



The Many Faces of Schizophrenia

Chapter 12- Schizophrenia and Psychotic Disorders



What are Negative Symptoms?

- *Avolition* is also referred to as _____ or the inability to initiate/persist in important activities.
 - _____
 - _____
- *Alogia* is often referred to as _____
 - A person with alogia may respond with brief answers to questions that have little content and may appear uninterested in the conversation.

Are they just unsocial people?

- This deficit in communication is believed to reflect a _____, rather than inadequate communication skills.
- Research suggests that people with alogia may have _____ to formulate their thoughts

More Negative Symptoms

- The lack of emotional response is called

- They do not react with emotion outwardly, although they may be experiencing the emotion inwardly.



Hey...Mom's dead!

- Sometimes people with schizophrenia display

- Behavior that does not fit the mood is sometimes displayed, such as laughing or crying at inappropriate times

Ex: _____



People with schizophrenia often lack insight (awareness) and have

_____.



Disorganized Thoughts

- These are marked by *looseness of associations*, in which the patient rambles on from topic to topic in a disconnected way

- Where unrelated answers are given to questions

- The “*word salad*” is also displayed in which the patient’s speech _____

Just bizarre behavior

- Some people are very physically agitated
 - “psychomotor agitation”
- Others in the other extreme, hold unusual postures called _____



- This can also involve _____ the tendency to keep their bodies in the positions someone else puts them in

Diagnosis

- To receive a diagnosis of schizophrenia, a person must display _____ **positive, negative and/or disorganized symptoms** for a major portion of at least 1 month.

The many faces of schizophrenia

This disorder is divided into subtypes:

Paranoia will destroy ya...

- This form of schizophrenia stands out because the delusions and hallucinations have a theme:
 - such as grandeur, excessive religiosity or persecution.
- Surprisingly, people with paranoid schizophrenia have

Paranoid Schizophrenia

- People with paranoid schizophrenia tend to have _____
- They do not usually have disorganized speech or flat affect.

Diagnosis

- The DSM IV criteria requires preoccupation with one or more delusions or frequent auditory hallucinations without a marked display of disorganized speech, disorganized or catatonic behavior, or flat/ inappropriate affect (APA, 2000).

Disorganized type

- In contrast to the paranoid type, people with *Disorganized Schizophrenia* _____

- These behaviors are often coupled with flat/inappropriate affect and an unusual self-absorption

- The patient may act silly or withdraw socially to an extreme
- If hallucination/delusions are present, they are often _____

Catatonic Type

- This type of schizophrenia affects the motor functions/responses. This can be displayed in the waxy flexibility or excessive psychomotor activity
- _____

- They often _____ of others (echolalia) or movements _____
- This type of schizophrenia is relatively rare, and there is some debate about whether it should remain classified as a separate subtype (McGlashan, 1991).

Undifferentiated Type

- People do not always fit neatly into a specific subtype, which is why there is a subtype of undifferentiated schizophrenia.
- People who have the major symptoms of schizophrenia, _____

Can you just have a little bit of schizophrenia?

- No, but you can experience one psychotic episode without further symptoms.

- Although they may not display bizarre hallucinations or delusions, they may have _____ symptoms.
 - _____
 - _____
 - Inactivity
 - Flat affect

Next Class...

- What causes Schizophrenia?
- How can it be treated?
