

# Schizophrenia



Instructor dr. Ma'an H.  
University of Baghdad/College of Nursing

# Objectives of the lecture

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Before the lecture the participants may  
achievement to learn:

- 1- identify on the nature of schizophrenic disease
- 2- identify how to deal with psychiatric person and how can treated

# schizophrenia

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- What is schizophrenia
- Causes
- Complication
- Assessment of schizophrenia
- Diagnostic criteria -
- Treatment for schizophrenia
- Diagnoses
- Nursing intervention

**Schizophrenia:** is characterized by disturbances ( for at least 6 months) in thought content and form ,perception, affect, language, social activity etc...

### **Causes for schizophrenia:**

Schizophrenia may result from a combination of genetic , biological , cultural , and psychological factors.

# complication

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- Shorter life expectancy than the general population
- Ten percent of schizophrenia patients commit suicide
- Neglects personal hygiene

# ASSESSMENT

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The individual with schizophrenia may exhibit a decreased emotional expression ,impaired concentration , and decreased social functioning ,loss of function, or anhedonia. individual with theses particular symptoms are associated with poor response to drug treatment and poor outcome

# Diagnostic criteria

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- delusions
- hallucinations
- disorganized speech
- grossly disorganized behavior
- negative symptoms

# Treatment for schizophrenia

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Treatment typically includes a combination of drug therapy ,long – term psychotherapy for the patient and his family ,vocational counseling, and the use of community resources

# diagnoses

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- Anxiety
- Bathing or hygiene self-care deficit
- Disabled family coping
- Disturbed body image
- Disturbed personal identity
- Disturbed sensory perceptions (auditory, visual)
- Disturbed sleep pattern
- Disturbed thought processes
- Social isolation

# Nursing intervention

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- Assess the patient's ability to carry out the activities of daily living
- Maintain a safe environment ,minimizing stimuli
- Adopt an accepting and consistent approach with the patient
- Avoid promoting dependence. meet the patient's needs.

# Continue....

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- Reward positive behavior to help the patient improve his level of functioning
- Engage the patient in reality-oriented activities that involve human contact :inpatient social skill training groups, outpatient day care and shelter workshops.
- If the patient is hallucination ,explore the contact of the hallucination
- Don't tease or joke with the patient

## Continue.....

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- don't touch the patient without telling him first exactly what you're going to do.
- Mobilize community resources to provide a support system for the patient and reduce his vulnerability to stress.
- Encourage compliance with the medication regimen to prevent relapse

# References

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Thank you for listening