

# SCHIZOPHRENIA



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# SCHIZOPHRENIA

Poor memory



Crying without reason



Laugh without reason



Speech disorder



Aggressive mood



Auditory hallucination



Visual hallucination



Lack of motivation









# WHAT IS SCHIZOPHRENIA?

- Schizophrenia is a serious mental illness that has an effect on how a person feels, behaves, and thinks.
- Brain disorder
- Often confused with "Multiple Personality Disorder."

# SCHIZOPHRENIA

Schizophrenia actually refers to *a group of disorders*.

There is not one essential symptom that must be present for a diagnosis.

Instead, *patients experience different combinations of the main symptoms* of schizophrenia.

# Definition

Characterized in general by  
fundamental and characteristic

– *distortions of thinking and  
perception, and affects*

– *that are inappropriate or  
blunted.*

# Definition

Schizophrenia is defined by

- a group of characteristic positive and negative symptoms
- deterioration in social, occupational, or interpersonal relationships
- continuous signs of the disturbance for at least 6 months

**Schizophrenia is a psychotic condition characterized by a disturbance in thinking, Emotions, Volitions & Faculties in the Presence of clear consciousness, which usually leads to social withdrawal.**



*Schizophrenic*



# How Prevalent?

- About 1 in every 100 people are diagnosed with schizophrenia.



# HISTORY

**Emil Kraepelin**, an Eminent Psychiatrist in 1896 formed the concept of “**Dementia praecox**” – **Mental Deterioration**

In 1911 **Eugen Bleuler** coined the term “**Schizophrenia**”  
**Skhizo** - Split ,  
**Phren** - Mind



# History

- **Emil Kraepelin:**

- This illness develops relatively early in life, and its course is likely deteriorating and chronic;
- deterioration reminded one of dementia (“Dementia praecox”)

- **Eugen Bleuler:**

- He renamed Kraepelin’s dementia praecox as schizophrenia (1911); he recognized the cognitive impairment in this illness, which he named as a “splitting“ of mind.
- (schiz-, or “divide”, and phren, or “mind”)



# The most important psychopathological phenomena include:

- thought echo
- thought insertion or withdrawal
- thought broadcasting
- delusional perception and delusions of control
- influence or passivity
- hallucinatory voices commenting or discussing the patient in the third person
- thought disorders and negative symptoms.



# Symptoms of Schizophrenia

- Disorganized

thinking.

- Disturbed

Perceptions

- Inappropriate Emotions  
and Actions

# DisOrganized Thinking

The thinking of a person with Schizophrenia is fragmented and bizarre and distorted with false beliefs.

Disorganized thinking comes from a breakdown in selective attention.- they cannot filter out information.





# Disturbed Perceptions

- hallucinations- sensory experiences without sensory stimulation.



# Inappropriate Emotions and Actions

- Laugh at inappropriate times.
- Flat Effect
- Senseless, compulsive acts.
- Catatonia-  
motionless Waxy  
Flexibility



# SYMPTOMS:

- The symptoms of schizophrenia can be categorized into three wide-ranging groups.
  1. Positive symptoms
  2. Negative symptoms
  3. Cognitive symptoms



# *Positive v. Negative Symptoms*



## **Positive Symptoms**

- Presence of inappropriate symptoms

## **Negative Symptoms**

- Absence of appropriate ones.

# Positive Symptoms

- **Distortions or excesses of normal functioning**  
(e.g., delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech/thought disturbances, motor disturbances)
- Positive symptoms are generally **more responsive to treatment** than negative symptoms

# Positive Symptoms

**Inappropriate Responses**

**Catatonic Behavior**

**Delusions**

**Disorganized Behavior**

**Hallucinations**

**Disorganized Thinking**



*Delusions of Persecution*

*Delusions of Control*

**Delusions**

*Delusions of Reference*

*Delusions of Grandeur*

# Delusions (false beliefs)

- Delusions of Persecution



- Delusions of Grandeur



# Hallucinations

- Sensory experiences in the absence of any stimulation from the environment
- Any sensory modality may be involved: auditory (**hearing**); visual (**seeing**); olfactory (**smelling**); tactile (**feeling**); gustatory (**tasting**)
- *Auditory hallucinations are most common*

# Disorganized Speech /Thought Disturbances

- **Problems in organizing ideas and speaking** so that a listener can understand
- **Loose Associations** (cognitive slippage): *continual shifting from topic to topic without any apparent or logical connection between thoughts*
- **Neologisms**: *new, seemingly meaningless words that are formed by combining words*



# Disorganized Behavior

- **Difficulty in goal directed behavior,**
  - **Unpredictable agitation or silliness,**
  - **Social disinhibition, or bizarre behavior.**
- *There is a purposelessness to behavior.*

# Disorganized Motor Disturbances

- **Extreme activity levels** (*unusually high or low*),
- **Peculiar body movements or postures**  
(*e.g., catatonic schizophrenia*),
- **Strange gestures and grimaces**

# Catatonic behavior

- **Marked decrease in reaction to immediate environment,**
- **Sometimes just unaware of surroundings, rigid or bizarre postures,**
- **Aimless motor activity.**

# Other Positive Symptoms

- **Inappropriate response to stimuli**
- **Unusual motor behavior (pacing, rocking)**
- **Depersonalization**
- **De-realization**
- **Somatic preoccupations**



# Negative Symptoms

**Those that appear to reflect a diminution or loss of normal functions.**

**May be difficult to evaluate because they are not as grossly abnormal as positive symptoms.**

# Negative Symptoms

- **Lack of emotion**
- **Low energy**
- **Lack of interest in life**
- **Affective flattening**
- **Alogia**
- **Inappropriate social skills**
- **Inability to make friends**
- **Social isolation**

# Negative Symptoms

## Affective flattening

- *Reduction in the range and intensity of emotional expression, including facial expression, voice tone, eye contact and body language.*

## Alogia (poverty of speech))

- *Lessening of speech fluency and productivity, thought to reflect slowing or blocked thoughts; often manifested as short, empty replies to questions.*

# Negative Symptoms

## Avolition

- *The reduction, difficulty or inability to initiate and persist in goal-directed behavior. Often mistaken for apparent disinterest.*

## Asociality

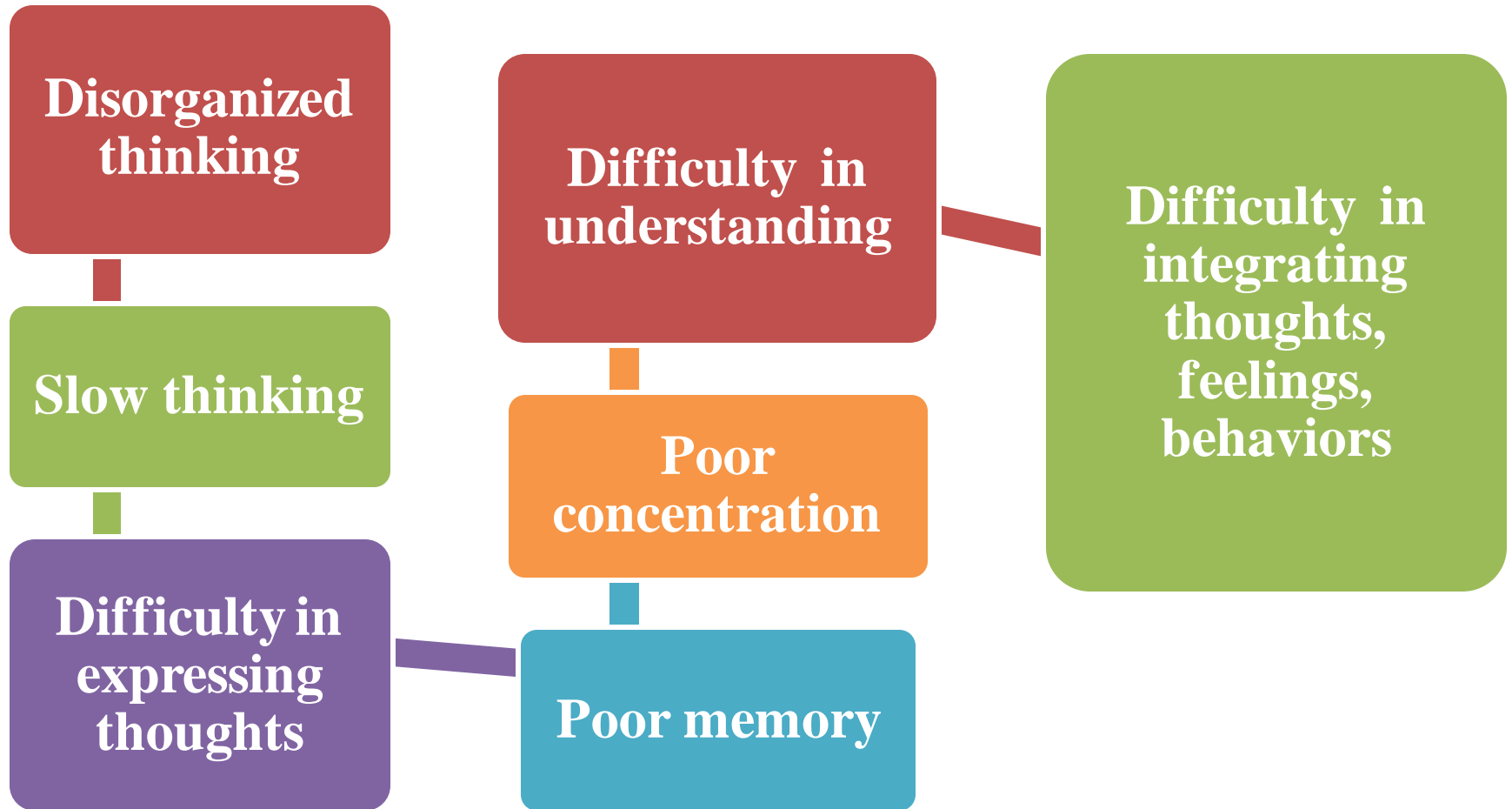
- *Impairments in social relationships; few friends, poor social skills, little interest in being with other people*

## Anhedonia

- *Inability to feel pleasure; lack of interest or enjoyment in activities or relationships*



# Cognitive Symptoms



## CONCLUSION:

**“If you talk to God,**

**you are praying;**

**if God talks to you,**

**you have schizophrenia”**



**Thank You!**