

# Schizophrenia



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

# Objectives of the lecture

---

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

---

- 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

---

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

# ASSESSMENT

---

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

---

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

# Treatment for schizophrenia

---

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

---

- 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

---

- 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....

---

- 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.....

---

- 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

---

1. Kneisl, C. and Triggoboff E. :contemporary psychiatric-mental health nursing.2<sup>nd</sup> edition 2009 .london:p.371.
2. Velligan DL. And Alphas LD. :negative symptoms in schizophrenia . The importance of identification and treatment, psychiatric times. march 1,2008;25(3)
3. American Psychiatric Association .Task forces on DSM –IV (2000) .Diagnostic statistical manual of mental disorders :American Psychiatric pub p.299

---

Thank you for listening