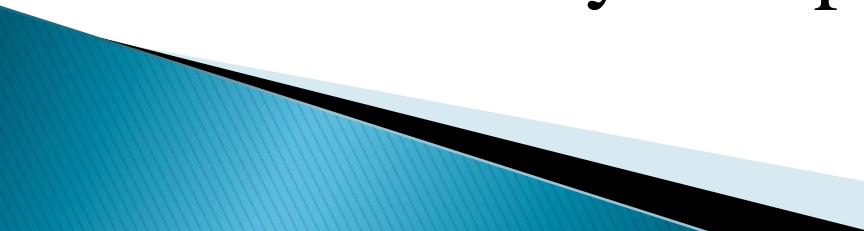
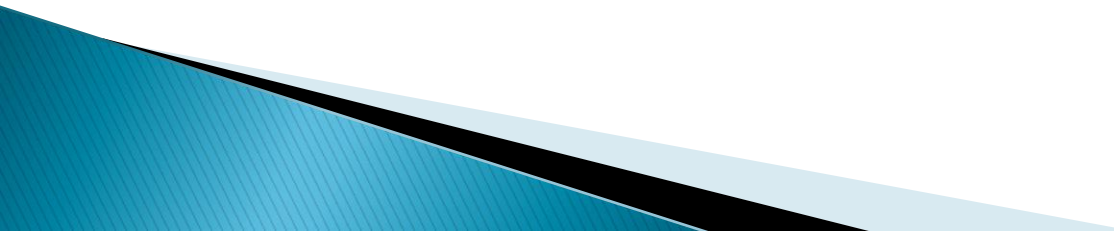


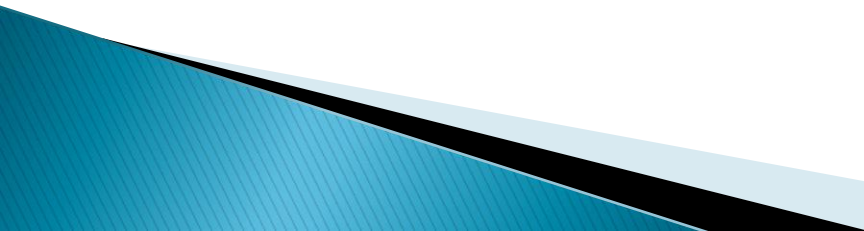
Schizophrenic disorders 1

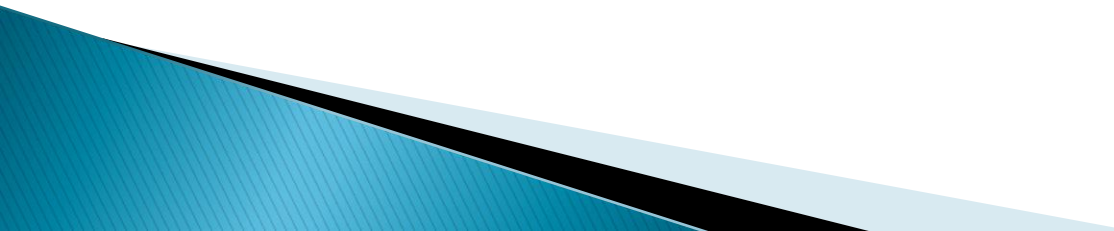
Dr. Ali K. Al-Juboori
Ph D. Psych. Nursing

- ▶ Schizophrenia: is a disabling major mental disorder characterized a distortions in thinking, perceiving, and expressing feelings.
 - ▶ A group of psychotic reactions that affect multiple areas of an individual's functions, including thinking and communicating, perceiving and interpreting reality, feeling and demonstrating emotions and behaving in a socially acceptable manner.
- 

- ▶ According to the criteria identified by DSM-IV TR the disturbance last for at least 6 months and includes at least 1 month of active phase symptoms involving two or more of the following:
 - ▶ A. delusions
 - ▶ B. hallucinations
 - ▶ C. disorganized speech
 - ▶ D. catatonic behavior
- 

Other definitive criteria must also be met:

- ▶ A. Social and occupational dysfunction.
 - ▶ B. Schizoaffective disorders and mood disorder with psychotic features.
 - ▶ The disorder is not caused by the physiologic effect of a substance or general medical condition.
- 

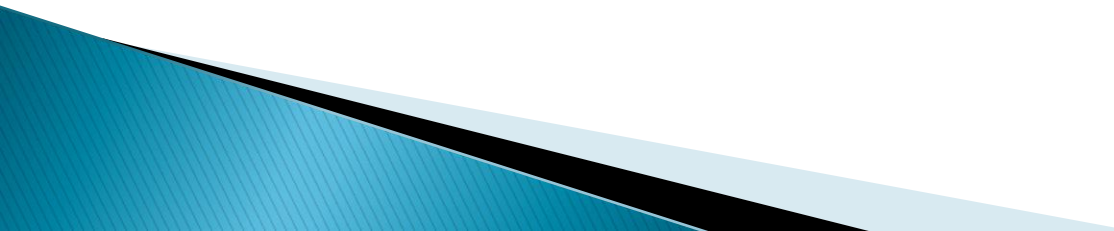
- ▶ The average age of onset for men is between 18 and 25 for women, bet. 25 and med-30s.
 - ▶ The course of schizophrenia is variable and remissions may occur: some client recover completely, whereas others have a chronic unremitting disorder.
- 

Common symptoms of schizohrenia

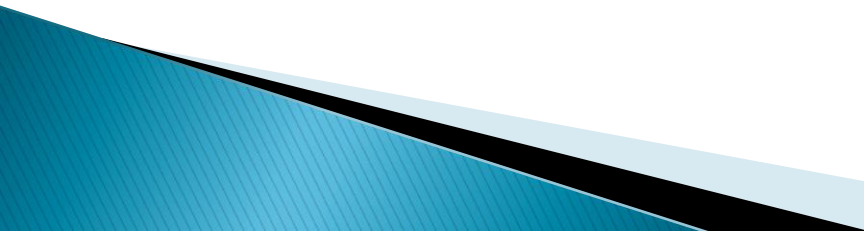
"Positive" Symptoms	"Negative" Symptoms
Delusions Hallucinations Illusios Disorganized thinking Agitation Bizarre behaviors	Social withdrawal Apathy Emotional unresponsiveness Anhedonia . Poverty of speech. Poor personal hygein.

Characteristics of positive symptoms

Are added behavior that are not normally seen in mentally healthy adults.

- Doesn't mean good.
 - Acute onset
 - Normal premorbid functioning
 - Normal social functioning during remission
- 

Characteristics of positive symptoms

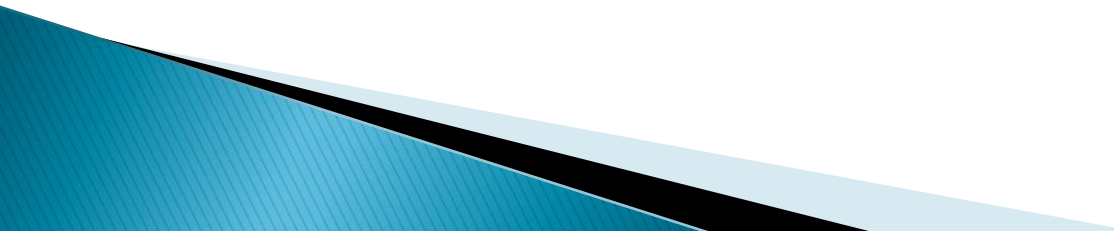
- Normal computerized tomogram (CT) scan
 - Normal neuropsychological test results
 - Favorable response to antipsychotic medications
 - Appear early in illness
 - Often precipitate hospitalization
 - Alterations in thinking, perceiving and behavior
- 

Characteristics of negative symptoms

Are the absence of behaviors that are normally seen in mentally healthy adults.

- ▶ Doesn't mean bad
- ▶ Insidious onset
- ▶ Premorbid history of emotional problems

Characteristics of negative symptoms

- ▶ Chronic deterioration
 - ▶ Demonstration of atrophy on CT scan
 - ▶ Abnormalities on neuro-psychological testing
 - ▶ Poor response to antipsychotic medications
- 

Types of schizophrenia

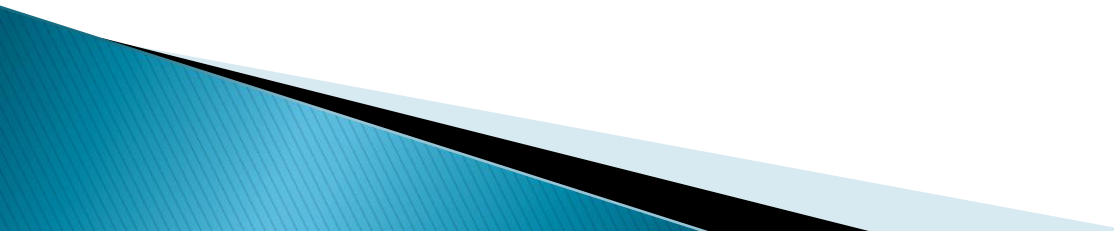


Paranoid schizophrenia:

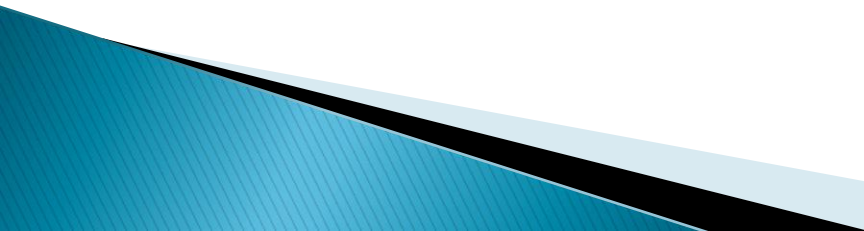
Is characterized by systematized delusions or auditory hallucinations: the individual may be suspicious, argumentative, hostile, and aggressive.

- the behavior is less regressive with this type, and he is not as socially impaired.
- Dominant: auditory hallucinations and delusions of persecution or grandeur.

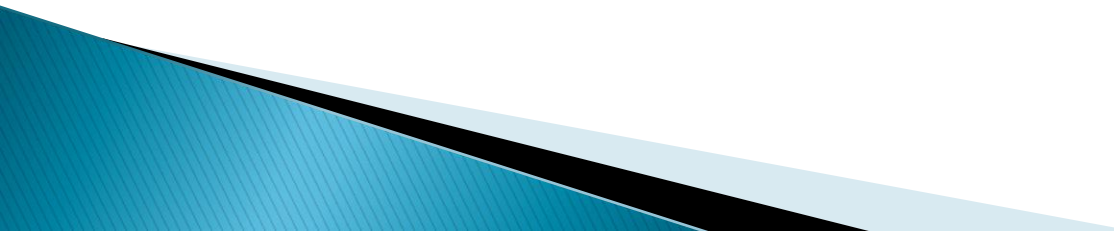
Paranoid schizophrenia:

- Having a grandiose delusional thought content and auditory hallucinations.
 - Unfocused anxiety, anger, argumentativeness, and violence.
 - prognosis is best for occupational functioning and independent living than that of other type.
- 

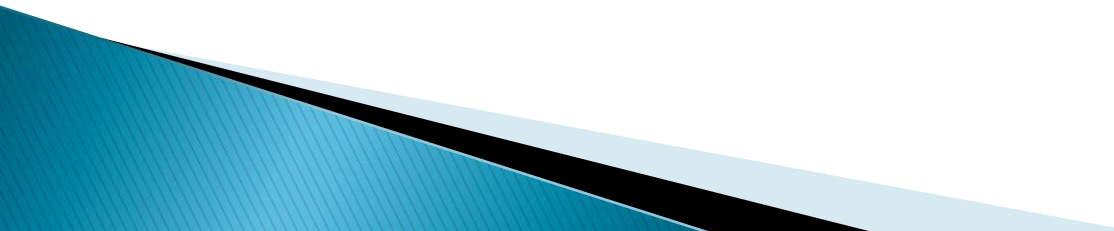
Disorganized schizophrenia

- ▶ Involves disorganized speech and behaviors as well as flat or inappropriate affect.
 - ▶ a. the individual may exhibit extreme social withdrawal, or neglect hygiene and appearance.
 - ▶ b. onset usually occurs before age 25, and the course may be chronic.
- 

Disorganized schizophrenia

- ▶ c. The individual demonstrate regressive behavior, with poor social interaction and poor reality contact and poor Prognosis.
 - ▶ d. may have hypochondrial complaints
 - ▶ e. Inability to perform ADL
- 

Catatonic schizophrenia

- ▶ Is characterized by marked psychomotor disturbances which may involve immobility or excessive activity.
 - ▶ A. catatonic stupor: inactivity, negativism, and waxy flexibility (abnormal posturing).
 - ▶ B. catatonic excitement: involve extreme agitation and may be accompanied by echolalia and echopraxia.
- 

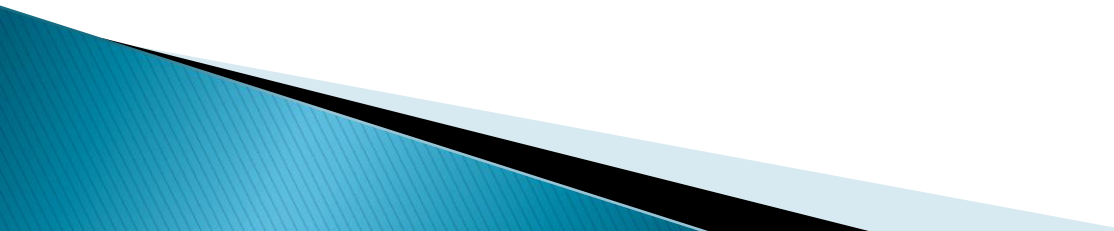
Catatonic schizophrenia

- ▶ In general:
 - Inability to take care of personal needs
 - Diminished sensitivity to painful stimuli
 - Excessive, senseless, and or incoherent shouting or talking.
 - Motor immobility, waxy flexibility

Residual schizophrenia

- ▶ Is identified by the current absence of acute symptoms but a history of past episodes: negative symptoms (marked social isolation, withdrawal, and impaired role functioning may be present).

Residual schizophrenia

- ▶ Has a previous history of at least one episode of schizophrenia with prominent psychotic symptoms and continues to suffer from two or more symptoms such as: inappropriate affect, social withdrawal.
 - ▶ Negative symptoms, present for many years
 - ▶ Prognosis poor
- 

Undifferentiated

The essential features are delusions, hallucinations, incoherent speech and disorganized behaviors; this classification is used when criteria for other types are not met.

- ▶ No one clinical presentation dominates - has a variety of all types.
 - ▶ Prognosis fair.
- 