

## **Abstract**

The objective of the present study was to determine the role of self efficacy, religiosity and social support in depression after limb loss. The sample consisted of 100 (67 male and 33 female) limb loss patients. The data were collected from Mayo hospital Lahore, Pakistan Society for the Rehabilitation of the Disabilities, Sheikh Zaid hospital Lahore and Ganga Ram hospital Lahore. The Correlational research design was used. Religiosity index by Farooq, General Self-efficacy Scales (GSE) by Schwarzer and Jerusalem, Siddiqui Shah Depression Scale (SSDS) by Siddique and Berlin Social Support Scale (BSSS) by Schwarzer and Schulz were used for data collection. Pearson correlation, t-test, analysis of variance, and multiple regression analyses were applied for data manipulation. The findings of this research showed that self efficacy, social support and religiosity had significant negative correlation with depression. Self efficacy, social support and religiosity significantly predicted depression in limb loss patients. Female patients, uneducated patients, and accidental limb loss patient had higher levels of depression than male patients, educated patients, and limb loss patients due to diabetes respectively. The findings suggest that low level of self efficacy, social support and religiosity may play a role in the onset and continuation of symptoms of depression. Results of the study may help clinical and health psychologists to develop a treatment plan for patients of depression in general and with limb loss in particular.