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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

THE EFFECT OF NURSING INTERVENTION TO IMPROVE SELF CARE FOR SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS

Thesis

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**(يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا
الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ)**

(المجادلة: من الآية 11)

صِرَاحُ اللَّهِ الْعَظِيمِ

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Faithfully Dedicated

To

*The Memory of my Father,
My Kind Mother, And my
Lovely Daughter*

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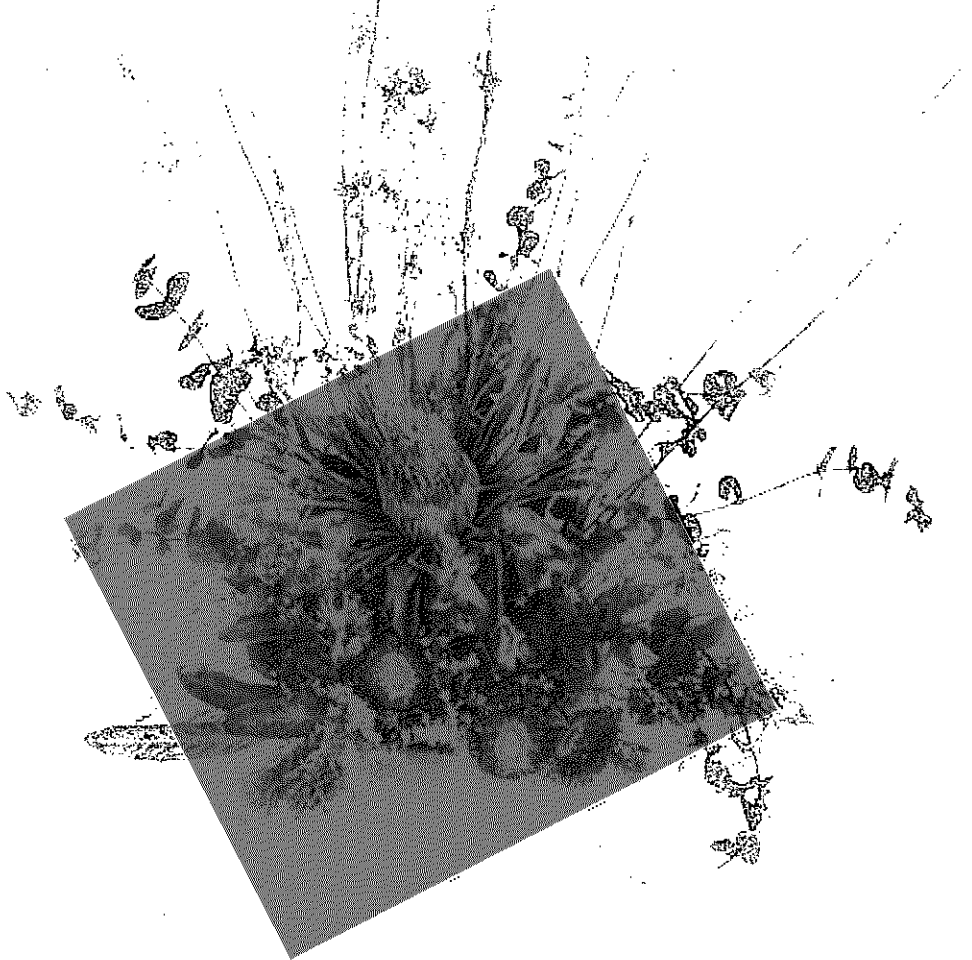
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Introduction



Introduction

Institutionalization is a term that denotes the dehumanizing effect on patients of long term confinement in a highly structured, controlled environment⁽¹⁾. Such confinement often leaves patients incapable of even basic self-care⁽¹⁾. Mental health professionals believed that by preventing hospitalization or providing only short term hospitalization, they would not subject the patients to the potentially damaging effects of institutionalization^(3,4,5). Yet in the last years as more and more mentally ill patients have been released to the community from patient facilities, or have never in fact been treated in inpatient facilities, it became increasingly clear that institutionalization is not only a result of confinement, but can occur anywhere or in any location⁽⁵⁾. The causes of institutionalization are now clearly recognized to be the type of care and treatment that prohibits or even decreases the patient's ability for self care and self determination⁽⁶⁾.

In this respect, nurses and the health care system in general, are oriented toward removing control from hospitalized patients and placing responsibility and decision in the hands of the health care professionals. Patients are asked to conform to hospital routine, deprived from a great autonomy, individuality and initiative decisions are mostly made for them⁽⁷⁾.

As nurses often spend more time with patients than members of all other health care disciplines, nurses have a vital role and responsibility in deciding what kind of care is provided for patients in any health care setting⁽⁸⁾. Nurses can encourage or discourage self-care and self determination for the patients, and decide if patients have time to bath alone, or if the nurses will do it for them⁽⁶⁾. Nurses decide how much

responsibility patients will have for maintaining their unit space and their personal belongings. Nurses may even decide if and when the patient may interact with others⁽⁴⁾. Nurses determine how much control the patient will have in deciding and performing day to day activities of daily living. It is therefore, essential for the nurses to promote care that encourage the patient's ability for self-care and self determination in order to decrease the possibility of institutionalization. Even in short-term hospitalization.

The seriously schizophrenic patients present many challenges to nurses in providing care because their conditions are complex and complicated and often poorly understood⁽⁹⁾. Serious mental illness produces disturbance in affect, perception, thought and volition that result in a wide range of symptoms such as poor reality testing, loose association, hallucinations, delusions, isolation, poor interpersonal relations, lack of motivation, low self-esteem and dependency. Symptoms fluctuate and present a repetitions pattern and sometimes seem to appear and disappear on their own⁽¹⁰⁾. Despite optimal treatment, many of these clients continue to struggle with residual thought disturbances, such as hallucinations, delusions, ideas of reference, paranoid ideation, and impaired memory and concentration. In addition negative symptoms such as emotional withdrawal and lack of motivation are generally not responsive to drug treatment⁽¹¹⁾. These disorders or problems are usually considered to be chronic in nature and the patient can experience disability, presented as inability to perform activities of daily living and/or inability to think independently within normal range⁽¹¹⁾. Such disability is related not only to the impairment resulting from the disease progress but also from the process of care and treatment. The latter can produce disability when routine structure and