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Features of psychotherapy in women with schizophrenia

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Abstract: In recent years, the analysis of the clinical presentation of schizophrenia has shifted to the study of remissions. In this regard, the issues of standardization of remission criteria using a measurement approach in its evaluation, as well as defining and measuring the functional characteristics of the patient's condition became acute. The concept of remission in schizophrenia includes not only weakened psychopathological symptoms, but also negative symptoms, compensatory formations that help readaptation, specific personal changes as a result of the pathological process, as well as various personal reactions as an option of adaptation and reflection to the presence of his illness.
Key words: Schizophrenia, remission, psychopathological symptom, psychotherapy.

Introduction: Schizophrenia is one of the most common mental disorders. It is a chronic disease of an as yet unknown etiology with a progressive course, which in severe cases leads to the formation of a specific personal defect, progressive emotional decline to emotional dullness, exacerbation of autism, disruption of the associative thinking process, volitional activity and decreased ambivalence [1-9].

The study of schizophrenia in patients identifies specific disorders of the cognitive and emotional sphere that manifest to varying degrees [10-18]. Emotional impairment is one of the most complex phenomena of general psychopathology, which is formed in schizophrenia due to the development of complex and deep changes in the patient's activity and emotional sphere [19-27].

A.Ya. Varga highlights the main components of parent relationships as a component of parent-child relationships:

1. Cognitive component-parents themselves about the parent and ideal parent, forms and methods of interaction with the child, knowledge and ideas about the functions of parents;

2. Emotional component-meditations and assessments of different types of parent feelings, attitudes towards the child, himself and his spouse, the parent of the common child;

3. The behavioral component is the forms and methods of contact with the child, the activities of the parent in the care, material maintenance, upbringing and training of the child.

According to domestic and foreign scientists, people suffering from mental disorders are parents, just like mentally healthy people [28-41]. Research in the field of child and parent relations emphasizes the importance of the close environment, including parents, for the harmonious development of the child and the formation of his personality. In the process of interaction with the child, parents form the positions or attitudes of the parents, which are the basis of the true behavior of the parents [42-50].

Currently, in domestic legal psychology, the problem of motherhood in women with schizophrenia is not given sufficient attention due to the lack of sufficient information about the etiology of the disease [51-58].

Therefore, the study of the parental attitude of women with schizophrenia is relevant for Clinical Psychology, forensic psychology, forensic psychiatry and requires further research [59-64]. At the same time, parenting is one of the most important components of parenting, and is often a factor of expert importance in assessing the ability to fulfill parental obligations [65-73].

The purpose of the study: to determine the characteristics of parental relationships in mothers with mental disorders, as well as to study their clinical and psychological characteristics.

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Materials and research methods. The study was conducted on the basis of a psychiatric clinical hospital. An example of a core group consisted of 21 women with mental disorders who were inpatients in a stationary unit and had children under the age of 18.

The control group consisted of 21 women who had never visited a psychiatrist during their lifetime and had underage children. Shvedovskoy; method "semantic differential" Ch. Osgood. Methods of conversation, observation and analysis of medical records were used for further information on topics. Systematization and statistical processing of the results obtained were carried out using the Statistica 6.0 package.

Research results and their discussion. 5 (29.4%) patients were diagnosed before the age of 20. They were diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia at the time of examination, with 4 with an episodic type course and 1 with a continuous course. 8 (47.1%) people were diagnosed between the ages of 20 and 30, of which 3 were diagnosed with episodic paranoid schizophrenia, 1 with persistent paranoid schizophrenia, and 4 with other mental disorders. 4 patients (23.5%) had a diagnosis after 30 years, of which 1 had episodic paranoid schizophrenia and 3 patients had other mental disorders. At the same time, in the interview, 3 patients reported the onset of the disease several years before their first hospitalization.

The dominant symptoms during the disease are: paranoid signs were most noticeable-in 18 cases (85.7%), psychopathic behavior - in 16 patients (76.2%), aggression attacks - 14 (66.7%). We also consider it important to record cases of alcoholism in the history of the disease, which occurred 8 (38.1%) and surfactants - 3 (14.3%).

Based on the results of the modified technique" parental composition in the form of unfinished sentences", 4 types of attitude of the mother towards her child were identified: positive"P", neutral " No", ambivalent "A", negative "Neg". Based on the results of phenomenological analysis, it was determined that:

1. A positive attitude was shown by 17 (81%) mothers.

The subjects completed the sentence in accordance with the beginning, using a positive emotional color dictionary when describing the personal qualities of the child, widely used positive characteristics ("strong", "stubborn", "intelligent", "kind", "responsible", "loving". ”), demonstrated full participation in his life and in his interests ("my child and I "together", "walk", "go shopping", "eat ice cream") I am happy. Many subjects worried about the future of their children, expressed a desire to see them as happy and successful, educated people in the future ("I wanted him to finish university Well", "I achieved his goal", "I worry" his future"). Some subjects ended the sentence" baby and I "with the words" one"," family"," friends"," we love each other".

2. The neutral attitude was shown by 3 mothers (14%). Subjects were assigned to this category on the basis of signs of a neutral attitude towards the child, which was manifested in the fact that the subjects did not fully fulfill many questions ("I always noticed ...", our relationship with the child . ..") or gave them a neutral answer to questions about the child's childhood, saying “he was raised by his grandmother”, “I do not know”.

3. The secondary relationship was manifested by 1 (5%) mother. This topic is included in this category, since it showed a positive and negative attitude towards a child without light or generally emotional tones. He wrote that” my baby and I are very different“,” when I think about my baby, I get upset“,” I'm afraid my job isn't good". Suggestions about the child's preferences, his relationship with the child were not answered. Sentences on the" history "scale ended with the phrase" she was raised by her grandmother."

No negative reaction was found on any topic.

According to the results of the method, mentally healthy mothers reacted very positively - 21 (100%).

Based on the results of the phenomenological analysis of the" semantic differential " methodology, 15 (71%) of mothers with mental illness showed a positive attitude, 4 (19%) -

neutral and 2 (10%) - uncertainty. . Mothers in the control group reacted positively to the child in 19 (90%) cases, while two mothers (10%) reacted bilaterally.

Using the Statistica 6.0 program, we performed statistical processing of results using two variants of Semantic differential methodology. Using descriptive statistics, we received the results of the assessment of mothers in the direction of "assessment" in the first and second versions of the methodology. Next, we checked whether our results are significant or not. For this, a matching non-parametric test on two independent samples, the Mann and Whitney U-test, was used. As a result," sour-sweet"," rough-tender"," dark-light"," Old-new "are not applicable for characterization in the second version of the" semantic differential " methodology, which includes metaphorical pairs of adjectives. one person reported significantly lower rates ($p<0.05$) in the study group compared to the control group in the direction of "evaluation". Women in the control group gave the child a high rating and fell to the maximum value.

Conclusion:

In a subjective assessment of the child's quality characteristics, mothers with mental illness and mentally healthy mothers generally reacted positively to the child. Subjects who evaluate their children according to the type of neutral and ambivalent relationship are characterized by the most severe mental impairment, unlike other subjects. A metaphorical pair that does not apply to characterizing a" rude - gentle"," sour - sweet"," old - new"," dark - light " person, when evaluating their child for mothers with mental disorders, may have a different semantic meaning.

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