

ADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR OF FAMILY IN SCHIZOPHRENIA

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Schizophrenia is a chronic disease resulting in disability, disturbance of adaptation in patient and his/her family.

Objective: Analysis of characteristics of adaptation based on authors' many-level model of family functioning.

Materials and methods: Identification of quality of life of mental health care users, FACES-3, scales of prognosis of compliance in psychiatry (Lutova N. B. et al., 2007) and MARS. We have examined 152 schizophrenic patients (ICD-10 F2.0) and 38 their relatives.

Results: Quality of life of patients and relatives is affected; family are characterized by schizophrenic patients as a whole as balanced and middle-balanced in 82,35% of cases, as imbalanced - in 17,65%. Relatives of patients define families as balanced in 27,3%, as middle-balanced - in 54,5%, as imbalanced - in 18,2%. There are more middle-balanced families according to rating of probands and lesser balanced than relatives' ratings. Imbalanced families are found almost with equal frequency. During the first hospitalization the insight of necessity of maintenance therapy, in opinion of patients, was found only in 27,6%; there was insight but they did not adhere recommendations of the doctor - 49,0%; there was not insight regarding meaning of doctor's prescription and they did not adhere doctor's recommendations - 23,4%. In the first year after the first hospitalization to psychiatric institution 55,0% persons have been re-hospitalized, out of them with non-compliance - 42,0%.

Conclusion: Traits of adaptive behavior of families in schizophrenia have been revealed.