




Abstract type

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Abstract title

Rehabilitation of women suffering from paranoid schizophrenia

Topics

Topic: Psychotic disorders
Topic: Psychotherapy
Topic: Psychiatry and society

Abstract text

Objective: To improvement of the treatment efficiency and rehabilitation of paranoid schizophrenia patients through the implementation of the complex psycho-rehabilitation program based on the comparative (clinical and psychopathological, clinical and anamnestic, psycho-diagnostic) research of the paranoid schizophrenia patients.

Methods: To achieve the set goal, on condition of the informed consent following the principles of bioethics and deontology at Kharkiv Regional Clinical Mental Hospital No.3 the complex clinical and psychopathological, clinical and anamnestic and psychodiagnostic examination of 140 female patients was conducted, aged 18-35 with the diagnosed paranoid schizophrenia during the stabilization period.

For the improvement of the life quality and re-adaptation of the patients, we used a complex approach, which unites the pharmacopeia and pshychoeducational program.

To solve the set tasks, we used the integrated model of the psycho-educational work, which included the use of diverse informational modules, approaches of the cognitive and behavioral pshychoterapy, training interactions (informational trainings, trainings of positive self-perception, trainings of the compliance improvement, trainings on formation the communicative abilities and skills, trainings of solving the interpersonal communication issues), problem-oriented discussions and family psychotherapy.

Results: The modules of the psycho-educational program were based on the information with regard to the reason, development, methods of correcting the unfavorable factors separately for the clinical peculiarities, life quality, re-socialization, treatment satisfaction. Additionally, for each module, the element of the cognitive and behavioral therapy was added, which was aimed at the reinforcement of the effect and reduction of the intervention period.

According to the results of the follow-up supervision in the main group against the background of the conducted complex therapy with the use of psycho-educational intervention 82.2% patients achieved the stable therapeutic effect, maintained during 2 years, 11.1% - condition remained unchanged, and 6.7% - showed the disease relapse.