



Clinical-Dynamics, Early Diagnosis, And Rehabilitation of Adolescents with Borderline Psychotic Disorder with Suicidal Behavior

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Abstract: This article deals with neurotic diseases, as well as clinical dynamics, early diagnosis, and rehabilitation of adolescents with borderline psychotic disorders who have committed suicide.

Keywords: Mental disorder, personality, severe stress, depression, risk factor, Suicidal behavior, rehabilitation, psychotherapy, psychologist.

The borderline represents a mental breakdown, a breakdown of one's spirit and the ability to join a beautiful community. This condition is characterized by self-harming approaches, self-adornment, and fun eating habits. The main causes of the disorder can be due to external factors or personal problems that are self-inflicted. However, external factors that are the main cause of this situation are:

1. Strong stress: Psychological processes for treatment cause strong stress. If a person does not understand the various risks and livelihoods or does not have the opportunity to perform them according to their country, then their nerves will be broken.
2. Depression: The most common cause of disturbed mental states is the feeling of depression. When people are associated with life's difficulties, their level of tranquility decreases and they feel that a secure lifestyle is available wherever they want.
3. Anxiety: Anxiety is related to feelings of danger and danger that one is facing in one's life. As a result, their mental states are disturbed and they feel a sense of paranoid danger that they do not imagine the world beyond themselves.

What are the symptoms in people with a psychotic disorder? Symptoms of this condition vary from person to person. But the general signs are as follows:

1. Vocalization: A person's voice may become diminished with disruptive neurotic disorders. Guides that allow these voices to decrease will have symptoms such as pain, absence, and elevation to relief.
2. Unhelpfulness: With disturbed mental states, a person experiences unhelpfulness both with himself and when meeting other people. They do not arrive from places that take time away from the flow.
3. Needs and feelings of danger: When a person has disturbed mental states, a person develops needs related to anxiety, feelings of danger, and orientation towards randomness. These signs are associated with a person's understanding of difficulties, which leads to their self-decoration.

4. Eating Disorders: When having disturbed mental states, people can be marked by eating behaviors. These nutritional deficiencies can be attributed to many reasons, such as the fact that nutrition is not available anywhere but in the trials.

Clinical-dynamics of adolescents with borderline psychotic disorder with suicidal behavior. This condition is characterized by many symptoms in adolescents, such as memory loss, anger, self-harm and other mental problems.

The cause of borderline mental disorder is often stressful situations and long-term depression. In these cases, the nervous system usually does not work normally and the hormones do not work properly. This causes many diseases as a result of nerve damage.

Common symptoms of borderline personality disorder include sleep and eating problems, loss of energy, and feelings of vulnerability to illness. At the same time, individuals in these cases can also organize problems such as loss of motivation, feeling of danger, feeling of uniqueness behind, inability to perform certain behaviors. There are specific treatments for borderline personality disorder. In some cases, doctors may recommend antidepressants and anxiolytics (methods to relieve stress). In others, psychotherapy (spiritual therapy) is mainly used. As mentioned in this article, Individuals with clinical symptoms of borderline psychosis should be treated with appropriate therapeutic support. It is also necessary for individuals to better explain their mental state and to deal with the issues of loss and their illness on an ongoing basis.

Clinical-dynamics, early diagnosis and rehabilitation of borderline psychotic disorder with suicidal behavior are important for early recognition. In this case, first of all, a doctor or therapist should examine complaints related to silence and symptoms of depression. These symptoms may include an increase in dead thoughts, parts placed in relief, a sense of negative change, or an orientation toward the end. Later, laboratory tests and diagnostic methods can be used to determine the characteristics caused by other diseases (for example, biological, chemical or genetic causes). Through these methods, psychologists and shrinks gather information about the level of borderline. It is also necessary to provide recommendations for the restoration of the resting system and recovery from other diseases for the persons who have committed suicidal acts. Psychotherapy, antidepressants, anxiolytics or other drugs can be used during the treatment process.

In the process of rehabilitation, it is important to provide psychological and professional support, to carry out continuous therapy and supervision, and for individuals to apply themselves and get to know themselves. It teaches how to understand the disease and how to fight against it, and guides are provided to restore the general quality of life of individuals. Clinical-dynamics of borderline psychotic disorder, early diagnosis and rehabilitation in which a suicidal act has occurred allow to identify the deficiencies performed by doctors and shrinks. In this case, it is of great importance for the effectiveness of the assistance process and the quality of life in the future.

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