PSYCHOPATHOLOGY WEEK #15: SCHIZOPHRENIA
Blair Kleiber

Video Is the Government Doing Enough?

NEXT WEEK’S LAB
- We will only be having Monday lab (3-4:50, E439) – let me know if you absolutely cannot make it to Monday lab
- Turn in homework (Schizophrenia- Chapter 10)
- Getting into Grad School- short presentation on getting into grad school
- Bring questions
- Jeopardy!!!

NEGATIVE SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

Symptoms that are absent or lessened in schizophrenia that are present in “normal” individuals
- Affective flattening = restriction in range and intensity of emotional expression
- Alogia = “Poverty of speech” (brief and concrete replies to questions and restriction in the amount of spontaneous speech)
- Avolition = restriction in initiation of goal-directed behavior
POSITIVE SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA

Symptoms that are either
- Present in schizophrenia but not present in "normal" individuals, such as
  - Delusions, Hallucinations
  - Disorganized speech
- Distorted or exaggerated in schizophrenia, such as
  - Inappropriate affect

HALLUCINATIONS

Can occur in any sensory modality
- Auditory most common
Visual typically manifests in blurs/blobs in peripheral vision.
Tactile, olfactory, and gustatory much rarer.

DELUSIONS

- Erroneous beliefs that usually involve a misinterpretation of perceptions or experiences
- Fixed false beliefs that clients hold to even though the beliefs have no basis in reality
DELUSIONS

Bizarre Delusions
• Particularly characteristic of Schizophrenia
• Clearly implausible
• Not understandable
• Do not derive from ordinary experiences

Example, Bizarre delusion
• Belief that a stranger has removed your internal organs and replaced them with someone else’s organs

Example, Non-bizarre delusion
• Belief that you are under surveillance by the police

TYPES OF DELUSIONS

Delusions of Persecution
• Most common delusion
• Belief that you are being tormented, followed, tricked, spied on, or ridiculed
DELUSIONS

Delusions of Reference
- Also common
- Person believes that certain gestures, comments, passages from books, newspapers, song lyrics, or other environmental cues are specifically directed at him or her.

Delusions of Grandeur
- A delusion of inflated worth, power, knowledge, identity, or special relationship to a deity or famous person
- "God has chosen me to be the reincarnated Messiah."

Delusions of Control
- Belief that your body or actions are being acted on or manipulated by some outside force
- One type of bizarre delusion
DELUSIONS

Thought broadcasting
- Delusion that one is capable of “inserting” thoughts into other individual’s minds, or that others can perceive them (telepathy).

DELUSIONS

Thought insertion
- Delusion that thoughts are being inserted into one’s mind by someone else.

DELUSIONS

Thought withdrawal (thought extraction)
- Delusion that thoughts have been “taken out” of the patient’s mind.
- Patient may experience a break in the flow of their thoughts believing that the missing thoughts have been withdrawn from their mind by some outside agency.
LANGUAGE DEFICITS
Loosening of associations
Poverty of content
Neologisms
Clanging
Word Salad

LOOSENING OF ASSOCIATIONS
Loosening of associations refers to characteristics of speech whereby ideas jump from one track to another

Loosening of Associations
“I am writing on paper. The pen which I am using is from a factory called Perry & Co. This factory is in England. I assume this. Behind the name of Perry Co. the city of London is inscribed, but not the city. The city of London is in England. I know this from my schooldays. Then, I always liked geography. My last teacher in that subject was Professor August A. He was a man with black eyes. I also like black eyes. There are also blue and gray eyes and other sorts, too. I have heard it said that snakes have green eyes. All people have eyes. There are some, too, who are blind. These blind people are led about by a boy. It must be very terrible not to be able to see. There are people who can’t see and, in addition, can’t hear. I know some who hear too much. One can hear too much. There are many sick people in Burgholzi; they are called patients. One of them I like a great deal. His name is E. Sch. He taught me that in Burgholzi there are many kinds, patients, inmates, attendants. Then there are some who are not here at all. They are all peculiar people…”
POVERTY OF CONTENT

Poverty of content characterizes the lack of meaning conveyed. Speech may include many words with correct grammar, but lacks meaning.

"Q. How do you like it in the hospital?  
A. Well, er ... not quite the same as, er ... don't know quite how to say it. It isn't the same, being in hospital as, er ... working. Er ... the job isn't quite the same, er ... very much the same but, of course, it isn't exactly the same."

NEOLOGISMS

Neologisms are new words that result from combining parts of two or more regular words or using words in a new way.

Example 1: “Your breath smells. You need to spray some Beyonce in your mouth”

Example 2: “Labradoodle”, “spork”, “bromance”, “sprongle”

CLANGING

i. Clanging is the pairing of words that have no relation to one another beyond fact that they rhyme or sound alike.

ii. Clanging speech often sounds like nonsense.

Ex: “He raged at the hypocrisy of the aristocracy democracy.”
WORD SALAD
Language may show complete breakdown on associational process.
Becomes impossible to determine any links between successive words and phrase.

Question: “Why do people believe in God?”
“Because he makes a twirl in life, my box is broken help me blue elephant. Isn’t lettuce brave? I like electrons, hello.”

SCHIZOPHRENIA VIDEO CLIPS
Case Study: Heather (5 min 30 sec)
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kvdw4b7tC-8&feature=related
Case study from textbook

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSYCHOTIC DISORDER</th>
<th>SCHIZOPHRENIFORM DISORDERS</th>
<th>SCHIZOPHRENIA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>Less than one month</td>
<td>Six months or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial Stress</td>
<td>Always present</td>
<td>May or may not be present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symptoms</td>
<td>Emotional turmoil, psychotic symptoms</td>
<td>Emotional reactions, delusions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td>Return to pretreatment level of functioning</td>
<td>Return to earlier, higher level of functioning</td>
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WHAT DOES IT FEEL LIKE TO HAVE SCHIZOPHRENIA?
Jansen's Mindstorm

FCQS