

Schizophrenia and Related Disorders

Chapter 9

Class Objectives



- What is Schizophrenia?
- What are the features of Schizophrenia?
 - Positive and Negative
- What are the different types of Schizophrenia?

Stop and Think... How would you describe Schizophrenia?



How would you describe a person with this disorder?



THINK

Who has Schizophrenia?

☞ A middle-aged man walks the streets of New York with aluminum foil under his hat, so the Martians can't read his mind.

☞ A young woman sits in her college classroom and hears the voice of God telling her she is a vile and disgusting person.

☞ You try to strike up a conversation with the supermarket bagger, but he stares at you vacantly and will say only one or two words in a flat, monotone voice.

Schizophrenia is classified as a psychotic disorder.

How disruptive is this disorder?

☞ Schizophrenia is a devastating disorder that has a tremendous impact almost every area of functioning.

☞ This disorder is characterized by a broad spectrum of cognitive and emotional dysfunctions, including:

- _____

History



- ☞ Schizophrenia comes from the Greek words for split mind, which reflected Bleuler's (1908) belief that underlying all the unusual behaviors was an associative
- ☞ This phrasing contributed to a large misconception about Schizophrenia. Cognition, emotion and perception are splintered, it is NOT multiple personality disorder!

Society tends to devalue and dehumanizes those with schizophrenia.




- ☞ People with these severe mental disorders are twice as likely to be harassed in public as people without schizophrenia (Berzins et al., 2003).



Are people with Schizophrenia accurately portrayed in our society?



What preconceived images or ideas do you have about people with Schizophrenia?



Characters on TV and in movies, as well as images in the media commonly depict this

More than 70% of T.V characters in prime-time dramas with schizophrenia are presented as violent

— *Ω* —

More than 1/5 depicted as murders.

Symptoms of schizophrenia are divided into 2 categories:

— *Ω* —

Ω Positive symptoms:

Ω _____

Ω _____

Ω Indicate the absence of normal behavior.

Positive symptoms



☞ Delusions are a false, unshakable belief.

☞ _____

☞ A person who believes the flickering street light is sending him messages from the aliens is delusional

Hi, Jesus Christ. Nice to meet you.



☞ Delusions of _____

☞ For example when you believe that you are very special or have special powers or abilities.

☞ "I'm Napoleon" "I can cure cancer with my powers"


Delusions



☞ _____

They believe they are being cheated, harassed, poisoned, or conspired against

☞ These are called delusions of persecution (paranoid delusions) which can be the most disturbing for people with schizophrenia



“I know what that means...”

Delusions of reference involve a person having a belief or perception that

While watching a re-run of the Cosby show, Dan recognizes that Bill Cosby is speaking directly to him. These “messages” are a sign from God that something bad is about to happen.

He must run and get as far as possible!


Delusions of Reference

- ☞ They feel that people on television or radio are talking about, or talking directly to them.
- ☞ They believe the headlines or stories in newspapers are written especially for them
- ☞ believing that events (even world events) have been deliberately contrived for them, or have special personal significance

Did you hear that?!

Hallucinations are also positive symptoms of

Hallucinations are false



-Causing people to hear, see, taste, touch or smell what others do not.

-Auditory hallucinations are the most common.

Understanding Hallucinations

Research found by using SPECT scan of the brain

linked to speech production.

This research suggests that people are not hearing the voices of others but they are listening to their

In contrast to the presentation of new features with positive symptoms, negative features of schizophrenia indicate the



They include emotional and social withdrawal, apathy, and poverty of thought and speech

☞ Avolition (Apathy), is the inability to initiate/persist in important activities.

☞ _____

☞ Alogia is often referred to as poverty of speech. This is the relative absence of typical speech

☞ A person with alogia may respond with brief answers to questions that have little content and may appear

☞ Example- "Do you have children?" "Yes"

Are they just unsocial people?



☞ This deficit in communication is believed to reflect a

☞ Research suggests that people with alogia may have trouble finding the right words to formulate their thoughts (Alpert & Clark, 1994)

Hey...Mom's dead!



☞

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

☞ Laughing at a funeral

People with schizophrenia often lack insight (awareness) and have




Disorganized Thoughts



☞ These are marked by looseness of associations, in

☞ Where unrelated answers are given to questions




The “word salad” is also displayed in which the patient’s speech is so incoherent that it

Physical characteristics

Some people are very physically agitated-

Others in the other extreme, hold unusual postures called

the tendency to keep their bodies in the positions someone else puts them in



The many faces of schizophrenia

This disorder is divided into subtypes:

- Paranoid
- Disorganized
- Catatonic
- Undifferentiated

Paranoia will destroy

ya...
Ω

Ω

Surprisingly, people with
paranoid schizophrenia



Paranoid Schizophrenia

Ω

Ω

Ω They do not usually have disorganized speech or flat affect.

Disorganized type



- ☞ In contrast to the paranoid type, people with Disorganized Schizophrenia show marked

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

- ☞ Patients may spend an excessive amount of time staring at themselves in a mirror (Ho et al., 2003).

If hallucinations/delusions are present, they are often fragmented and do not

Catatonic Type



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

- ☞ People with this type of schizophrenia sometimes display odd mannerisms with their bodies and faces, such as facial grimacing.

- ☞ They often repeat or mimic the words of others (echolalia) or movements (echopraxia)

This type of schizophrenia is relatively rare, and there is some debate about whether it should remain

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, but do not meet the criteria for paranoid, disorganized or catatonic types.

Can you just have a little bit of schizophrenia?



☞ No, but you can experience one psychotic episode without further symptoms. This is the residual type of schizophrenia.

☞ Although they may not display bizarre hallucinations or delusions, they may have "left over" symptoms.

- ☞ Social withdrawal
- ☞ Bizarre thoughts
- ☞ Inactivity
- ☞ Flat affect

What's Next?



☞ Other psychotic disorders

☞ Causes of Schizophrenia
