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The effect of motivation intensified art therapy for the patients with schizophrenia

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Statement of the Problem: Negative symptoms are characterized by reduced emotional expression and apathy and are major predictors of social functioning in patients with schizophrenia. This study was to investigate the effect of motivation intensified art therapy on negative symptoms, motive and pleasure, interpersonal relationship, personal hygiene and attendance of hospital program.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: The study subjects were chronic schizophrenic patients admitted to the D medical center in D city, Korea. There were 17 patients in the experimental group and 18 patients in the control group. The data collection period of this study is from December 4th, 2016 to January 14th, 2017. The motivation intensified art therapy program was conducted twice a week for 6 weeks for a total of 12 sessions (50 minutes for one session). It was confirmed by measuring negative symptoms, motive and pleasure, interpersonal relationship, personal hygiene and attendance of hospital program. Data was analyzed with SPSS/WIN 20.0 program. Chi-square test was conducted to verify homogeneity of general characteristics between the experimental and the control groups. Hypothesis was tested by repeated measures ANOVA. The difference between groups at each measurement time was analyzed by t-test

Findings: The results for this study were as follows.

1. There was a significant difference in negative symptom scores between participant group of motivation intensified art therapy and non-participant group ($F=7.73$, $p=0.009$), and also there was a difference according to measurement time of group ($F=22.12$, $p<0.001$), there was a significant difference between measurement time and the group interaction ($F=50.29$, $p<0.001$).
2. There was a significant difference in motive and pleasure score between participant group of motivation intensified art therapy and non-participant group ($F=21.92$, $p<0.001$) but there was no difference according to measurement time of groups ($F=1.47$, $p=0.234$). There was a significant difference between measurement time and the group interaction ($F=29.81$, $p<0.001$). In addition, there was no significant difference among each group in pre-session, but there was a significant difference in intermediate, after, and additional session.
3. There was a significant difference in interpersonal relationship scores between participant group of motivation intensified art therapy and non-participant group ($F=797.43$, $p<0.001$), there was a difference in measurement time of group ($F=46.21$, $p<0.001$). There was a significant difference between measurement time and the group interaction ($F=12.20$, $p<0.001$).
4. There was no significant difference in personal hygiene between participant group of motivation intensified art therapy and non-participant group ($F=2.925$, $p=0.097$), there was a difference in measurement time of group ($F=25.65$, $p<.001$). There was a significant difference between measurement time and the group interaction ($F=20.40$, $p<.001$). In addition, there was no significant difference in intermediate session there was a significant difference in after, additional session.
5. There was a significant difference in attendance of hospital program between participant group of motivation intensified art therapy and non-participant group ($F=32.55$, $p<.001$), there was a difference in measurement time of group ($F=15.81$, $p<.001$). There was a significant difference between measurement time and the group interaction ($F=17.34$, $p<.001$).

Conclusion & Significance: The result of this study confirms that using the motivation intensified art therapy was an effective nursing intervention for negative symptom in patients with chronic schizophrenia: motive and pleasure, interpersonal relationship, personal hygiene and attendance of hospital program

Biography

Kyunghée Lee is a Psychiatric Nursing faculty at Keimyung University in South Korea and has her expertise in improving the mental health and well-being. In addition to mental health nursing for individuals, groups, and community residents, she provides the existing paradigm in the field of mental health research and she also provides a basis for a new paradigm as a customized research methodology for the prevention and promotion of mental health.

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