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Data Article

Quantitative exploration of factors influencing psychotic disorder ailments in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

In this data article, records on demographic data, family problem issues, as well as results of medical tests from five major classes of psychotic disorder namely: bipolar; vascular dementia, minimal brain dysfunction; insomnia; and schizophrenia, were collected on 500 psychotic patients carefully selected from the pool of medical records of Yaba Psychiatric Hospital, Lagos, Nigeria, for the period of 5 years, between January 2010 and December 2014, were examined. X-squared Statistic was used to examine each of psychotic disorders to identify demographic (age, gender, religion, marital status, and occupation) and family issues (loss of parent, history of such ailment in the family (family status), divorce, head injury, and heredity of such ailment (genetic) factors that influence them. A clear description on each of these psychotic disorders (bipolar; vascular dementia, minimal brain dysfunction (MBD), insomnia and Schizophrenia) was considered separately using tables and bar diagrams. Data analysis results are as follows: firstly, 40.2%, of the 500 psychotic patients tested positive to bipolar, 40.6% to insomnia, 75.0% to schizophrenia, 43.6% to MBD and 69.2% to vascular dementia. Secondly, female patients were more prone to all the psychotic indicators than their male counterpart except in MBD. Thirdly, the oldest age group ($>$ 60 years) is more prone to bipolar and insomnia ailments, while the mid age group (30 – 60 years) is prone to schizophrenia and vascular dementia, and the youngest group ($<$ 30 years) is prone to MBD.

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Lastly, the factors that influence the ailments are listed: **bipolar** (age, occupation, marital status, divorce, and spiritual consultation); **insomnia** (age, occupation, marital status, divorce, and spiritual consultation); **schizophrenia** (age, occupation, religion, marital status, hereditary, and divorce); **MBD** (gender, age, occupation, and marital status); and **vascular dementia** (history of the ailment and spiritual consultation). Bipolar and insomnia are influenced by the same set of factors, which implies that any patient having one is most likely to be at risk of having the other.

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Specification Table

Subject area	Medicine
More specific subject area	Psychotic Disorder, Psychiatry, Neuroticism, Psychosis
Type of data	Tables and figures
How data was acquired	Unprocessed secondary data
Data format	Processed as patient by patient records on Demographic variables, Family problems issues and Test results from fiveclasses of Psychotic Disorder indicators
Experimental factors	Data obtained from Yaba Psychiatric Hospital, Yaba, Lagos
Experimental features	Computational Analysis: Contingency Tables, X^2 statistic for test of independence, Histogram, Bar diagram
Data source location	Yaba Psychiatric Hospital, Yaba, Lagos State, Nigeria
Data accessibility	All the data are in this data article as a supplementary data file
Software	SPSS Statistical program and Microsoft Excel

Value of the Data

- The data on psychotic disorder patients could be useful for the government to monitor the mental health activities of the population, most especially the youth.
- The data will be useful in survival analysis and demographic studies.
- The data can be useful for educational purposes and health assessment studies.
- The data is useful in the study of epidemiology of psychiatry and public health.
- Several known models, for example, binary logistic regression, multinomial logistic regression, multiple regression and probability fit can be applied which provide alternatives to analysis with X^2 statistic.
- The data analysis results may fuel further investigations on the area for example the gender and age differences in the manifestation of the various ailments.
- Comparative analysis may be carried out using the data and other previous studies on psychotic disorder ailments.
- The prevalence and distribution of the psychotic disorder obtained from the data analysis can help in psychiatric counselling and management of psychotic episodes.
- The quality of the data could be improved by increasing the number of variables or modifying the inherent variables.

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