

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Abdel Hamid Ibn Badis University of Mostaganem
English Department



The Impact of Schizophrenia on Student's Life
Case study: The University of Abdelhamid Ibn
Badis (Psychology students).

Submitted by:

Berbara zoubida.

The Board of Examiners:

Chairwoman: Miss gharnout

Examiner: Miss. benmaati

Supervisor: Miss. hairech.

Academic Year 2016/2017

Dedication

This Research is dedicated to my precious family. A special feeling of gratitude goes to my loving parents, who have always been there for me, and to my siblings for their endless support and encouragement.

Acknowledgments

special thanks to my parents, words cannot express how grateful I am for what you have done for me in my entire life, all the support and sacrifices you have made for me.

I would also thank my Roommates and best friends for their support, love and encouragement, special thanks to my classmates of psycholinguistics group.

To the teachers, thank you all for all the efforts you have done for us for a better education and guidance.

In particular, I am deeply grateful to my supervisor Miss Hairech for her guidance, support, and kindness throughout the process.

Without you all, this research would not have been completed. I thank you all once more for your wisdom, kindness and contributions which made this research possible

List of figures

- Figure 1 : Sex.....45
- Figure 2 :Knowledge of Schizophrenia.....46
- Figure 3 :Schizophrenia is Chronical.....47
- Figure 4 :Symptoms Appearance.....48
- Figure 5 :Schizophrenics need control.....49
- Figure 6 : The major cause of schizophrenia.....50
- Figure 7 : Schizophrenia's Affection on Social Status.....51
- Figure 8 : Schizophrenia's Affection on Education.....52
- Figure 9 :the highest chance of having schizophrenia.....53
- Figure 10 :Schizophrenic Cases.....54

List of tables :

- Table 1 :Gender44
- Table 2 :Background about schizophrenia.....45
- Table 3:The chronical schizophrenia.....46
- Table 4:Schizophrenia’s symptoms.....47
- Table 5:Schizophrenic patient’s control.....48
- Table 6:The major cause of schizophrenia.....49
- Table 7:Schizophrenic affection on society.....50
- Table 8:Schizophrenic affection on education.....51
- Table 9:The ability of having schizophrenia.....52
- Table 10:Meeting cases of schizophrenia.....53

Abstract

Schizophrenia is a psychological disorder that is caused by imbalances in brain chemistry, which involves faulty perceptions of the world and loss of contact with environment. The purpose of this research is to develop our cognitive awareness and knowledge about schizophrenia to have the ability of dealing with this kind of mental disorders. The first part of the research is denoted to an overview about schizophrenia that contains its history and definition; I highlight the different types of this mental disease and its causes, effects and treatments. The second phase of the research starts by questioning if schizophrenia is inherited or not, Also it presents the impact of schizophrenia on person's education and work to show the suffering of people in their daily life and activities. Furthermore, this section presents a comparison between schizophrenia and alzhaymar. In addition I make a combination between my field of study "psycholinguistics" and this mental disorder by showing its impact on language and psychology. The phase end by tips for helping schizophrenic patients. The final part consists of the practical side of my research work. it is the analysis of both questionnaire and interview. This work will allow for more individual consideration of schizophrenic people those are in big conflict with themselves and well dealing with them.

Key words

Schizophrenia-hallucinations-dilutions-hospitalization-creativity-stress-mental disorder-therapy-paranoid-suicide-disorganized-memory-attention-genies-Unconsciousness.

Introduction

The first chapter presents Schizophrenia as a brain disease that affects one percent of people over the world; it has many dangerous symptoms and causes that can be reduced by such a treatment, researchers still looking for an effective cure to solve schizophrenic problems of the loss of attention and miss behaving that leads patients to suicide.

1-History of Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia derived from the Latin language, it means “of two mind”, However the disease was first identified as a discrete mental illness by Dr. Emile Kraepelin in 1887 depending on the old faraonic. the German physician Emile Kraepelin_ who used the term “dementia praecox” for individuals who had symptoms that are now know as schizophrenic symptoms. In 1911, the term schizophrenia occurred first in the Greek roots “schizo” (split) and “phrene” (mind) to describe people with the disorder. Throughout time, scientists cultivate to change the definition of this disorder as multiple personalities into a mental disorder that have different types and symptoms without knowing the exact causes of this disease, they used to relate their diagnostics on the observation that some symptoms tend to occur together. For the very known, kraepelin and bleuler, accented on prominent symptoms and prognoses to divide schizophrenia into categories and they had continuous attention to classify types of schizophrenia “catatonic, paranoid, residual and undifferentiated”. This classification of schizophrenia’s types has not shown up in predicting outcome of the disorder. Many researchers are using other systems to make the classification by focusing on the positive and negative symptoms and its progression over time, the researchers hoped that the types of schizophrenia based on clinical symptoms will help to defined causes of the disorder. Two decades ago, many evidences were presented to defined schizophrenia biologically based on the brain, and with the rapid advance in the genetics of human disease that are now taking place and making effective treatment that eventually cures(wikipedia).

1-1 definition of schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is psychiatric diagnosis denoting a persistent, often chronic, mental illness variously affecting behavior, thinking, and emotion.

As David Shore states also that: schizophrenia is the most complicated disease, with disabling and severe brain disorder that appears in late adolescence or early adulthood, it affects men more than women, the disorder appears between teens and twenties for men and for women in generally from twenties to early thirties, it is a combination between genetic and environment factors that affect how persons feel, act and behave. Schizophrenics have troubles in distinguishing reality from irrationality, they express emotions with false belief and dreamy thought. Also they have a difficulty in making decisions. In addition, schizophrenic patients hear internal voices that cannot be heard by others, and believe that other people read their minds and control their thought or huddle to harm them which leave them fearful and isolated. It is common that schizophrenic patients have “split” or multiple personalities and pose danger to others, but this belief can no more exist. Ten percent of people with schizophrenia will attempt to suicide in the 10 first years of their illness. Psychopathologists were providing many approaches to reduce this mental disease, and its validation at the level of neural mechanism is now reasonable. (David Shore M.D, 1993;p:252)

1-2 Explanatory Theories of Schizophrenia

1-2-1 Twin Studies

Studies from many countries have produced different assessments, but Gottesman (1991) suggest “monozygotic identical twins (who have the same genes) have significantly higher concordance average (48%) for schizophrenia than dizygotic non identical twins (17%). Concordance average refer to whether both twins develop the disorder. However, identical twins also share more similar environments”.

1-2-2- Adoption Studies

The concordance of schizophrenia are higher for adoptive children with schizophrenic biological parents. Kety and al, 1975 states “identical twins with schizophrenia raised apart in different adoptive environments, would be the best evidence for genetic causes but clearly these cases are rare”.

1-2-3 Brain Area Activity

Schizophrenics brain scans do not show the usual prefrontal activation of the cortex when given problem solving tasks, brain scanning cannot yet predict the presence of schizophrenia. (Grabame Hill;P,209)

1-2-4 Psychoanalytic Theory

Freud suggested “regression to a state of “narcissism” in the early oral stage could be responsible, where there is no developed ego to test reality. Psychotic thought that it is untreatable through psychoanalysis because the narcissistic person (self-obsessed)_has given up any attachment to the outside world (for e.g.prevelence, transference).”

1-2-5 Existential Theory

Many Psychiatrists, like Laing have found that schizophrenic people retracts from reality as a normal response to the mad world. Schizophrenia is a social and interpersonal experience which can be regarded as a potentially beneficial journey of self discovery.

1-2-7 Labeling Theory

Scheff (1966) has argued “schizophrenia may be largely a social role that once assigned by diagnosis conformed to and becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy. The internalization of the schizophrenic role is strengthened by the reactions of other people and hospitalization.Szasz has taken these ideas further to argue that schizophrenia is a myth created by society to control those who are different”.

1-2-8 cognitive Theory

Firth (1979) proposes”disruption to an attentional filter mechanism could result in the thought disturbance of schizophrenia, as the sufferer is overloaded with sensory information. Studies on continuous performance and eye tracking tasks indicate that schizophrenics do show more attentional problems than non schizophrenics, perhaps reduced short term memory capacity could account for some schizophrenics cognitive distractibility.”

1-2-9 family Stress

Faulty interpersonal relationships in the families of schizophrenics have been found by Fromm Reichmenn who proposes the idea of” the schizophrenogenic mother”. Batson who discovers ambivalent or double bind communication between schizophrenic children and their

parents. Lidz and Fleck described schism and skew in the families of schizophrenics; .however, the evidence is correlational perhaps schizophrenics causes stress and disturbance in their families.

1-2-10 Environmental Stresses

Grabame hill said” Some studies have found schizophrenia in 8 times more common in the lower socio-economic groups; however, this could be a cause (providing greater stress) or a result of downward social drift of schizophrenia”. (P,209)

1-3 Child And Adolescent Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia classifies a one of the most anihilator psychiatric disorders that affect children and adolescents .It causes dangerous disabilities in the young persons and family.it deffers between children and adolescents in the diagnostic criteria from adulthood.

Child and adolescents schizophrenia may be divided into two classes: first,the very early starting (occurring before 13) or childhood and early or adolescent starting (occurring between 13 and 19),the first variety is rare but the development of schizophrenia elevates vary rapidly during adolescence. Second, the early starting adolescent schizophrenia shows an early developmental delays because studies shows that 20% of adolescents with schizophrenia have language and reading delays also it affects their social development by affecting their ability to make and keep friends, some studies find that undifferentiated type of schizophrenia is the most common for adolescents whereas the paranoids type is the most effective for adults. In childhood and adolescence the prognosis of the mental disease is very poor with frequent relapses that mark disabilities and cognitive disorder.(Ms THAMBIRAJAH;NP)

1-4 types Of Schizophrenia

1-4-1 Paranoid

Is the most common type of schizophrenia which involves cranky ways of thinking. such a thought that something unreal is possible or true and also a feeling of oppressing or grandiosity, people with paranoid have a mistrust and suspicion of others, even when there is no reason to be suspicious. This type is relatively stable accompanied by cognitive disturbances of affect and volition and speech. This disorder usually begins by early adulthood and appears to be more common in men than in women. “For example: thinking that god and government or cosmic rays from space”.(Neel Burton,2010.p:25)

1-4-2 Disorganized

This type also called “hebephrenic schizophrenia”, it represents an incoherent thought and speech but not delusional, it accompanied by giggling and self-satisfied, self absorbed smiling, or by a lofty manner, grimaces and pranks. People with this type of schizophrenia have an aimless behavior empty of purpose. Disorganized is normally diagnosed for the first time only in adolescents or young adults and has a poor alert due to its rapid development.(Neel Burton,2010)

Example about disorganized schizophrenia

Dr: can you tell me how you feel?

Patient: London’s bell is long, long, dock.hee, hee (giggles uncontrollably)

Dr: your wife is concerned about you. Do you know her name?

Patient: who am i? Who are we? Who are they .I, I, I (make grotesque faces).

1-4-3 Catatonic

This type includes withdraw, negative affect and isolation with psychomotor disturbances, and marked by stupors, rigidity, unresponsiveness, posturing, mutism and sometimes agitated, purposeless behavior. people with catatonic schizophrenia seems to be in the state of total panic, it makes them in long period of stupor may be held for hours or even days it can be like freezing .catatonic individuals appears to be struggling to control their inner disturbance that lead them to be agitated with a violent behavior.(Dennis Coon and John O.Mitterer,2008;p:49)

Example about catatonic schizophrenia

Manual appeared to be physically healthy upon examination. Yet he did not regain his awareness of his surroundings. he remained motionless,speechless,and seemingly unconscious .One evening an aide turned him on his side to straighten out the sheet, was called away to attend to another patient and forgot to return.

Manual was found the next morning still on his side, his arm tucked under his body. His arm was turning blue from lack of circulation but he seemed to be experiencing no discomfort.

1-4-4 Undifferentiated

This type refers to delusions and hallucinations in a patient who doesn't fall into the category of paranoid, disorganized or catatonic schizophrenia. Its symptoms don't much with any other type of schizophrenia or it involves features of more than one type with no clear prevalence of a particular set of diagnostic characteristics. Undifferentiated schizophrenic may manifest symptoms of paranoid, emotional and cognitive catatonic with little emotional expression on the fact. (William and wilkins,ND;p:33)

Example about undifferentiated schizophrenia

Her husband find her twirling around the living room bizarrely draped in her wedding gown tied with a towel and wearing a lampshade .she happily greeted him,laughted with an ear-piercing shrillness and invited him to stay for the exiting "coming out" party she was giving. She made noises, shouting her own poems, made rhyming soundes.her husband brought her to the hospital because she refused to eat for 3 days. she spend long hours staring off into stapece,in slow speech she commented that she was talking to her dead sister who was wearing a white gown, the face was eaten up by worms and her eye socket was missing. She had communications with god that centered on a mixture of argument with him to do something about her sister and blaming him for letting her get away.

1-4-5 Residual

In this type delusions or hallucinations may go away, but motivation and interest in life is gone.residual schizophrenia can occur later in life, it may result from the developmental trait of mid-life involving facing with death; this mid-life facing may reduce symptoms due to the fact that death is less feared as it is more or less accepted. This type may appear at any time in one's life so there may be some negative attachment between fear of the perceived reality of death and residual schizophrenia.(Richard Kurtz,2013)

Example of residual schizophrenia

Marry is a patient of residual schizophrenia; she talks to someone who isn't there. Rose is Marry's mother she has a long conversation with her. Rose tells Marry that her family is trying to kill her,so Marry comes to believe this, and even though there is lot of evidence that it isn't true, her dilutions persist.

1-5 Signs and Symptoms Of Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia has various symptoms in different people according to the progress of the disease; its duration depends on the time. This symptoms are categorized as positive,

negative, disorganized symptoms and cognitive deficits, this four kinds reflects brain function and behavior. ei.”negative and positive symptom doesn’t mean something good or bad but it means the absence of logical approaches like emotion in contrast the presence of illogical approaches like illusions”.

1-5-1 Positive Symptoms

Known as psychotic behaviors that can be severe or mild, it is not generally seen in healthy people. People with positive symptoms may “lose touch” with some aspects of reality. It includes: delusions, hallucinations and thought disorder.

1-5-1-1 Delusions

The patient has false belief which can take many forms, such as delusions of persecution and grandeur; it leads people to believe that others are monitoring them and reading their thoughts, they may feel that others are controlling them like the remote control. Also they may think that they have extraordinary powers and gifts.

(Charles G.costello; NP)

Example of delusions:

The patient says:

Where are those voices coming from???

I saw a tiger under my bed

Maybe Iam your God

Aliens are contacting meooh they followed me

1-5-1-2 Hallucinations

The patient hear internal voices much more than seeing, feeling testing or smelling things which are not there. Hallucinations involve the apparent perception of something not present because the brain functions evidently evoke internal perceptions that were not available before. It is the most prevalent form of schizophrenia that occurs in the absence of an appropriate stimulus.(Charles G.costello,ND.p:275)

Example of hallucinations:

Patient believes his wife has been replaced by an imposter.

Patient believes that her husband is a lady or a stranger living in the house

Patient will look at his wife and ask: "where is my wife"

Patient believes there are 6 people at home including his wife named all named Shirley.

1-5-1-3 Thought Disorder

It is called also disorganized thoughts that express a dysfunctional way of thinking, and defined as a disturbance in the organization and control. Persons may jump from one subject to another for no logical reason and the speaker may be hard to follow. It includes the lack of motivation (avolition) that make patient lose his drive and everyday actions. (Louise Rebraka shives; p:29).

Example about thought disorder:

Interviewer: "tell me what are like, what kind of person you are"

Patient: "ah one hell of an odd thing to say perhaps in these particular circumstances, I happen to be quite pleased with who I am or how I am and many of the problems that I have and have been working on I have are difficult for me to handle or to work on because I'm not aware of them as problems which upset me personally..."

After listening to the patient, the interviewer tries to make a summary but he didn't find information to be summaries.

1-5-1-4 Agitation

Defines as Is a state of nervous arousing that includes inappropriate verbal, vocal or motor activity that is not explained. It involves aggressive behavior such as hitting and pushing, nonaggressive behavior such as robbing, disrobing and handling thing inappropriately, verbally agitated behavior such as screaming. (Donald P. Hay, ND; NP)

Example about agitation:

A doctor tries to make an interview with an agitated patient, when the patient enter the room and he looks anxious, when the doctor start asking he start shouting and he became nervous without any reason and he stand up and start saying bad words with violent way, finally he tries to assault to the doctor.

1-5-2 Negative Symptoms

This kind reflects a loss of functioning in areas such as emotion or motivation. That reduces the ability to initiate plans, speak, express emotion or find pleasure in life. The lack of expression can be included. These symptoms can make a lack of desire to form social relationships with the lack of motivation to achieve goals.

1-5-2-1 Alogia

has been called “poverty of speech” it is the inability of speaking because of mental disorder and confusion. This kind of disturbance causes the reduction in speech that doesn’t convey any meaningful information. These difficulties are because the person has difficulty mentally formulating his or her thoughts and words.

Example about alogia:

A conversation in normal speech:

Question: do you have children?

Answer: Yes, I have two childs. We live in Florida.

A conversation with alogia:

Question:do you have children ?

Answer: yes

Question: how many children do you have?

Answer: two childs.

1-5-2-2 Affective Flattening

Is the absence of emotional expressing and called sometimes restricted affect, it refers to person’s reaction that seems detached this can be a symptom of depression or stress. It appears through gestures, tone of voice, facial expressions, laughter, and tears.

Example about affective flattening:

The patient hasn’t any emotional reactions he reacts by one only face “sad face” in all the situations and condition.

A person says to a patient heey you will meet your children today but the patient didn’t do any reaction and his face features didn’t change he is still sad.

1-5-2-3 Avolition

It is the lack of motivation that can be called “Apathy” it means that people with this kind of mental disorder live their life without goal. Avolition includes the absence of energy and persistence that make it harder for a patient to obtain or keep a job so it may affect social and professional life. (dilip V.jeste, MD; NP)

Examples of avolition:

Patients are not being able to take a shower and get dressed, clean a room, or perform school or work activities.

1-5-2-4 Anhedonia

Is the inability to feel and experience pleasure in anything that leads its patients to suicide. It expresses the loss of interest in all activities and the inability to gain pleasure from normally pleasurable experiences and leaving without any excitement about the future.

Example about anhedonia:

Anhedonia’s patient couldn’t enjoy playing games and hanging out with friends and didn’t taste foods. Or a mother finds no joy from playing with her baby.

1-5-3 Disorganized Symptoms

It refers to presence of confused thinking, incoherent speech and disorganized behavior such as repetition of rhythmic gestures like walking in a circle. It presents a disorganized behavior and bizzard appearance such as having shoes in the wrong feet.(Louise Rebraka Shives;NP)

1-5-4 Cognitive Deficits

It is the most disabling for patients trying to lead normal life that involves problems with attention and memory and decisions making, especially in planning and organizing to achieve goals. These cognitive deficits affect the person's thought processes. For example: poor concentration.

1-5-4-1 Memory

Is the absence of storing and retrieving information in a form that can be consciously reflected and expressed verbally (e.g. remembering a phone number).patient with this type of

cognitive deficits has a selective deficit in auditory verbal memory that can't be explained and also make mistakes attributing what they produce to external sources, because they are aware of their efforts or their intentions. (G.Emilien,cécil durlach,elina Antoniadis,and jean Marry Maloteux;NP)

1-5-4-2 Attention

Is the lack of the ability to detect, select and process relevant stimuli while filtering out irrelevant stimuli. It is related with cognitive process that has been detected in nearly all varieties of the continuous performance task.(Vicente Martinez;NP)

Example of attention from a patient:"...it's like I'm in class and trying to pay attention to the teacher...my mind goes elsewhere...And then I miss the point."

1-5-4-3 Planning

Is the process of evaluation, formulation and selection of a sequence of thoughts and actions to achieve a desired goal which is loosened by schizophrenic patients because they can't concentrate in their objectives because of the disorder in their mind.

1-5-4-4 Decision Making

Is the process of selecting a logical choice from the available options which is absent in schizophrenic patient thinking. So they can't weight the positives and negatives of each option to make a good decision it means that they lose the act of determining which option is the best of particular situation.

1-6 Causes Of Schizophrenia

There are no known causes of schizophrenia such as heart disease. Like all mental disorders that are not completely understood. But researchers believe that it is a combination of genetics, brain chemistry and environment contribute to the development of this disorder. Scientifics can't yet understand all the factors to produce schizophrenia but all the tools of modern biomedical research are being used to search for genes, critical moments in brain development, and other factors that may lead to the illness.

1-6-1 Genetics

Genes are the planner of the body, if there is a change to these instructions can provoke and increase the development of diseases like schizophrenia. Doctors think that there is more than one genetic changes that are responsible of the advance of this mental disease. Person

who has a twin who has schizophrenia his chance to be schizophrenic patient is 50% and 40% if both parents are schizophrenic patients, and if one of the parents, brother or sister of a person has this mental disorder, his chance to have schizophrenia go up by 10%.but some people with schizophrenia haven't this disease in their family so scientists think in this case that a gene may have changed and made the condition more likely. In the general population the chance of having this mental disease about 1 in 100 person.

1-6-2 Brain Development

Schizophrenia can be caused by the difference the structure of brain. These changes can't be seen on everyone with schizophrenia and can occur in people who don't have brain.

1-6-3 Neurotransmitters

Are chemical substances that carry messages between brain cells. There is a relation between neurotransmitters and schizophrenia because drugs that change the level of neurotransmitters in the brain are known to relieve some of the symptoms of schizophrenia. Also the change in the body's sensitivity to the neurotransmitters is part of the causes of schizophrenia and may be the basis of the problem.

1-6-4 Pregnancy And Birth Complications

Researchers found that people who have experienced complications before and during their birth are exhibited for schizophrenia, such as the low birth weight, premature labour (baby who was born before his time of birth) and the lack of oxygen during birth also if getting a proper nutrition from moms while they were pregnant that may affect the brain abilities and causes schizophrenia.

1-6-5 Triggers

Are devices that can causes schizophrenia and develop it in people who are at risk. That includes stress and drugs as important element that provokes brain disturbances.

1-6-5-1 Stress

Psychologicals defined it as a main event for schizophrenic stressful patients, this kind of experiences trigger schizophrenia's development in someone already vulnerable to it like stressful life events such as bereavement, losing jobs or home, the end of relations and physical, sexual or emotional abuse.

1-6-5-2 Drugs Abuse

Studies shows that drugs increase the risk of the development of schizophrenia or similar illnesses. It makes troubles in thinking by its effects on brain structure with inappropriate emotions.

For example: cocaine and marijuana.

1-7 Treatment Of Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia has unknown cure, it is treatable and manageable with medication and behavioral therapy especially if it diagnosed early and treated continuously. Those with severe symptoms such as delusions, hallucinations and suicidal thought may require hospitalization; Antipsychotic drugs are the primary medications to reduce the symptoms of schizophrenia with Cognitive and behavioral therapy that relieve their impact on the brain's neurotransmitter system.

1-7-1 Medication

People with schizophrenia should take a special kind of drugs to achieve the desire result to decrease this mental illness development such as antidepressants or anti-anxiety drugs with the long term of treatment that is necessary to help the patient in the appropriate method. Blood test also is one of operations that is used to make diagnosis about the illness.

Example of medications: Chlorpromazine

1-7-2 Psychosocial Interventions

1-7-2-1 Individual Therapy

That can help people with schizophrenia to manage their illnesses, it may help to normalize thought patterns and learning to get ride from stress, anxiety and emotional disorder that can affect person's mental well being. For example: focusing to one individual, how he studies, plays or behaves in a group.

1-7-2-2 Social Skills Training

Is a technique used to help schizophrenic people to improve their communication and social interaction that can develop their ability to participate in daily activities.

For example: putting a patient in different situations and push him to interact with other people to solve his problem.

1-7-2-3 Family Therapy

This technique provides schizophrenic patient by support and education from his family which is dealing with this problem.

1-7-2-4 Vocational Rehabilitation And Supported Employment

This technique base on helping people with schizophrenia to prepare for, find and keep jobs because they require some forms of daily living support to contribute in the reduction of schizophrenia's development.

1-7-3 Hospitalization

This kind of treatment in the most necessary for schizophrenic patient especially during crisis and severe symptoms to ensure safety, proper nutrition, adequate sleep and basic hygiene.

1-7-4 Electroconvulsive Therapy

This kind of treatment is for adults with schizophrenia who don't response to drugs therapy that may be helpful for someone who also has depressions. It is a tool that stimulates the mind to work and response in the right method.

1-8 Living With Schizophrenia

Many schizophrenic people are successfully treated and go on to live a healthy live due to social support and taking medication at the correct dose in the suitable time each day. Friends and family have a big role in the reduction of the development of symptoms with the strong will of the patient that makes him overcome illness by being less nervous, anxious and have the ability to concentrate. A schizophrenic patient who lives with the illness said "it is like having a jigsaw puzzle in your head and trying to put the last pieces into place, when your

last piece is founded and put in its proper place, there is such an overwhelming relief and satisfaction".(stuart Emmons and creig geiser;NP)

1-9 Suicide and schizophrenia

The act of suicide always linked to schizophrenia, it's hard to prevent suicide of schizophrenic people because they can sometimes act on suicidal thought without warning. So it is essential that family members, friends and health care be aware and knows what to do. People with schizophrenia are more committed suicide if they are young male, white and never married. the suicide for schizophrenic patients is caused by the development of depressions after the diagnosis and a they have a history of alcohol or other substances abuse and past suicide attempts.shizophrenia is more likely in someone who is hopeless, socially isolated, living in a hospital, suffering from loss or rejection, laking support from other people, having family stress or instability and they are Too dependent on treatment or have lost faith in it.

Conclusion

Schizophrenia is a dangerous mental disease that attack people's mind and behavior.It is a disease that live with people.It leads them,either to suicide or to the reduction of its symptoms.It depends on schizophrenic patients ability with the familial and social support to be a normal conscious person.

Introduction

Schizophrenia is classified as one of the most globally difficult illnesses to individuals and societies throughout the world including in developing nations as well as industrialized ones. There are many situations in which people with schizophrenia need help from people in their family or community. Often, a person with schizophrenia will resist treatment, believing that delusions or hallucinations are real and that psychiatric help is not required. At times, family or friends can take an active role in having them seen and evaluated by a professional.

2- Can Schizophrenia be Inherited ?

Schizophrenia runs in families, it means that people who has a close relative with schizophrenia are more exhibited to the disorder more than people who have no relatives with the illness For example, an identical twin of a person with schizophrenia has the highest risk – 40 to 50 percent – of developing the illness A child whose parent has schizophrenia has about a ten percent chance. By comparison, the risk of schizophrenia in the general population is about one percent. Also the adoption can make a risk for the next generation because of the ignorance of conditions in which the child brought up.

Studies shows that the possibility of developing schizophrenia increases with the degree of kinship because it occurs in families, it can be explained by three possible ways: first, the disjoined heterogeneity (different genes, different diseases), second, monogenic (a recessive gene with different expression and penetration), third, multifactorial polygenic (a lot of genes, different combinations of their possible impact). (Walery Zukow, 2010 P:93).

Scientists are studying schizophrenia's factors appearance; they find that multiple genes are involved in creating a predisposition to develop the disorder. In addition factors such as innovations difficulties influence the development of schizophrenia. But it's not understood how the genetic predisposition is transmitted and it is not confirmed whether a person will or will not develop the disorder. The stronger evidence that leads to the development of schizophrenia is the chromosomes 13 and 6 and also the identification of specific genes that involves the development of the disorder will provide wrong ideas on the brain that guides patient into craziness.

2-1 The Effects of Schizophrenia

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that can destroy persons by its symptoms that affect their body and mind which make an imbalance in their thought and behavior where it reflects their suffering on the loss of the contact with themselves and the others.

2-1-1 The Effects of Schizophrenia on The brain

A study of Professor Nancy Andreasen from the university of Iowa psychiatry used brain scans to show how schizophrenia impacts brain . The scan reveal that people at their first episode had less brain tissue than healthy individuals, this finding suggests that people with schizophrenia are being affected by something before they show outward signs of the disease. Andreasen said” there are several studies shows that people with schizophrenia have smaller average cranial nerves size than the others because cranial nerves development is completed within the first few years of life or because of other aspects of earliest development such as pregnancy complications or exposure to viruses that affected people with schizophrenia”. Researchers find that taking medications and drugs in long time can effects brain and it defers from one patient to another so it will destroy people with schizophrenia instead of decrease its advance.(Nancy Andreasen;p:12)

2-1-2 The Effects of Schizophrenia On The Family

The first sign of the impact of schizophrenia on patient’s family in the confusing changes in behavior that make all members of family lost and don’t know how to deal with schizophrenic patient and they suffer from stressing and wandering. the appearance of symptoms of schizophrenia can be difficult for family members who remember what the patient was like before they become ill and how much they have since changed. it is difficult for such families to accept that schizophrenia is nobody fault so they start making conflicts between them about the raison of “how the illness happened” and making reactions leads to the shame and blame syndroms, in addition the severe symptoms can make trouble with family like dilutions or grandiose ideas about personal destiny that makes the patient violent and have the ability to make crimes without consciousness, so the family will live in stress and fear all the time and in the same time they think about the development of this mental disorder and if suicide will be the last phase of this illness.

Family always cope with schizophrenic patient for period of time but they become depressed by their seeming that the progress of treatment is not satisfying so they may cut off all contact with their schizophrenic son, daughter or siblings. As a result of others’ discomfort with the consumer’s disorganized speech and behavior, the family may become socially isolated, and

retract from their support network. Family members may feel embarrassed about their loved one's bizarre behavior in public. Also it causes financial stress for them. And from other angle Children may assume adult responsibilities at an early age, missing the opportunity to be a "child." Individuals with schizophrenia may be emotionally unavailable because of preoccupation with their mental stress. As a result, family members may feel rejected and lonely. (Pollio, North & Foster, 1998).

2-2 How Can Schizophrenia Impact Education?

The early schizophrenic symptoms can easily results in a failure to succeed at school; the schizophrenic patient can push away his friends and become withdrawn so he couldn't take a part of things that he is enjoyed like sports and music. Students with schizophrenia have a cognitive impairment and thinking difficulties may result in a drop of grades.

Recent findings suggests that person with schizophrenia has a potential weaknesses that is selective to learning from positive, relative to negative feedbacks (Gold et al., 2012). Both positive and negative symptoms generally result in learning difficulties, though through different mechanisms. This specifically includes (for positive symptoms), derailment, tangentiality, incoherence, illogicality, circumstantialities, pressure, distractible speech and clanging (Andreasen, Arndt, Alliger, Miller, & Flaum, 1995). For negative symptoms, the effects include psychomotor poverty, apathy, loss of self-esteem, and reduced concern for reward and reinforcements (Hogarty and Flesher, 1992).

Schizophrenia as a mental disease destroys memory however individuals with this disorder lost all forms of memory so they will poorly understand at both the cognitive and neurobiological levels that cause a retreat in schizophrenic patient's level of thinking and education and lead him into fail in school.(D.shohamy and al.2010;p:926)

2-3 How Can Schizophrenia Impact Work ?

Lindamer and al,2003Marwaha and al,2007,Salkver and al 2007 said"The symptoms of schizophrenia can make working impossible and can lead into a period of joblessness and homelessness and The average of employment in schizophrenia is typically lower".even when people with schizophrenia gain jobs they always have difficulties in their jobs because of the problems of poor work performance or relapses and hospitalization.Suslow and al,2000;Tsanga and al,2010 mentioned"This mental disorder leads workers to live in poverty and isolation from their family members."

There are two types of work: first, physical work, that can be dangerous for schizophrenic

patient because it need movements and interaction with people that can make problems for schizophrenic patient because of dilutions and hallucinations.second, sedentary work, that involves concentration more than physical one and needs to sit on one place for long period of time with the interaction with other people at work and the general public. People with schizophrenia find it more difficult to perform with sedentary work rather than physical work that can be useful for some of them according to the type of schizophrenia.

People with schizophrenia consider work as a range of benefits that includes meaningful daily activities, social contact, community integration, self-esteem, modest reductions in symptoms, and a better quality of life (Bond and al, 2001; Burns and al, 2007;p: 98).

2-4 The impact of schizophrenia on schizophrenic daily life

Schizophrenia can destroys patient's home and social life, the desirability to be isolated from the others and exhibit a bad behaviors that can make relations difficult when hearing voices and being delusional. Persons with schizophrenia can't participate at home and family life and activities In fact; a family often starts to revolve around the person with schizophrenia because schizophrenia symptoms take so much effort to manage from all involved. Person with schizophrenia may have difficulty in making activities necessary for daily living (e.g., cooking, shopping),and display socially inappropriate behavior (e.g., wearing a coat during hot summer months, masturbating in public, shouting or swearing for no apparent reason).

Even if the schizophrenic doesn't withdraw from others, others may withdraw from him due to the severe symptoms of schizophrenia and its effects on schizophrenia's patient and his family and friends.

Friends can't understand schizophrenic patient so he will struggle with interpersonal relationships because of deficits in social skills and the lack of interest in close relationships.. Especially when a person with schizophrenia drops out of treatment he will lose the contact and have problems of misunderstanding with his family and friends because they can't know how to help him and give him continued long-term support that helps to keep him from becoming homeless or unemployed. (Brian smith, 2016).

2-5 Language Of Schizophrenia

Sullivan make a description of language as a tool for obtaining what people want and need by the interpersonal Security via consensually validated speech. He definds schizophrenic speech as a normal speech under circumstances (Sullivan, 1944).

Sullivan said “Schizophrenic patient do not have any hope of satisfaction but he concerned only with the maintenance of security. he always has painful chagrin in retrospect that can be presented as an autistic type of speech which is probably our second nature and what we certainly show with our intimates when we are tired and safe”. Sullivan diagnosed schizophrenia by certain types of disturbance of speech. Person with schizophrenia has not chagrined by hearing himself say certain things which he recognized afterwards as incommunicative (the fantastic auditor;p13).the schizophrenic think that the others are immature and undeveloped in their speech than him. He shows the same fugitive integration that is so striking in the personal relationships of schizophrenics.(Sullivan;p14,15).

2-6 Schizophrenia in African Americans

The average of schizophrenia’s spread in the United States is through to be 1%, prevalence rates for African Americans are difficult to document because schizophrenia may be misdiagnosed in African Americans for example: blind studies confirmed that the diagnosis of schizophrenia in African Americans is not always exact, even when the psychiatrist is African American. This can be related to the culture because the experience of racism has made many African Americans prudent, slow to trust and doubtful. These attitudes can be presented as a paranoid schizophrenia which is diagnosed. The distress of the African Americans lead into the development of schizophrenia, however, if one has genetic tendency for schizophrenia. Also the African Americans have a high level of emotional expression due to their high degree of anger (they are distressful, abusive and hurtful).in addition some African Americans live in dangerous urban environment, and violence in these neighborhoods may contribute with the emotional fears and anxiety that must be tolerated high emotional expression at its most destructive level. Another significant factor in the African Americans community is an issue of substance abuse, use of methamphetamines, cocaine, marijuana and other substances that can lead to psychotic illnesses such as schizophrenia. However there is a lack of awareness in the African Americans community as to the effects of illegal drugs on the health of the brain over time. The African Americans with schizophrenia are not aware about the illness where as they receive no treatment and little support from the wider community. Schizophrenia is caused by the dynamics of the family; psychodynamic theories help to understand the culture, family interactions and other environmental stresses that determined the illness. Whereas the African Americans suffer from the lack of family support that can contribute in the development and spread of this mental disorder. The African Americans have negative experience about psychotropic medications (Haldol and prolixin),

overmedication, misdiagnosis and stigmatization that causes stiffness and muscle cramps and affects the control of movement. As a result medications (the ancient products) are refused by the schizophrenic African Americans because of the historical overuse and its negative effects. also the discrimination and prejudice toward the African Americans lead them to be anger with low self esteem and decreased their trust so they refuses all kinds of medications that raise many mental and health problems.(Yo Jackson;p:415-416)

In the end, the diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenia in the African American community involves considerable therapeutic and cultural issues. It is a public and mental health issue that needs continued support and study.

2-7 The difference between schizophrenia and Alzheimer

Both of schizophrenia and Alzheimer are mental diseases that can cause many symptoms. They have similarities such as, both of them can be associated with psychotic symptoms; they can include hallucinations or delusions. Hallucinations can involve someone believing they are seeing things, hearing things, touching things, or smelling things, but these perceptions are not real. Delusions refers to a false beliefs, such as someone believing they are being followed, believing they are not human or believing they have a terminal illness, though there is nothing to support the accuracy of the beliefs. Also both of these diseases are destroyed patient's thinking. In other hand they have differences those are far greater than their shared features.

Alzheimer is the most common cause of dementia; it is the cause of about two thirds of dementia in this country. This disorder is the only rarely manifest itself before age 65. By the time people reach age 85. About 40% of people can be diagnosed with this disease.

Alzheimer destroys brain cells that causes developmental problems with memory and other cognitive function such as, reasoning, abstract thinking, language and planning. Also it causes problems with social functioning, hobbies, work and even with making activities of daily life. Many psychological difficulties are experienced by people with this disease. Depression is the much common sign, especially in the course of Alzheimer's disease. People can also become anxious, agitated, aggressive and psychotic as the illness progresses.these helped psychiatrics in their treatment but unfortunately, it is not known how the treat the pathologic process that causes this disease. . There is a type of medications called cognitive enhancers that can slow the disease process, but only by months rather than years.

Schizophrenia is a mental illness that attacks persons between the late teens and the early thirties. Its symptoms include hallucinations and delusions, as well as difficulty in the organizing of thoughts. Symptoms can also include a decrease in the ability to show or express emotion and problems with particular cognitive functions. These functions can include problems with attention, planning and organizing thoughts, and can include problems being able to use recently learned information. This loss of entering recent memories is relatively a small part of the illness, whereas with Alzheimer's disease, memory problems are fundamental to the illness. There are medications for schizophrenia that can treat the illness and reduce the symptoms. ([Kenneth Robbins, M.D.](#); Nov 05, 2016).

2-8 schizophrenia and creativity (mad genius)

History presented that many creative people have suffered from schizophrenia, such as Syd Barrett, the early driving force behind the rock band Pink Floyd; John Nash, the father of game theory; and Vaslav Nijinsky, the legendary dancer and choreographer.

John Nash and Nijinsky are exceptional cases rather than other people with schizophrenia because they have disabilities of schizophrenic symptoms. Even creative people with schizophrenia tend to be disabled during active stages of the illness, whereas they are much more productive before its beginning and during the later stage of the illness.

Most of the creative persons with schizophrenia have relatives with the same illness such as Albert Einstein's son, Bertrand Russell's son and James Joyce's daughter.

Studies founded that relatives with schizophrenia have a high average of intelligence and creativity and one recent family study of 300,000 people with a severe mental disorder found that individuals with bipolar disorder and healthy siblings of people with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder.

One theory suggest that both people with schizophrenia and their non affected relatives have a lack in brain functioning that leads them to be handicap because of the increase of the use of right hemisphere that increased the communication between the right and left hemispheres. This increase of hemispheric communication make schizophrenic patients suffer from a disorganize of their cognitive processes, so they can't make productive use of it.

Some healthy relatives of schizophrenics are closer to schizophrenia's effects rather than normality because they meet diagnostic criteria for schizo-typal personality disorder.

In 2005, Folley and Park at Vanderbilt University conducted a pair of experiments to compare the creative thinking processes of schizophrenic people 'schizotypes', and normal control subjects. Their first experience included that they asked both of them to make new functions for the household objects. As a result schizophrenic sufferers and normal people performed similarly, but persons with schizophrenia performed better than either (they produce new ideas). In the second experiment, Folley and Park asked all of them again to make up new functions for household objects as well as to perform a basic control task while the activity in their pre-frontal lobes was monitored by a brain scanning technique called "near-infrared optical spectroscopy". While all three groups used both hemispheres for creative tasks, the right hemispheres of schizotypes showed hugely increased activation compared with those of the schizophrenia sufferers and normal control subjects.

These results increased the use of the right hemisphere, and thus increased inter-hemispheric communication, may be related to enhanced creativity in psychosis-prone populations.

Schizophrenia as a mental disorder leads the sufferers into madness that can be the key of creativity according to different creative people such as Tranquillitate Animi, Seneca the Younger writes that "there is no great genius without a tincture of madness", a sentence which he attributes to Aristotle, and which is also echoed by Cicero. For Shakespeare "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact." And for Dryden "great wits are sure to madness near allied, and thin partitions do their bounds divide."

Today more than ever, people are believed that there is a relation between psychosis (is a general term for a mental state involving a loss of contact with reality such as delusions, hallucinations that can result from schizophrenia) and inspiration and revelation especially in U.K and U.S. people with this mental disorder are always isolated and can't celebrated. In some societies these people may be revered as visionaries and mystics, and sought out for their superhuman insights and abilities. (Kyaga S et al, 2011).

2-9 Eight ways for Helping People With Schizophrenia

2-9-1-Encouraging Schizophrenic persons

Family and loved ones support is necessary for people with schizophrenia to finish studies and find work to maintain relationships and achieve their goals, so persons with schizophrenia may never live normal lives. Also healthy lifestyle customs can help people

with schizophrenia to achieve independence and improve their quality of life. (Krista Baker,ND;NP).

2-9-2 Doctors rendezvous

People with schizophrenia don't believe that they have a mental disorder, so they don't accept medical help and don't like being told what to do. As a result keeping doctor appointments is critical.

According to John Wilson (a psychiatrist with the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board, Virginia) "the longer treatment of schizophrenia is delayed. He says that it's harder to control the symptoms. It's difficult to convince people with schizophrenia that the voices they hear don't exist so it is not an effective way to make them follow their treatment."

Dr Wilson advised to remained people with schizophrenia" treatment can help them to reach their goals"; and he said" try to get schizophrenic people to treatment with gentle way".

2-9-3 Taking Medications

People with schizophrenia are not aware about medication, and to what extent it can improve their mental or thought processes, but they notice only the side effects.

Wilson said" medications include tiredness, dizziness, muscle cramps, and weight gain; these syndromes can lead people with schizophrenia to stop medication."

It's better for schizophrenic patient to work with the doctor to find the medication that can keep schizophrenic symptoms under control. Medication assessments and weekly pillboxes can help people with schizophrenia in remembering to take medications regularly.

2-9-4 Avoid all types of Drugs and Alcohol

People with schizophrenia suffer from different symptoms, so they want to relief. Whereas they think that drugs and Alcohol are more effective than medications and work quickly to make schizophrenic patient feel better.

Wilson said" people with schizophrenia may take alcohol to stop the voices or to help them not care about the voices. Shepherdeses can help in stopping substance abuse of people with

schizophrenia by clearing the house of drugs and Alcohol and by talking to them about how to refrain from drugs and Alcohol to achieve their goals and get healthy.”

2-9-5 Reduce Stress

Stress is a hard symptom for people of schizophrenia. When someone has schizophrenia, stress and its other sources such as a loud, chaotic household can increase the risk of delusions and hallucinations and other symptoms.

Wilson said”persons may understand that the stress is coming from the family, but rather than recognize the shouting for what it is, they may believe their family is out to get them. However, keeping quiet to avoid upsetting the person can add to the stress of other family members. Instead, use quiet but firm voices and create a calm and safe home environment. Wilson also advises therapy and, when possible, transitioning the person to either independent living or a supportive group home.”

2-9-6 Conserving Social Skills

People with schizophrenia are reversing the sleep cycle,it means that they stay awake late into the night and then waking up in the afternoon, Baker says” Sleeping in late can disrupt routines and encourage isolation. Other symptoms of schizophrenia, such as social withdrawal and poor interpersonal skills, can also contribute to this isolation.”also he suggests”Caregivers can help their loved one maintain social skills by adhering to routines, including planned social activities and outings. Take an active role by getting the person into a community program, taking him or her to the park every Tuesday, or initiating contact with friends.”he explained that schizophrenic persons should involve their society to avoid their isolation from it,this method can lead them to be much more better.

2-9-7 Limit Power Struggles

Schizophrenia usually occurs in late adolescence, whereas,when young people are craving independence and freedom. People with schizophrenia don't want to be micromanaged and chased about everything from taking medications to cleaning their rooms, Baker said” rather than using words like, "You need to go out and get a job," she advises caregivers to focus on the person's own goals and what needs to be done to achieve them.” We want to think about individuals moving down the same path they would have chosen if they had never been diagnosed," she says”Family therapists can often help families avoid power struggles and work on dialogue that benefits a person with schizophrenia.”she refers to the family help by pushing schizophrenic person to enter into dialogues with them.

2-9-8 The intervention as Needed

People with schizophrenia who refuse treatment or help of any sort may need to be hospitalized in some cases, families may need to call the police for help if a person with schizophrenia becomes dangerous to him or herself or others. Once treatment starts and symptoms subside, families can redirect their loved ones back toward their life goals. According to the National Institute of Mental Health, each step toward these goals should be small, and they should be taken one at a time. Wilson said” People with schizophrenia need encouragement, criticism may cause their symptoms to worsen. When there's a diagnosis of schizophrenia, family and friends need to stay calm and recognize that there are no quick fixes.”

Conclusion

People with schizophrenia suffer from different symptoms that can destroy their life and brain capacities but in other hand it can lead them to be genius and creative. This mental disorder has many effects on schizophrenic patient’s health, they can suicide or they can live with the disorder, these results are according to the treatment and family and loves care.

General introduction

Schizophrenia is a psychological disorder that is caused by imbalances in brain chemistry, which involves faulty perceptions of the world and loss of contact with environment and abnormality in cognitive and neuroanatomical perspectives. It affects people's thought, language and communication, that lead them to suffer from its several symptoms which affect their daily life. To get rid of this mental problem, schizophrenic patients should follow the appropriate treatment such as medication and hospitalization that may reduce its impact on the external and internal characteristics of schizophrenic manner of thinking and behaving. The research question is "to what extent can schizophrenia impact student's activities in their daily life and their studies".

We can propose the following hypothesis as logical answers to the research question. First, schizophrenia is a mental disease that destroys student's life and activities.

Second, schizophrenia impacts student's life rather than their work and studies. Third, schizophrenia is a mental disorder that can be treated to make schizophrenic patient stable in his life and studies.

My objective is to develop our cognitive awareness of schizophrenia and also to develop our knowledge about such a disease to have the ability of dealing with this kind of disorders and know to what extent schizophrenic patients are suffering from this dangerous mental disorder.

My work is divided into three chapters; in the first chapter I highlight the literature review of schizophrenia that includes its history and definition and its different types and symptoms with mentioning the effects and treatment of this disorder. The second chapter presents the impact of schizophrenia on person's daily life, work and education. In addition I mention myths about this disorder with making a difference between it and other similar disease. I finish my chapter with tips for helping people with schizophrenia. The previous chapters can be presented as a theoretical part of my work about schizophrenia and the chapter three is the practical part of my work. In this chapter I introduce my analyses of the psychiatrics and psychologists informations about schizophrenia. I also make statistics and analyses about the knowledge of students about this disease according to different questions that I ask. I end my chapter by making explanations of the findings and mentioning the results of my work and I add my feedback according to my knowledge and psychiatrics and psychologists experiences.

Introduction

In this chapter i will present the practical part of the topic therefore.I intend to show schizophrenia as a fact.In addition this part contains the analysis of an interview with psychiatrics and psychologists, also I highlight students point of view about the mental disorder by making questionnaire for students who study psychology to support my work by samples that can be taken from the Algerian society.

3-The Interview with psychiatric and Psychologist

3-1 The Questions For The Psychiatric

3-1-1 how can you present schizophrenia and what is its most common symptoms?

3-1-2 which category can have the highest chance to have schizophrenia (sex and age)?

3-1-3 could schizophrenia be radically treated?

3-2 The Analyses Of The Questions

On Monday 25/04/2017 at 10:00 I make a record with Mr. Benhammou.R who is a psychiatric in the mental hospital in Mostaganem.

He presented schizophrenia as a mental disease that affects all the factors of body such as behavior.For example,person with schizophrenia can be aggressive and refuse to go to work or outside and contact the others.A person with schizophrenia can see a dead person but he starts laughing for no reason.

He said that there are two types of diseases:first diseases that can be treated during the time with certain medication and psychological care. Second, chronical diseases that have not a cure. So he classified schizophrenia as a chronical disease (psychosis).

The psychiatric highlight the major symptoms that show that this person is schizophrenic; he said that there is not a schizophrenic patient without dilutions and hallucinations. It means that person with this symptoms will be unconscious and have not the ability to perceive what he does or what he says.Therefore schizophrenic patient can't consider that he has a disorder,so he will not ask for a cure.In other cases there are persons with neurotic type who suffer from depression.This kind of persons with this disorder are conscious and ask for psychiatric help by themselves.For example,a person who is always washing his hands. But schizophrenic person lose the contact with reality so he will think that his acts and behaviors are right in

contrast with us because he think that we are wrong. However, in reality things are the opposite. For example a person with schizophrenia can say that he will buy Algeria and sale it to Morocco, and he will be convinced of all what he says. Also he added that if the psychiatrics see a person with abnormal behavior they will directly express him as psychosis person, and after the inspection, they can diagnose him as a schizophrenic person or another mental disorder.

The psychiatric categories men are more affected by schizophrenia than women all over the world without any specific reason. But it is often related to the genetic factors. It means that according to his experience, generally most of schizophrenic patients have one of their parents or relatives who suffer from such a type of this mental disorder. Also he mentioned that schizophrenia can occur because of the authoritarian parents. It means that they are always depressing their sons and never give them the opportunity to think and express ideas and make decisions, so they destroy their personality and lead their sons into losing the contact with others and with reality by creating new illogical space that can be defined as mechanism of defense. In addition he says that schizophrenic patients have a predisposition to the mental disorder that occurs with an explosive agent of the disease and make the major symptoms such as delusions and hallucinations appear. For example: the death of one of parent, divorce or losing the baccalaureat.

The psychiatric related the mental disorder with the age, he said that schizophrenia affect persons between 18 to 35 years if something happens in this period of time, it will make the disorder appears. Also it related it to the personality he explain that by dividing personality into equilibrate personality for normal persons and the pathologic personality

that express persons with schizophrenia, Generally, we can observe this kind of persons according to their behavior. They can be cloistered and isolate, so this signs are included the schizophrenic personality before the blowing up of the major symptoms.

The psychiatric give an illustration about schizophrenia by speaking about its treatment and showing if it can be radically treated. He said that treatment defers from one patient to another according to the symptoms (symptomathologic treatment) for example: someone who is aggressive they will give him the medication that can calm him down to avoid troubles with him. So they will use medications in one hand and in the other hand hospitalization is an effective kind of treatment especially for the dangerous patient whose have the ability to make crimes and hurt their family and neighbors. in addition schizophrenic patients believe that they are normal persons so they refuse taking their medications as a result hospitalization is

the only solution to follow them and forcing them to take their medications. But he assumed that family is the important part of schizophrenic patient's treatment it means that it is better to leave schizophrenic patient with his family that helps them in following his treatment and taking care of him can give positive results and lead schizophrenic patient to be a normal person with a balanced behavior. The psychiatric show us the effective role of the family on schizophrenic patient that can be positive such as doctors and teachers with schizophrenia or negative such as dirty crazy persons with schizophrenia who have not any work or home or family. in addition he based on the importance of having treatment in an organized current way to be more stable and have a normal life like other persons without this disorder.

The psychiatric related the cure to the dosage of medications and hospitalization with the high level of nursing and family's care.

3-3-The questions for the psychologist

3-3-1 do you think that patients are satisfied with their treatment of schizophrenia?

3-3-2 after following the treatment, does schizophrenic patient observe that he was instable and have this disorder before the therapy?

3-3-3 is there many cases of schizophrenia in Algeria. And how many cases did you face during your work in the mental hospital?

3-3-4 according to your knowledge and experience, what is the effective treatment for patient (medication or psychological care or both of them)?

3-4 the analyses of the questions

On Tuesday 26/04/2017 at 1:00 I made a record with Mrs. Merradi yasmine who is a psychologist in the mental hospital of Mostaganem about the recent questions.

She answers to my first question by saying that psychiatrics are responsible on giving medications to schizophrenic patient, and the role of psychologists is the psychological following-up.

The main goal of psychiatrics and psychologists is to make schizophrenic patients free from hallucinations and dilutions because it is the major symptoms that make them have an unstable behavior and dangerous behavior. For example if someone makes a crime they will control if he take his medications. So if they find that he haven't any treatment they will take him into the hospital because he was unconscious, but if they find that he was under control of

psychological treatment and medication, schizophrenic patient will be judge as a normal person because he retrieves his consciousness.

The psychologist assumes that schizophrenic patient will be satisfied of the treatment and start observing the difference in his behaviors before and after taking his treatment. The major result that can be observed is the extinction of the hallucinations and delusions that leads him to have faulty ideas and strange, dangerous behaviors. In the first time, when the family bring the schizophrenic patient, he will be dangerous and tell the psychiatrists and psychologists that he is fine without any type of disorder though he says strange thing such as saying that he is our God or Jesus but after following the treatment he will tell them about what he was hearing and thinking and admit that he was unstable but now he feels better as a result he will follow his treatment and come to the psychologist alone without any push of his family because he became conscious about his case of disease.

I told her that i find people in our society haven't a background about schizophrenia, she answered me that I'm right because people of our society don't know about the word "schizophrenia" but if we give them its symptoms and explain it for them we will find that they know about this disease. She told me that there are many cases of schizophrenia in Algeria and especially in the mental hospital where she works there is always more than 80 schizophrenic patient with different symptoms rather than patients who take their treatment at home and the other who skip the hospital

Ones of them make crimes; others have grabbed their daughters or sons unconsciously.

The psychologist assume for me that schizophrenia is the most dangerous mental disorder that the Algerian society don't know about it, so it is easy to face schizophrenic person and have a relation with him without knowing about his disorder, and generally it will end by a crime or a disaster so she make a programe in the radio of Adhahra with yasmine she tries to develop our awareness about schizophrenia and other mental disorders to help psychosis persons and avoid their troubles that affect all people of the society. also she told me about her personal experience about this disorder and its dangerous effects so she said "I have a friend of me, she had a boyfriend who loves here a lot, but over the time she leave him and get marry with other. so her boyfriend was waiting the right moment to catch here and he really do what he want and kill here with violent way because he cuts every part of her body alone. When the police catch him he acts normally as he didn't do any wrong and he told the psychiatric that he is right and he just revenge because she breaks his heart". in addition she mentioned that schizophrenic people have a high level of intelligent because they put all their thinking in one

situation and how to deal with it because of that they can genies in the same time they can be dangerous according to the situation that they think about it.

The psychologist shows that schizophrenic patient should follow their therapy according to their symptoms it means that if schizophrenic patient is dangerous he should take a high dose of medication with psychological care but generally in the case of hallucinations and dilutions they didn't give opportunity to psychological care but they based on the right dose of medication because in this period the patient will be unconscious so he will not understand that he has a disorder in his thinking and behaving. in other hand when hallucinations and dilutions start to extent the psychological care with family help is important for the patient to be a normal person and live his life normally.

4-Questionnaire

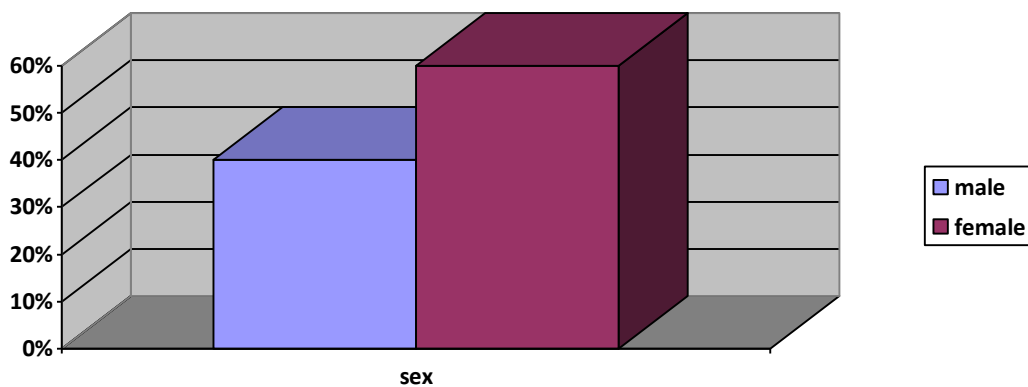
My questionnaire is about schizophrenia as a mental disorder with different causes and results that makes an imbalance in person's brain and can be reflected by their behavior, It impacts person's life and activities.

So my questionnaire is for students of the University of Abdelhamid Ibn Badis "Mostaganem" especially for students of psychology field.

TABLE 1:

	Number	Percentage
Male	4	40%
Female	6	60%

Figure 1:



The analysis of Question 1:

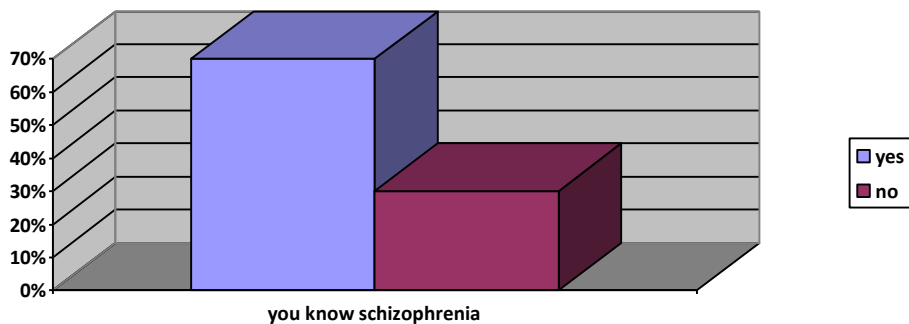
I give my questionnaire to 10 students of university abdelhamid ibn badis,psychology field,40% of them are males and 60% of them are females.

TABLE 2:

Are you familiar with schizophrenia?

	number	Percentage
Yes	7	70%
No	3	30%

figure 2:



The analysis of Question 2:

I asked students if they are familiar with schizophrenia,70% of them answer by “yes “it means that they know about schizophrenia and 30% of them answer by “no”.It means that they don’t know about this disease.

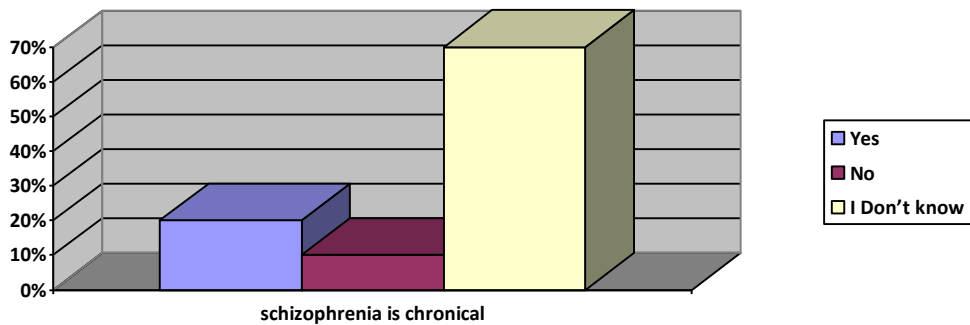
Most of students have an idea about schizophrenia as a mental disorder.

TABLE 3:

Is schizophrenia chronic?

	Number	Percentage
Yes	2	20%
No	1	10%
I Don't know	7	70%

figure 3:



The analysis of question 3:

I asked students if schizophrenia is chronically, 20% of them answer by “yes”, 10% of them answer by “no” and 70% of them answer that they don't know.

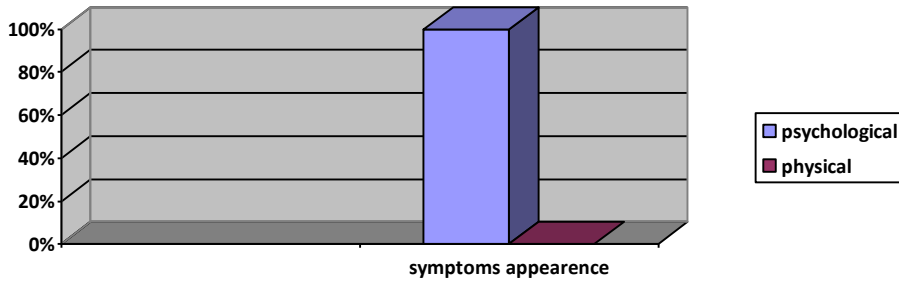
Most of students have not any idea that schizophrenia is chronic.

TABLE 4:

How do the symptoms appear on the schizophrenic patient?

	number	Percentage
Psychological	10	100%
Physical	0	0%

figure 4:



The analysis of question 4:

All students think that the symptoms of schizophrenia are psychological.

They think that schizophrenia can't appear physically, but it appears psychologically.

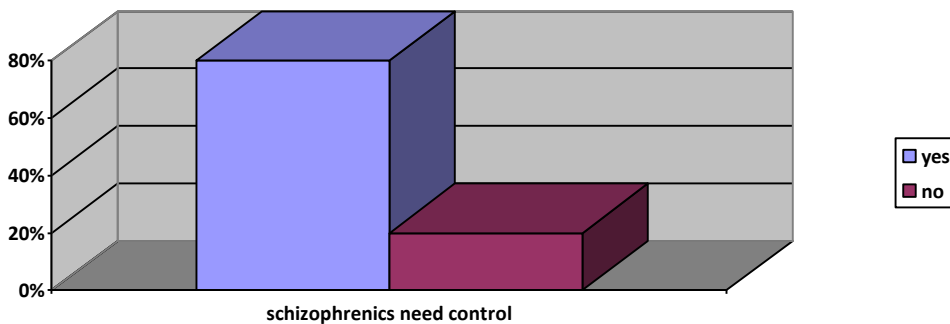
TABLE 5:

Do schizophrenic patient need to be all the time under control?

Why.....

	Number	Percentage
Yes	8	80%
No	2	20%

figure 5:



The analysis of question 5:

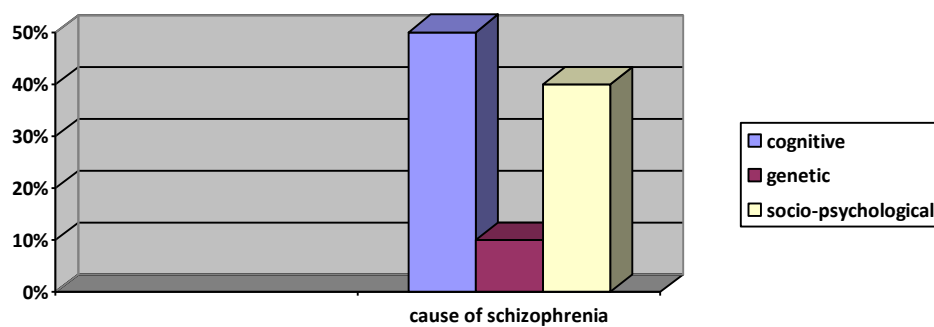
I asked students if schizophrenic patient need to be all the time under control,80% of them answer by “yes” because it is a mental illness that lead them to be unstable and do things u unconsciously so their actions can’t be predicted. But 20% answer by “no”, They explain that by proposing that schizophrenic patient is taking his medication that makes him stable without any control.

TABLE 6:

According to your knowledge, to what area is schizophrenia related to?

	number	Percentage
Cognitive	5	50%
Genetic	1	10%
socio-psychological	4	40%

figure 6:



The analysis of question6:

I asked students if schizophrenia is related to cognitive, genetic or socio-psychological area.50% of them answer that it related to the cognitive area,40%of them answer that the socio-psychological area has a relation with the disorder, and 10% of them answer that it is related with the genetic area.

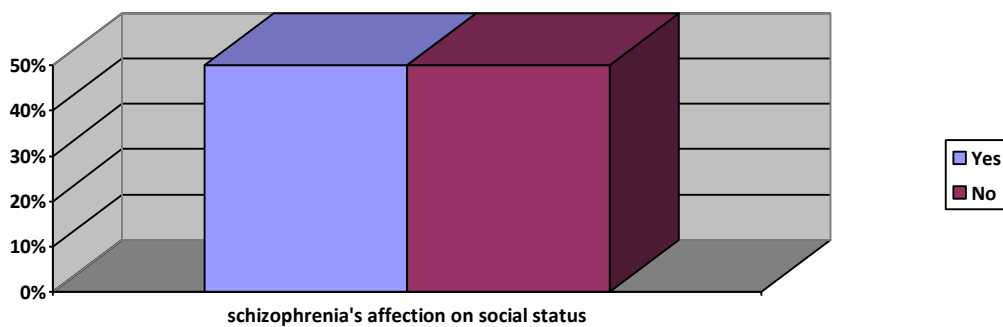
TABLE 7:

Does schizophrenia affect schizophrenic patient’s social status?

Explain.....

	number	Percentage
Yes	5	50%
No	5	50%

figure 7:



The analysis of question 7:

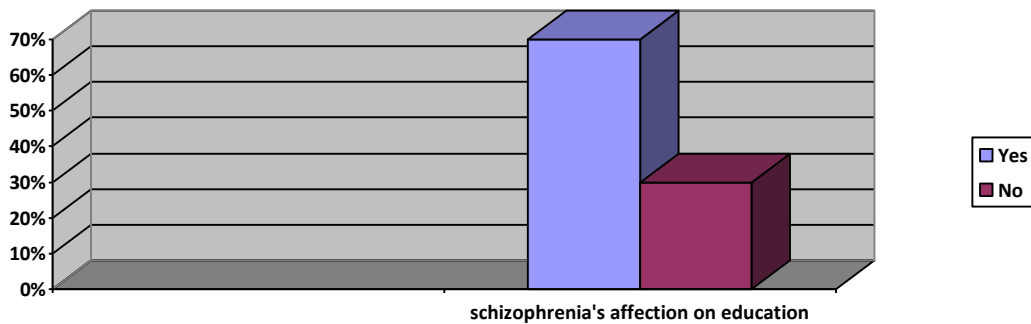
I asked students if schizophrenia affects schizophrenic patient’s social status, half of them answer by “yes “and they explain their choice by mentioning that schizophrenic patients are unconscious in their acts and behavior and also society is a reason of having this mental illness it will be affect his social relations. in other hand half of them answer by “no” and they provide their answer by an explanation that clarify for us that schizophrenia is related to the brain only, it means that it has an external effects so it can’t influence social relationships.

TABLE8:

Taking schizophrenia as a mental disorder, are patients cognitive activities damaged too (education)?

	number	Percentage
Yes	7	70%
No	3	30%

figure 8:



The analysis of question 8:

I asked students if schizophrenia affects education,70% of them answer by “yes” and 30% of them answer by “no”.

Most of students think that schizophrenia affects the educational aspect of life.

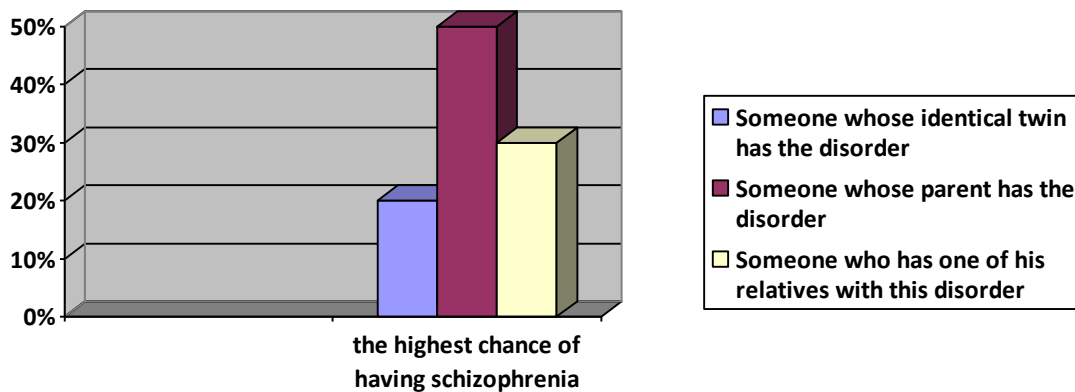
TABLE 9:

Who has the highest chance of developing schizophrenia?

	Number	Percentage
Someone whose identical twin has the disorder	2	20%
Someone whose parent has the disorder	5	50%
Someone who has one of his relatives with this	3	30%

disorder		
----------	--	--

figure 9:



The analysis of question 9:

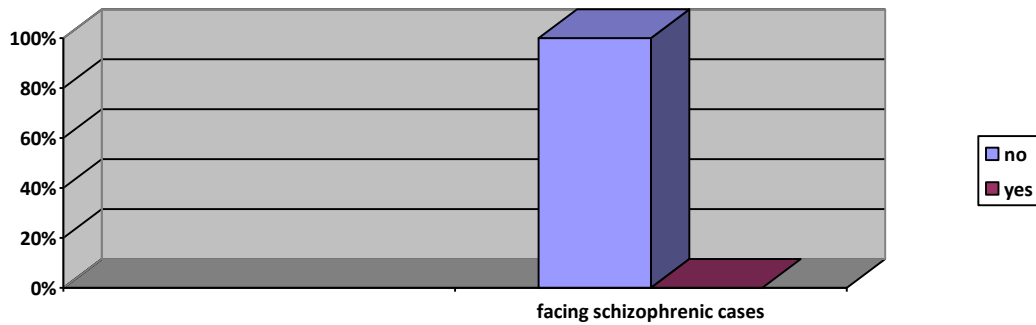
I asked students about the most persons who have the highest chance of having schizophrenia. Half of them answer that it is related with parent who has the disorder, 30% of them answer that it is related to someone who has one of his relatives with this disorder and 20% of them answer that it is related to someone whose identical twin with the disorder.

TABLE 10:

Did you face a case of schizophrenia during your life?

	Number	Percentage
No	10	100%
Yes	0	0%

figure 10:



The analysis of question 10:

I asked students if they face a case of schizophrenia during their life, all of them answer by “no” it means they didn’t face someone with this kind of disorders.

All students have not face a case of schizophrenia or they have not the ability to discover a person with this disorder.

5-findings

1-Schizophrenia is a chronical mental disorder that affect human’s brain.

2-Hallucinations and delutions are the major symptoms of schizophrenia.

3-Schizophrenic patients need to be under control all the time because they are unconscious and have an unstable behavior and thinking that can lead them to be dangerous for their family and environment.

4-Schizophrenia is related to genetics as a major cause,it means that it is often inherited due to the inheritance from parents to their children.also it has a relation with the socio-psychological aspect that presents person’s environment and way of living, this last can be a cause of schizophrenia that has the major role of the appearance of this disorder.

5-Schizophrenia impacts schizophrenic’s social status by putting him in an abstract space that makes him isolate with the ignoring of anyone who want to inter schizophrenic’s magical world, though schizophrenic patient will be ignored from his society because of his faulty perceptions and unconscious actions so he will lose his contact with the environment.

6-Schizophrenia impact schizophrenic’s education because it is related with mental activities so it leads him into failure in studies because of the absence of consciousness that influence schizophrenic’s memory and cognitive activities.

7-Schizophrenia related to family and genetics relationships, though it affects persons who have and identical twin or one of parents with this mental disorder. if one of parents have schizophrenia it is absolutely that their sons will have schizophrenia or other similar mental disorder.

8-People in our society have an idea about schizophrenia as a mental disorder but they didn't know about the characteristics of schizophrenics so they can face many cases of schizophrenia during their life without observing their faulty of thinking, so they are not aware about this dangerous disorder that can lead them into bad situations that finish with a disaster.

9-Schizophrenia hasn't a cure but it has special medications and psychological follow to make schizophrenic patients more stable and make them aware about what they say and act only it means that schizophrenic treatment is use to avoid suicide and crimes to make schizophrenic patient as a normal person who leaves like others without any cognitive and behaving problems.

10-Schizophrenia is a disorder that can be appears according to explosive agent that happens in schizophrenic's life, people from 18 to 35 are exposed to have schizophrenia because of familiar and environmental pressures.

11-Schizophrenic patients have a mechanism of defense that make them create their own world to escape from reality that make a depression for them as a result they will be satisfied of their thinking and acting.

12-Schizophrenia is related to personality, it means that before the appearance of the major symptoms of schizophrenia we can observe that a person have schizophrenia according to his behaviors and reactions with family and environment also their way of thinking can show us that this person has a cognitive disorder.

13-Schizophrenic patient should follow the appropriate treatment such as medications and hospitalization according to the different symptoms of schizophrenia.

14-Family has the important role that makes schizophrenic patient get ride from this mental disorder because their interest can help him to follow his treatment and struggle the disease to be more conscious and stable.

15-Schizophrenic patient who don't take medications and have psychological care can't be judged because he will be unconscious so if he makes a crime he will not be judged as a killer but he will be taken into the mental hospital to take the appropriate treatment.

16-Persons with schizophrenia will observe the difference in their behavior and cognitive activities before taking their treatment, because the major goal of this treatment is avoiding hallucinations and delusions due to its huge affection on schizophrenic patient's acting.

17-Schizophrenic patient feel that he is a normal person with no faulty in his thinking and behaving but he believes that others have a problem in their behaviors and thinking because hallucinations and delusions are the controllers of schizophrenic patient's thinking and reactions.

18-There are many cases of schizophrenia in Algerian society including dangerous types of this mental disorder that make crimes and other problems in such a society, some of these cases finish their life with suicide, others skip the treatment and became vagrant and some of them became normal persons who have a stable life.

19-Persons with schizophrenia have a high level of intelligence so they can be creative and geniuses because their thinking is based in one direction until they achieve their goals.

20-Schizophrenia affects men more than women over the world, without any special reason that can cause this mental disorder.

6-Limitations

1-Schizophrenia is a dangerous mental disorder because it affects all the parts of schizophrenic's life.

2-The people in our society are not aware about schizophrenia or such a similar disease.

3-The university students have false ideas about schizophrenia,especially the students of psychology,as a future psychologists,they haven't any true information about this mental disorder.

4-When we say schizophrenia,all people think about crazy people,but they don't know that it has a treatment and a positive affection"creativity".

5-The psychologist and the psychiatric are very familiar with this kind of disorders,they are really interest of developing the awareness of people in our society about such a disorder.

6-The psychologist gave recommendations for girls who leave in the campus, and she assumes that this kind of persons with this mental disorder are tracking this type of girls because they are fare from their home and totally free.

7-The psychologist mentioned that girls in the period of making relations can face a type of schizophrenic persons so they should be aware about that and know how to deal with schizophrenic persons to avoid falling in troubles with them.

8-family will suffer more than schizophrenic persons because they always live in fright due to the unconscious behavior of schizophrenic person also they should take care of this last until he gets ride from hallucinations and dilutions.

9-people of our society are aware of mental disorders treatment; they take persons with such a mental disorder to the mental hospital to follow the appropriate treatment. as a fact, the psychiatric told me that they have 80 cases of schizophrenia rather than the other disorders.

10-I faced many problems to inter the hospital of mental disorders and meet the psychiatric and psychologist because of the bed steering and the disorganize rendezvous.

11-schizophrenia can be presented as a cronical disorder that needs medications until the death such as heart disease or other similar disease.

12-we should be aware about the person who will have a marriage project with us because if after marriage we discover such a disease it will make problems for anyone of us whereas it will results by sons with schizophrenia or other disorder because this kind of disease is based on genetics.

13- I'm satisfied of my topic because I think that I contribute in developing people awareness about schizophrenia, especially girls because when they asked me about my topic and I explained for them, they really understand what is schizophrenia and they will be aware about this type of disorders when they meet new persons during their daily life.

Conclusion

Schizophrenia is a mental disorder that affects different parts in society that can be shown according to psychiatrics, psychologists and student's knowledge.in addition the practical part about schizophrenia shows that it is a dangerous disease and everyone should be aware about this disorder.

General Conclusion

Lenzenweger&Gottesman,1994 said” Much has been learned about schizophrenia since its discovery over 100 years ago. it is an episodic mental disorder. The symptoms occur in episodes rather than consistently throughout the patient’s life. The prognosis is good for the future of people suffering from schizophrenia.Fiew people diagnosed with the disorder will be able to live relatively normal life outside of a hospital.”

According to my research.I find the appropriate answer for the research question “to what extent can schizophrenia impact student’s activities in their daily life and their studies”. The practical and theoretical parts of my topic assume that one of the research hypotheses is true that presents schizophrenia as a mental disorder.It can be treated to make schizophrenic patient stable in his life and studies. My research shows that schizophrenia is a dangerous disorder that can affect person’s life and family but it has a treatment that leads schizophrenic patient to get ride of this mental disorder and live a normal life without any problems of unconscious actions and crimes.It is obligatory to have an idea about schizophrenia and develop our awareness about such a mental disorder to have the ability of dealing with schizophrenic patient and avoid conflicts with them because they are unconscious persons with multi personalities. So my work discover that our society is not aware about such a mental disorder though all kinds of treatment that have the ability to make schizophrenic patient get ride from schizophrenia are present.

Definition of schizophrenia :the book :special report:schizophrenia 1993 by david shOre M.D

Paranoid (type of schizo):the book psychiatry neel burton 2010

Disorganized (type of schizo):book psychiatry neel burton 2010

Catatonic (type of schizo):psychology a journey dennis coon and john O.Mitterer 2008

Undifferentiated (type of schizo) : psychiatric nursing Lippincott William and wilkins

Residual (type of schizo):illuminating schizophrenia insight to uncommon mind by Richard Kurtz 2013

Hallucination (symptom):symptoms of schizophrenia by Charles G.costello

Alogia (symptom):website <http://study.com/academy/lesson/alogia-definition-lesson-quiz.html>

affective flattening (symptom): website <http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-affective-flattening.htm>

ivolitinon (symptom):psychiatry for nurologists by dilip V.jeste,MD

agitation (symptom):agitation in patients by Donald P.Hay ,MD

disorganized symptoms :basic concepts of psychiatric-mental health nursing by louise rebraka shives.

Memory : Memory by gérard Emilien,cécil durlach,elina Antoniadis,and jean Marry Maloteux

Attention:a repeated amphetamine model of impaired attention in schizophrenia by Vicente Martinez

Deision making: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/decision-making.html>

Causes: <http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Schizophrenia/Pages/Causes.aspx>

Treatment of scizo: <http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/schizophrenia/diagnosis-treatment/treatment/txc-20253211>

the effect of chizophrenia on brain: article by jude Guftafson 10.9.2013 .8:00 pm

the effect of schizophrenia on family: <http://www.schizophreniaresearch.org.au/schizophrenia/the-effect-on-families/>

living with schizophrenia:living with schizophrenia by stuart Emmons and creig geiser

child adolescence and schizophrenia ; book case studies in child and adolescent mental health by Ms THAMBIRAJAH

the impact of schizophrenia on education :healthy free.com

can schizophrenia be inherited :

Information, support, and advocacy organizations:

National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI)

Colonial Place Three

2107 Wilson Blvd., Suite 300

Arlington, VA 22201-3042

Phone: 1-800-950-NAMI (6264) or (703) 524-7600

Internet: <http://www.nami.org>

National Mental Health Association (NMHA)

2001 N. Beauregard Street, 12th Floor

Alexandria, VA 22311

Phone: 1-800-969-6942 or (703) 684-7722

Book:cognitive and work functioning in schizophrenia :susan.R Mc Gurk and kim T.Mueser

Book:education,tourism,and health for people by walery zukow 2010

The impact of schizophrenia on daily life and home: Brian Smith, MS. (2016). Helpful Hints about Schizophrenia for Family Members & Others. *Psych Central*. Retrieved on November 20, 2016, from <http://psychcentral.com/lib/helpful-hints-about-schizophrenia-for-family-members-and-others/>
Learning and Generalization in Schizophrenia: Effects of Disease and Antipsychotic Drug Treatment by : Daphna Shohamy, Perry Mihalakos, Ronald Chin, Binu Thomas, Anthony D. Wagner, and Carol Tamminga , 2010 Society of Biological Psychiatry (pdf)

Schizophrenia and its Impact on the Family:

Support And Family Education: Mental Health Facts for Families Michelle D. Sherman, Ph.D. (pdf) le 19.03.2017

Impact of chizophrenia on work: <http://www.disabilitybenefitscenter.org/disability-work/schizophrenia>

Book:"Language of Schizophrenia" (1939, in Kasanin, 1944):

Sullivan and schizophrenic language

Schizophrenia in African Americans:Ensyyclopedia of Multicultural Psycholog:.by:Yo Jackson, , p:415-416 (book)

Expalanory theories of schizophrenia: A level psychology through diagrams by grabame hill P,209

Myths about schizophrenia: National Alliance on Mental Illness: "Schizophrenia."
Harvey, P. *Current Directions in Psychological Science*, August 2010.
Keri, S. *Psychological Science*, September 2009.
National Institute of Mental Health: "What is schizophrenia?"
Schizophrenia and Related Disorders Alliance of America: "About Schizophrenia."
University of North Carolina: "Myths About Mental Illness."
University of Michigan Health System: "Schizophrenia."
Johns Hopkins Medicine: "Schizophrenia."
<http://www.webmd.com/schizophrenia/guide/schizophrenia-myths-and-facts#2> 25.03.2017

schizophrenia and creativity: Kyaga S et al. (2011): Creativity and mental disorder: family study of 300,000 people with severe mental disorder. *British Journal of Psychiatry* 199:373-379

8 way for helping people with schizophrenia:<http://www.everydayhealth.com/hs/schizophrenia-caregiver-guide/8-ways-to-help-someone-live-well-with-schizophrenia-pictures/>

- By [Jennifer Anderson](#)
- Reviewed by [Niya Jones, MD, MPH](#)
- Last Updated: 08/18/15

Facts about schizophrenia: British Columbia Schizophrenia Society (pdf) 2008 in 17.03.2017

Bibliography :

- Books :

- 1-Charles G.costello.ND.symptoms of schizophrenia;p:275
- 2-Dilip V.jeste,MD.ND.psychiatry for neurologists.NP
- 3-Dennis coon and john O.Mitterer (2008).psychology; p:49
- 4-Donald P.Hay ,MD.ND.agitation in patients; NP
- 5-David shOre M.D (1993).special report: schizophrenia.p:252
- 6-Grabame hill, ND.A level psychology through diagrams; P209
- 7-Gérard Emilien, cécil durlach,elina Antoniadis, and jean Marry
- 8-Louise rebraka shives.ND.basic concepts of psychiatric-mental health nursing.p:29
- 9-Lippincott William and wilkins.ND.psychiatric nursing; NP
- 10-Ms THAMBIRAJAH.ND.case studies in child and adolescent mental health.NP
- 11-Maloteux.ND.Memory; NP
- 12-Neel burton (2010).psychiatry; p:25
- 13-Richard Kurtz (2013).illuminating schizophrenia insight to uncommon mind; NP
- 14-Sullivan (1944).Language of Schizophrenia. Kasanin; NP.
- 15-Stuart Emmons and creig geiser.ND.living with schizophrenia; NP
- 16-Vicente Martinez.ND. A repeated amphetamine model of impaired attention in schizophrenia;NP
- 17-Walery zukow (2010).cognitive and work functioning in schizophrenia: education, tourism, and health for people; NP
- 18-Yo Jackson.ND.Schizophrenia in African Americans: Encyclopaedia of Multicultural Psychology; p: 415-416

- Articles:

1-National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI). Can schizophrenia be inherited: Information, support, and advocacy organizations.

2-Facts about schizophrenia: British Columbia Schizophrenia Society (2008). 17/03/2017

3-Daphna Shohamy, Perry Mihalakos, Ronald Chin, Binu Thomas, Anthony D. Wagner and Carol Tamminga. (2010).Learning and Generalization in Schizophrenia: Effects of Disease and Antipsychotic Drug Treatment: Society of Biological Psychiatry.

- 4-National Alliance on Mental Illness: "Schizophrenia."Myths about schizophrenia. Harvey, P. August 2010.*Current Directions in Psychological Science*, Keri, S. September 2009 *Psychological Science*,. National Institute of Mental Health: "What is schizophrenia?"
- 5-Schizophrenia and Related Disorders Alliance of America: "About Schizophrenia."
- 6-Myths about Mental Illness. University of North Carolina:
- 7-Schizophrenia. University of Michigan Health System.Johns Hopkins Medicine.ND.
- 8-Michelle D. Sherman, Ph.D.19.03.2017.Schizophrenia and its Impact on the Family: Support And Family Education: Mental Health Facts for Families
- 9-Kyaga S et al. (2011).Schizophrenia and creativity: Creativity and mental disorder: family study of 300,000 people with severe mental disorder. *British Journal of Psychiatry*.199:373-379.
- 10-Jude Guftafson.10/9/2013 .8:00 pm.the effect of schizophrenia on brain (article)

Webliography:

- 1-<http://study.com/academy/lesson/alogia-definition-lesson-quiz.html>
- 2-<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-affective-flattening.htm>
- 3-<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/decision-making.html>
- 4-<http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/Schizophrenia/Pages/Causes.aspx>
- 5-<http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/schizophrenia/diagnosis-treatment/treatment/txc-20253211>
- 6-<http://www.schizophreniaresearch.org.au/schizophrenia/the-effect-on-families/>
- 7-<http://www.disabilitybenefitscenter.org/disability-work/schizophrenia>
- 8-<http://www.webmd.com/schizophrenia/guide/schizophrenia-myths-and-facts#2>
- 9-<http://www.everydayhealth.com/hs/schizophrenia-caregiver-guide/8-ways-to-help-someone-live-well-with-schizophrenia-pictures/>
- 10-Internet: <http://www.nami.org>
- 11-<http://www.healthyfree.com>

Appendix

The questions of the interview about schizophrenia

My questions are for psychologists to present a background about schizophrenia and show its ways of treatment with highlighting its effects on persons.

Doctor 1:

1-what is the most common symptom of schizophrenia?

2-which category is highly threatened to have schizophrenia (age and sex)?

3-could schizophrenia be radically treated?

Doctor 2:

1-do you think that patients are satisfied with their treatment of schizophrenia?

2-what kind of treatment or therapy did you give to patient?

3-according to your experience and knowledge, what is the effective treatment for patient (medication or psychological care or both)?

Questionnaire

My topic presents schizophrenia as a mental disorder with different causes and results that make an imbalance in person's brain and can be reflected by their behavior, it impacts person's life and activities.

So my questionnaire is for students of the university of Abdelhamid ibn badis "Mostaganem", especially for students of psychology field.

I express my gratitude for all those who accepted to help me in my work by answering this questionnaire.

Question 1:

Sex: Male Female

Question 2:

Are you familiar with schizophrenia?

Yes no

Question 3:

Is schizophrenia chronic?

Yes no I don't know

Question 4:

How do the symptoms appear on the schizophrenic patient?

Psychological physical

Question 5:

Do schizophrenic patients need to be all the time under control?

Yes no

Why.....

Question 6:

According to your knowledge, to what area is schizophrenia related to?

Cognitive genetic socio-psychological

Question 7:

Does schizophrenia affect schizophrenic patient's social status?

Yes No

Explain:.....

Question 8:

Taking schizophrenia as a mental disorder, are patients' cognitive activities damaged too (education)?

Yes No

Question 9:

Who has the highest chance of developing schizophrenia?

Someone whose identical twin has the disorder

Someone whose parent has the disorder

Someone who has one of his relatives with this disorder

Question 10:

Did you face a case of schizophrenia during your life?

Yes no

If yes, how did you deal with this case?.....

Questionnaire

My topic presents schizophrenia as a mental disorder with different causes and results that make an imbalance in person's brain and can be reflected by their behavior, it impacts person's life and activities.

So my questionnaire is for students of the university of Abdelhamid ibn badis "Mostaganem", especially for students of psychology field.

Question 1:

Sex: Male Female

Question 2:

Are you familiar with schizophrenia?

Yes no

Question 3:

Is schizophrenia chronic?

Yes no I don't know

Question 4:

How do the symptoms appear on the schizophrenic patient?

Psychological physical

Question 5:

Do schizophrenic patients need to be all the time under control?

Yes no

Why.....

Question 6:

According to your knowledge, to what area is schizophrenia related to?

Cognitive genetic socio-psychological

Question 7:

Does schizophrenia affect schizophrenic patient's social status?

Yes No

Explain:.....

Question 8:

Taking schizophrenia as a mental disorder, are patients cognitive activities damaged too (education)?

Yes No

Question 9:

Who has the highest chance of developing schizophrenia?

Someone whose identical twin has the disorder

Someone whose parent has the disorder

Someone who has one of his relatives with this disorder

Question 10:

Did you face a case of schizophrenia during your life?

Yes no

If yes, how did you deal with this case?.....

BERBARA ZOUBIDA

Psycho ling

Research Proposal :

Schizophrenia is a psychological disorder that is caused by imbalances in brain chemistry, which involves faulty perceptions of the world and loss of contact with environment, people suffering from schizophrenia often hear voices in their head and have delusions and grandeur. It has several types and symptoms that affects person's daily life. to get ride from this mental problem schizophrenic patients should follow the appropriate treatment. The research question for this topic is "to what extent can schizophrenia impact student's activities in their daily life and their studies». We can propose the following hypothesis as logical answers for the research question 1-schizophrenia is a mental disease that destroy student's life and activities. 2-schizophrenia impacts student's life rather than their work and studies. 3-schizophrenia is a mental disorder that can be treated to make schizophrenic patient stable in his life and studies. my objective by this research is to develop our cognitive balance about schizophrenia also I highlighted the different types of this mental disease and its causes, effects and treatments to show the suffering of students in their daily life activities and their studies. Which can be as an answer or solution for the research question. At the end we can conclude that schizophrenia can be presented as a dangerous disease because it attacks the brain rather than the other organic diseases so it destroys person's life activities.

