

SCHIZOPHRENIA

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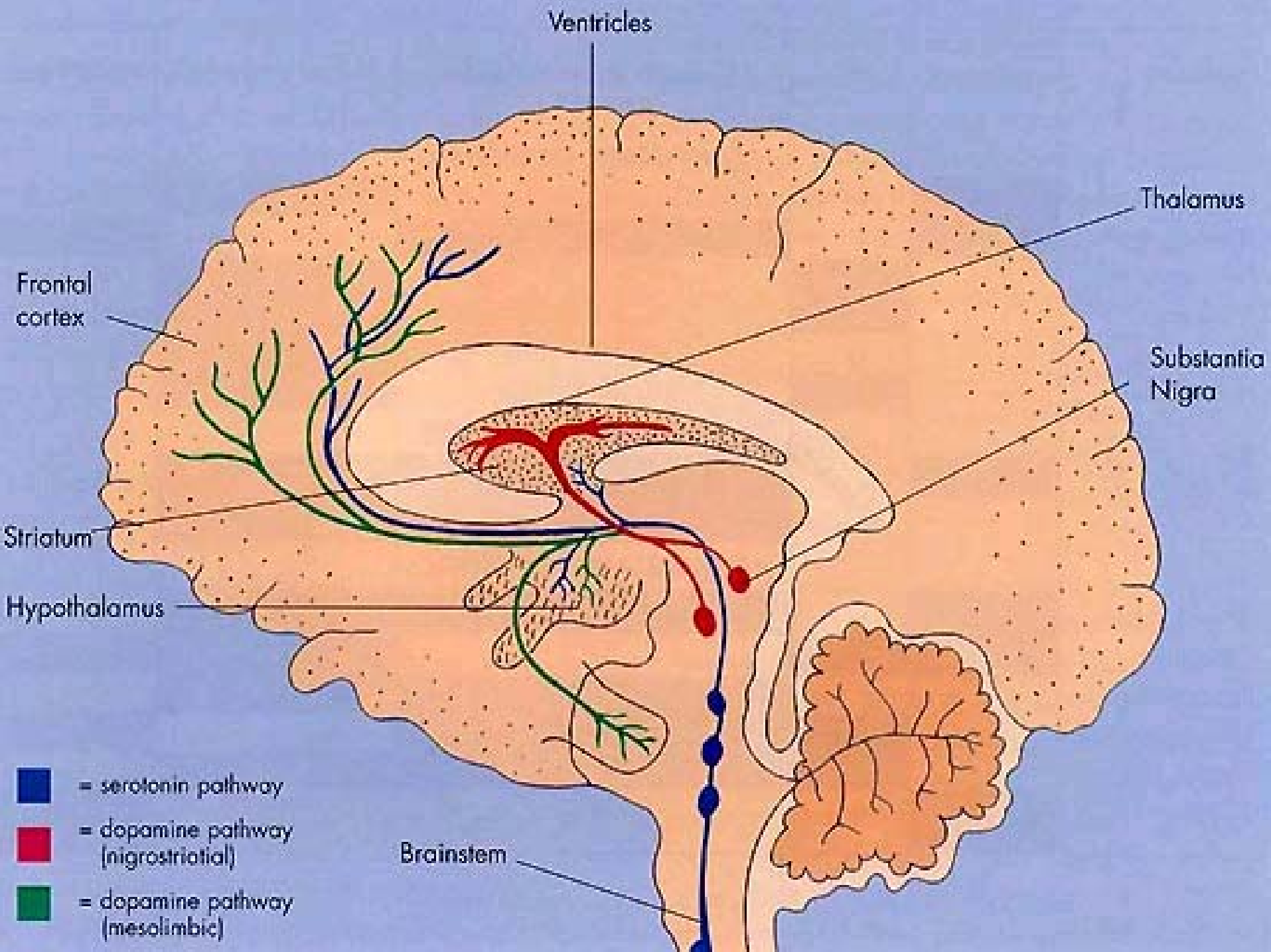
Schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders



Cardinal features of Schizophrenia

- Delusions- usually paranoid
- Hallucinations- usually auditory
- Disorganised speech
- Grossly disorganised behavior
- Negative symptoms
 - Affective flattening
 - Alogia
 - Avolition





Ventrices

Thalamus

Frontal cortex

Substantia Nigra

Striatum

Hypothalamus

Brainstem

- = serotonin pathway
- = dopamine pathway (nigrostriatal)
- = dopamine pathway (mesolimbic)

approximately 18 million have the disorder—the same number of people residing in the entire state of West Virginia (Lerner, 2007).

Schizophrenia is a disorder with a range of symptoms, involving disturbances in content of thought, form of thought, perception, affect, sense of self, motivation, behavior, and interpersonal functioning. Although statistically a small percentage of the population has the disorder, the 1 percent figure translates into a tremendous need for resources to care for these patients. As the deinstitutionalization movement has taken hold, the need for mental health services is staggering. It is estimated that the direct cost of schizophrenia in the United States per year runs into the billions of dollars. This figure does not include indirect costs, such as family caregiving and lost wages. As you read about this disorder, you will see that symptoms are frightening and distressing, not only to the patients who experience them but also to their families and friends, who carry a tremendous burden in an already stressful world.

The disorder that we commonly call schizophrenia was identified as a disease by a French physician, Pinel (1783–1826), and was systematically defined by German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin (1856–1926). *Dementia praecox* was called, was thought to be a degeneration of the intellect; the illness began at a relatively young age (praecox ultimately led to disintegration of the entire person). Kraepelin believed that the hallucinations, delusions, and severe behavioral disturbances seen in people with schizophrenia ultimately be traced to a physical abnormality or defect. Swiss psychologist Eugen Bleuler (1857–1939) brought Kraepelin's views that dementia praecox was not one of the brain. Bleuler (1911) proposed a dramatic shift both in name and the understanding of the disorder. Accord-

ing to Bleuler, a more appropriate name for the disorder was schizophrenia, a term that incorporated ideas central to his understanding of the disorder: a splitting of (schizo) or lack of integration among the individual's psychological functions. Unlike Kraepelin, Bleuler thought it was possible for people with schizophrenia to recover from the disorder. Furthermore, Bleuler considered schizophrenia to represent a group of disorders, rather than a single entity. Even though he wrote about this disorder nearly a century ago, Bleuler's ideas about schizophrenia are still influential. The four fundamental features of the disorder that he identified are still commonly referred to as Bleuler's Four A's:

1. Association: thought disorder, as might be evident through rambling and incoherent speech.
2. Affect: disorder of the experience and expression of emotions.
3. Autistic ideas: ideas that are self-referential and isolated from reality.
4. Ambivalence: conflicting or contradictory feelings.

Diagnostic Features of Schizophrenia


■ People with this disorder experience a disturbance that lasts at least 6 months and includes at least 1 month of active symptoms, including at least two of the following:

- ✦ delusions,
- ✦ hallucinations,
- ✦ disorganized speech,
- ✦ disorganized or catatonic behavior, or
- ✦ negative symptoms, such as flat affect or severe lack of motivation.

■ For a significant portion of the time since symptom onset, they have experienced dysfunction in work, relationships, or self-care.

...and, in the case of schizophrenia, it is a chronic condition. The symptoms are not just a passing fancy, but a long-term, ongoing struggle. The individual with schizophrenia often experiences a significant level of distress and may have difficulty in social situations. The disorder is often associated with social withdrawal and a sense of isolation. The individual may experience a loss of interest in activities, a decrease in energy, and a feeling of hopelessness. The symptoms of schizophrenia can be debilitating, and the individual may experience a significant impact on their quality of life. The disorder is often associated with a high rate of hospitalization and a need for long-term treatment. The individual may experience a significant level of distress and may have difficulty in social situations. The disorder is often associated with social withdrawal and a sense of isolation. The individual may experience a loss of interest in activities, a decrease in energy, and a feeling of hopelessness. The symptoms of schizophrenia can be debilitating, and the individual may experience a significant impact on their quality of life. The disorder is often associated with a high rate of hospitalization and a need for long-term treatment.

THE ONLY THING GREATER THAN THE POWER OF THE MIND IS THE COURAGE OF THE HEART.



0-3112-1000-3817

A Beautiful Mind, the intensely human drama of a true genius, is inspired by events in the life of mathematician John Forbes Nash, Jr., the handsome and highly eccentric Nash made an astonishing discovery early in life and stood on the brink of international acclaim. But his white-hot ascent into the intellectual stratosphere drastically changed course when Nash's intuitive brilliance was undermined by schizophrenia. Facing challenges that have devastated many others, Nash fought back, with the help of his devoted wife Alicia. After decades of hardship, he triumphed over tragedy, and received the Nobel Prize in 1994, a fitting legend. Nash continues to pursue his work today. It is 1947 and John Forbes Nash, Jr. (Russell Crowe) has arrived at Princeton for graduate study in mathematics. "The mysterious West Virginia genius" has no prep school grades or old money ties to cushion his entry into the Ivy League — just Princeton's most prestigious fellowship to signify that he does indeed belong.

A BEAUTIFUL MIND

SPECIAL FEATURES

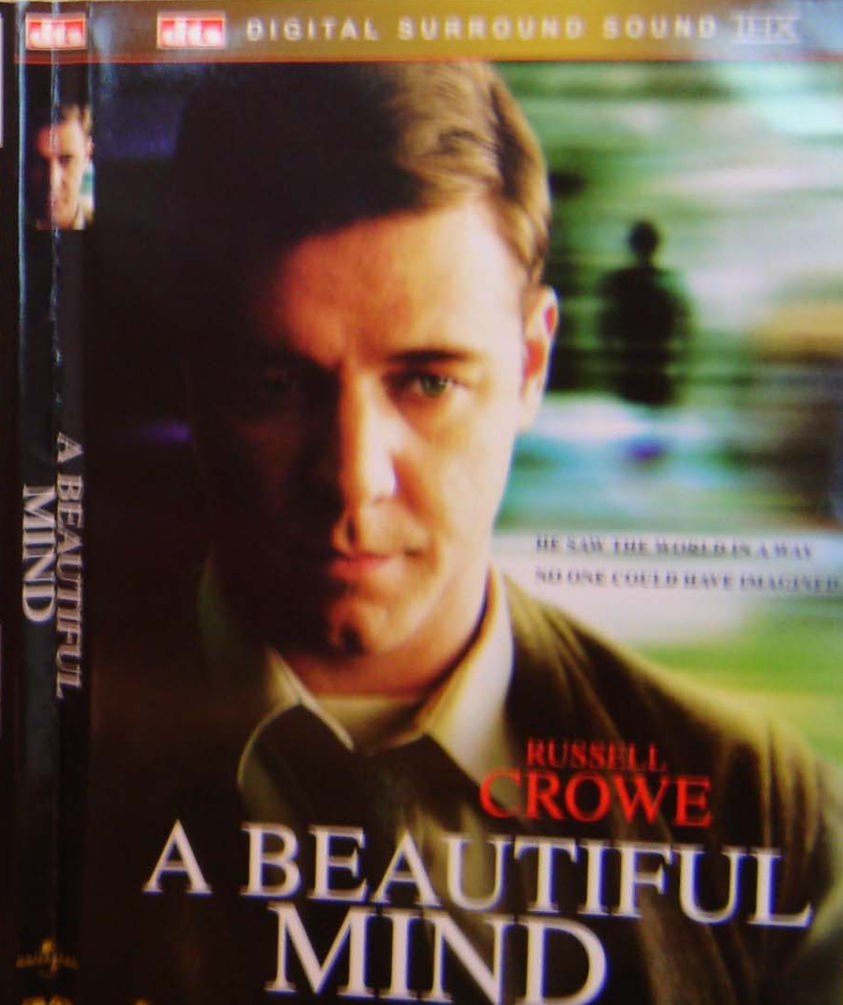
- SPOKEN LANGUAGES: ENGLISH • SUBTITLES: DIGITAL ENGLISH 5.1
- COMMENTARY: ENGLISH, SPANISH, MALAY, THAI
- BONUS: JARVIS THE TALKER, UNST AND UNCLE
- PHOTO GALLERY: THE MAKING OF A BEAUTIFUL MIND, BEHIND THE SCENES

UNIVERSAL PICTURES presents an IMAGINE ENTERTAINMENT production. "A BEAUTIFUL MIND" featuring RUSSELL CROWE, ED HARTO, ANITA STONE and CHRISTOPHER PLUMMER (cast by DANIEL FINELEY) with JAMES HANCOX (executive producer), JAMES HANCOX (producer), STEVEN SOBEL (executive producer), WYNN THOMAS (producer), DAVID L. LASKER (executive producer), STEVEN SOBEL (producer), BOB WEINSTEIN (producer).

MPAA Rating: R (Restricted)

Formats: DVD, Blu-ray Disc

DIGITAL SURROUND SOUND



HE SAW THE WORLD IN A WAY NO ONE COULD HAVE IMAGINED.

RUSSELL CROWE

A BEAUTIFUL MIND

Vertical text on the left edge: A BEAUTIFUL MIND

Can Schizophrenia be treated?

YES

EARLY DETECTION

EARLY TREATMENT

REMISSION

PREVENT RELAPSE

REHABILITATION



Medication:

- Conventional antipsychotics:
 - Chlorpromazine
 - Haloperidol
 - Perphenazine
 - Fluphenazine etc.
- Atypical antipsychotics:
 - Risperidone
 - Olanzapine
 - Quetiapine
 - Aripiprazole etc.

THANK

YOU