

Hallucinations,
delusions and social
inadaptation
exemplified in the
most known p...



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Introduction

The term psychosis is often clustered by various symptoms of hallucinations, delusional thoughts, and/or social incapability's. It has been revealed that such symptoms influence individuals with psychosis to have difficulties in the activities of daily living (ADL). Activities such as personal hygiene, getting in and out of bed, eating, and going to the toilet are examples were patients with psychosis have difficulties to manage. Moreover, this paper will illustrate the impact of daily difficulties on patients suffering from psychosis. Moreover, the most adequate nursing interventions that can be applied to accustom patients with psychosis will be identified. Interventions such as cognitive behavioral therapy, music therapy, and group therapy can have better outcomes to the lives of the patients and their families. Schizophrenia will be an example of psychosis in order to give a better understanding of the term.

Psychosis is considered to be a dangerous disruption to the thoughts and behavior of certain individuals. Kitchener (2012, pp.) argues that psychosis is a general term in which a person has lost contact with reality. There are a lot of types of psychosis that can alter the general mental health of an individual. Psychotic depression, schizophrenia, and bipolar disorder are some of the many types of illnesses that are clustered under psychosis. However, Kitchener (2012, pp.) stipulates that schizophrenia is an illness that can identify most of the symptoms that general psychosis has. to be in which thoughts and perceptions become disordered. These symptoms can have an impact on the physical, emotional and social well being of any individual experiencing such illness (Lipskaya, 2011).

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Schizophrenia is a mental illness where thoughts and perceptions are supposed to be the causation of the disease. Generally, the symptoms of any psychotic disorder would be different from one person to another (Lipskaya, 2011). However, according to Viertio (2012) patients with psychosis can be identified by either negative symptoms or positive symptoms. Negative symptoms are thoughts, feelings or behaviors that are unnatural to individuals with normal mental health (Peters, 2011). For instance, a person with schizophrenia may forget to take care of his/her hygiene status because of their difficulties in concentration or memory loss (Kitchener, 2012, pp.). On the other hand, Peters (2011) elaborates that positive symptoms of psychosis/schizophrenia are clustered into hallucinations, delusions, disorganized speech, illogical statements and bizarre behaviors. Both these categories of symptoms can have a huge impact on the individual experiencing them, which can alter their way of living and may present certain difficulties to maintain their normal activities of daily living (Lipskaya, 2011).

ADL

Moreover, the most adequate nursing interventions that can be applied to accustom patients with psychosis will be identified. Interventions such as cognitive behavioral therapy, music therapy, and group therapy can have better outcomes to the lives of the patients and their families.

Interventions:

Cognitive behavioural therapy