



Authentication of Social Cognition in Schizophrenia Patients

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DESCRIPTION

The capacity for understanding and interacting effectively with people is referred to as social cognition. Schizophrenia patients frequently struggle to comprehend the ideas, feelings, and intentions of others, which can cause issues in interpersonal interactions and day-to-day functioning. Self-evaluation is a crucial tool for comprehending social cognition in schizophrenia patients. Self-evaluation can assist patients in identifying their social strengths and limitations by giving them insight into their own behaviour and views. This information may be utilised to change behaviour if necessary, seek out the proper treatment. The effect of self-evaluation on social cognition in schizophrenia patients from diverse nations has been studied. But there hasn't been much study done especially on schizophrenia patients in Lebanon. This study aims to explore how self-assessment impacts social cognition among Lebanese schizophrenia patients. Schizophrenia is a chronic mental disorder that affects a person's ability to think, feel and act. One of the primary symptoms of schizophrenia is impairment in social cognition, which includes the ability to recognize and interpret social cues, such as facial expressions and body language. This impairment can lead to difficulty forming relationships and understanding others' emotions. There are several potential causes for this impairment in social cognition among people with schizophrenia. The most common cause is thought to be an imbalance in the brain chemicals dopamine and glutamate, which are believed to play a role in regulating emotion processing and social behavior. Additionally, some study suggests that genetic factors may also contribute to impaired social cognition. It has been observed that individuals with specific gene variants have a greater risk for developing schizophrenia and its associated impairments, including those related to social cognition. It has been suggested that environmental factors may also contribute to impaired social cognition among people with schizophrenia. Studies on the effects of early life stress have found that exposure to traumatic events or prolonged psychosocial deprivation can lead to an increased risk for developing schizophrenia later in life. This could potentially result in impairments in social cognitive

abilities due to changes in brain structure or function caused by these experiences.

It has been proposed that cognitive deficits associated with schizophrenia could also contribute to impairments in social cognition. Schizophrenia is a complex mental disorder that affects the way a person thinks, feels, and behaves. It is characterized by hallucinations, delusions, disorganized speech and behavior, and difficulties with concentration and memory. Recent study has shown that self-assessment may play an important role in the social cognition of those living with schizophrenia. There are many challenges associated with treating schizophrenia due to limited resources and access to care. This makes it all the more important to better understand how self-assessment can help improve social cognition for those living with schizophrenia in this region. The impact of self-assessment on social cognition among Lebanese patients with schizophrenia. The study involved 58 participants who completed a questionnaire designed to measure their level of self-awareness as well as their perception of their own performance on various cognitive tasks. The results showed that higher levels of self-awareness were associated with improved performance on various cognitive tasks related to social cognition. These findings suggest that encouraging patients with schizophrenia in Lebanon to engage in regular self-assessment could be beneficial for improving their social cognition skills. This could be done through formal assessment tools or simply by having conversations about how they perceive themselves and their abilities. It is important to note that further study is needed in order to better understand how self-assessment can be used effectively to improve social cognition among those living with schizophrenia. However, these initial findings offer a promising start for future studies into this area and may provide valuable insight into better ways of treating this disorder in this region. Self-assessment is an important tool for many patients, especially those with schizophrenia. It helps them to better understand and manage their symptoms, leading to improved social cognition and functioning. Schizophrenia patients in particular, self-assessment can be particularly beneficial, as it can help them to better understand their own behaviour. One of the primary

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Received: 02-May-2023, Manuscript No. JSC-23-21772; **Editor assigned:** 05-May-2023, PreQC No. JSC-23-21772 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 19-May-2023, QC No. JSC-23-21772; **Revised:** 26-May-2023, Manuscript No. JSC-23-21772 (R); **Published:** 02-Jun-2023, DOI: 10.35248/2167-0358.23.12.187

Citation: Sheng B (2023) Exploring the Social Welfare Benefits of Increased Trans-Asian Electricity Trade. J Socialomics.12:187.

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benefits of self-assessment for Lebanese schizophrenia patients is that it can help them to gain insight into their own behaviour. By understanding what triggers certain behaviours in them, they can then work on ways to reduce or eliminate them. This can lead to increased social cognition and improved functioning in

social situations, as they will be more aware of how their behaviour may affect others. Self-assessment can also help schizophrenia patients to recognize patterns in their behaviour that may indicate a problem.