

# Schizophrenia

## 1. Symptoms

What are the symptoms?

## 2. Causes

What is the mechanism?

## 3. Treatment

How is it treated?

## **Video Examples of Delusional Type Schizophrenia**

### **1) Subjective symptoms**

Somebody threatens to kill me by telepathy (auditory hallucination), air in brain (cenesthopathy), I am controlled by mother (passivity experience), other people know my experiences (delusion of thoughts being read), experience another world.

### **2) Objective symptoms**

Confusion, excitement (Signals “I am tired, I am tired”)

### **3) Interviewer’s attitude**

Listener, not persuasive

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## **Video Examples of Dismantling Type Schizophrenia**

### **1) Subjective symptoms**

Unclear, See dwarfs (Visual hallucination?)

### **2) Objective symptoms**

No clear answers to questions, discursion (loose associations)

### **3) Interviewer’s attitude**

Listener (slightly frustrated)



# Symptoms of Schizophrenia

## Positive symptoms

Abnormal symptoms that are not seen in normal people

≡ Acute symptoms

≡ Subjective symptoms

Hallucination

Delusion

Ego disorder

## Negative symptoms

Lack of functions that normal people have

≡ Chronic symptoms

≡ Objective symptoms

Loose associations

Autosynnoia

Flat affect

Ambivalence

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### Loose associations

Speak incongruously. “I can’t organize my thoughts. I am constantly distracted by unnecessary thoughts.”

Incoherence of thought (Thoughts are incoherent. They cannot be understood by others)



# Diagnoses of 2 Schizophrenic Syndromes

## Type I

## Type II

**Characteristic symptoms**

**positive symptom**

**negative symptom**

**Onset**

**acute**

**chronic**

**Anti-psychotic drug**

**responsive**

**unresponsive**

**Prognosis**

**reversible**

**irreversible**

**Impaired intellect**

**none**

**sometimes**

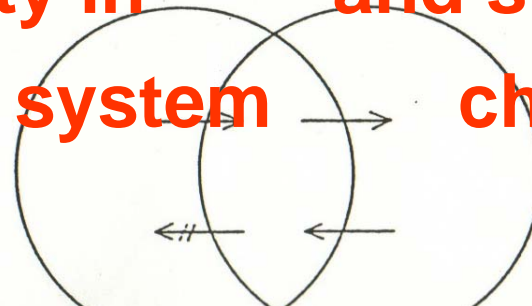
**Foreseeable progression**

**excessive activity in**

**cell reduction and structural**

**dopamine system**

**change**



# Classification of Hallucinations from the Perspective of Sensory Modality

**Auditory hallucinations**

**Elemental auditory**

**Hallucination (Unspoken sound, e.g. bells)**

**Complex auditory**

**Hallucination (e.g. music)**

**Language hallucination**

**Non-verbal**

**hallucinations**

**Verbal**

**hallucinations**

**Visual hallucinations**

**Olfactory hallucinations**

**Gustatory hallucinations**

**Cenesthopathy**

I hear someone commenting on everything I say.

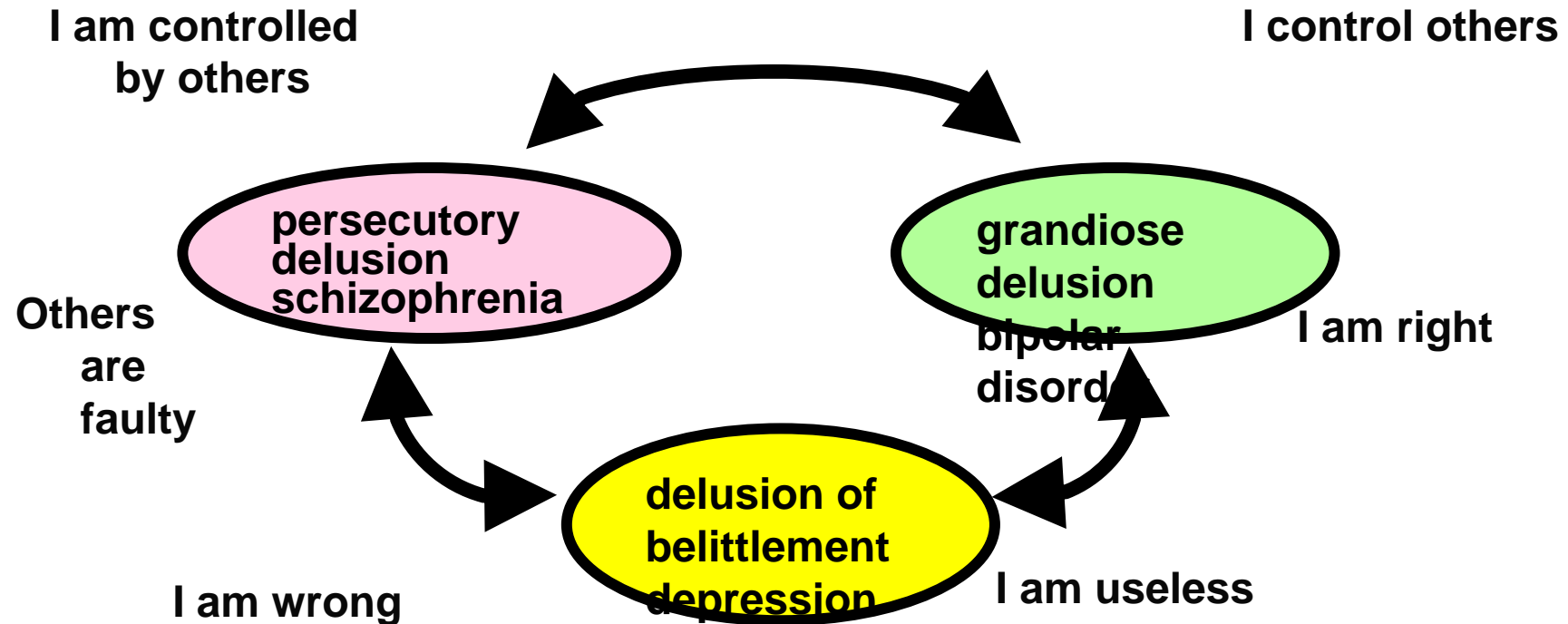


## Definition of Delusion in DSN-IV

**Delusion:** Fixed beliefs that are not based on reality (**incompatibility**).  
Despite the unassailable evidence and proof provided  
(**uncorrectable**), this fixed belief cannot be changed. (**conviction**)

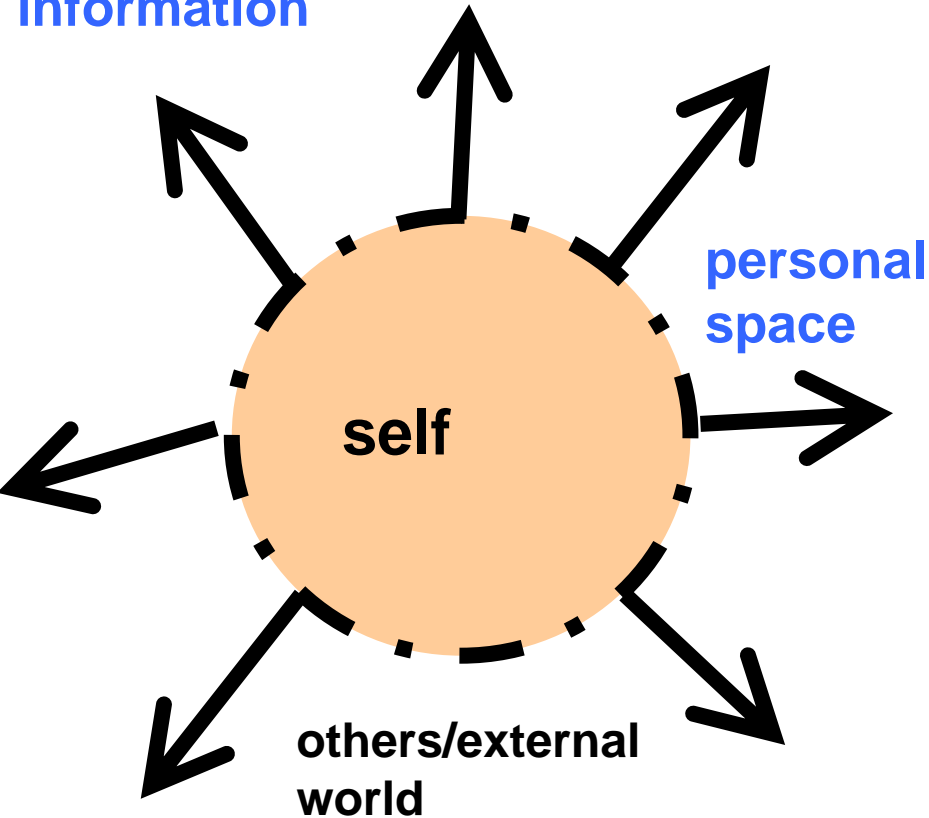
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### Relationship of 3 major types of delusions



## ego disorder (1)

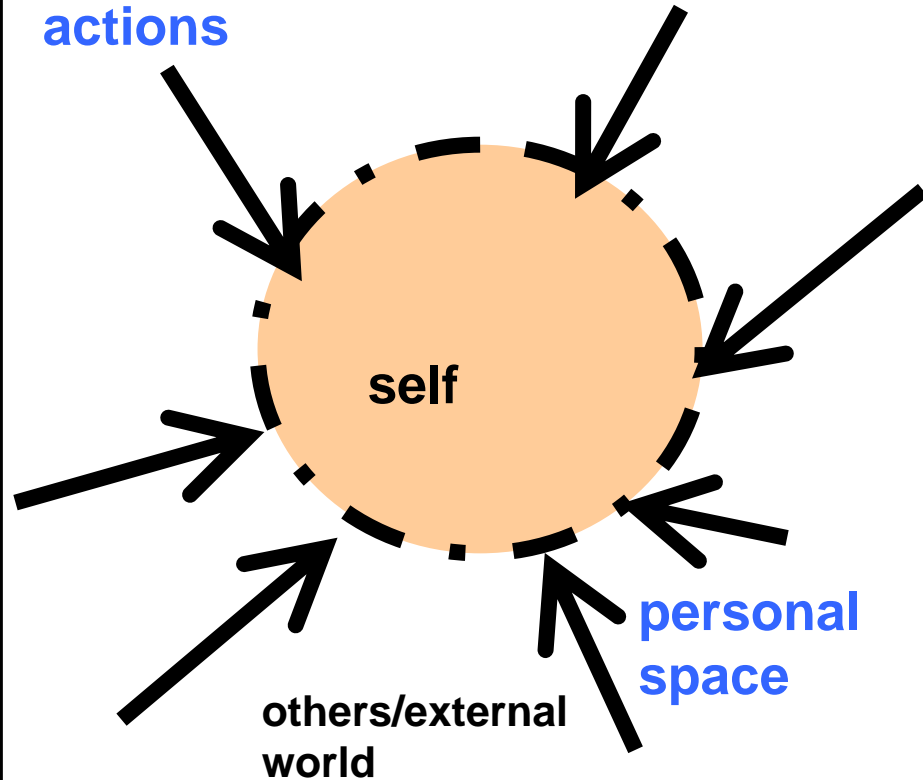
divuligation = leakage of personal information



Others know what I think even though I don't say anything. Schoolmates or colleges know my secret. Strangers can read my thoughts.

## ego disorder (2)

passivity experience = forced actions



People force me their opinions and manipulate me to do things I don't want to do. They stick their noses into my affair.



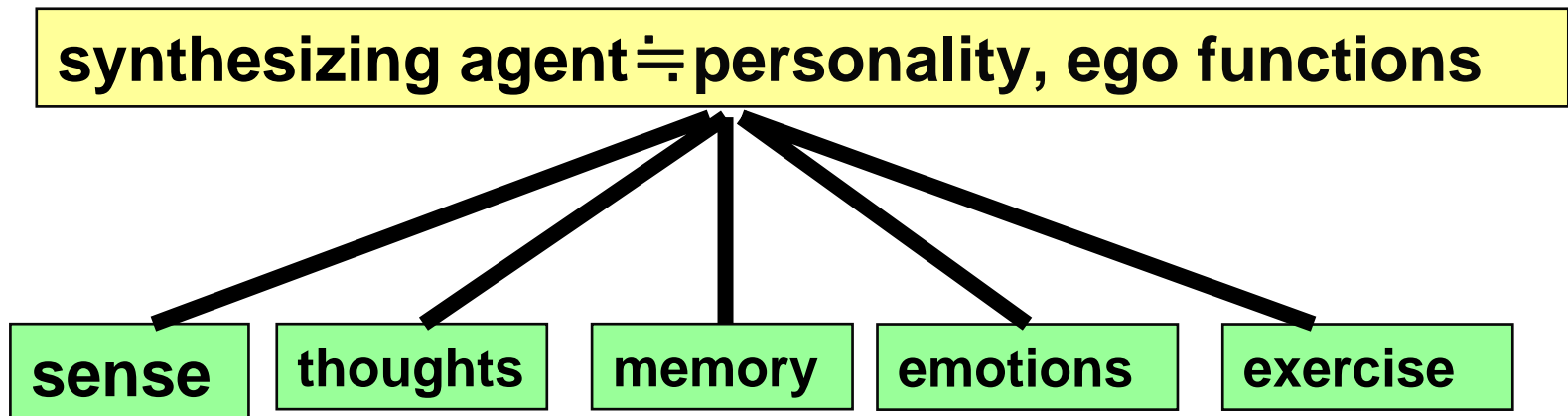
# History of Schizophrenia

Named by Bleuler in 1911.

Individual faculty of the brain functions normally but the synthesizing agent of these faculties is dysfunctional. ⇒ each faculty acts by itself and loses coherence.

⇒ called **Schizo-phrenia**

⇒ Japan changed the translation to the current **schizophrenia** in 2002





# Diagnostic Standard of Schizophrenia Based on DSM-IV

**A. Characteristic symptoms: show more than two symptoms below. Each symptom appears relentlessly in a month.**

- 1) delusions**
- 2) hallucinations**
- 3) disorganized conversation (frequent derailment and incoherency)**
- 4) catatonic behavior**
- 5) negative symptoms (flattening of emotion, deprived thoughts, lack of will power)**

**B. deteriorated ability of social/occupational functions: job, human interaction, lowered function of self-management**

**C. period: continue for more than six months**

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## Treatment of schizophrenia

### American Psychological Association Treatment Guideline

- 1. biological treatment:** medical treatment, electroconvulsive therapy, etc.
- 2. psychological interference:** cognitive behavioral therapy, family interference, group therapy, early intervention program, etc.
- 3. societal/regional interference:** case management, community therapy, living skill training, skill rehabilitation, self-help group, etc.

# Elemental Stress Model of Schizophrenia

