



# Patients with Psychosis Tend to have Social Cognitive Deficits

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## DESCRIPTION

Psychotic patients suffer from deficits in adaptive emotion regulation that may be related to psychotic symptoms and other difficulties. Moreover, maladaptive emotion regulation strategies have been shown to mediate pathways between adverse life events and positive psychotic symptoms such as delusions and hallucinations, sometimes increasing the severity of hallucinations. Therefore, it is important to elucidate the nature of emotion regulation in psychosis, including how patients with psychotic disorders employ emotion regulation strategies. In general, emotion regulation refers to goal-directed behaviour aimed at influencing different aspects of emotion generation. These behaviours can influence what emotions people experience, when and how they are experienced, and how they are expressed. Specifically, response modulation is a type of emotion regulation strategy that focuses on influencing emotional responses after emotions have developed. One such response modulation is silencing. It focuses on inhibiting or reducing emotive behaviour when emotionally aroused. Expression suppression has the effect of suppressing the behavioural expression of negative emotions, but it tends to increase negative emotions and decrease positive emotions, so it has the effect of suppressing negative emotions.

Excessive use of silence may therefore be inappropriate, which is supported by the finding that habitual silence is associated with decreased well-being. There is mixed evidence that patients with psychotic disorders may be overly dependent on silencing. Some studies have suggested that silencing is more likely to be used compared to healthy controls, whereas others found no difference. However, the use of expressive suppression varies greatly within individuals depending on context has not yet been studied. People with psychosis tend to have social cognitive deficits such as: Recognize facial effects. This can affect our perception of our social environment. Silence may

also have a more pronounced effect on emotions compared to controls, as patients tend to have higher negative reactions to everyday stressors. Interesting interactions between companies and feedback were demonstrated to support the hypothesis that it is related to social context. The company uses limits on known and unknown companies that don't make much sense, which is why it's been associated with negative feedback. But with positive feedback, society played no role in stifling expression. Therefore, one possible interpretation of these results is that participants feel safe enough to express their feelings when in the company of a familiar companion, regardless of how the other person reacts about it. Participants felt comfortable in unfamiliar company only when they expressed their feelings when receiving positive feedback. These results demonstrate the social nature of expressive repression. It can be argued that expressive suppression may be more dependent on the social context compared to other emotion regulation techniques such as cognitive reappraisal and distraction. Patients and controls have different sensitivities to social situations, as psychotic patients tend to have impaired facial emotion recognition, which may have influenced how patients perceive the feedback they receive. I thought it was possible. Finally, there was no association between expression suppression and positive or negative effects, depending on social context. This may be due to methodological rather than effect-reducing effects, as effects have not been evaluated in a direct relationship to adverse events. Otherwise, social context cannot affect the effect of expressive suppression on positive or negative emotions.

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author's declared that they have no conflict of interest.

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