Assessment of Clinical Parameter of Eyes, Tongue, Teeth, Gums of Schizophrenic Patient of Raipur Districts

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Abstract

Schizophrenia is more Common mental dieses in people with abnormal clinical feature in the general population. The aims of the study were to explore the possible reasons for the association between clinical symptoms and schizophrenia. Clinical Examination was done to evaluate and diagnose the individual patient suffering from schizophrenia. The purpose was to determine, observe and examine the level of damage caused by the deficit consumption of essential nutrient in daily life. To access observation were made for eyes, tongue, teeth, gums clinical examination for everyone was done to identify significance deficiency the prevalence of malnourishment increase in the Chhattisgarh in Raipur city. the data showed the variation of the investigated parameter schizophrenic 200 sample as fallow the different age group 16 to 19 years boys and girls and 20 to35 year male and female are determine to different clinical observation of Eyes, Tongue, Teeth, Gums clinical data shown abnormality and deficiencies of both group eyes was grade as "normal" and "pale", tongue was grade as "normal" and "red and raw", teeth was determine "normal"," carries" and "mottled", gums was grade as "normal" , "spongy and "bleeding". Data show abnormality and possible disorder of nutrients deficiency within the guide line recommended by ICMR (Indian council of medical research) and WHO (world health organization) this work is beneficial for to find out the clinical symptoms of schizophrenic patient and cure to dietary deficiency.
KEYWORDS: schizophrenia, clinical examination, malnourishments, deficiencies

1. Introduction: Schizophrenia is a neuro transmitter imbalance or a disease related to the brain. The disease for long was not understood properly and the patients of Schizophrenia suffered stigma for long. Schizophrenia should not be considered the as a split personality disorder schizophrenia is all together a rare and different disorder. Schizophrenia is a disease with no known cure yet it can be treated (**McAllister, 2014**). Schizophrenia is a chronic, severe brain disorder that prevents a person from interpreting reality normally. It is characterized by a combination of hallucinations, delusions, and abnormal thinking and behavior. The 'Clinical Manual for the Treatment of Schizophrenia' provides a wide-ranging, empirically based review of assessment and treatment issues in schizophrenia, offered from a multicultural and supremely patient-centered perspective. The following features reflect the care taken in developing this manual. The purpose of conducting clinical assessments according to the medical model is to gather information enabling the clinician to determine a diagnosis. The diagnosis sets up a treatment plan which is expressed by treatment interventions. The results of the interventions were continually assessed as to whether or not patient symptoms were reduced or relieved.
(**Martha St. Enterprises, Inc. 2009**)

2. Review of Literature

 (Food for the Brain, 2012), states that our intake of sugar and carbohydrates, caffeine, alcohol and cigarettes, as well as stimulant drugs, all affect the ability to keep one's blood sugar level balanced. On top of this common antipsychotic medication may also further disturb blood sugar control. Stimulant drugs, from amphetamines to cocaine, can induce schizophrenia. The incidence of blood sugar problems and diabetes is also much higher in those with schizophrenia. We build our brain from specialized essential fats. Of course, this isn't a static process. We are always building membranes, then breaking them down, and building new ones. The breaking down, or stripping of essential fats from brain, membranes, is done by an enzyme called phospholipase A2 (PLA2). This is often overactive in people with schizophrenia, and this leads to a greater need for these fats, which are quickly lost from the brain. This explains earlier findings that schizophrenic patients have much lower levels of fatty acids in the frontal cortex of the brain. .**(Venables et al., 2006).** Malnutrition caused either by Environmental or genetic risk factors during the prenatal and postnatal periods are viewed in this model as risk factors of the outcome, i.e., psychopathology. Insufficient food supply or Malabsorption of nutrition's are fundamental risk factors for malnutrition. The types of Malnutrition, macro-malnutrition or micro-malnutrition, rely on the individual bioavailability of utilizing nutrients.

3.Methodology

This is basically a qualitative study**. "Descriptive observational non experimental research design and inferential Intake"** was being set to perform this study. Random sampling was made. Data was collected with the help of close ended questionnaires. The current work was exploring the **nutritional profile** of the schizophrenic patient of Raipur districts. The study was conducted on 200 schizophrenic patients of Raipur city. The list of admitted patients was collected from different Hospitals of Raipur city and screenings were made according to required admitted patient. Study was conducted on 200 schizophrenic hospitalized patients of Raipur city. 50 Adolescent boys and 50 Adolescents girls aged between 16 to 19 years and also 50 male and 50 female patients aged between 20 to 35 years were samples.

4. Result and Discussion

Table No1.Distribution of according to sex:

Sex	No of subject
Adolescent boy	50
Adolescent girl	50
Male	50
Female	50
Total	200

Numbers of the subject
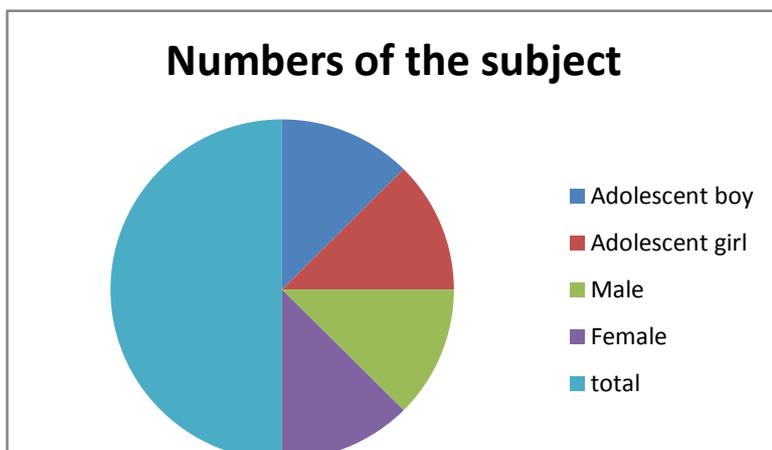
Table No. 2. Tabulation Chart of Clinical Examination

	Age in year (16 to 19)				Age in year (20 to 35)			
	Adolescent boy N=50		Adolescent girls N=50		Male N=50		Female N=50	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Eyes								
1.normal	35	75%	30	60%	45	80%	45	80%
2.pale	15	25%	20	40%	15	20%	15	20%
Tongue								
1.normal	35	70%	40	80%	40	80%	40	80%
2.red and raw	15	30%	10	20%	10	20%	10	20%
Teeth								
1.normal	24	48%	25	50%	16	32%	40	80%
2.carries	8	16%	15	10%	11	22%	5	10%
3.mottled	18	36%	20	40%	23	46%	5	10%

Gums								
1.Normal	45	90%	30	60%	41	82%	35	70%
2.spongy and bleeding	5	10%	20	40%	9	28%	15	30%

condition of eyes of patients under observation 75% Boys, 60% girls, 90% male and 60% female had normal eyes, 25% Boys, 40% girls, 10% male, 40% female had pale eyes. The cause of paleness includes Lack of exposure to sunlight, Natural paleness – cause less likely from observation, Low blood pressure ,Low blood sugar ,Hemoglobin level less than 11. tongue were classified as normal, red and raw in this study It was clear thatAdolescentsBoyswas60%, girl was 80%, Adult malewas80% and female was80% had normal tongue. 40%wasBoys, 20%was girls, 20% was male, 20% was female had red and raw tongue. Red and raw tongue means tongue is bright red in colour, usually of normal size or slightly atrophic, denuded and very pain full **Jelliffe(1966).** The condition of teeth of schizophrenic patients it was found that Boys was 48%, girls was 50%,male was 32%, female was 80% had normal teeth. 16% Boys, 10% girls, 22% male, 10% female had carries. 36% Boys 40% girls, 46% male and 10% female had mottled teeth. Caries is caused due to four major contributing factors they are Caries bacteria, Enamel, Fermentable carbohydrates.

5.Conclusion

The sample was analyzed by clinical observation assessment parameters of schizophrenic patient of general appearance, hair, face and lips of seen possible disorder or nutrient deficiency are both group teen age and young's like lake of appropriate calories intake, vitamin B12, lake of protein deficiencies, genetic factor, environmental factor, etc. in this study according to male female are more malnourished, nutrient deficiency, genetic factor, in each groups. All the above observation shown deficiency in nutrient and other factor so we leave at with the help of find out correlate of their dietary intake and compared of the NIN and ICMR standard value. This work is beneficial for correlate their dietary habit and food consumption pattern of schizophrenic patient because they have beneficial for to cure malnourishment and certain degree of nutrition imbalances.

References:

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