

The role of the individual rehabilitation program in the reconstruction of the social status of patients with paranoid schizophrenia.

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Schizophrenia - "mental disease of unknown etiology, prone to chronic course, manifested typical changes in the patient's personality and the different degrees of severity of other mental disorders", leading usually to the persistent violations of disability and social integration [1,2]. Paranoid schizophrenia - the most common form of the disease. Usually it begins after 20 years and runs a delusional and hallucinatory disorders. At the stage of rehabilitation, when cropped basic psychopathological symptoms (delusions, hallucinations) is very important to restore as much as possible the social status of patients [3,4].

The aim of the research is to study the role of individual rehabilitation programs in the reconstruction of the social status of patients with paranoid schizophrenia.

The work was carried out research on the effectiveness of social rehabilitation of patients with paranoid schizophrenia who are hospitalized in GBUZ "Republican Psychiatric Hospital," the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Mordovia, with their informed consent and in accordance with Article 11 of the RF Law "On Psychiatric Care and Guarantees the rights of citizens under such care. " The total sample consisted of 80 people diagnosed with "paranoid schizophrenia form" ICD-10- F20.0. It was compiled individual rehabilitation program for patients with this group of diseases, which included music therapy, multiterapiya, training, communication, social and personal skills. Then polls the assimilation of these types of skills. The survey was conducted in four stages, every 10 days.

In assessing the domestic skills of the patients enrolled in the individual program, the effectiveness of rehabilitation measures (according to the questionnaires) has increased from 127 to 337 points.

Displaying stepped nature of increasing domestic skills. The most digestible lessons devoted to orientation appeared in prices, utility bills, personal hygiene. In assessing the effectiveness of communication skills of individual rehabilitation has increased from 76 to 270 points, there is even an increase in the number of points with an increase in efficiency of 60 points. The most effective were lessons music therapy, bibliotherapy, as well as other group activities, as It was under these forms of rehabilitation patients closely interact with each other and are friends with the same interests, continuing further communication outside the classroom. As part of the lesson is the development of motivation and the need to communicate, improve cognitive functions (thinking, speech, memory, attention, ability to concentrate, and so on.), The development of communicative orientation of thinking; the formation of self-esteem and self-regulation skills and self-observation. Actively assimilated the skills of the side effects of the drugs, patients are brought to the general information about the disease. Individual work on psychoeducation provided an opportunity to discuss this information with the other participants, to relate it to their own experiences. Classes in the group allowed to keep the patient stable operation help patients better understand the nature and characteristics of mental illness and how it affects the patient and his family, the score in the survey increased from 127 points to 330 points.

Thus were obtained the following conclusions: rehabilitation activities carried out on an individual rehabilitation program proved efficient enough score on household skills increased on average by 65%, to actively restore the skills that have been lost in the course of the patient (laundry, ironing, cooking, cleaning and so on.). communication skills, psychoeducation increased on average by 56%. During treatment in a hospital, in patients with a diagnosis of "schizophrenia, paranoid type," there is a positive dynamics in the assessment of physical well-being, health, mental state and life satisfaction (in the study questionnaires). Given these figures, it can be said about improving the quality of life of patients after hospital admission to discharge.

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