

Psychology 6

****People who belong to the same family are more likely to have schizophrenia than people who are adopted by parents**

يعني الأفراد الذين ينتمون لنفس العائلة أكثر عرضة للإصابة بالانفصام من الأفراد الذين يتم تبنيهم من قبل الوالدين

Huntington's disease : death brain cell that affect the movement

Myxedema : hypothyroidism

#sociocultural factor :

High-class people → More likely to have bipolar disorder and less likely to have schizophrenia

Low-class people → More likely to have schizophrenia and less likely to have bipolar disorder

#Disorganized schizophrenia :

Regression (نقص) → A person doing actions that are inappropriate for his age, such as involuntary urination and putting a finger in the mouth

#paranoid :

**** A person feels paranoid, loses confidence in himself and in others, and becomes more suspicious of others**

**** they suffer from delusion and hallucination**

#undifferentiated :

- ** More than one type of schizophrenia
 - ** The patient's depression is judged as depressive schizophrenia or depressive psychosis based on DSM IV criteria .
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Treatment modalities for schizophrenia

#psychological treatment :

** Individual psychotherapy → one to one (بين المريض و المعالج)

** Behavior therapy → one to one (بناءا على سلوك المريض)

** Group therapy → we use here modeling type

In this case, the patient is persuaded to treat by someone who has lived with the same experience more than the doctor supervising his condition

#social treatment :

** Milieu therapy → All the properties of nature are harnessed to serve the patient

** family therapy → three to one (بين المريض و المعالج و عائلته)

It includes the patient, the therapist and his family

the patient is asked several questions :

- 1- Family dynamic (نشاط العائلة)
- 2- Is there family support ?

