

**A COMPARATIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY
ON THE PREVALENCE OF PSYCHIATRY
DISORDER, SUBSTANCE MISUSE AND
NEUROTIC PERSONALITY TRAITS BETWEEN
MALE SEXUAL OFFENDERS AND NON SEXUAL
OFFENDERS IN POKOK SENJA PRISON**

by

DR IDYAWATI BINTI ABDUL KARIM

**DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULLFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE
DEGREE OF MASTERS OF MEDICINE
(PSYCHIATRY)**

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

JULY 2010

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work produced in this thesis is of my own effort except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged.

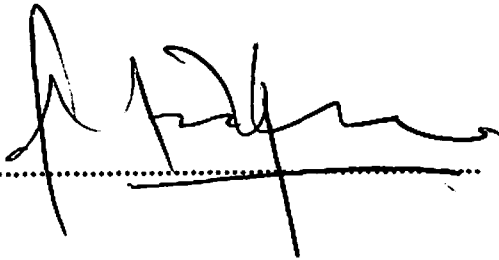
July 29th, 2010

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, this research project is the original work of the candidate, Dr Idyawati binti Abdul Karim (PUM 1665).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mohd Razali Salleh', is written over a horizontal dotted line. The signature is fluid and cursive.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Dept	: Department
DSM-IV-TR	: Diagnostic Statistical Manual-IV-Text Revised
MHQ	: Middlesex Hospital Questionnaire
OSCC	: One Stop Crisis Center
RM	: Ringgit Malaysia
RMP	: Royal Malaysian Police
SCID-I-CV	: Structured Clinical Interview For DSM-IV Axis I Disorders: Clinician Version

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Isu kesalahan seksual di Malaysia dikatakan semakin meningkat kebelakangan ini. Pelbagai cadangan telah diketengahkan untuk mengatasi dan mencegah masalah ini dari berleluasa. Namun begitu, sebelum langkah pencegahan dan rawatan yang sewajarnya dapat dilaksanakan, maklumat tentang ciri-ciri dan faktor-faktor yang berkaitan dengan golongan pesalah seksual ini perlu diperolehi.

Objektif: Untuk mengenalpasti peratusan dan perkaitan penyakit psikiatri, penyalahgunaan dadah dan masalah personaliti neurotik di kalangan banduan lelaki yang didakwa dengan kesalahan seksual dan bukan seksual di Penjara Pokok Sena, Kedah.

Metodologi: Kajian hiris lintang ini telah dijalankan di Penjara Pokok Sena, Kedah dari bulan Jun 2010 sehingga Julai 2010. Seramai tujuh puluh (70) pesalah seksual dan tujuh puluh (70) pesalah bukan seksual telah terlibat. Mereka telah ditemuduga menggunakan soal selidik data demografi untuk mendapatkan data sosiodemografi, sejarah berkaitan masalah perubatan dan sejarah jenayah yang lampau. Mereka juga telah diperiksa untuk sebarang masalah berkaitan penyakit psikiatri dan penyalahgunaan dadah menggunakan SCID-I-CV dan soal selidik, MHQ untuk masalah personaliti neurotik. Analisa statistik mengikut program yang berkaitan telah dilakukan dengan menggunakan program SPSS versi 17.0.

Keputusan: Kajian ini mendapati bahawa kebanyakan pesalah seksual adalah terdiri daripada bangsa Melayu dan beragama Islam. Mereka juga didapati berusia dalam purata

pertengahan tiga puluhan, mempunyai latar belakang pendidikan yang rendah dan berpendapatan kurang dari RM 1000 sebulan. Terdapat juga perbezaan yang ketara dari segi sejarah keluarga yang mempunyai penyakit psikiatri dan sejarah keluarga yang terlibat dengan penyalahgunaan dadah. Pesalah seksual juga mempunyai peratusan yang lebih tinggi dari segi sejarah berpisah dengan ibubapa mereka sebelum berusia 16 tahun dan berasal dari keluarga di mana kedua ibubapa bekerja berbanding dengan pesalah bukan seksual.

Sejarah penglibatan dengan kesalahan seksual di masa yang lampau juga didapati lebih tinggi di kalangan pesalah seksual. Secara keseluruhannya, tidak banyak perbezaan dari segi masalah penyakit psikiatri di antara kedua golongan pesalah seksual dan bukan seksual. Terdapat juga perbezaan yang ketara dari kehadiran penyakit psikotik dan emosi di antara pesalah seksual dan bukan seksual. Terdapat juga perbezaan didapati dalam masalah penyalahgunaan dadah di antara kedua kumpulan yang dikaji. Dari segi masalah personaliti neurotik, skala untuk kegelisahan somatik adalah lebih tinggi dalam kumpulan kesalahan seksual.

Kesimpulan: Daripada kajian yang dilakukan, terdapat perbezaan yang ketara pada sebahagian dari ciri sociodemografi, faktor klinikal, sejarah jenayah yang lampau dan penyalahgunaan dadah di antara pesalah seksual dan bukan seksual. Tidak banyak perbezaan dari segi penyakit psikiatri atau masalah personality neurotik di antara kedua kumpulan.

Kata Kunci: Kesalahan seksual, kadar penyakit psikiatri, penyalahgunnan dadah, masalah personality neurotik, SCID-I-CV, MHQ.

ABSTRACT

A COMPARATIVE CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON THE PREVALENCE OF PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER, SUBSTANCE MISUSE AND NEUROTIC PERSONALITY TRAITS BETWEEN MALE SEX OFFENDERS AND NON SEX OFFENDERS IN POKOK SENA PRISON.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence and association of psychiatry disorder, substance misuse and neurotic personality traits with sexual offending behaviours in male sexual offenders and non sexual offenders in Pokok Sena Prison, Kedah.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was conducted in Pokok Sena Prison, Kedah. Study population consisted of one hundred and forty (140) offenders who had been convicted and was undergoing their sentence in Pokok Sena Prison from June 2010 to July 2010. Seventy (70) participants were selected from the sexual offenders' group and another seventy (70) participants from the non sexual offenders' group. The participants were interviewed using a constructed Clinical Data Form (CDF) for sociodemographic data, clinical and criminal history. They were also assessed for psychiatry morbidity using the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Diagnosis: Clinician Version (SCID-I-CV, First et.al, 1997). MHQ was used to screen for neurotic personality traits. Statistical analyses were performed by SPSS version 17.0.

Results: Majority of the population study sample was Malays and Muslims. Mean age for sexual offenders was in the mid thirties, have a lower educational level and earning less than RM 1000 per month. There was a significant difference found in terms of family history of psychiatric illness and family history of substance misuse. Sexual offenders also had a higher proportion of parental separation before the age of 16 years old and history of both parents working compared to the non sexual offenders.

For the related criminal record, past history of sexual crimes was found to be higher in the sexual offenders' group. On the whole, there is no significant difference in psychiatric diagnosis between the two groups. However, there was a significant difference in psychotic and mood disorder when individually diagnosed between sexual and non sexual offenders. There was also a significant difference found in the presence of substance disorder between the two groups. In terms of personality assessment, the subscale for somatic anxiety was significantly higher in the sexual offender group.

Conclusions: There were significant differences found in some of the factors in the sociodemographic data, clinical and criminal history. No significant differences found in psychiatric diagnosis as a whole. However, there was a significant difference in terms of psychotic and mood disorder diagnosed, presence of substance disorder and higher proportionate of somatic anxiety personality in the sexual offender group.

Keywords: Sexual offender, psychiatric disorder, substance misuse, neurotic personality traits, SCID-I-CV, MHQ.