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A comprehensive survey was carried out of 142 female patients at the age 18 – 35, which have diagnosis the schizophrenia in period of stabilization state.

Depending on the leading psychopathologic syndrome the patients were divided into 4 clinical groups, each of those has one of the following syndromes: the apathy-abulic syndrome, the hallucinatory-paranoid syndrome, the depressive-paranoid syndrome, and paranoid one.

The integrative model of psychoeducational work was proposed, which includes application of various information modules, techniques of cognitive-behavioral therapy, training effects, problem-oriented discussions, and family psychotherapy.

The psychoeducation was determined to be superior over conventional complex treatment intended for reduction of negative symptoms, productive symptoms and general psychopathological symptoms of patients with schizophrenia. It is supported by dynamic analysis of the clinical disturbances and psychopathological ones on the PANSS. The improvement of psychosocial functioning and quality of life of the patients with schizophrenia who participated in the psychoeducational activities was determined.

It is proved that psychoeducation not only increases the amount of knowledge intensifies confidence in the fight against the disease, but solves the problem of social reintegration of the patient.