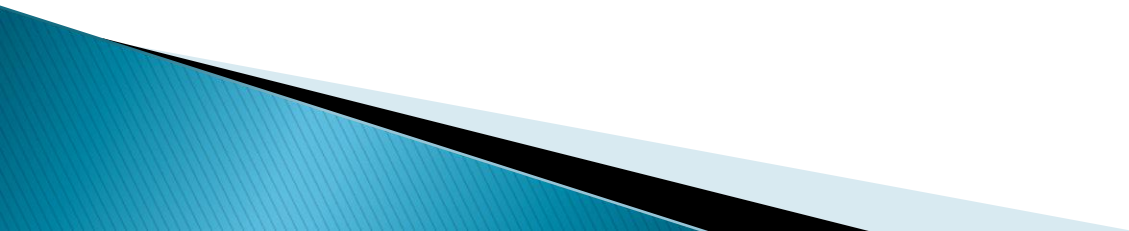


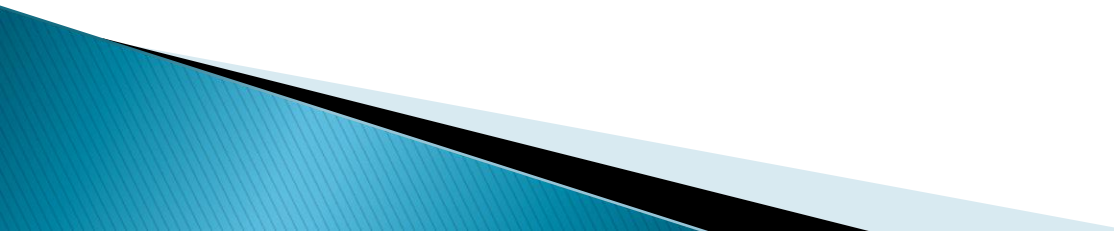
Schizophrenic disorders 2

Dr. Ali K. Al-Juboori
Ph D. Psych. Nursing

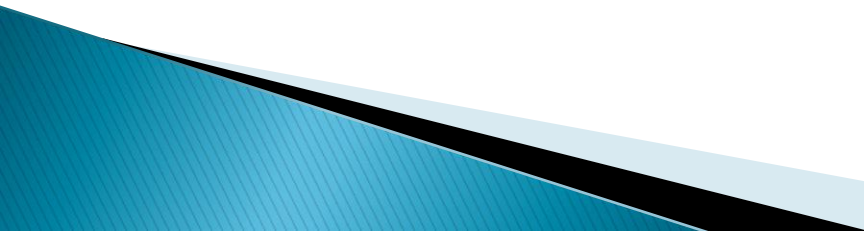
Causes of Schizophrenia



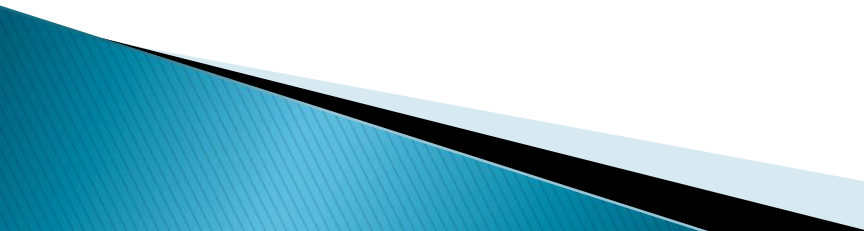
Genetics (Heredity):

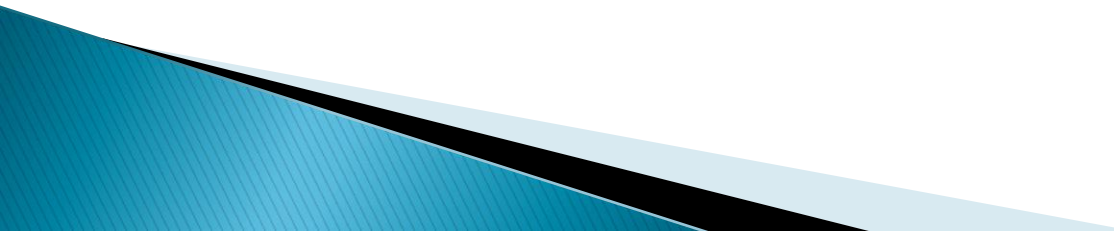
1. one affected parents: 12-15% risk.
 2. both affected parents: 35-39% risk.
 3. sibling affected: 8-10% risk.
 4. dizygotic twin affected: 15% risk.
 5. monozygotic twin affected: 50% risk.
- 

Neurodevelopmental abnormalities

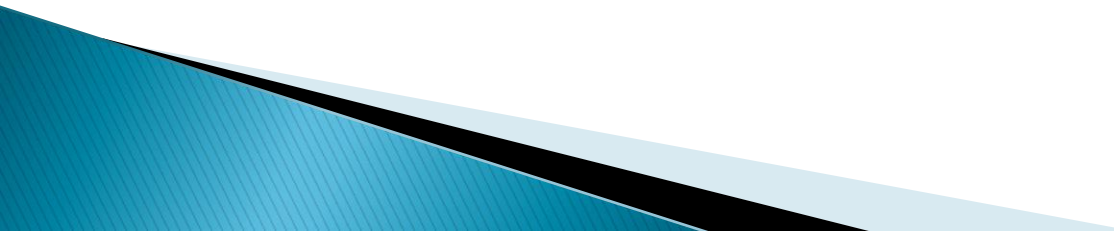
1. development of minor fetal malformations during early gestation may play a role in later manifestation of schizophrenia.
 2. factors that can affect neurodevelopment and that may increase the risk of disease include:
 - a. influenza infection maternal during the second trimester.
 - b. trauma or injury at birth.
 - c. abuse or trauma during infancy or early childhood.
- 

Brain structural abnormalities & chemical imbalance

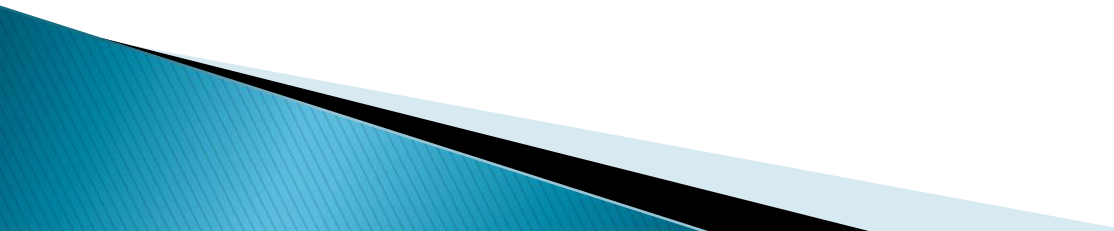
1. The abnormalities in the brain structure including:
 - a. Enlarged ventricles
 - b. Decreased cortical blood flow
 - c. Decrease metabolic activity in certain brain areas
 - d. Cerebral atrophy
- 

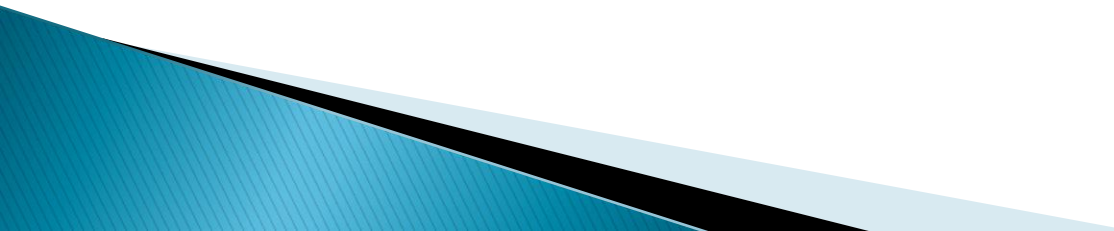
- ▶ 2. Dopamine hypothesis “ excessive dopamine activity in cortical areas of the brain was related to the positive symptoms of schizophrenia.
 - ▶ 3. other neurotransmitters: serotonin, nor epinephrine, glutamate, and GABA.
 - ▶ 4. receptors site for specific neurotransmitters and the effect of psychotropic medication.
- 

Psychosocial and environmental factors:

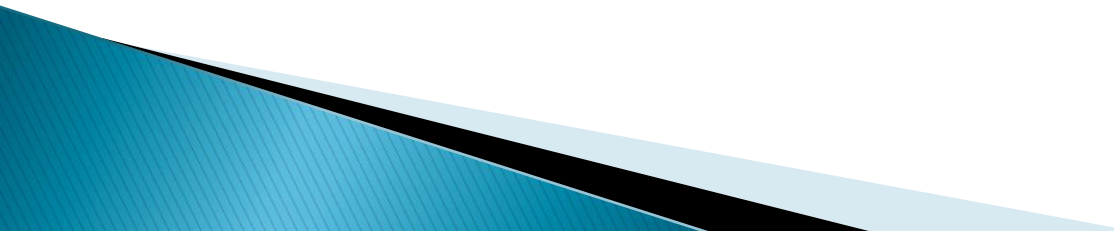
- ▶ 1. Lack of warm, nurturing attention in earliest years of life leads to lack of self identity and withdrawing in schizophrenic pt.
 - ▶ 2. high expressed emotion(over involved, hostile, critical)
 - ▶ 3. low socioeconomic state
 - ▶ 4. exposure to life stressors
- 

Impact of schizophrenia

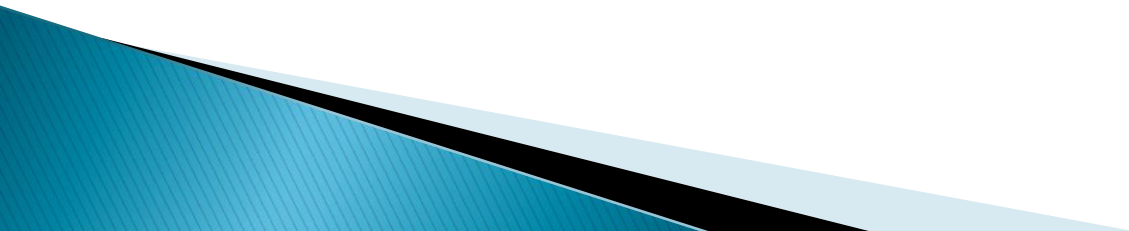
- ▶ 1% of population will experience schizophrenia
 - ▶ Severe impairment in perception of reality
 - ▶ Individuals may not perceive any abnormality and difficulty in developing any insight into problems.
 - ▶ Poor sense of identity and lowered self esteem
- 

- ▶ Inability to focus on tasks and conversations
 - ▶ Sch. Withdraw from interactions.
 - ▶ Poor sense of identity----fear of interaction.
 - ▶ Basic feeling of rejection and lack of trust.
 - ▶ Sch. families experience stress and required to cope with variety of problems.
- 

Managing schizophrenia

- ▶ 1. Short term psychiatric hospitalization
 - ▶ 2. long term psychiatric hospitalization
 - ▶ 3. community- based treatment
 - ▶ 4. psychosocial rehabilitation
- 

Nursing care in schizophrenia



▶ **HOME WORK: WHAT ARE THE NURSING CARE FOR:**

- ▶ 1. withdrawn and isolated client.
 - ▶ 2. aggressive or unusual behaviors.
 - ▶ 3. unclear communication patterns.
 - ▶ 4. highly suspicious and hostile client.
 - ▶ 5. hallucinations and delusions.
 - ▶ 6. agitated behavior.
 - ▶ 7. sch. Family.
 - ▶ 8. selected antipsychotic medications.
- 