)

In the males there was a tendency to have more anxiety in the presence of marital problems. (P value = 0.089)

In the females there was a marginal increase in anxiety when there was a positive family history. (P value = 0.053)

In the males presence of sexual problems was related to more anxiety. (P value - 0.049) It could be the cause or effect. Males (14.6%) had more sexual problems than females (8.4%).

In considering hypothyroidism with anxiety and depression in the females, the association was statistically significant with depression (P value= 0.04) whereas with anxiety it reached borderline statistical significance (P value= 0.053). This prompts the need to screen infertile women for hypothyroidism. Again these hypothyroid women have to be screened for anxiety and depression.

In the relationship of PCOS to anxiety and depression in the females, there was a positive correlation between anxiety (P value - 0.004) and depression (P value - 0.000) in the PCOS patients. Both the parameters assumed statistical significance, with depression more

pronounced than anxiety. This again stresses the need to identify and treat these disorders in the PCOS patients. It is thus important to offer counseling to these patients and also engage them in PCOS support groups.

Presence of threat to divorce in anxiety and depression in the females was a unique problem faced by the women only. Depression was more prevalent than anxiety and assumed statistical significance in this subset of patients.(P Value - 0.001)

Presence of suicidal attempt in anxiety and depression in the females was yet another unique problem seen among the women only. Here prompt and timely psychological support and counseling play a vital role in saving lives. Depression was more prevalent in this group and it was statistically significant. (P value -0.029)

“Social problems of infertile women in India” study conducted at PGI, Chandigarh, concluded that regarding the high rate of depression among infertile couples, it seems necessary to pay attention to infertility centers that offer psychological and psychiatric services.

In studying the attitude towards artificial reproductive technology (ART) and adoption in both the groups,the inference was that majority of the patients were undecided i.e., indecisive in their attitude and decision. This was mainly because of the lack of information,

communication and social pressures. Surprisingly this number was more in the male group. Out of those who had some decision, majority opted for ART among the males and adoption among the females probably a desire to fulfill their role as a mother. This difference assumed statistical significance. (P value - 0.011)

In a study by Pankaj desai, Vijaya Shrinivasan and Maya Hazra “Understanding the emotions of infertile couples” it was concluded that, both the diagnosis and treatment of infertility had a profound effect on the lives and psyche of people.

Summary

SUMMARY

In this study on **“Psychosocial Aspects in Infertile Population”** conducted at IOG, the following points were noted:

Psychological disturbances were more in the female patients than the male patients. (63.93% in females; 34.48% in males) P value= 0.000

With increasing period of infertility there was an increase in anxiety and depression especially in the females but this was not statistically significant. P value= 0.673

But in the males the decrease in anxiety and depression was seen with increase in age but this was not statistically significant. P value= 0.673

Social class did not influence prevalence of anxiety and depression. But it was observed that men belonging to higher social class suffered more from depression probably because their basic needs were satisfied making the problem of infertility assume bigger dimensions. P value = 0.486

Women from joint families suffered more anxiety and depression than those from nuclear families but this was not statistically significant. P value= 0.09

In female patients, hypothyroidism and PCOS were significantly associated with more anxiety and depression especially more depression and this was statistically significant. P value= 0.04 & 0.00 respectively

Facing threat to divorce and suicide were two features peculiar to the women. This subset of women had more anxiety and depression especially depression. P value= 0.00 & 0.029 respectively

In considering the attitude towards Assisted Reproductive Techniques (ART) and adoption there was a significant difference between men and women. Men opted more for Assisted Reproductive Techniques and women more for adoption. (P value= 0.011) But majority were not very clear in their attitudes, choices and decisions.

Conclusions

CONCLUSIONS

It is found that from this study a considerable number of patients attending the Fertility Research Center OP were suffering from anxiety and depression.

It is vital that this is identified early and support is given in the form of counseling and referral to a specialist if needed.

Diagnosing and treating anxiety and depression early will improve the patients' attitude, compliance and finally the outcome of treatment in infertility as well as long term mental health.

HADS is a simple, easy and self- administered questionnaire that can be applied in the OP setting itself by gynaecologists themselves.

Diagnosing and treating hypothyroidism will help in improving both the well being of the patient as well the fertility outcome.

Special attention should be given to the PCOS patients who are again prone for these disorders. They must be encouraged to involve in support groups and help each other. Thereby they will acquire a positive outlook to the problem, which will help them adhere to life style modifications especially weight reduction, which is the mainstay of treatment in PCOS.

Threat to divorce and suicide risk were problems faced by some infertile women, which is not seen in the men in the study. This issue demands prompt and timely support and counseling to these needy women.

In untreatable infertility conditions counselling regarding other non- medical options like adoption may be offered. Regarding attitude and decisions regarding reproductive choices it was found that there was a need to impart more information, education and communication (IEC) to the subjects.

Appendices

Bibliograph y

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Proforma

PROFORMA: MALE

- Name : Age:
- Education : Occupation:
- Income : Socio economic status:
- Duration of infertility :
- Any other complaints :
- Marital history : Married since -----; Consanguinity; any marital problems
- Partner history : Age; occupation; habits; any medical problems
- Coital history : Frequency; awareness of coitus and ovulation; any sexual difficulties (Failure of erection, ejaculation, premature ejaculation, dyspareunia) Any pre-marital / extra marital contact
- Past medical history: H/o tuberculosis, diabetes, mumps, recent febrile illness, drug intake, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, previous psychiatric disturbance
- Past surgical history: H/o varicocele; trauma / surgery to genital organs ; Treatment history: Treatment taken for infertility
- Personal history : Diet; smoking; drinking alcohol; sleep pattern; bladder and bowel habits
- Family history : Type of family; infertility in relatives; attitude of family members towards infertility; H/o psychological disturbance in relatives
- Psychosocial history: Infertility as a problem and their attitude towards ART and adoption

Clinical examination:

General examination:

Ht: Wt: BMI:

Build and nourishment

Anaemia, icterus, cyanosis, clubbing, lymphadenopathy

Systemic examination:

CVS/RS/CNS/Abdomen

Local examination: Examination of external genitalia

Diagnosis:

Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale - Questionnaire:

Proforma: Female

Name : Age:
Education : Occupation:
Income : Socio economic status:
Duration of infertility:
Any other complaints:
Menstrual history : Menarche; spontaneous / induced periods;
cycle duration and flow; association of pain;
H/o passing clots; LMP
Marital history : Married since -----; Consanguinity; any marital
Problems
Partner history : Age; occupation; habits; any medical problems
Coital history : Frequency; awareness of coitus and ovulation;
any sexual difficulties (failure of erection,
ejaculation, premature ejaculation,
dyspareunia); any pre-marital / extra marital
contact
Past medical history: H/o tuberculosis, diabetes, mumps, recent
febrile illness, drug intake, chemotherapy,
radiotherapy, previous psychiatric disturbance
Past surgical history: H/o abdominal surgery or surgery in genital
organs
Treatment history : Treatment taken for infertility
Personal history : Diet; smoking; drinking alcohol; sleep pattern;
bladder and bowel Habits
Family history : Type of family; infertility in relatives; attitude
of family members towards infertility; H/o
psychiatric disturbance in relatives
Psychosocial history: Infertility as a problem and their attitude
towards ART and adoption

Clinical examination:

General examination:

Ht: Wt: BMI:

Build and nourishment

Anaemia, icterus, cyanosis,clubbing, lymphadenopathy

Breast, thyroid, spine, abnormal hair distribution

Systemic examination:

CVS/RS/CNS/

Gynaecological examination:

Abdominal examination:

Local examination:

Bimanual examination:

Diagnosis:

Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale questionnaire:

HOSPITAL ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION SCALE (HADS):

1. I feel tensed or wound up
3 most of the time
2 a lot of the time
1 from time to time, occasionally
0 not at all

2. I still enjoy the things I used to enjoy
0 definitely as much
1 not quite so much
2 only a little
3 hardly at all

3. I get sort of frightened as if something awful is about to happen
3 very definitely and quite badly
2 yes, but not too badly
1 a little, but it does not worry me
0 not at all

4. I can laugh and see the funny side of things
0 as much as always I could
1 not quite so much now
2 definitely not so much now
3 not at all

5. Worrying thoughts go through my mind
3 a great deal of the time
2 a lot of the time
1 from time to time but not too often
0 only occasionally

6. I feel cheerful
3 not at all
2 not often
1 sometimes
0 most of the time
7. I can sit at ease and feel relaxed
0 definitely
1 usually
2 not often
3 not at all
8. I feel as if I slowed down
3 nearly all the time
2 very often
1 sometimes
0 not at all
9. I get a sort of frightened feeling like “butterflies” in the stomach
0 not at all
1 occasionally
2 quite often
3 very often
10. I have lost interest in my appearance
3 definitely
2 I don't take so much care as I should
1 I may not take quite as much care
0 I take just as much care as ever

11. I feel restless as if I have to be on the move
3 very much indeed
2 quite a lot
1 not very much
0 not at all
12. I look forward with enjoyment to things
0 as much as I ever did
1 rather less than I used to
2 definitely less than I used to
3 hardly at all
13. I get sudden feelings of panic
3 very often indeed
2 quite often
1 not very often
0 not at all
14. I can enjoy a good book or radio or TV program
0 often
1 sometimes
2 not often
3 very seldom

Score : 0-7 normal
8-10 mild
11-14 moderate
15-21 severe

Key to master chart

KEY TO MASTER CHART:

Type of family	:	1- joint; 2- nuclear
Past history of psychological disturbances	:	1-absent 2- present
Family history of psychological disturbances	:	1-absent 2- present
Hypothyroidism	:	1-absent 2- present
PCOS	:	1-absent 2- present
Attitude towards ART	:	Attitude towards adoption: 1-willing 2-not willing 3-undecided
Sexual problems	:	1-absent 2- present
Marital problems	:	1-absent 2- present
Threat to divorce	:	1-absent 2- present
Suicidal attempts	:	1-absent 2- present
Socio economic scale	:	(based on modified Kuppuswamy scale) 1 – upper class 2- upper middle class 3- Lower middle class 4- upper lower class 5- lower class
Anxiety/ depression diagnosis	:	(based on HADS scale)
Score 0-7	=	normal (written as 0)
8-10	=	mild (written as 1)
11-14	=	moderate (written as 2)
15-21	=	severe (written as 3)

KEY TO MASTER CHART

POF	–	Period of Infertility
EDU	-	Education
OCC	-	Occupation
INC	-	Income
SES	-	Socio Economic Status
TOF	-	Type of Family
PH	-	Past History
FH	-	Family History
MP	-	Marital Problems
SP	-	Sexual Problems
ATART	-	Attitude to Assisted Reproductive Techniques
ATAD	-	Attitude to Adoption
A-S	-	Anxiety Score
A-D	-	Anxiety Diagnosis
D-S	-	Depression Score
D-D	-	Depression Diagnosis

Abbreviatio ns

ABBREVIATIONS:

ART	-	Assisted reproductive techniques
PCOS	-	Poly cystic ovarian syndrome
HADS	-	Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale
FRC	-	Fertility Research Centre

Master chart

S. No	NAME	AGE	POF	EDU	OCC	INC	SES	TOF	PH	FH	MP	SP	ATART	ATAD	A-S	A-D	D-S	D-D
1	Mr. Munusamy	35	7	7th	DW	2800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	1	6	0
2	Mr. Shekh Mohamed	32	5	6th	DW	1500	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	0	3	0
3	Mr. Murugamuthu	38	6	8th	DW	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0	7	0
4	Mr. Sekar	30	3	11th	DW	1500	IV	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	0	0	0
5	Mr. Sivakumar	32	2	8th	DW	1000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	1	7	0
6	Mr. Moorul Hazan	33	4	8th	DW	1200	IV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	1	0
7	Mr. Ezhilarasan	32	4	8th	DW	800	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	0	4	0
8	Mr. Kannan	27	4	7th	DW	1500	IV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	0	4	1
9	Mr. Vijaya Raj	23	5	10th	DW	1000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	9	1	5	0
10	Mr. Ramkumar	29	5	10th	Electrician	7000	III	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	1	8	1
11	Mr. Thanikachalam	38	4	12th	Mechanic	8000	III	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	0	6	0
12	Mr. Subraminiyam	38	3.5	B.A.,	Interior Decorator	12000	II	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	8	1	9	1
13	Mr. Gopal	41	7	-	DW	800	IV	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	0	4	0
14	Mr. Jayakumar	36	1.7	6th	DW	1800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	1	0
15	Mr. Kumar	29	5	10th	DW	1000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	7	0	7	0
16	Mr. Pradeep Kumar	30	3	-	Electrician	4000	IV	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	0	2	0
17	Mr. Kusalán	42	8	-	DW	800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	4	0	4	0
18	Mr. Moorul Asif	40	20	-	Tailor	1200	IV	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	0	4	0
19	Mr. Marimutnu	36	10	7	DW	1200	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	1	8	1
20	Mr. Haro Govindan	32	1.5	M.Com	Busness	10,000	III	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	3	0
21	Mr. Naferaj	25	4	10th	DW	1000	IV	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	3	0
22	Mr. Gajapathy	32	5	10th	Electrician	1000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	0	0	0
23	Mr. Nawap	29	3	10th	DW	1500	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	6	0	11	2
24	Mr. Sundaram	32	11	10	Painter	8000	III	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	6	0	1	0
25	Mr. Puniyakodi	40	5	7th	Tailor	2800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	14	2	8	1
26	Mr. Ravichandran	31	6	12th	Conductor	7500	III	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	7	0	3	0
27	Mr. Nithyanandan	33	7	6th	Not Know	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	0	2	0
28	Mr. Ashraf Ali	30	4	9th	Hotal	6000	III	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	0	6	0
29	Mr. Krishnana	52	1.5	8th	STD Booth	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	1	5	0
30	Mr. Jeyavel	30	6	10th	Driver	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	0	8	1
31	Mr. Mohan	35	5	10th	Textiles	4000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	3	0
32	Mr. Selvaraj	39	8	10th	Utensillshop	4000	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	3	0	1	0
33	Mr. Vennket Surech	27	5	n	DW	1000	IV	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	0	1	0
34	Mr. Manoharan	45	9	10th	DW	3000	IV	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	0	4	0
35	Mr. Venugopal	28	2	10th	Not Know	7500	II	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	14	2
36	Mr. Ezhumalai	33	7	10th	DW	1500	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	10	1	7	0

S. No	NAME	AGE	POF	EDU	OCC	INC	SES	TOF	PH	FH	MP	SP	ATART	ATAD	A-S	A-D	D-S	D-D
37	Mr. Kannan	29	1	8th	Painter	1000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	7	0	10	1
38	Mr. Kali	32	9	-	Sales Man	900	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	0	5	-
39	Mr.Kannan	27	7	10th	Mechanic	3250	III	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	0	5	0
40	Mr. Sikandar	27	7	10th	Cashier	3000	III	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	10	1	6	0
41	Mr. Thiruvengadan	35	7	10th	Cooly	1500	IV	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	14	2	7	0
42	Mr. MOhan	37	7	6th	DW	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	1	3	0
43	Mr. Ravikumar	47	14	12th	Security	2000	IV	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	0	3	0
44	Mr. Ravi	41	14	10th	Busness	3000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	4	0
45	Mr. Devasigamani	34	6	10th	Carpenter	3000	III	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	1	6	0
46	Mr. Baskar	40	2	10th	DW	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	7	0
47	Mr. Manoharan	33	4	10th	Not Know	3000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	0	4	0
48	Mr. Madrus	24	2	6th	DW	1500	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	0	4	0
49	Mr. Gunasekar	28	1.5	9th	Mason	5000	III	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	4	0
50	Mr. Poonul	30	1	10th	Driver	5000	III	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	5	0
51	Mr. Venkadesan	34	2	10th	Plumber	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	0	2	0
52	Mr. Antony	43	13	10th	DW	3000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	5	0
53	Mr. Venkadesan	32	11	5th	Electrician	4000	III	22	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	6	0
54	Mr. Subraminiyam	35	12	7th	DW	2000	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	8	1	11	2
55	Mr. Ramachandran	27	7	10th	DW	3000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	15	3	7	0
56	Mr. Murugan	37	9	10th	Mason	6000		2	1	1	1	2	1	3	6	0	2	0
57	Mr. Sekar	35	3	8th	DW	1500	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	0	5	0
58	Mr. Murali	39	12	12th	Superisior	2800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	6	0
59	Mr. Ranganathan	40	12	5th	Driver	3000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	-	0	1	0
60	Mr. Ganesh	32	4	12th	DW	800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	1	6	0
61	Mr. Durairaj	30	2.5	6th	Silkweaver	800	IV	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0	4	0
62	Mr. Seetu	29	7	-	Former	1800	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	4	0	9	1
63	Mr. Not Know	26	3	-	DW	1200	IV	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1	13	2
64	Mr. Suresh	25	2	10th	Painter	1200	IV	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	0	1	0
65	Mr. Gopi	33	2	6th	Wender	1800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	1	10	1
66	Mr. Sudhakar	27	4	12th	PWD	10000	III	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	9	1	6	0
67	Mr. Chandhan	32	4	5th	Former	3000	IV	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	3	0	5	0
68	Mr. Balu	27	5	11th	DW	2000	IV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	2	0
69	Mr. Iqbal	34	7	-	DW	2000	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	5	0	4	0
70	Mr. Pandiyaraj	27	2	8th	DW	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	0	8	1
71	Not Know	28	7	-	DW	1200	IV	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	7	0	2	0
72	Mr. Mariappan	27	1.5	8th	DW	1400	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	12	2	4	0
73	Mr. Anandhan	43	12	8th	DW	1200	IV	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	7	0	2	0
74	Mr. Kumar	42	10	11th	Former	1400	IV	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	7	0	2	0

S. No	NAME	AGE	POF	EDU	OCC	INC	SES	TOF	PH	FH	MP	SP	ATART	ATAD	A-S	A-D	D-S	D-D
75	Mr. Sridhar	41	14	5th	Painter	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	0	8	1
76	Mr. Pandiyan	33	8	6th	Wender	800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	7	0	3	0
77	Mr. Balan	28	2	12th	DW	800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	7	0
78	Mr. Suresh	27	6	7th	DW	800	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	7	0	7	0
79	Mr. Duraiswami	26	5	8th	DW	1800	IV	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	6	1	7	0
80	Mr. Gajaraj	2	5	-	DW	1800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	6	0
81	Mr. GOpal	41	6	7th	DW	1800	IV	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	11	2
82	Mr. Jayachandran	30	1	6th	Mason	4000	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	6	0	7	0
83	Mr. Raghu	30	1	5th	Former	1800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	7	0	8	0
84	Mr. Murugan	36	6	5th	DW	800	IV	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	0	7	0
85	Mr. Subraminiam	25	1	4th	DW	1800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	1	0	4	0
86	Mr. Subbruraj	28	2	6th	DW	1800	IV	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	8	1	7	0
87	Mr. James	27	4	-	DW	800	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	0	7	0
88	Mr. MOhan	26	2	7th	DW	800	IV	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	0	3	0
89	Mr. Gangadran	27	1	8th	DW	900	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	0	3	0
90	Mr. Jeyram	28	2	11th	Tailor	3000	IV	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	0	4	0
91	Mr. Karuppan	29	4	8th	DW	1200	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	8	1
92	Mr. Dhanagaran	35	11	12th	DW	1200	IV	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	8	0	4	0
93	Mr. Karthikeyan	29	8	10th	DW	1800	IV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	7	0
94	Mr. KAli	34	12	8th	DW	800	IV	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	2	0
95	Mr. Arunnan	28	4	-	Tailor	1200	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	0	4	0
96	Mr. Kottayan	38	14	8th	DW	1400	IV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	7	0
97	Mr. Gopu	30	2	8th	DW	900	IV	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	0	7	0
98	Mr. Chithabaram	41	8	-	DW	1000	IV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	7	0
99	Mr. Anandhan	36	7	9th	DW	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	8	1	2	0
100	Mr. Ezhumalai	34	2	8th	DW	2000	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	0	4	0
101	Mr. Slvakumar	32	5	10th	DW	1600	IV	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	1	2	0
102	Mr. Prakesh	40	5	7th	Tailor	1200	IV	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	0	6	0
103	Mr. Nithyanandan	31	6	12th	Painter	7500	II	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	1	9	1
104	Mr. Ramachandran	30	6	10th	Driver	6000	III	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	11	2
105	Mr. Sivaraman	20	1	-	Former	1000	IV	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	5	0	4	0
106	Mr. Rajan	24	2	12th	DW	1200	IV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0	6	0
107	Mr. Ahmed	29	4	6th	DW	1200	IV	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	11	2	4	0
108	Mr. Karunathi	40	10	B.A.,	Contract	8600	II	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	7	0	7	0
109	Mr. Jayaraj	28	1	12th	DW	2000	IV	2	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	0	3	0
110	Mr. Moses	53	12	6th	DW	3000	IV	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	8	1	4	0
111	Mr. Muthu	42	10	10th	DW	2500	IV	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	13	2	6	0
112	Mr. Sokkan	36	8	4th	DW	2000	IV	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	7	0	5	0

S. No	NAME	AGE	POF	EDU	OCC	INC	SES	TOF	PH	FH	MP	SP	ATART	ATAD	A-S	A-D	D-S	D-D
113	Mr. Chinnan	35	6	6th	DW	1800	IV	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	-	3	0
114	Mr. Chandran	33	2	6th	DW	2000	IV	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	7	0	6	0
115	Mr. Rajaendran	31	1	5th	DW	2800	IV	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	13	0	-	2
116	Mr. Ganesh	33	2	7th	DW	2500	IV	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	2	0

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
1	Mrs. Durgadavi	21	2	8th	IV	DW	1000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
2	Mrs. Jayanthi	23	4	2nd	IV	Tailor	3000	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
3	Mrs. Parathi	38	2	8th	IV	House Wife	1500	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	11	2.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
4	Mrs. Antonymerly	38	13	8th	IV	Waiter	3000	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	1.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
5	Mrs. Rajammal	23	4	6th	IV	DW	1500	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	7	0.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
6	Mrs. Jayanthi	30	10	12th	IV	House Wife	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	9	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
7	Mrs. Veerammal	33	12	-	IV	House Wife	3000	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	11	2.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
8	Mrs. Venmathi	25	10	9th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	1
9	Mrs. Selvi	32	11	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	7	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
10	Mrs. Rajeswari	30	5	10th	IV	DW	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	5	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
11	Mrs. Gokila	20	1	5th	IV	DW	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	7	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
12	Mrs. Saraswathi	27	2	10th	IV	DW	800	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	9	1.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
13	Mrs. Patchammal	30	10	5th	IV	DW	1000	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
14	Mrs. Faritha banu	36	20	9th	IV	DW	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
15	Mrs. Dhanbakkaiyam	28	7	-	IV	DW	800	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	4	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
16	Mrs. Valarmathy	32	6	10th	III	DW	7000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	11	2.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
17	Mrs. Chitra	21	2	10th	III	Housewif e	8000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	14	2.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
18	Mrs. Vijaya	27	6	8th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	10	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
19	Mrs. Parvathi	30	11	-	IV	DW	800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
20	Mrs. Shanthi	28	14	3rd	IV	DW	600	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
21	Mrs. Pushba	25	7	-	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	1	2
22	Mrs. Parimala	36	4	12th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
23	Mrs. Vijalekshmi	29	6	12th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	12	2.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
24	Mrs. Vijaya	38	3	4th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	5	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
25	Mrs. Ananthi	24	2	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
26	Mrs. Gunasundrai	30	11	10th	IV	House Wife	500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
27	Mrs. Jothilekshmi	24	4	ITI	IV	courier office	1200	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
28	Mrs. Priya	30	8	10th	IV	Tailor	500	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	10	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
29	Mrs. Malavezhi	38	5	5thg	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
30	Mrs. Saroja	22	4	-	IV	DW	900	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	13	2.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
31	Mrs. Mery	32	3	7th	IV	DW	900	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	14	2.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
32	Mrs. Pushbavathgy	28	13	-	IV	House Wife	3000	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
33	Mrs. Meera	21	7	9th	III	House Wife	8600	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
34	Mrs. Thulazhi	28	7	5th	IV	House Wife	900	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
35	Mrs. Sengetha	24	2	9th	IV	Street Vendor	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	9	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
36	Mrs. Lekshmi	20	2	10th	III	House Wife	7000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
37	Mrs. Ranuga	23	4	10th	IV	DW	800	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
38	Mrs. Muthulekshmi	25	6	9th	IV	Gardener	1500	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
39	Mrs. Kalbana	28	6	8th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	11	2.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
40	Mrs. Anjalai	29	11	-	IV	DW	500	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	14	2.0 0	1	1
41	Mrs. Lekshmi	24	2	10th	IV	House Wife	1500	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
42	Mrs. Gomalavali	30	2	8th	III	House Wife	4000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
43	Mrs. Gajalekshmi	21	2	6th	IV	House Wife	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
44	Mrs. Latha	33	4	10th	IV	House Wife	800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
45	Mrs. Parvathi	34	14	5th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
46	Mrs. Parimala	22	2	10th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
47	Mrs.	20	1	5th	IV	House	4000	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	11	2.0	4	0.0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
	Thamaraiselvi					Wife												0		0		
48	Mrs. Uma	24	4	10th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	15	3.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
49	Mrs. Poongadi	30	13	5th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
50	Mrs. Gowri	36	6	5th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
51	Mrs. Gomathy	24	3	12th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	10	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
52	Mrs. Bavani	26	7	-	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
53	Mrs. Lakshmi	25	3	9th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	10	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
54	Mrs. Jeevitha	22	2	9th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
55	Mrs. Kamatchi	29	2	10th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	8	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
56	Mrs. Pushpa	35	9	8th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	11	2.0 0	18	3.0 0	2	2
57	Mrs. Kumudhavalli	25	8	9th	III	DW	8000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
58	Mrs. Mohana	30	4	9th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	13	2.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
59	Mrs. vanitha	26	1	8th	IV	DW	1000	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	17	3.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
60	Mrs. bavani	24	4	12th	III	DW	9600	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
61	Mrs. Meenatchi	24	2	7th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	11	2.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
62	Mrs. Sharmila	20	2	10th	IV	House Wife	2800	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	6	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
63	Mrs. Poongavanam	26	10	10th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
64	Mrs. Govindammal	34	10	-	III	House Wife	8000	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	12	2.0 0	11	2.0 0	1	1
65	Mrs. Radha	20	2	10th	III	House Wife	7600	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	7	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
66	Mrs. Dharani	23	3	10th	III	House Wife	8000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
67	Mrs. Nantheeswari	25	10	9th	IV	House Wife	2400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
68	Mrs. geetha	32	19	-	IV	House Wife	900	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	8	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	1
69	Mrs. Dhanalakshmi	26	7	10th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	3	3	12	2.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
70	Mrs. Suseela	28	12	-	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
71	Mrs. Radha	25	7	4th	III	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
72	Mrs. Mahaboob	31	5	-	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
73	Mrs. Parameswari	34	10	5th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
74	Mrs. Thersa	27	2	12th	IV	DW	1000	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	12	2.0 0	4	0.0 0	1	2
75	Mrs. Devi	26	4	10th	III	House Wife	9000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	4	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
76	Mrs. Hemavathi	34	7	5th	IV	House Wife	2500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
77	Mrs. Meenatchi	30	6	8th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
78	Mrs. Bakkiyalakshmi	29	11	9th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
79	Mrs. selvi	30	7	5th	III	House Wife	1000 0	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
80	Mrs. Radha	23	4	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
81	Mrs. Ezhilarasi	27	7	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	6	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
82	Mrs. Sumathi	31	11	10th	III	House Wife	2500	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	1	2
83	Mrs.zeenath	23	4	9th	III	House Wife	6000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
84	mrs. shanthi	30	13	8th	III	House Wife	600	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
85	Mrs. Viji	26	7	4th	IV	DW	2000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	4	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
86	Mrs. Shakila	22	3	6th	IV	DW	3000	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
87	Mrs.chitra	24	7	5th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	9	1.0 0	2	0.0 0	1	2
88	Mrs. Kasthuri	24	3	7th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
89	Mrs. selvi	25	10	5th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	12	2.0 0	13	2.0 0	1	2
90	Mrs. Sudha	26	4	12th	IV	House Wife	3200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
91	Mrs.devi	21	4	-	IV	House Wife	5000	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
92	Mrs. Angammal	34	6	5th	IV	House Wife	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
93	Mrs. Devagi	35	15	5th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
94	Mrs. Mariyal	27	5	12th	III	Teacher	2500	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0	3	0.0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
																		0		0		
95	Mrs. Lavanya	26	4	B.A	III	House Wife	2400	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	1.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
96	Mrs. Kalaiarasi	30	6	10th	IV	Tailor	5000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	7	0.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
97	Mrs. lakshmi	30	10	-	IV	House Wife	800	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
98	Mrs. Talimlarasi	27	4	M.Co m	III	cleark	4000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
99	Mrs. Shantha	30	8	10th	III	House Wife	4000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	7	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
100	Mrs. Geetha	28	10	10th	IV	House Wife	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	13	2.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
101	Mrs. Jamuna	27	6	8th	III	House Wife	7500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	1.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
102	Mrs. Jayalakshmi	35	9	12th	IV	House Wife	3000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	2.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
103	Mrs. Kanchana	37	5	8th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
104	Mrs. Lakshmi	29	10	-	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
105	Mrs. Kala	32	15	-	IV	House Wife	3000	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	13	2.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
106	Mrs. Pushpa	30	15	-	IV	House Wife	1200	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	14	2.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
107	Mrs. Manjula	28	8	-	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	1	2
108	Mrs. Parveen	28	10	8th	IV	House Wife	8000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
109	Mrs. Samundeeswari	23	5	-	IV	DW	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	5	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
110	Mrs. Rathika	25	2	12th	II	Typist	10500	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
111	Mrs. Kalaivani	27	6	12th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
112	Mrs. Kalpana	22	5	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	0.0 0	0	0.0 0	2	2
113	Mrs. Dharani	28	5	-	IV	House Wife	1600	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
114	Mrs. Parvathy	33	7	12th	IV	House Wife	1600	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	10	1.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
115	Mrs. Kalaivani	33	4	6th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	6	0.0 0	1	0.0 0	2	2
116	Mrs. Usha	30	7	10th	III	Tailor	8000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
117	Mrs. Dhanalakshmi	26	2	9th	IV	House Wife	1000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
118	Mrs.Tamilarasi	27	3	Dip	II	Housewife	1400	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	0.0	11	2.0	2	2
119	Mrs.Radha	24	2	9th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	5	0.0	6	0.0	2	2
120	Mrs.Salima	30	11	8th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	9	1.0	9	1.0	2	2
121	Mrs.Sumathi	26	5	5th	IV	Tailor	2800	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0	6	0.0	2	2
122	Mrs.Uma Mahesh	24	8	7th	IV	Business	1000	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0	9	1.0	2	2
123	Mrs.Thilaga	28	7	-	IV	House Wife	1500	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	6	0.0	6	0.0	2	2
124	Mrs.Vijaya	25	5	7th	III	House Wife	8500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0	9	1.0	2	2
125	Mrs.Prema	26	6	10th	III	House Wife	8000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0	6	0.0	2	2
126	Mrs.Sweda	29	8	Dip	IV	House Wife	2500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	9	1.0	8	1.0	2	2
127	Mrs.jayashree	27	10	5th	III	House Wife	1000	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	12	2.0	11	2.0	1	2
128	Mrs.Christy	26	3	7th	IV	House Wife	2000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0	4	0.0	2	2
129	Mrs.Sumathy	26	3	12th	IV	DW	2400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	0.0	7	0.0	2	2
130	Mrs.Shanthi	27	7	-	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0	3	0.0	2	2
131	Mrs.Neelaveni	32	12	9th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	13	2.0	4	0.0	2	2
132	Mrs.Jayakumari	25	7	10th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	14	2.0	6	0.0	2	2
133	Mrs.Latha	30	10	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0	3	0.0	2	2
134	Mrs.Premalatha	29	8	10th	II	House Wife	2400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	7	0.0	7	0.0	2	2
135	Mrs.Malarkodi	32	14	9th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0	2	0.0	2	2
136	Mrs.Rajalakshmi	32	6	8th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	2.0	5	0.0	2	2
137	Mrs.Uma	27	8	8th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	7	0.0	8	1.0	2	2
138	Mrs.Malar	41	8	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0	7	0.0	2	2
139	Mrs.Uma	28	7	9th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0	7	0.0	2	2
140	Mrs.Ramya	27	4	7th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	7	0.0	8	1.0	2	2
141	Mrs.Lakshmi	26	8	5th	IV	House	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0	9	1.0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
						Wife												0		0		
142	Mrs.Jayalakshmi	29	7	9th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
143	Mrs.Nithya	25	4	9th	IV	DW	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
144	Mrs.Gowri	24	8	10th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	12	2.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
145	Mrs.Priya	25	7	8th	IV	DW	1100	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
146	Mrs.Susila	26	7	7th	IV	House Wife	4000	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
147	Mrs.Saroja	27	6	6th	IV	House Wife	1300	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
148	Mrs.Sumathy	28	7	6th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
149	Mrs.Viji	27	2	7th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	3	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
150	Mrs.Chitra	25	2	12th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
151	Mrs.Sathya	28	4	12th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
152	Mrs.Chitra	31	4	7th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
153	Mrs.Sumathy	26	1	3rd	IV	House Wife	2200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	5	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
154	Mrs.Meena	27	4	5th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
155	Mrs.Kalyani	28	2	2nd	IV	DW	2400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
156	Mrs.Loga	27	1	1st	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
157	Mrs.oorvasi	27	2	4th	IV	House Wife	2200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	7	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
158	Mrs.Shalini	26	4	6th	IV	House Wife	3800	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
159	Mrs.Priya	27	3	6th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
160	Mrs.Kannamma	25	7	DIP	III	Teacher	8000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
161	Mrs.Ponni	28	8	7th	IV	House Wife	1200	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
162	Mrs.Sangeetha	25	4	-	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	2.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
163	Mrs.Sailaja	25	3	8th	IV	House Wife	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
164	Mrs.Gowri	25	3	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
165	Mrs.Geetha	30	2	10th	IV	DW	1100	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
166	Mrs.Girija	26	7	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
167	Mrs.Saroja	27	8	4th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
168	Mrs.surya	31	6	Dip .Nurse	II	Housewif e	1000 0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	7	0.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
169	Mrs.Poongodi	27	3	-	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
170	Mrs.Ganga	28	1	4th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
171	Mrs.Kathija	29	1	10th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
172	Mrs.Prema	33	2	5th	IV	House Wife	3800	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
173	Mrs.Shanthi	30	4	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
174	Mrs.Prabha	24	3	-	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	9	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
175	Mrs.Kanmani	34	3	10th	IV	DW	1200	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
176	Mrs.Bharathi	24	5	8th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
177	Mrs.Santhosham	25	5	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	7	0.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
178	Mrs.Mary	26	2	10th	III	House Wife	8700	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
179	Mrs.Nithya	28	6	8th	IV	House Wife	1400	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
180	Mrs.Podhun	24	2	-	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	15	3.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
181	Mrs.Bhavani	24	7	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	4	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
182	Mrs.Sathya	28	8	7th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
183	Mrs.Stella	24	2	10th	IV	DW	1100	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	6	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
184	Mrs.Venda	24	1	10th	IV	House Wife	1100	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	3	0.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
185	Mrs.Maruthayee	24	3	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
186	Mrs.Vedha	24	4	-	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
187	Mrs.Karpammal	34	3	10th	IV	House Wife	1700	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	0.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
188	Mrs.Janaki	26	8	8th	IV	House	1200	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0	9	1.0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
						Wife												0		0		
189	Mrs.Mariammal	34	2	12th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	11	2.0 0	12	2.0 0	1	2
190	Mrs.Varalakshmi	31	4	7th	IV	DW	1200	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	14	2.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
191	Mrs.Lakshmi	41	9	-	IV	House Wife	1100	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
192	Mrs.Chitra	32	8	4th	IV	House Wife	1100	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
193	Mrs.Mariyamma	24	7	12th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
194	Mrs.Priya	28	6	BA	IV	Teacher	4000	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	11	2.0 0	8	1.0 0	1	2
195	Mrs.Kalyani	42	5	4th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
196	Mrs.Ganga	28	4	4th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	6	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
197	Mrs.Kokila	32	3	8th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	4	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
198	Mrs.Andal	30	2	10th	IV	DW	1200	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
199	Mrs.Rangammal	31	1	10th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	1	1
200	Mrs.Amudha	32	1	10th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
201	Mrs.Sarasu	24	2	12th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
202	Mrs.Thennamma	27	3	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
203	Mrs.Kaliamma	27	2	11th	IV	House Wife	5600	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
204	Mrs.Rani	25	4	9th	IV	DW	3000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
205	Mrs.Muniamma	25	2	10th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	1	2
206	Mrs.Tamilselvi	28	4	7th	IV	DW	2800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
207	Mrs.Bindu	27	1	MA	II	Teacher	1100 0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	1.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
208	Mrs.Raji	26	2	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
209	Mrs.Lakshmi	26	4	7th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
210	Mrs.Indira	25	2	11th	IV	DW	1800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
211	Mrs.Ramya	27	1	10th	III	House Wife	7000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
212	Mrs.Kavitha	40	10	7th	III	House Wife	6800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	10	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
213	Mrs.Kokila	28	10	8th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	10	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
214	Mrs.Ajitha	29	2	MCO M	II	clerk	8000	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	12	2.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
215	Mrs.Christy	31	8	9th	IV	DW	1450	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	12	2.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
216	Mrs.Jayarani	32	8	10th	IV	DW	1000	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
217	Mrs.Priya	36	6	11th	IV	House Wife	1800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
218	Mrs.Revathy	40	12	12th	IV	DW	2000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
219	Mrs.Kalpana	40	14	10th	III	House Wife	6000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
220	Mrs.Rithika	43	18	12th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
221	Mrs.Priya	28	2	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	11	2.0 0	12	2.0 0	2	2
222	Mrs.Banu	35	8	-	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	12	2.0 0	2	2
223	Mrs.Priya	32	4	8th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	11	2.0 0	12	2.0 0	1	2
224	Mrs.Punitha	29	2	8th	IV	House Wife	2600	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
225	Mrs.Chitra	28	1	7th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
226	Mrs.Bhavani	27	6	10th	IV	DW	2000	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
227	Mrs.Anu	26	7	12th	IV	House Wife	1800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
228	Mrs.Angammal	20	2	12th	IV	DW	1800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	6	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
229	Mrs.Chandra	22	1	BA	II	cleark	8500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
230	Mrs.Radha	38	4	11th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
231	Mrs.Chitra	40	12	10th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
232	Mrs.Rajam	24	2	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	11	2.0 0	1	2
233	Mrs.Chitra	30	1	12th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
234	Mrs.Divya	34	6	11th	IV	House Wife	1400	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
235	Mrs.Malar	25	2	11th	IV	DW	1800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0	6	0.0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
																		0		0		
236	Mrs.Indu	28	8	12th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	10	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
237	Mrs.Bhuvanewari	30	7	12th	IV	House Wife	2600	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
238	Mrs.Madheswari	32	3	12th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
239	Mrs.Bhavani	26	3	11th	IV	House Wife	1400	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
240	Mrs.Indra	27	4	11th	IV	House Wife	1600	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
241	Mrs.Amudha	24	2	10th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
242	Mrs.Dharini	27	2	11th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	2.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
243	Mrs.Shankari	24	4	8th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	11	2.0 0	9	1.0 0	1	2
244	Mrs.Lavanya	25	7	8th	IV	DW	2000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
245	Mrs.Sathya	28	2	11th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
246	Mrs.Kalaivani	27	8	7th	IV	House Wife	2000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
247	Mrs.Manga	29	7	7th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
248	Mrs.Gowri	28	7	8th	IV	House Wife	1600	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
249	Mrs.Suseela	30	2	7th	IV	House Wife	2500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
250	Mrs.Mari	31	3	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	2.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
251	Mrs.Kamatchi	24	2	12th	IV	DW	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
252	Mrs.Anbumani	30	4	7th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
253	Mrs.Banumathi	28	2	7th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
254	Mrs.Rani	32	1	7th	IV	House Wife	1700	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
255	Mrs.Renukadevi	34	3	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	9	1.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
256	Mrs.Fathima	23	5	12th	IV	House Wife	1500	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
257	Mrs.Arputhamary	25	4	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
258	Mrs.Leelvathy	27	3	7th	IV	DW	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
259	Mrs.Sumithra	28	8	7th	IV	House Wife	800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
260	Mrs.Sheela	25	2	7th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
261	Mrs.Durga	24	4	8th	IV	House Wife	1450	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
262	Mrs.Deepa	21	2	6th	IV	House Wife	1500	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	12	2.0 0	11	2.0 0	1	1
263	Mrs.Ezhilarasi	32	1	12th	IV	House Wife	800	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	8	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
264	Mrs.JAyalakshmi	30	3	10th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
265	Mrs.Rajeshwari	29	4	4th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
266	Mrs.Rajalakshmi	28	2	5th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	5	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
267	Mrs.Kannammal	29	8	7th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
268	Mrs.Kavitha	32	3	7th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
269	Mrs.Komalavalli	25	2	7th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
270	Mrs.Kalaivani	26	1	12th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
271	Mrs.Mythili	29	2	8th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
272	Mrs.Poongavana m	33	8	7th	IV	House Wife	1000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
273	Mrs.Punitha	28	7	8th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
274	Mrs.Ragini	22	3	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	11	2.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
275	Mrs.Seethalakshmi	20	3	6th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	12	2.0 0	14	2.0 0	2	2
276	Mrs.Usha	24	4	10th	IV	DW	2000	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	1.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
277	Mrs.Vani	23	2	12th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
278	Mrs.Veeralakshmi	26	2	12th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
279	Mrs.Valli	28	2	8th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
280	Mrs.Beula	30	4	5th	IV	House Wife	1000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	6	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
281	Mrs.Bhuvanewari	25	2	7th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
282	Mrs.Manickavalli	26	8	10th	IV	House	1800	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	15	3.0	8	1.0	1	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
						Wife												0		0		
283	Mrs.Malar	26	7	10th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
284	Mrs.Mallika	24	3	7th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
285	Mrs.Padma	27	3	5th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
286	Mrs.Srilatha	29	2	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
287	Mrs.selvi	28	2	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	7	0.0 0	15	3.0 0	2	2
288	Mrs.Manonmani	24	1	8th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
289	Mrs.Meena	26	3	-	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
290	Mrs.Kalaivani	25	7	6th	IV	House Wife	2900	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
291	Mrs.Kumudha	27	2	5th	IV	House Wife	800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
292	Mrs.Logeswari	24	2	6th	IV	House Wife	1900	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
293	Mrs.Jayamani	25	2	4th	IV	DW	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
294	Mrs.Gowri	23	2	-	IV	House Wife	900	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	1	15	3.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
295	Mrs.Kalpana	25	8	10th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
296	Mrs.Neelavathy	30	7	8th	IV	House Wife	1200	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
297	Mrs.Vimala	29	2	7th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
298	Mrs.Vanmathy	28	2	-	IV	DW	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
299	Mrs.Kanimozhi	29	2	-	IV	House Wife	1900	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
300	Mrs.Kasthuri	28	1	-	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
301	Mrs.Menaka	26	2	12th	IV	House Wife	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
302	Mrs.Kumari	24	3	6th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
303	Mrs.Kavya	25	1	8th	IV	DW	3000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	14	2.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
304	Mrs.Karthikadevi	30	4	7th	III	House Wife	7000	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
305	Mrs.Rekha	31	2	10th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	8	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
306	Mrs.Nagarani	29	5	10th	IV	DW	2000	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	4	0.0 0	12	2.0 0	1	2
307	Mrs.Dhanalakshmi	28	6	8th	IV	House Wife	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
308	Mrs.rajalakshmi	29	8	8th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
309	Mrs.Lalithamani	27	9	8th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	12	2.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
310	Mrs.Banu	26	2	10th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	10	1.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
311	Mrs.Divyalakshmi	27	4	12th	IV	House Wife	2400	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
312	Mrs.Devika	30	10	BA	II	cleark	1200 0	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	3	14	2.0 0	12	2.0 0	2	2
313	Mrs.Inbavalli	29	4	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
314	Mrs.Geetharani	23	2	11th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
315	Mrs.Kala	26	4	8th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
316	Mrs.Gomathi	25	2	7th	III	House Wife	8000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	12	2.0 0	12	2.0 0	2	2
317	Mrs.Kanmani	23	1	10th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	0.0 0	2	0.0 0	2	2
318	Mrs.Akila	30	1	9th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
319	Mrs.Gayathri	29	2	8th	IV	DW	1800	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	1	2
320	Mrs.Hema	29	2	7th	IV	House Wife	2400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
321	Mrs.Latha	28	7	9th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
322	Mrs.Saraswathy	26	3	8th	IV	House Wife	3000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
323	Mrs.Lakshmi	25	2	9th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
324	Mrs.Parvathy	32	11	8th	IV	DW	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	1.0 0	10	1.0 0	2	2
325	Mrs.Parameswari	30	2	9th	IV	DW	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	9	1.0 0	11	2.0 0	2	2
326	Mrs.Pooja	25	4	8th	IV	DW	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
327	Mrs.Jayashree	25	2	7th	IV	House Wife	1200	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
328	Mrs.Vimalarani	23	1	7th	IV	DW	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
329	Mrs.Vedavalli	27	4	8th	IV	DW	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0	8	1.0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
																		0		0		
330	Mrs.Thangamani	24	2	8th	IV	DW	1700	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
331	Mrs.Tamilselvi	25	2	7th	IV	House Wife	1400	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	8	1.0 0	1	2
332	Mrs.Selvarani	28	7	7th	IV	House Wife	1500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	12	2.0 0	2	2
333	Mrs.Amirtha	25	2	9th	IV	House Wife	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
334	Mrs.Krishnaveni	24	2	4th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
335	Mrs.Mohanpriya	23	1	7th	IV	House Wife	1600	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
336	Mrs.Pallavi	29	4	-	IV	DW	1400	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
337	Mrs.Parimala	28	4	-	IV	House Wife	1700	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	0.0 0	4	0.0 0	2	2
338	Mrs.Poornima	33	12	8th	IV	House Wife	2500	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	9	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
339	Mrs.Sinduja	30	8	7th	IV	House Wife	2800	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
340	Mrs.Sreedevi	31	7	6th	IV	House Wife	1400	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	11	2.0 0	11	2.0 0	1	2
341	Mrs.Sardha	29	2	5th	IV	DW	3000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
342	Mrs.Sundari	28	2	-	IV	DW	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
343	Mrs.Subha	28	4	7th	IV	House Wife	2400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
344	Mrs.Nageswari	25	3	-	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	11	2.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
345	Mrs.Reeta	27	4	8th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
346	Mrs.Meera	28	3	-	IV	House Wife	1400	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
347	Mrs.Ramalakshmi	30	2	9th	IV	House Wife	2400	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	6	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	1	2
348	Mrs.Kokilavani	29	2	-	IV	DW	2800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
349	Mrs.Kumudha	30	4	10th	IV	House Wife	2800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
350	Mrs.Rajalkshmi	24	3	-	IV	House Wife	2400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	6	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
351	Mrs.Jayarani	28	2	11th	IV	House Wife	2400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
352	Mrs.Sumathy	29	9	-	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
353	Mrs.Geetha	26	2	12th	IV	House Wife	1000	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	9	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
354	Mrs.Sudha	27	3	6th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
355	Mrs.Usharani	30	1	8th	IV	House Wife	1400	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
356	Mrs.Anuradha	24	1	7th	IV	House Wife	1600	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
357	Mrs.Anitha	26	2	6th	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
358	Mrs.Kokila	25	4	6th	IV	House Wife	1600	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
359	Mrs.Ramya	22	2	6th	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
360	Mrs.Suganthi	28	4	-	IV	House Wife	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	0.0 0	3	0.0 0	2	2
361	Mrs.Jaya	28	6	6th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	4	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
362	Mrs.Lalith	25	2	10th	IV	House Wife	1800	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	6	0.0 0	6	0.0 0	2	2
363	Mrs.Vijaya	23	5	4TH	IV	House Wife	1700	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
364	Mrs.Radha	21	2	-	IV	House Wife	1800	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	11	2.0 0	12	2.0 0	1	2
365	Mrs.Dhanalakshmi	35	8	B.A	III	Teacher	8000	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	9	1.0 0	9	1.0 0	2	2
366	Mrs. Elavarasi	34	1	10TH	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	11	2.0 0	11	2.0 0	1	2
367	Mrs.Selvarani	22	1	10th	IV	House Wife	1400	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	9	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
368	Mrs.Sangeeta	27	2	6th	IV	DW	1200	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	7	0.0 0	5	0.0 0	2	2
369	Mrs.kaliammal	27	4	7th	IV	House Wife	1400	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
370	Mrs.Krishnaveni	31	3	7th	IV	DW	1200	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	8	1.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
371	Mrs.Megala	29	2	7th	IV	House Wife	1300	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
372	Mrs.Kamala	24	4	8th	IV	House Wife	1400	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2
373	Mrs.Ponni	23	2	-	IV	DW	1300	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	11	2.0 0	8	1.0 0	1	2
374	Mrs.Lavanya	25	2	MCO M	IV	Typist	1200 0	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	8	1.0 0	12	2.0 0	1	2
375	Mrs.Vanitha	26	4	8th	IV	House Wife	2000	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	7	0.0 0	8	1.0 0	2	2
376	Mrs.Umabarathy	29	8	8th	IV	House	1000	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	8	1.0	9	1.0	2	2

SN O	NAME	AGE	PO F	EDU	SE S	OCC	INC	TO F	P H	F H	M P	S P	HY P	PCO S	ATAR T	ATA D	A S	AD	D S	D-D	TO D	S A
						Wife												0		0		
377	Mrs.Poongodi	23	3	-	IV	House Wife	1200	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	8	1.0 0	7	0.0 0	2	2