



A comparison between psychic profile of parents of schizophrenic patients and parents of non-schizophrenic individuals

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to compare psychic profile among parents of schizophrenic patients with parents of non-schizophrenic patients. In this research 100 samples including 50 men and 50 women were selected as parents of patient group using systematic random sampling technique from parents of hospitalized schizophrenic patients in psychiatric ward of GANJAVIAN hospital, patients visiting Dezful psychological clinics and hospitalized schizophrenic patients in SHAFSA center for disease in Dezful during May 2016 - July 2016. Also in selection of control group, which was consisted of 100 subjects of parents of normal people with similar age and education as of parents of patient group, parents without mentioned criterion in short form of MMPI2 test were chosen using systematic random sampling technique. This was a causal-comparative study and analysis of data was performed using MANOVA in SPSS. Based on the results of this study, there is a significant difference between psychic profile (hypochondria, depression, hysteria, social deviation, paranoia, psychasthenia, schizophrenia and hypomania) of parents of schizophrenic patients and normal subjects.

Keywords: psychic profile, parents, schizophrenia

1. INTRODUCTION

Our social interaction with our parents is vitally important throughout the stage of the development of the proprium. If childhood needs are frustrated, however, the self will not mature properly. The child becomes insecure, aggressive, demanding, jealous and self-centered. Psychological growth is stunted. .that overall,one-third of our personality is genetically based,and two-thirds is determined by social and environmental influences (Schultz and Schultz, 2013).

Mental health and adult development cannot evolve through a false self. Young adults should develop intimacy (Kaplan and Sadock' S, 2015). Ego identity is the strongest predictor of aggression, guilt and conduct disorder, a lack of positive parenting moderates the link between diffused ego identity and aggression and conduct disorder (Finzi-Dottan et al., 2011).

Persons with schizophrenia and individuals with severe personality disorder often manifest a lifelong inability to achieve intimacy (Kaplan and Sadock' S, 2015). Mental health was associated with authoritative parenting, but not with authoritarian parenting (Dwairy and Menshar, 2006).Three studies showed that young adult children who reported that their parents were more nurturing reported higher implicit self- esteem compared with those whose parents were less nurturing (DeHart et al., 2006).

Since schizophrenia can potentially have a detrimental impact on one's ability to manage a delightful and satisfying life, it is considered as a serious mental disorder(Halgin and Whitbourne, 2014). Eugen Bleuler's well-known four A's of schizophrenia are affect, associations, ambivalence and autism-refer to brain functions served in part by limbic structures. Several clinicopathological studies have found a reduction in the brain weight of the gray matter but not of the white matter in persons with schizophrenia (Kaplan and Sadock 'S, 2015).

Based on psychological theories, hyperactivity of dopamine may lead to attention deficiencies. Psychosis is more considered as a disorder of gene-environmental stress type. For instance based on Psychodynamic theories, irresponsible and callous parents can cause stress and bewilderment in children (Ganji, 2015).

Basic mistrust is a major contributor to the development of schizoid personality disorders and, in most severe cases, to the development of schizophrenia (Kaplan and Sadock 'S, 2015).