

Table 1

Demographic characteristic of study participants.

		n	(%)
Gender	Male	73	(35.7)
	Female	137	(64.3)
Education	High school	29	(20.3)
	College or higher, nonmedical	61	(42.7)
	Medical studies/training	53	(37.1)
Marital status	Not married	69	(48.3)
	Married	74	(51.7)
Occupation	Student	52	(36.4)
	Working	57	(36.9)
	Not working	34	(23.8)

Table 2

Frequencies of participant responses to statements on the MBD scale.

	Strong disagreement	Disagreement	Maybe	Agreement	Strong agreement
The self and soul are the primary determinants of thoughts, emotions, and behaviors.	1% (3)	15% (32)	15% (31)	40% (84)	29% (61)
The self and soul interact with the body to determine thoughts, emotions, behaviors.	1% (3)	3% (6)	10% (21)	42% (88)	44% (92)
Nonmaterial factors (spirituality, religiosity, morality) may supersede brain functions and determine thoughts, emotions, and behaviors.	1% (3)	6% (12)	13% (27)	41% (86)	39% (82)

Table 3
The frequency of endorsement of supernatural beliefs.

	Strong disagreement	Disagreement	Maybe	Agreement	Strong agreement
Belief in possession	34% (71)	22% (46)	30% (63)	11% (23)	3% (7)
Belief in the evil eye	25% (52)	14% (30)	36% (76)	22% (46)	3% (6)
Belief in sorcery	32% (67)	19% (40)	30% (64)	15% (32)	3% (7)
Belief in fate	7% (15)	3% (6)	9% (19)	42% (88)	39% (82)
Belief in divine testing	15% (32)	7% (15)	16% (34)	47% (97)	15% (32)
Belief in divine punishment	41% (86)	34% (71)	18% (38)	6% (13)	1% (2)

Table 4

Frequencies of responses to questions about attitudes toward epilepsy.

	Yes	Maybe	No
PWE can get married	86% (181)	12% (25)	2% (4)
Women with epilepsy can safely conceive and deliver a child	64% (134)	32% (67)	4% (9)
PWE can swim	41% (86)	31% (65)	28% (59)
PWE can drive	26% (55)	26% (55)	48% (100)
PWE can hold a job	94% (197)	5% (11)	1% (2)
PWE can get a college education	96% (201)	3% (7)	1% (2)
PWE are insane	1% (2)	4% (8)	95% (200)
PWE are less smart than others	1% (2)	17% (36)	82% (172)
PWE must be treated indefinitely	22% (46)	36% (76)	42% (88)
PWE should be treated by religious healers	20% (42)	35% (73)	45% (95)

Table 5
Pearson correlations between study variables.

	MBD	R	SB	Possession score	Sorcery score	RH score
ATE	-0.26 (<0.001)*	0.05 (0.5)	-0.16 (<0.018)*	0.42 (<0.001)*	0.19 (0.006)*	0.49 (<0.001)*
MBD	-	0.15 (0.03)*	0.22 (0.001)*	0.5 (<0.001)*	0.18 (0.009)*	0.48 (<0.001)*
R	0.15 (0.03)*	-	0.61 (<0.001)*	0.3 (<0.001)*	0.43 (0.001)*	0.045 (0.52)
SB	0.22 (0.001)*	0.61 (<0.001)*	-	0.7 (<0.001)*	0.85 (<0.001)*	0.36 (<0.001)*
Possession score	0.5 (<0.001)*	0.3 (<0.001)*	0.7 (<0.001)*	-	0.45 (<0.001)*	0.56 (<0.001)*
Sorcery score	0.18 (0.009)*	0.43 (0.001)*	0.85 (<0.001)*	0.45 (<0.001)*	-	0.42 (<0.001)*

ATE: total score of attitudes toward epilepsy; MBD: total dualism score; R: total religiosity score; SB: total score for strength of belief in supernatural entities; possession score: score for strength of belief that possession causes epilepsy; RH score: score for strength of belief that epilepsy is treatable by religious healers.

* p value < 0.05.

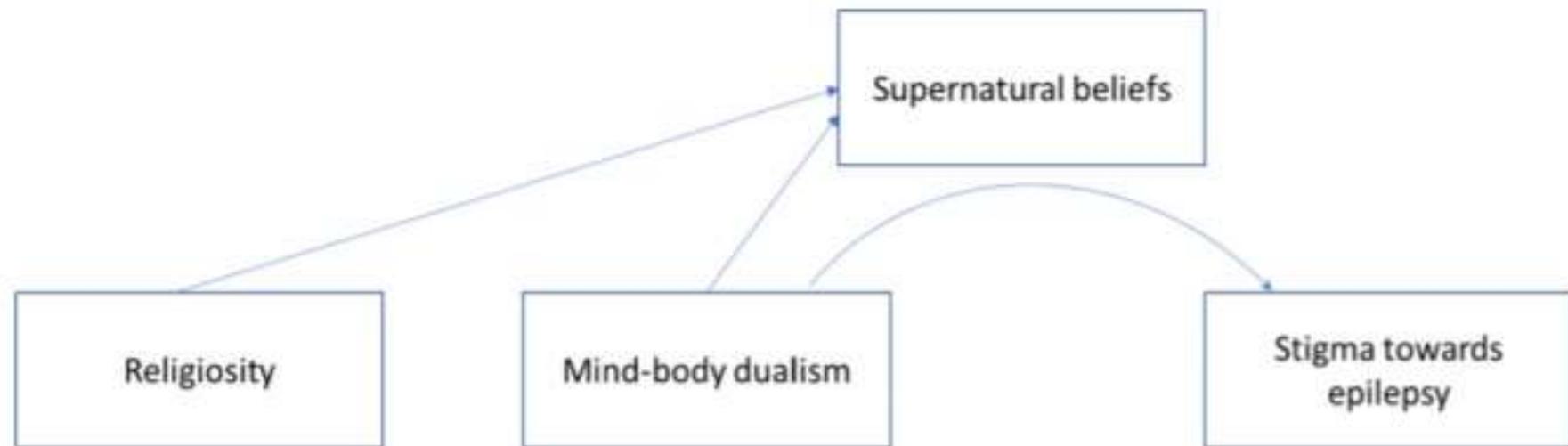


Fig. 1. Model for how belief in mind-body dualism, belief in supernatural entities, and religiosity interact in the cognitive process leading to negative attitudes toward epilepsy.