

Abstract

The present research explored the relationship between stigmatization and psychological distress among burned women. A total of 70 burned women were collected through purposive sampling strategy from Hospitals of Lahore, Faisalabad and Sheikhpura as a sample. Mean age of sample was 28 years. Discrimination and stigmatization scale, Siddiqui Shah Depression Scale, Salma Siddiqui Anxiety Inventory and Defense Style Questionnaire were used to assess stigmatization, psychological distress and use of defense mechanism among burned women. The results revealed that stigmatization is significantly correlated with psychological distress (depression and anxiety) among burned women. Results also revealed that women with acid burn and women with stove burn show difference on psychological distress. Results also showed there was no difference between stigmatization and women with different type of burn. It was also found that there is a difference in Psychological distress and women with different types of burn. Results also showed there was difference between use of defense mechanism among women with acid burn and women with stove burn women. It was also revealed that stigmatization is a predictor of psychological distress (depression and anxiety) among burned women. Limitations and suggestions along with implications are discussed.

Key words: Stigmatization, Psychological Distress (Depression and Anxiety), Use of Defense Mechanism, Burn.