

N= 381). These findings were in line with the findings presented in Malaysia by Siew-Tim Lai et al (2019) confirmed that socio-demographic factors: Factors like age, gender and family relationship influence psychosocial effects among caregivers of epileptic patients. It was further reported that female was highly affected than men, data showed that 58% female and 42% of male affected with justification that female plays many roles in the family including to caring sick family members. In addition, the study showed that aging people with no occupation are more like to get affected, more than 55% of aged people reported psychosocial effects related to caring epileptic family members [14]. These findings were supported by the findings of the study conducted in Nigeria by AJ Yusuf et al., (2013) high level of emotional pain was observed among siblings that are caregivers, this explained that play a role of nuclear family and caregivers is huge responsibility. In addition to this, Thompson, et al., (2014), carried out a study and concluded that caring to epileptic patients significantly impact the caregiver's employment status, and some respondents reported to stop working in order to meet epileptic patient's care needs, all these worsen the economic status of the entire family. Last but not the least, in the study conducted by Siew-Tim Lai et al., (2019), Sabo 2020 have concluded that caregivers with financial and family support reported to have few psychosocial effects, while caregivers with less family support reported to highly affected. In support to the raised point, it was also found that low education and several seizures was associated with negative impacts experienced by caregivers of pediatric epilepsy.

Conclusion

Based on the findings presented it was concluded that lack of concentration on daily activities, sleeping difficulties, inability to take decisions, unhappy feeling, stress and loss of confidence were identified as psychological effects of caring to epileptic patients and that caring to epileptic patients has moderate psychological effects on well-being of caregivers. It was also indicated that changing life conditions, tensions of conflicts, reduction of family relationship, reduction of leisure time and reduction of family incomes were revealed as socio-economic effects of caring to epileptic patients, and that caring to epileptic patients has several socio-economic effects on well-being of caregivers and it was determined that there is a strong positive degree of relationship between sociodemographic characteristics and wellbeing of caregivers to epileptic patients in Rwanda. The researcher recommends the management of Rwinkwavu district hospital to put in place financial supports to the caregivers of epileptic patients, the government of Rwanda was also recommended to put in place socio-economic projects aimed to support people who are caring for epileptic patients and that family members of epileptic patients should share the responsibilities of caring to the patients.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank caregivers of epileptic patients and Rwinkwavu mental health team who accepted to play a part in this study.

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the authors

Funding

No financial support was received to conduct this study

REFERENCES

- [1] EpilepsyFoundationofAmerica, "Epilepsy & My Child Toolkit: A Resource for Parents with a Newly Diagnosed Child," *National center for project acces*, p. 9, 2018.
- [2] J. Chin, "Epilepsy treatment in sub-Saharan Africa: closing the gap," *African Health Sciences*, p. vol 12, 2 June 2012.
- [3] WHO, "WHO COUNTRY COOPERATION STRATEGY 2014/2018," WHO regional office for Africa, Kigali, 2014.
- [4] F. Sebera, M. Naasson , E. T. Dirk , N. . P. Ibrahim, A. . G. Diop, A. Tofighy, P. Boon and P. Dedeken, "Addressing the treatment gap and societal impact of epilepsy in Rwanda," *www.researchgate.net*, p. 7, 27 March 2015.
- [5] WHO, "Epilepsy in the WHO African Region: Bridging the Gap," WHO Regional Office for Africa, Brazzaville, 2010.
- [6] N. L. & J. Spangenberg, "Children with Epilepsy and their families: psychosocial issues," *tandfonline.com*, p. 60, 15 August 2014.
- [7] WHO, "Epilepsy: a public health imperative," World Health Organization, Geneva, 2019.
- [8] HMIS, "Rwinkwavu district hospital annual HMIS report," MoH, Kigali city, 2020.
- [9] NISR, "National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda," NISR, Kigali city, 2020.
- [10] MIGEPROF, "national gender statistics report," NISR, Kigali city, 2016.
- [11] C. E. Jevela, "Epidemiological profile of epilepsy in low income populations," *Elsevier*, p. 56, February 2018.
- [12] F. Saada, "The everyday lives of families of adult individuals with epilepsy," *www.elsevier.com*, vol. Epilepsy & Behavior 50 , pp. 10-13, 17 June 2015.
- [13] S. Victoria , "Prevalence of epilepsy in Rwanda: a national cross-sectional," *Tropical Medicine and International Health*, p. 6, August 2008.
- [14] S.-T. Lai, W. Y. Tan, M. . C.-M. Wo, K.-S. Lim , S. B. Ahmad and C.-T. Tan , "Burden in caregivers of adults with epilepsy in Asian families," *European Journal of Epilepsy*, pp. 7-8, 2019.

