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A Descriptive Study to assess Positive and Negative Symptoms among Diagnosed Schizophrenic Clients with a view to Develop Leaflet on Home Management of Schizophrenic Clients for their Family Members in a Selected Hospital at Raipur (C.G.).

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Abstract: ***The present study non experimental quantitative exploratory cross sectional research design is utilized to achieve the stated objectives. A cross sectional research approach is used, as this study will explore the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.***
Purposive sampling was done on 100 samples of schizophrenic clients. The tool used for data collection consisted of standardized tools for schizophrenia for demographic data and assessment of positive and negative symptoms. The schizophrenics with positive symptoms (33.69%) and negative symptoms (20.64%) The male patients were 91 (91%) while the female patients were 9(9%). The study concluded that assess the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
Keywords: PSS, NSS, DSM: IV, PANSS

I. INTRODUCTION

It has seen that schizophrenia patients are having different symptoms which each other some of these are bizarre, delusion behaviour and some are very calm and quite so find out the how many client having positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia. And researchers identify positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.J. Crow in 1980 classified the schizophrenic patients to 2 groups, I and II based on the presence of positive or negative symptoms of Schizophrenia include positive symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, disorganized behaviour and inappropriate forms of thought. Negative symptoms include restricted affect, loss of motivation and poverty of speech, social withdrawal and anhedonia .Suicidal attempt and suicide is significantly prevalent in patients with schizophrenia. Suicidal attempts and suicide have been reported in 20-50% and 10% of patients, respectively. This rate is 20 fold in these patients compared to general population.

The most important risk factor for suicidal attempts is major depression. Other risk factors include being in early phase of disorder, young age ,male sex, being single, severe disorder with multiple recurrences, recent hospitalization, good insight, cognitive impairments, high socio-economic status, poor social functioning and social support .Patients were also evaluated using positive and negative syndrome scale (PANSS) (16).PANSS has been designed to measure severity

There was a significant relation between positive symptoms (e.g. delusions, hallucinations) and suicidal risk in men ($r=0.659$, $p<0.0001$) and women ($r=0.801$, $p<0.0001$) with schizophrenia.

In other words, patients with more positive symptoms had higher risk for suicide. Negative symptoms in men ($r= – 0.52$,$p<0.0001$) and women ($r= – 0.556$, $p<0.006$) also had a significant but reverse relation with suicidal risk. Male and female schizophrenic patients with more negative symptoms (e.g. flat affect, lack of motivation) had lower risk for suicide (table 2).General psychopathology in men ($r= 0.18$,$p<0.24$) and women ($r= – 0.18$, $p<0.407$) with schizophrenia did not have a significant relation with suicidal risk.

A. Objectives of The Study

To assess the positive and negative symptoms among diagnosed schizophrenic clients.

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II. REVIEW OF LETERATURE

Atiqul H. Mazumder1 (2015) Anna-Clara Hollander, (2016) Roberto Rodriguez Jimenez (2012), Mazumdar, AtiqualH, (2015), F.SPANIEL (2015),RashmiPatel(2015) *Sonali B. Rode,(2014),* M. Savill (2014), Vivek Bambole1 , Nilesh Shah (2013), Robert Stewart2 (2011), *Rashami patel,(2011)* conducted: Analysis of positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia has been increasingly needed for a systematic management plan Positive and negative symptoms were assessed by using the Positive and Negative Symptom Scale (PANSS). Statistical analysis was done through SPSS version 17. Among 78 patients, schizophrenics with positive symptoms (57.7%) were predominant over schizophrenics with negative symptoms (42.3%). Delusion (64.1%) and blunted affect (55.1%) were the most frequent positive and negative symptoms respectively. Negative symptoms were significantly associated with poverty, unemployment and lack of education.

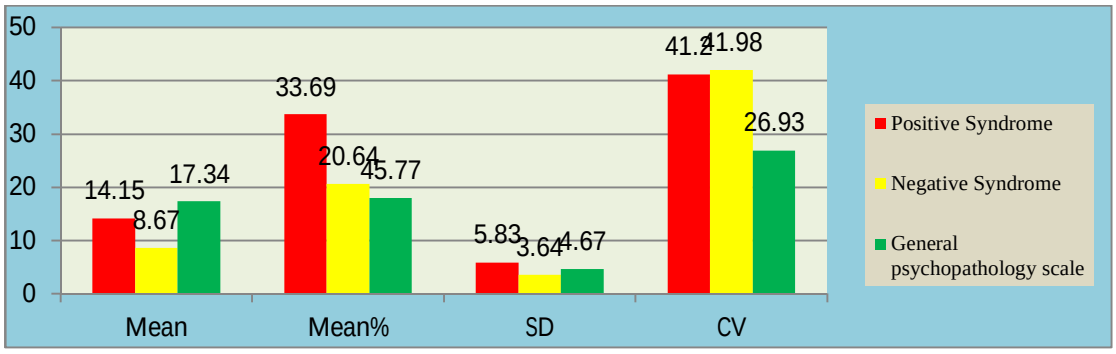
III. METHODOLOGY

1) *Sample:* To conduct the study 100 schizophrenia client were selected as sample. The age range of selected subjects was 19 to 35years. Purposive sampling was used for selection of subjects. In this study, the accessible population is schizophrenic clients who are available in OPD & IPD of selected Hospital ,Raipur (C.G)
2) *Tools:* This study assesses the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenic clients. The tools include socio-demographic data, and standardized tools (PANSS) scale .
3) *Design:* Non experimental research design.
4) *Procedure:* The investigator first introduced herself to the respondent and explained the purpose of gathering information .The investigator had taken written consent from mothers prior to interview. They were assured that their responses would be confidential and used only for the research purpose. The investigator collected data from schizophrenic clients at IPD and OPD of pragya mental hospital Raipur, (C.G.). The investigator had spent around 40- 45 minutes with each mother.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The study revel that the positive symptoms mean(14.15), mean percentage (33.69),standard deviation(5.83), and coefficient variation (41.2%), show the negative symptoms mean (8.67), mean percentage(20.64), standard deviation(3.64), coefficient variation (41.98%)and general symptoms are mean(17.34), mean percentage(18.06), standard deviation(4.67), coefficient variation (26.93), among 100 patients , schizophrenics with positive symptoms (33.69%) and negative symptoms (20.64%) ,positive symptoms were highly significant affected with monthly income of the family and history of illness and negative symptoms were highly significant affected with monthly income of the family. And this are highly significant.

symptoms	Mean	Mean%	SD	CV	Unpaired "t" value/df	Significance
Positive Symptoms	14.15	33.69%	5.83	41.2%	7.97/98	P<0.001 HS
Negative Symptoms	8.67	20.64%	3.64	41.98%		
General psychopathology symptoms	17.34	45.77%	4.67	26.93%		



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V. CONCLUSION

Majority of positive symptoms (33.69%) in schizophrenic patients were assessment of positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenic patients . however , the study also concludes the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenic patients. in this study positive symptoms (33.69%) and negative symptoms (20.64%) that positive symptoms are most affected as compare to negative symptoms, positive symptoms were highly significant affected with monthly income of the family and history of illness and negative symptoms were highly significant affected with monthly income of the family. And these are highly significant. that **(**positive symptoms) there was significant association of religion, highly significant association of monthly income of the family ,and highly significant of type of illness and no significant in age, gender, education, occupation of patient, family, history of illness, episode of ECT, treatment, hospitalization, appearance of symptoms prior to hospitalization, medication with the occurrence of positive symptoms and that(negative symptoms) there was significant association of religion, highly significant of monthly income of the family, and no significant of gender, education, occupation of patient, family, history of illness, type of illness, episode of illness, treatment, hospitalization, appearance of symptoms prior to hospitalization, medication with the occurrence of negative symptoms however there was significant of religion , and highly significant of monthly income of the family .

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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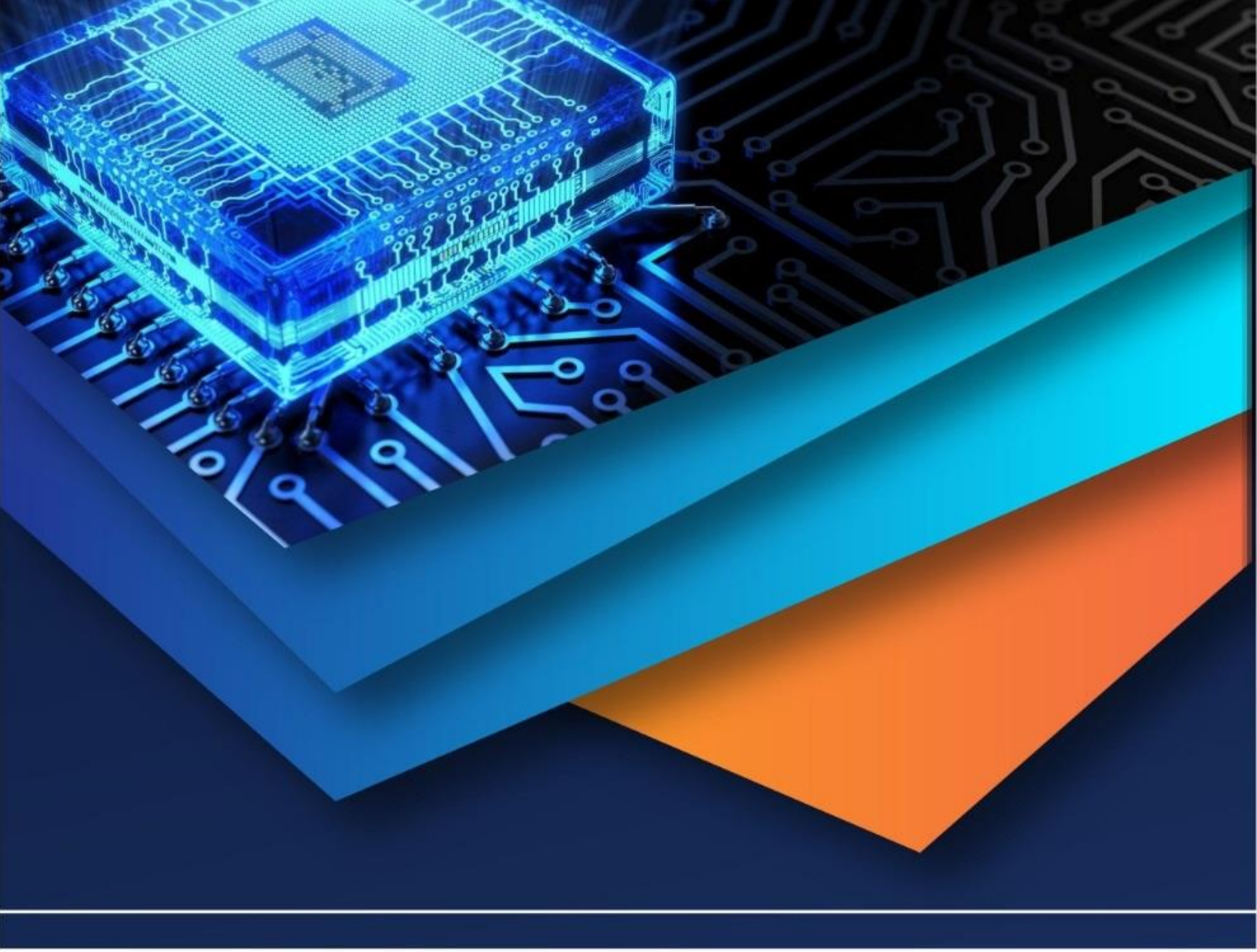

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