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## **A Concept Analysis of Recovery for Schizophrenia.**

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### **Purpose:**

Recovery generally means “recover”, and the disease is cured. On the other hand, in psychiatry, it means “regain” and “reconstruction”. The idea is that you can regain your personality, daily life, and your life while you have illness or disability (Anthony, 1993; Harrison, 1984).

“Recovery” began in the 1980s with notes from persons with mental disabilities. In other countries, the concept of recovery is gradually being introduced and spread. In Japan, recovery practices and mental health policies were first reported in 2003. However, the concept of recovery has just been adopted in Japan, and it is difficult to say that recovery orientation has permeated in clinical settings (Shinkai et al, 2018). At present, the deinstitutionalization of schizophrenia is progressing in Japan, and it is required to live in the community while having disabilities. For this reason, recovery orientation is attracting attention, but a clear view has not been obtained.

The purpose of this study was to clarify the concept of recovery for schizophrenia.

### **Methods:**

Literature was electronically searched with Ichushi-Web in Japanese paper and Pubmed in English paper. The keywords were “Recovery” and “Schizophrenia”. As a result of the search, 231 Japanese papers and 607 English papers were extracted. I checked the titles and abstracts, extracted the ones that clearly stated “recovery”. Finally, the analysis was performed using a total of 103 documents, including 44 Japanese papers and 59 English papers. The literature related to interpersonal communication were chosen and analyzed by using Rodger’s evolutionary method (2000) of concept analysis.

### **Results:**

As a result of search based on the data collection method, 103 documents were extracted. Five categories were identified in the attributes and named “Allowed by others”, “Accept yourself with schizophrenia”, “Ask for your role”, “Feel your independence”, and “Drawing an ideal”. Three antecedents were identified and named “Strength”, “Face your illness”, and “Relationships with people around you”. The consequences were extracted and named “Self-fulfillment”. As a result of conceptual analysis, recovery of schizophrenic patients was defined as follows. “The process of accepting oneself with schizophrenia, seeking a role, and drawing an ideal while feeling

one's independence through experiences recognized by others". The recovery of schizophrenia was thought to form a recovery through the interaction of five attributes. People with schizophrenia in Japan often receive passive treatment from medical professionals. In addition, recovery intentions by medical professionals are not so widespread. This study clarified the recovery of schizophrenia. It is important to support the medical staff to make use of the strengths of people with schizophrenia, to demonstrate their independence, and to face the person's self-fulfillment while having illness (Law et al, 2014; Nowak et al, 2017).

### **Conclusion:**

The purpose of this study was to clarify the concept of recovery for schizophrenia. As a result of search based on the data collection method, 103 documents were extracted. Extracted five categories of attributes, three antecedent, one consequences.

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### **Title:**

A Concept Analysis of Recovery for Schizophrenia.

### **Keywords:**

concept analysis, recovery and schizophrenia

### **Abstract Summary:**

The purpose of this study was to clarify the concept of recovery for schizophrenia. As a result of search based on the data collection method, 103 documents were extracted. Extracted five categories of attributes, three antecedent, one consequences.

### **References:**

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**Author Summary:** Study on psychiatric rehabilitation nursing. Product program to improve meta-cognitive function by intervene the reality monitoring in people with schizophrenia. Study on forensic mental health nursing. Study on nursing for the patient with substance related disorders. Study on nursing care for drug and addiction. Study on association between drinking action of patients and consciousness of children.