

XSEED NURSING CLASSES.

TOPIC - SCHIZOPHRENIA .

Introduction -

- A German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin discovered Schizophrenia and named as 'Dementia Praecox'.
↓
premature dementia .
- The word Schizophrenia was coined by Swiss Psychiatrist 'Eugen Bleuler' in 1908
- It is derived from a greek word :-

SKIZO - Split

PHREN - Mind

DEFINITION :-

Schizophrenia is defined as chronic psychotic condition which is characterized by disturbance in thinking, volitions (desires), faculties (power) and emotions with the clear consciousness that leads to social withdrawal .

INCIDENCE :-

- Most common psychotic condition .
- About 50% of beds are occupied with Schizophrenic patient .
- 15% are of new admissions .

IN MEN → 15-25 years

IN WOMEN - 25-35y

Etiology:-

- Genetic - identical twins
- family history
- Neurotransmitters - low level of GABA
 - Excessive level of dopamine, glutamate.
 - Serotonin and acetylcholine also play role.
- Neurostructural -
 - Limbic system and prefrontal cortex not fully developed.
 - Enlarged ventricles
- Perinatal factors -
 - Intrauterine Infection
 - Hypoxia, low birth weight baby
- Vulnerability to Stress model -
 - Prolonged time of Stress.
- Family factors -
 - Neglect child
 - Maternal child Relationship
 - dysfunction of family.
- Social factors -
 - Social Disorganization.

Sign and Symptoms :-

BLEULER 4A's :- 1912

- Associative looseness :- Talk on unrelated topics.
‘Rapidly shifting from one idea to another that is totally different’.
- Affective disturbance :- Appropriate emotions are not shown at particular situation.
- Autistic Thinking - Selflessness, have no idea about Environment.
- Ambivalence :- Both -ve. and +ve thinking at same time.

Others :-

◦ Speech and Thoughts :-

- Echolalia.
- perseveration
- Verbigeration
- Neologism
- Associative looseness

Perception :-

- Auditory and Visual hallucination.

Emotions :-

- Anhedonia.

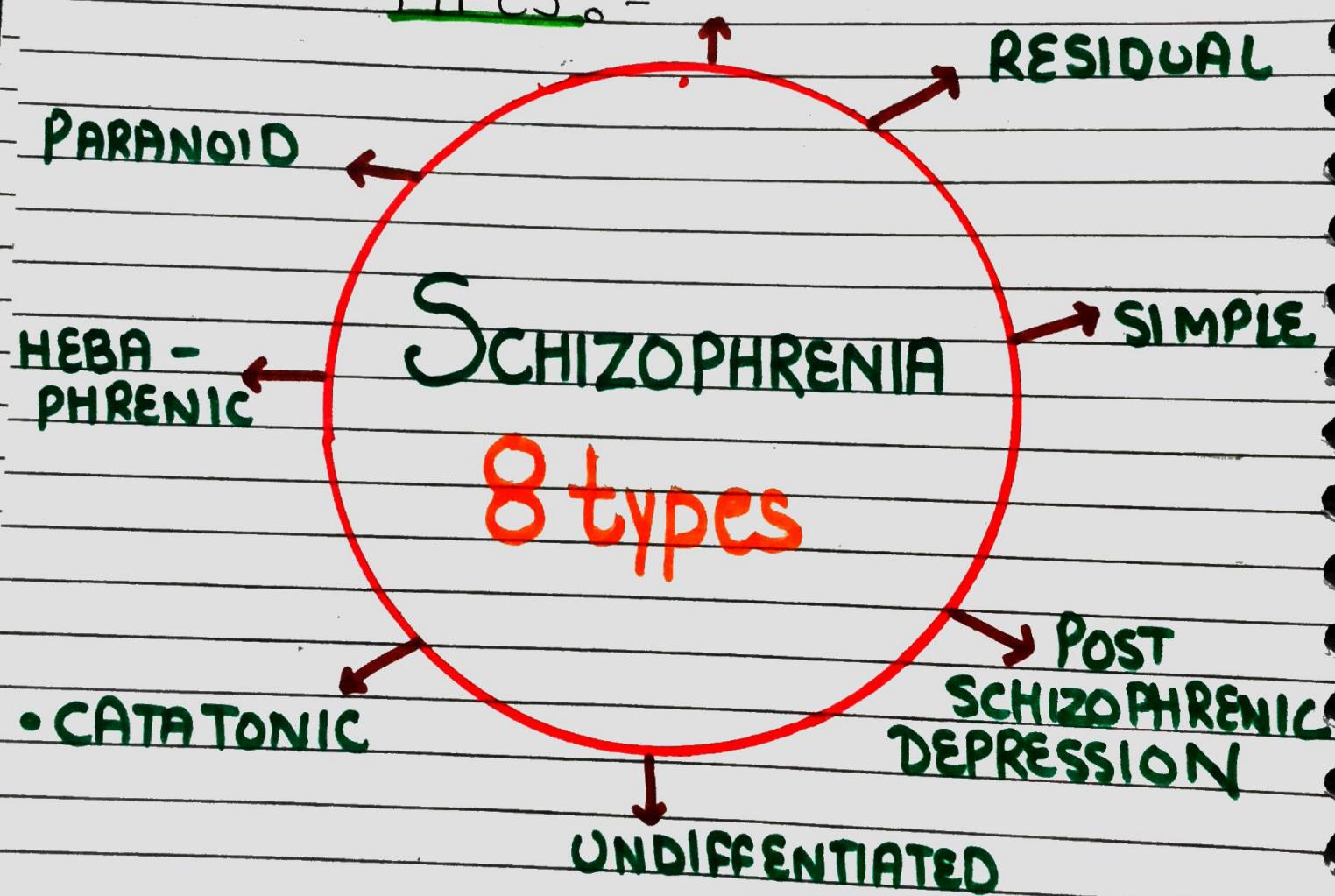
- Blunted, deficit [dull emotions]

Motor Movement

- Stereotype activities.
- Waxy flexibility
- Mannerism.
- Speech - verbigeration.

SCHIZOTYPAL DISORDER

TYPES :-



Paranoid Schizophrenia -

Paranoid means - fixed, false belief.
DELUSION .

- Most common form of Schizophrenia
- Good prognosis if treated timely.

Common delusions are :-

- Delusion of Persecution - Person has persecutory behaviour, means suspiciousness and don't trust anyone, thinks someone in the family wants to kill him.
- Delusion of Reference - He feels that everything is discussed about him.
- Delusion of Jealousy - He feels that sexual partner is cheating on him.
- Delusion of Grandiosity - He thinks he is superior of all.
- Delusion of Control - He thinks that someone controls his/her body.

2. HEBEPHRENIC SCHIZOPHRENIA - (Disorganized)

- person behaviour is child like.
- poor prognosis.

S/S -

- bed wetting
- Defecation
- Open masturbation
- Niroozing
- Giggling
- Mannerism
- Grimacing - face looks after bite of a lemon.

3. Catatonic Schizophrenia -

Cata - disturbed

Tonia - Motor movement (muscle, tone)

- Good prognosis

Catatonic Excitement V/s STUPOR

- ↑ed PMA
- Excitement
- Agitation
- Aggressive
- Incoherence
- Associative looseness
- Flight of Ideas

- ↓ed PMA
- Mutism
- Rigidity
- Negativism
- Stupor
- Echolalia
- Echopraxia
- Waxy flexibility
- Ambifendency

④ Residual Schizophrenia -

- Chronic form.
- Symptoms persist but pt. behaviour like normal person.

⑤ Undifferentiated Schizophrenia - all kinds of symptoms are present.

- Symptoms of no subtype is fully present.

⑥ Simple Schizophrenia :- Thinking and behaviour disturbance is present.

⑦ Post Schizophrenic depression - Schizophrenia of long term can cause depression.

Diagnostic Evaluation -

- Unknown
- MMSE
- MSE
- PE, History collection
- MRI, CT scan

Psychopharmacological Treatment

- Antipsychotic drugs
- Anti-depressant
- Anxiolytics

Therapies -

- Behaviour Therapy
- Individual Therapy
- Group Therapy
- Family Therapy

* ECT is Recommended.