1-

QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG HOSPITALIZED AND NON HOSPITALIZED SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS.

Abstract

Treating the schizophrenic disorders enhances patient’s quality of life. However psychopathology and side effects of medication used to treat schizophrenia often have adverse side effects that decrease functioning, increase stigmatizing involuntary movements and impaired ability to interact socially, this may lead to the quality of life of schizophrenic logged behind. So this study was conducted to evaluate the factors affecting quality of life among schizophrenic patients. The study was conducted on 200 schizophrenic patients; 100 from inpatient and the rest from the outpatient clinic at Banha Hospital for mental health. Four tools were used for data collection: one to assess demographic and disease characteristics, one to measure quality of life, one to assess abnormal involuntary movements, and one to assess positive and negative symptoms. Results revealed that, the total mean score of positive and negative symptoms scale and abnormal involuntary movement scale had higher in outpatient than inpatient group, while total mean score of quality of life had higher in inpatient than outpatient group, there is a strongly, negative significant relation between total abnormal involuntary movement scale, total positive and negative symptoms and sum of quality of life. There is a strongly positive and significant relation between total positive and negative symptoms and sum of abnormal involuntary movements scale. It is recommended that, ensuring quality of life among schizophrenic patients by setting the appropriate standered of quality of life and enhancing the responsibilities placed on the health care professionals and the community

2-

Psychosocial Problems and Adjustment among Parents of Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders

Abstract

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorders (ADHD) is associated with impairment in the parent-child relationship. Parents of children with ADHD experience considerable stress, lower parenting self-esteem, and a higher prevalence of depression, marital problems, and divorce. Therefore, this study was conducted to assess psychosocial problems of parents of children with ADHD, and assess the strategies these parents apply to adjust with these problems. A descriptive exploratory design was utilized in this study. The study conducted at the health insurance outpatient psychiatric clinic, in psychiatric center for children in El-Khalafawi, Cairo. A sample of convenience of 50 parents and their children were selected for this study. Four tools were used for data collection; child Medical and Developmental Data Sheet, Psychosocial problems of parents Scale, Parental coping strategy Inventory (PCSI) and Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder scale (ADHD). Finding of this study indicated that, studied parents was experienced a several psychosocial problems, they have a high level of loss of control followed by uncertainty about prospect of disease and treatment; learning was the highest used coping strategies and total ADHD symptoms was highly significantly correlated with total parental psychosocial problems (p
Disease Consciousness and Coping Strategies Among Chronic Mentally Ill Patients

ABSTRACT

Patients with schizophrenia often have difficulty in identifying their symptoms of illness and in recognition of the presence of mental disorder, they develop various techniques to alleviate their symptoms. This study aimed at assessing the coping strategies and disease consciousness among the long term mentally ill patients. A descriptive exploratory design was utilized in this study. The study was conducted in the out-patient clinic at Abassia hospital for mental health. A sample of convenience of 150 chronic schizophrenic patients was selected for this study. Five tools were used for data collection, socio-demographic/ medical data sheet, positive and negative symptoms scale, coping strategies scale, and unawareness of mental disorder scale. Findings of this study indicated that total coping strategies is positively statistically correlated with hallucination but it is not linked to the rest of the positive symptoms, presence of a strong negative statistically significant relationship between total disease consciousness and all the positive symptoms with the exception of hallucinations and delusions, with reference to the relationship between total disease consciousness and coping strategies, the results of this research showed that there is a direct statistical significance correlation between the total coping strategies and the total of pathologic negative behavior of coping strategies. More attention should be paid to educate schizophrenic patients’ alternative coping process, emphasizing particularly the use of practical problem-solving strategies.

Key words: schizophrenia- disease consciousness- coping strategies- positive symptoms- negative symptoms.

Assessment of Readmission Factors among Mentally Ill Patients

ABSTRACT

Readmissions in mentally ill patients consume a considerable amount of healthcare, social resources and have a significant negative impact on the patients functioning and family life. Thus, knowledge of the predictive factors for patients who are at high risk for hospital readmission could provide a better understanding upon which to develop effective interventions aimed at improving patient outcomes. Therefore, this study aimed at assessing factors associated with multiple readmissions among mentally ill patients. A descriptive correlation design was utilized in this study. The study was conducted at the inpatient Psychiatric Department, Benha Hospital for Mental Health. A sample of convenience of 150 multiple admission mentally ill patients who were followed up in the previously mentioned settings were recruited. Four tools were used for data collection; socio-demographic/medical data sheet, DAI-30, BPRS and QOLI. Findings of this study indicated that, Quality of life was significantly and negatively correlated with number of recurrences, number of hospital admissions and age at onset of the disease. The predictors of multiple admissions in this study for psychotic patients were, number of recurrences, treatment noncompliance, severity of symptoms, duration of illness, quality of life, age, duration of hospitalization and age at onset of the disease. Interventions should promote positive relationships between psychotic patients and their families to reduce the risk of relapse and re-hospitalization.
5- 

**Comparison of dependence in daily life activities, quality of life and caregivers' expressed emotions in schizophrenic patients with and without relapse**

Schizophrenia is a chronic, relapsing disease, is characterized by adverse set of signs and symptoms that strongly affect on the patient functional behaviors, quality of life (QOL), and quality of caregivers emotional responses. The aim of this study was to explore the differences between dependence in activities of daily life, QOL, and expressed emotion (EE) in schizophrenic patients with and without relapse. A retrospective case-control design was utilized in this study. It included 120 schizophrenic patients and their caregivers divided into two groups. The group with relapse consisted of 60 schizophrenic patients with history of recent relapses and their caregivers and the group without relapse included 60 patients. The tools used for data collection were interview questionnaire sheet, QOL scale for patients, and Camberwell family interview for caregivers. Results revealed that there were statistically significant differences between the two groups of caregivers under study regarding their expressed emotions, relapse group had more problems related to work than non relapse, more relapse patients had low QOL, compared to group without relapse. Also, the QOL scores had a negative statistically significant correlation with the number of relapses. It is concluded that patients group with relapse have more dependence in activities of daily life, lower QOL, and their caregivers have higher expressed emotions. Thus, it is necessary to train caregivers of schizophrenic patients regarding expressed emotions and how to control them for the safe of better prognosis and lower susceptibility to relapse among their patients.

6- 

**Effect of Educational Program on Insight Into Illness and Attitudes toward Medications among Schizophrenic Patients**

Abstract

This study assessed the impact of the constructed nursing educational program on insight and attitudes toward medications in a sample of schizophrenic patients who were randomly selected. A quasi-experimental design was utilized in this study. The study was conducted in in-patient clinic at Benha governmental hospital for mental health. A total sample of 40 schizophrenic patients (experimental group 20 patients and control group 20 patients) were selected randomly to participate in the study. Three tools were used for data collection, socio-demographic/ medical data sheet, Insight Scale, and Drug Attitude Inventory Scale. Findings of this study proved the effectiveness of the constructed educational program on schizophrenic patients' insight, whereas no effect on patients' attitude toward medications. The total insight and patients' attitude toward medications were not correlated significantly with number of hospital admission, duration of illness and age at onset of the disease. Patients' attitude toward medications didn't correlate significantly with insight at pre, post, and follow-up program. Therefore the study highlight there is a need to conduct educational sessions periodically for the schizophrenic patients, a matter which increase the schizophrenic insight into illness.

7- 

**Caregivers' expressed emotion in response to patients psychiatric symptoms**
Abstract
The aim of this study was to assess the caregivers’ expressed emotion in response to patient psychiatric symptoms. A descriptive correlational design was utilized in this study. This study was conducted at out-patient clinics in Abbasia and Banha Hospitals for Mental Health. Convenient sample of 83 of family caregivers of psychotic patients who accompany their patients to the out patient clinics, were selected. Three tools were used for data collection, Socio-demographic data sheets, Family Interview questionnaire, and Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale. Results of this study revealed that, there were highly significant positive correlations between caregivers’ expressed emotion and Patient psychiatric symptoms. It is concluded that patients’ symptoms had an effect on the family caregivers expressed emotion. Therefore, the study recommended that, there is a need for frequent psycho-educational programs and counseling services for family caregivers in order to help them cope with the burden of caring.

8-
Effect of Counseling Sessions on Coping Strategies and Anxiety among Parents of Children with Ambiguous Genitalia

Abstract: Ambiguous genitalia condition is often an emotionally stressful event for parents. Preparation and ongoing support through counseling sessions could be beneficial to both parents and children and would alleviate some of their shame, isolation and ineffective coping associated with intersex conditions. The present work aimed to investigate the effect of counseling sessions on coping strategies and anxiety among parents of children with Ambiguous Genitalia. A one-group before-after Quasi-experimental design was used. This study was conducted on parent who coming with their children at pediatric surgery department of Mansoura University Children’s Hospital and Private Center for Pediatric Surgery at Mansoura city. The sample included all parents which their children was diagnosed as ambiguous genitalia (n=30). The revised three interview questionnaires, Socio-demographic data sheet, Taylor’s Manifest Anxiety Scale and the Parental Coping Strategy Inventory were administered to compare parent anxiety and coping before and after counseling sessions. The total coping score didn’t differ significantly at pre and post intervention session (p>0.05) , a highly statistically significant difference was observed between the pre and post test mean score of anxiety (p<0.05). It is concluded that administration of counseling sessions for parents of children with ambiguous genitalia is an effective method to alleviate their anxiety. It is recommended that counseling should be multi-staged (at birth, and at least again at age two, at school entry, prior to and during pubertal changes, and yearly during adolescence) as well as examining parental coping strategies at different stages of development would be an interesting avenue for future.

9-
Effect of Self awareness Education on the Self efficacy and Sociotropy Autonomy Characteristics of Nurses in a Psychiatry Clinic

Abstract: To be a part of the therapy in the patient’s surroundings, nurses need to know about patient’s behaviors, needs, feelings, and ways to define these behaviors. However, to obtain information on patient, nurses particularly need to be aware of themselves and understand the effects they have on their surroundings. This study was aimed to investigate the effect of self awareness education on the self efficacy and
sociotropy autonomy characteristics of nurses in a psychiatric inpatient clinic at Zagazig University Hospitals. The sample was composed of 19 nurses who on the job. Three tools were used for data collection: nurses characteristics data form, self efficacy scale, and sociotropy autonomy scale. The study result indicated that the psychiatric nurses self efficacy was improved at post educational program, a significant difference was observed between the pre-test and post-test mean scores for the total nurses autonomy and total nurses sociotropy (P