Schizophrenia of Self-concept

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The Purpose of this study was to elucidate the self concept of patients with schizophrenia.

[Method]
Subject: Patients with schizophrenia in three psychiatry hospitals and out-patients in a community workshop.

Procedure: Recruited subjects that their doctors and nurses decided patient's condition could stand this study.

Analysis: Qualitative content Analysis (Concept-driven way)
We made coding frame based on the self-concept that Kajita proposed (1988).

[Result]
67 patients with schizophrenia participated in our study.

Excelled: 6 patients with thought disorder remarkably
8 patients with poor expression about oneself
53 analysis subjects (35 men, 18 female)
49 patients, 4 out-patients
Age: 43.13 years old
Disease duration: 15.48 years
Chlorpromazine equivalent: 859.5mg/day

Present cognition and definition to the self

The self that is seen from others

I feel regret when I think back my experience
I didn’t know what illness I have
I want to alive regardless of illness

I have my rule that I should be
I want to live regardless of Illness
I should die by myself
I have ideal which I want to become this kind of person
I want to be me who don’t lose Illness

I have a lot of ability to do
I feel sense of incongruity
I am under treatment because of I’m a patient
I know my character and tendency

The part of myself is not different with myself

The self image about possibility and future

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[Reference]

When we think about and image ourselves, “I” and “Me” are distinguished. Therefore, we can be conscious ourselves objectively.

Me: Self who is recognized
“Me” is the self who recognized “Me”, “I” is the self who recognized.

“I” is the self who recognized “Me”, “Me” is the self who is recognized.

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Feeling and evaluation to the self

I am mentally healthy
The part of myself is not different with healthy person
I could distinguish between true me and not true me
Illness is one part of myself

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Learner objectives:
1. The learner will be able to learn how people with Schizophrenia recognize themselves.
2. The learner will be able to know our study’s suggestion that people with Schizophrenia might have two sides of self.

Disturbance of consciousness
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In case of patients with Schizophrenia
Disturbance of consciousness
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They have hospitalization experience, stigma, and loss of the social role.

Schizophrenia could be conscious themselves objectively

But they are conscious 2 sides of oneself. one side is recognized true “Me” and another sides is recognized not true “Me” which might be “Me” disturbed by symptom. This result might be characteristic of schizophrenia.

-i: Self who recognized “Me”

Me: Self who is recognized

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