

Schizophrenia

Split Mind = Not split personality.

- It is a fragmented pattern of thinking.
- Arguably the worst disease affecting mankind, even AIDS not expected it requires lifelong treatment.

Epidemiology:

- All sociocultural, racial, national boundaries.
- Men are affected more than women.

Risk Factors Causes:

- It is unknown.
- Combination of genetics, Brain chemistry, and environment.
- Dopamine and glutamate are usually associated.

Risk Factors

- ① Family history.
- ② Pregnancy and Birth complication → Virus, malnutrition.
- ③ Taking mind altering (psychoactive or psychotropic) drugs during teenage.

Clinical Features:

- ① Disturbance in thought and verbal behaviour.
- ② Disorder of perception.
- ③ Disorder of affect.
- ④ Disorder of motor behaviour and relationship to external world.

① Disorders of thought and speech disorders

Thought

① Autistic Thinking → Most classical feature.
Patient thinks he is governed by private and illogical rules.

→ Patient thinks two different things and finds a different answer.

Eg:- Lord Hanuman is celibate, I am celibate too, so I am Lord Hanuman.

② Loosening of association →

→ Lack of meaningful relationship, shifting from one frame to another → Disjointed (Word salad)

→ If severe goes to incoherent.

③ Thought Blocking →

→ Sudden interruption of stream of speech, before it is completed, cannot recall what was supposed to be said.

Speech Disorders

① Neologisms → Newly formed words with no meaning or no dictionary word correlation. Sometimes normal words are used in different way but the derivation can be understood, even if bizarre.

→ Called as Word approximations or paraphasia.

Eg: Stomach as food vessels.

② Complete mutism ③ Poverty of speech.

④ Poverty of Ideation (↑ Speech, ↓ Transformation)

⑤ Echolalia (Repetition or echoing of the words or phrases of others)

⑥ Perseveration → Persistent repetition of words, beyond relevance.

⑦ Verbigeration → Senseless repetition of same words or phrases again they are.

Delusion

→ These are false unshakable belief which makes him away from others.

Primary Delusion:

→ Not occurring in response to another psychopathologic form (Eg. Schizophrenia).

Secondary Delusion → Occurring secondary to other psychopathological condition.

In Schizophrenia:

① Delusion of Persecution → Being persecuted against.
Eg. People against me.

② Delusion of Reference → Eg. People talking about me.

③ Delusion of Grandeur → I am God almighty.

④ Delusion of control → My neighbour controlling me.

⑤ Somatic delusion → Insects are crawling inside.

② Disorder of Perception

Hallucination: → Something that is not there.

→ Perception of without stimuli common.

→ Auditory hallucination common.

① Hearing simple sound than voice.

② Audible thought.

③ Third person speaking.

④ Voice commenting on one's action.

→ Visual, Tactile, Olfactory, Gustatory.

Skin

Tongue

Nose common

③ Disorder of affect

- Apathy, Emotional Blunting (No reaction No emotion), Emotional shallowness.
- Anhedonia → Inability to experience pleasure
- Poor rapport with others.

④ Disorder of motor behaviour:

- Increased (excitement, aggressive, restless, agitation) or Decreased (apathy, inertia, stupor)
- Repetitive strange behaviour, Mannerism.
- Poor grooming and ↓ self care.
- Catatonic features (Joe walking, Im not moving)

Negative Symptoms (Chronic Phase)

- ↓ Emotion.
- Loss of Interest (Flattening or Blunting).
- Anhedonia, Alogia (Poverty of speech).
- Asociality (social withdrawal), Avolition (↓ Motivation)
- Cognitive → (↓ Memory, Expression, Eye contact)

Suicide in Schizophrenia

- Due to several reasons.
- Depression, Hallucination of commanding to do suicide, Anhedonia, Impulsive.

Clinical Types:

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| ① Paranoid → Mainly delusion | ⑥ Simple → Easy to diagnose |
| ② Hebephrenic → Worst | ⑦ Post-Schizophrenic depression. |
| ③ Catatonic → Prognosis altered, Excited, stupor | ⑧ Other. |
| ④ Residual | |
| ⑤ Undifferentiated | |

Differential diagnosis

① Delusional disorder

② Psychotic depression

③ Manic episode

④ Perceptual psychosis

Organic →

Drugs or alcohol misuse, side effects of drugs → 'hexadopa'

Delirium → Visual hallucination, Impaired consciousness

Dementia → Age ↓ 'Cognition'

Huntington's chorea → Family history and choreiform movements

Management:

→ Preventing risks Factors

→ Behaviour, Rehabilitation, Speech therapy