Family Approach in Psycho-Correction of Disorders Identities of Patients with Schizophrenia

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ABSTRACT

The high prevalence and incidence of schizophrenia, the severity of clinical manifestations, often leading to profound disability, high economic costs, labor losses and social damage associated with this disease are the reason that the problem of schizophrenia remains one of the most urgent in modern clinical and social psychiatry.

Keywords: schizophrenia , identity disorders, family approach to psych correction

Relevance of the problem: In recent decades, there has been an increasingly clear trend towards a redistribution of the role of inpatient out-of-hospital services in the structure of psychiatric care, and the importance of the latter is constantly increasing. This is due to the fact that, according to many studies (N.M. Zharikov , 1972; G. Huber , 1975; A.T. Meyerson , H.Herman , 1983; J.Houlth et al ., 1984), in recent decades, the number of patients with schizophrenia, who are simultaneously outside the walls of psychiatric hospitals, ranges from 63.5% to 93.0% of all registered cases. L.M. Shmaonova (1983) indicates that patients with schizophrenia, on average, spend only 9.8% of the total duration of the disease in a psychiatric hospital. However, from 15.0% to 17.0% of patients with schizophrenia are never hospitalized in psychiatric hospitals (N.M. Zharikov , L.Ya. Uspenskaya , 1974).

The main reason affecting the modification of the clinical and epidemiological structure of the population of patients with schizophrenia, most authors consider the phenomena of therapeutic pathomorphosis . associated with active psychopharmacotherapy of the mentally ill. In this regard, they point to a tendency to facilitate, often to an outpatient course of schizophrenia (ED Krasik , 1967; K.Ya. Gurovich, 1978).

An important role in the increase in the out-of-hospital contingent more with schizophrenia is given at the same time to social rehabilitation measures, as well as changes in the social, family, living and other living conditions of patients (C. Astrup , I975; M.M.Kabanov , 1978). In addition, great importance is attached to the overall increase in the number of registered patients with schizophrenia, which occurs due to an increase in the detection of patients with milder forms of mental disorders both in the psychiatric (N.M. Zharikov , 1383) and in the general somatic network (V.N. Kozyrev , A.B. Smulevich , 1982). There is also an increase in the number of elderly patients, which is associated with the aging of the population (SI Gavrilova, 1984). At the same time, a clear predominance among elderly patients with schizophrenia of cases with erased manifestations of the disease is indicated.

Finally, a significant impact on the growth of the out-of-hospital contingent of patients with schizophrenia is exerted by the changes in the organizational forms of the out-of-hospital psychiatric service in recent decades, the strengthening of its material and technical

base, a significant expansion of diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities Sh . In particular, in numerous works of domestic and foreign authors devoted to the analysis of the activities of semi-hospital forms of psychiatric care (G.G. Kupriyanova , 1975; V.M. Volovik , 1977; V. Krum , I985), indications of successful treatment are increasingly appearing. in day hospitals for patients with schizophrenia who were previously patients in psychiatric hospitals. According to I.Ya. Rurovich et al . (1981), activation of assistance in a semi-hospital environment contributes to the prevention of hospitalizations in patients with schizophrenia in 1/4 of the cases .

In modern psychiatry, an important role is assigned to the psychological rehabilitation and correction of patients with mental disorders. Even in schizophrenia, along with medications, different methods of psychological influences are used, one of which can be considered a family approach that has proven itself both in the near (Rivkina N.M., 2010) and in the far abroad (Motta CD , 2015).

The principles of the family approach indicate the need to consider the role of the family situation in the formation of the disease state of patients, as well as in the process of recovery of patients. (Lavrentiev A.V., 2013). The path to the integration of personal identity through the ordering of patients' ideas about family relationships, increasing the differentiation of existing in patients images of people close to you (objects of identification)

These data indicate the existence of a significant group of patients with schizophrenia who need various types of community care - diagnostic, medical, socio-restorative, expert, etc. in the event that out-of-hospital units are able to clearly enough identify the actual out-of-hospital contingent of patients with schizophrenia (i.e., the main object of their work) and distinguish it from that part of patients who need outpatient care only occasionally. Until now, it remains unclear what duration of the patient's stay outside the hospital (3-6 months or several years) determines the assignment of the patient to the group of so-called "extramural" cases. At the same time, the severity of the disease cannot serve as a decisive criterion: both from practical experience and from numerous publications (P.B. Posvyansky, Yu.V. Kirakosov, 1963; R.A. Dorwart, 1981) the severity of the disease, a long stay of patients with schizophrenia outside the walls of a psychiatric hospital is possible, which is associated with the creation of special conditions for home stay, care from relatives, a well-organized system of community psychopharmacotherapy and socio-rehabilitation activities.

It follows from the foregoing that the relevance of the study of community-acquired cohorts of patients with schizophrenia is due not only to the scientific and theoretical significance of the problem, but also to the requirements of clinical practice, which dictates the need both to develop objective criteria for determining the community-acquired cohort of patients with schizophrenia, and to study its clinical and epidemiological characteristics, to determine the number I am speakers.

Purpose of the study. Apply a family approach in the psycho-correction of the identity of patients with schizophrenia.

Materials and research methods. As part of a study conducted on the basis of the Fergana Regional Psychiatric Dispensary . in 2022, 50 people took part, including 30 people - patients with schizophrenia of different duration of the disease (14 people with a short experience, 16 people with a long experience of the disease) and 20 healthy. Psychodiagnostic methods were used in the work: methodology for the study of self-esteem T.V. Dembo and S.Ya. Rubinstein modified by AM Parishioners; test M. Kuhn, T. McPartland for assessment of the "image of I"; methodology "Family sociogram " E.G. Eidemiller , D.H. Olson . In statistical analysis data, the Mann-Whitney U-test, $\chi 2$ test, Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (R) were used.

Research results. There is a relationship between emotional cohesion in the family of patients with a short history of the disease and self-assessment of their own health ($R=0.61$, $p<0.02$). According to the results of a repeated

examination of patients after psychocorrection , a significant decrease in the distance between family members (increased tightness of emotional ties, p<0.03). On level of personal identity in patients with schizophrenia of this group, there is an increase in the differentiation of the image of I (p<0.02), as well as strengthening the communicative self (p<0.02). In patients with a long history of the disease, after psychocorrective measures, significant shifts were registered towards increased reflection (p<0.009) without an increase in the adequacy of self-descriptions in the absence of dynamics at the level of family identity.

Conclusions. Patients with schizophrenia with a short history of the disease have an acute need for close emotional interaction with family members, which favorably affects their well-being. The appearance of indicators of increased closeness of emotional ties between family members may indicate the emergence of desirable for psycho-correction mechanisms. In the group of patients with a long history of the disease, there are no changes at the level of family identity, an increase in personality reflection is controversial due to the persistence of inadequacy of judgments about oneself, which together may indicate the appropriateness of applying psychocorrective measures in a group of people with little experience .

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