

# 计算机认知矫正治疗对精神分裂症的效果探究

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【摘要】:目的: 计算机认知矫正治疗对精神分裂症的效果探究。方法: 从 2019 年 1 月至 2020 年 1 月, 选取 78 例精神分裂症患者, 分为常规组 (39 例) 和研究组 (39 例)。常规组采用常规治疗, 研究组采用计算机认知矫正治疗。结果: 1. 治疗前, 两组 WCST 得分无显著差异 ( $p > 0.05$ )。治疗后, 常规组 WCST 得分提高, 与治疗前相比有显著差异 ( $p < 0.05$ )。研究组 WCST 得分提高, 与治疗前相比有显著差异 ( $p < 0.05$ )。虽然两组得分均有所提高, 但研究组得分高于常规组, 且两组差异有显著性 ( $p < 0.05$ )。2. 躯体化、强迫、人际关系、抑郁、焦虑和偏执在常规组得分显著高于研究组, 且两组差异有显著性 ( $p < 0.05$ )。结论: 计算机认知矫正治疗对精神分裂症有显著效果。该方案能改善临床症状, 提高治疗效果。该治疗方案值得临床应用和普及。

【关键词】: 计算机认知矫正; 精神分裂症

## Study on the Effect of Computer Cognitive Therapy on Schizophrenia

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**Abstract:** Objective: To explore the effect of computer cognitive correction on schizophrenia. Methods: From January 2019 to January 2020, 78 patients with schizophrenia in our department were selected for investigation. According to the treatment plan, they were divided into two groups, with 39 patients in each group. According to the treatment measures, it is named as the conventional group and the research group. The treatment scheme adopted by the conventional group is traditional and conventional treatment, and the treatment scheme selected by the research group is computer cognitive correction treatment. Summarize and explore the implementation effect of the two treatment schemes. Results: (1) Before treatment, there was no significant difference in WCST score between the routine group and the study group ( $p > 0.05$ ). After treatment, the WCST score in the routine group was improved, which was different from that before treatment ( $p < 0.05$ ); After treatment, the WCST score of the study group increased, with a certain difference compared with that before treatment ( $p < 0.05$ ). Although the WCST score of patients in the routine group and the study group improved, the WCST score of the routine group was lower than that of the study group, and the difference between the two groups was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ). (2) The scores of somatizations, obsession, interpersonal relationship, depression, anxiety and paranoia in the routine group were significantly higher than those in the study group, and there was significant difference between the two groups ( $p < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: The effect of computer cognitive correction in the treatment of schizophrenia is excellent. This scheme can improve clinical symptoms and improve the treatment effect. This treatment scheme is worthy of clinical application and popularization.

**Keywords:** Computer cognitive correction; Schizophrenia

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