Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders
Schizophrenia: characteristics

- 1 - 2% of population
- Cross-cultural consistency
- Onset in late adolescence/early adulthood
- More early onset cases for males and late onset cases for females
- More debilitating than any other mental disorder
- Most cases are chronic, with intermittent episodes that occur with less frequency and intensity with advanced age.
- Causes 40-60% to attempt suicide (10% complete)
- Age of onset
  - Males: between 16 and 25
  - Females: Late 20’s to late 30’s
Common Misconceptions

**SCHIZOPHRENIA IS NOT:**

- A "split personality" or “multiple personality”
- Caused by childhood trauma, bad parenting, or poverty
- The result of any action or personal failure by the individual
Schizophrenia and Psychosis: An Overview

• **Psychosis**
  – Hallucinations
  – Delusions

• **Disturbances in:**
  – Thought
  – Emotion
  – Behavior

Schizophrenia
Schizophreniform Disorder
Schizoaffective Disorder
Delusional Disorder
Brief Psychotic Disorder
Psychosis NOS
Bipolar Disorder with Psychotic Features
Depression with Psychotic Features
Schizophrenia: “Positive” Symptoms

- Active manifestations
  - Delusions
  - Hallucinations
- Obvious signs
- Distortions of normal behavior
- Exaggerations or excesses

- 50-70% experience
Schizophrenia: Positive Symptoms

• **Delusions**
  – Gross misrepresentations of reality
  – Disorder of thought content
  – Grandeur
  – Persecution

– Etiological views
  • Motivational
  • Deficit
Schizophrenia: **Positive Symptoms**

- **Hallucinations**
  - Sensory experience in absence of environmental stimuli or input
  - Can involve all senses
  - Most common: auditory
    - Meta-cognition
    - Own vs. others voice
    - Broca’s area
Schizophrenia: **Negative Symptoms**

- Absence or insufficiency of normal behavior
- 25% experience

- Symptom Cluster
  - Avolition (or apathy)
  - Alogia
  - Anhedonia
  - Affective flattening
Schizophrenia: Positive Symptoms

Natural history of schizophrenia

Symptoms
- Premorbid
- Prodromal
- Onset/ deterioration
- Chronic/residual

Stages
- Mild motor, cognitive and social impairments
- Unusual psychotic-like behaviors
- Positive, negative, cognitive, and mood symptoms
- Positive, negative, and cognitive symptoms

Years
- Gestation/birth
- 10
- 20
- 30
- 40
- 50

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Schizophrenia: “Disorganized Symptoms

• Erratic behaviors that affect many domains

• Speech
  – Cognitive slippage
  – Tangentiality
  – Loose associations/derailment

• Inappropriate affect/ emotional expression

• Unusual behaviors
  – Catatonia
    • Wild agitation, waxy flexibility, immobility
Schizophrenia Subtypes

• **Paranoid Type**
  – Delusions and hallucinations
    • Grandeur or persecution
  – Intact cognitive skills
  – Intact affect
  – Little to no disorganized behavior

  – Best prognosis

  – Stronger familial link?
Schizophrenia Subtypes

- **Disorganized Type**
  - Marked disruptions
    - Speech
    - Behavior
  - Flat or inappropriate affect
  - Hallucinations and delusions
    - Fragmented
  - Develops early
  - Chronic
  - Few remissions
Subtypes of Schizophrenia (cont.)

• **Catatonic Type**
  – Unusual motor responses
  – Odd mannerisms
    • Echolalia
    • Echopraxia

– Possible subtypes
  • Negative withdrawal
  • Automatic
  • Repetitive/echo
  • Agitated/resistive
Subtypes of Schizophrenia (cont.)

• **Undifferentiated Type**
  – Do not fit into other subtypes
  – Major symptoms
  – Fail to meet criteria

• **Residual Type**
  – One or more past episode
  – No major symptoms
  – Persistent, less extreme symptoms
    • Negative or bizarre beliefs
    • Social withdrawal
    • Inactivity
Cognitive Decline is a big problem too

Patients with Psychosis Lose about 1 SD of their General Intellectual ability (15 IQ points)

Review

• Psychosis
  – Disturbances in thought, emotion, and behavior

• Cognitive Decline is also a problem

• Schizophrenia
  – Positive Symptoms
  – Negative Symptoms
  – Disorganized Symptoms
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISORDERS CHART</th>
<th>SCHIZOPHRENIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COGNITIVE DISORDER</td>
<td>SYMPTOMS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paranoid Schizophrenia</td>
<td>• Preoccupations with one or more systematized delusions or auditory hallucinations  • Absence of disorganized speech or behavior, or flat or inappropriate affect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorganized Schizophrenia</td>
<td>• Grossly disorganized speech and behavior  • Flat or grossly inappropriate affect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catatonic Schizophrenia</td>
<td>Marked psychomotor disturbances manifested in two or more of the following:  • Motoric immobility or stupor  • Excessive, purposeless motor activity  • Extreme negativism or physical resistance  • Peculiar voluntary movements  • Echolalia or echopraxia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undifferentiated Schizophrenia</td>
<td>The person’s behavior  • Shows prominent psychotic symptoms  • Does not meet criteria for other types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual Schizophrenia</td>
<td>Experienced at least one previous schizophrenic episode but now showing  • Absence of prominent psychotic features  • Continuing evidence of two or more symptoms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Other Psychotic Disorders

• **Schizophreniform Disorder**
  – Schizophrenic symptoms
  – Few months only
  – Associated with good premorbid functioning
  – Most resume normal lives

  – Prevalence = 0.2% (life)
Other Psychotic Disorders

- **Schizoaffective Disorder**
  - Symptoms of schizophrenia plus a mood disorder
  - Disorders are independent
    - Delusions for 2 weeks in absence of mood
  - Prognosis = similar to schizophrenia
    - Persistent
    - No improvement without treatment
Other Psychotic Disorders

• **Delusional Disorder**
  – Delusions contrary to reality
  – Lack other positive and negative symptoms
  – Types
    • Erotomanic
    • Grandiose
    • Jealous
    • Persecutory
    • Somatic
  – Rare
  – Better prognosis than schizophrenia
Other Psychotic Disorders

- **Delusional Disorder (cont.)**
  - Rare
  - Later age of onset
    - Avg = 40 to 49
  - Female > Male
    - 55% to 45%
  - Prognosis
    - Better than schizophrenia
    - Worse than other psychotic disorders
Additional Psychotic Disorders

• **Brief Psychotic Disorder**
  – One or more positive symptoms
  – Lasts 1 month or less
  – Usually precipitated
    • Extreme stress
    • Trauma
  – Typically return to premorbid baseline
Additional Psychotic Disorders

• **Shared Psychotic Disorder**
  – Delusions from relationship with delusional person

  – 50% are female dyads
    • Mother-daughter
    • Sister-sister

  – Cognitive impairment in secondary member

  – Folie a Deaux
Approximately 200,000 individuals with schizophrenia or manic-depressive illness are homeless, constituting one-third of the approximately 600,000 homeless population.
Childhood Onset

• Ages <12 onset?
• Rare (1 in 40,000)
• Different than Prodrome
• Treatment is tough and outcome (prognosis) is not good
• Same as adult in terms of criteria except
  – in childhood-onset schizophrenia, the failure to meet expected social or academic milestones may be present, rather than a deterioration in functioning
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>FY 1999 NIH research expenditures</th>
<th>Prevalence: Individuals with this disease</th>
<th>NIH research dollars per person affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIV (including AIDS)</td>
<td>$1,792,700,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>$2,240.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>lung cancer</td>
<td>$163,100,000</td>
<td>342,457</td>
<td>$476.26</td>
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<tr>
<td>cervical cancer</td>
<td>$75,200,000</td>
<td>231,064</td>
<td>$325.45</td>
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<tr>
<td>multiple sclerosis</td>
<td>$96,300,000</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>$275.14</td>
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<tr>
<td>breast cancer</td>
<td>$474,700,000</td>
<td>2,197,504</td>
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<td>colorectal cancer</td>
<td>$175,900,000</td>
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<td>Parkinson’s disease</td>
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<td>prostate cancer</td>
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<td>Alzheimer’s disease</td>
<td>$406,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>schizophrenia</strong></td>
<td><strong>$196,515,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,632,396</strong></td>
<td><strong>$74.65</strong></td>
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<td>bipolar disorder</td>
<td>$57,805,000</td>
<td>2,227,412</td>
<td>$25.95</td>
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<td>depression</td>
<td>$199,600,000</td>
<td>10,732,076</td>
<td>$18.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>panic disorder</td>
<td>$19,049,000</td>
<td>3,239,872</td>
<td>$5.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>obsessive-compulsive disorder</td>
<td>$12,693,000</td>
<td>4,859,808</td>
<td>$2.61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 15% Hospitalized, unimproved
- 15% Dead (Mostly Suicide)
Review

• Schizophreniform
• Schizoaffective
• Brief Psychotic Disorder
• Delusional Disorder
• Shared Psychotic Disorder
• 1/3 of homeless have psychosis
• Childhood Sz is rare and hard to treat