

Psychopathology

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Mental disorder

Mental disorders involve disruptions in thinking, perception, mood, and behavior that differ from social norms to the extent that they hinder daily social functioning. Psychopathology, therefore, is the discipline that examines these departures from typical behavior, including the **signs and symptoms of mental disorders, along with their pathogenesis.**



S.NO	FEATURE	PSYCHOSIS	NEUROSIS
1	Contact with reality	lost	Preserved
2	Interpersonal behavior	Marked disturbance in reality and behavior	Preserved
3	Empathy	Absent	Present
4	Insight	Absence of understanding current symptoms	Symptoms are recognised as undesirable
5	Organic causative factor	Present	absent
6	Symptoms	Delusions. Illusions and hallucinations	Usually physical or psychic symptoms
7	Dealing with reality	Capacity is grossly reduced	Preserved
8	Examples	Dementia, Schizophrenia	Anxiety, phobia, depression, conversion disorder

Disturbances of mood

Euthymic: normal range of mood.

Dysphoric : unpleasant mood.

Depression: psychopathological feeling of sadness.

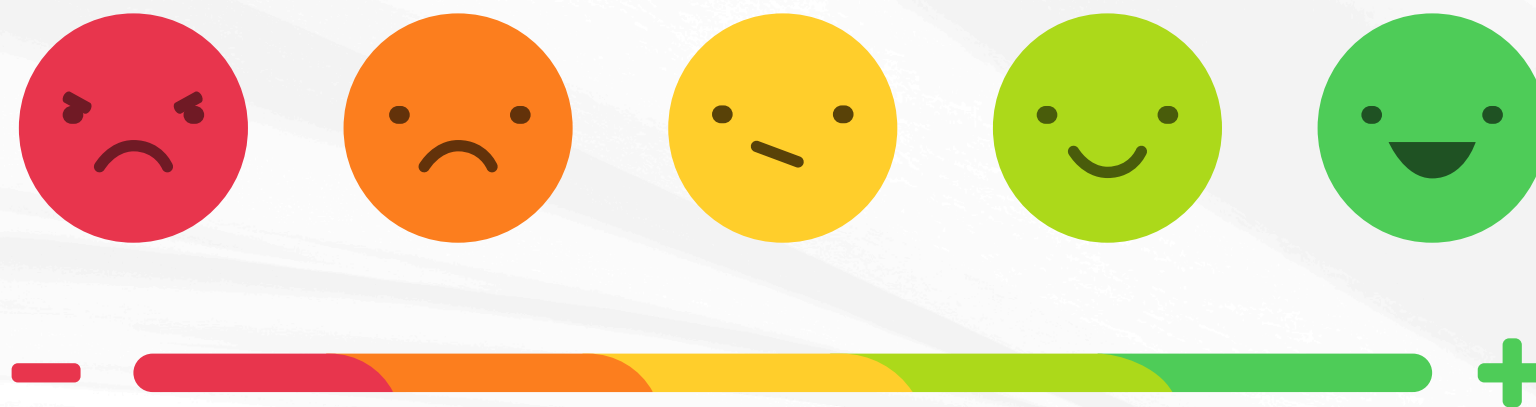
Anhedonia: loss of interest in, and withdrawal from all pleasurable activities, often associated with depression.

Alexithymia: a person's inability to, or difficulty in, describing or being aware of emotions or mood.

Expansive: a persons expression of feelings without restraint.

Irritable: a state a person is easily annoyed and provoked to anger.

Labile : oscillation between euphoria and depression



Elevated: air of confidence and enjoyment, mood more cheerful than normal.

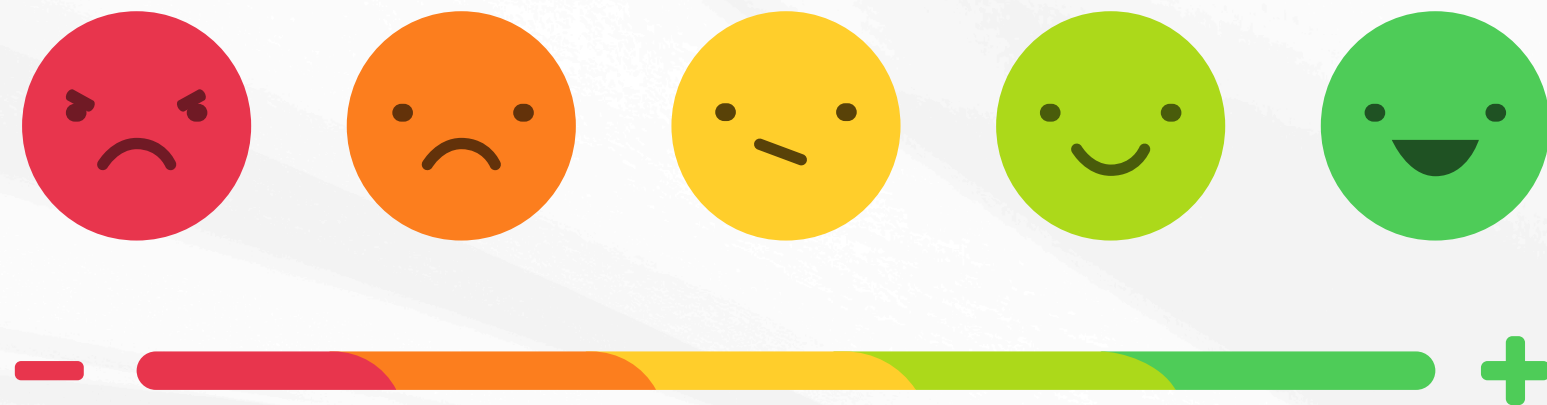
Euphoria: intense elation with feeling of grandeur.

Elation: feeling of joy, euphoria, triumph, intense self satisfaction and optimism.

Mania: mood state characterized by elation, agitation, hyperactivity, hypersexuality, and accelerated thinking and speaking.

La belle indifference: inappropriate attitude of calm or lack of concern about one's disability.

Emotional incontinence: extreme variation in emotion



Disturbances of Affect

1000% Appropriate

0% Inappropriate

–% Flat



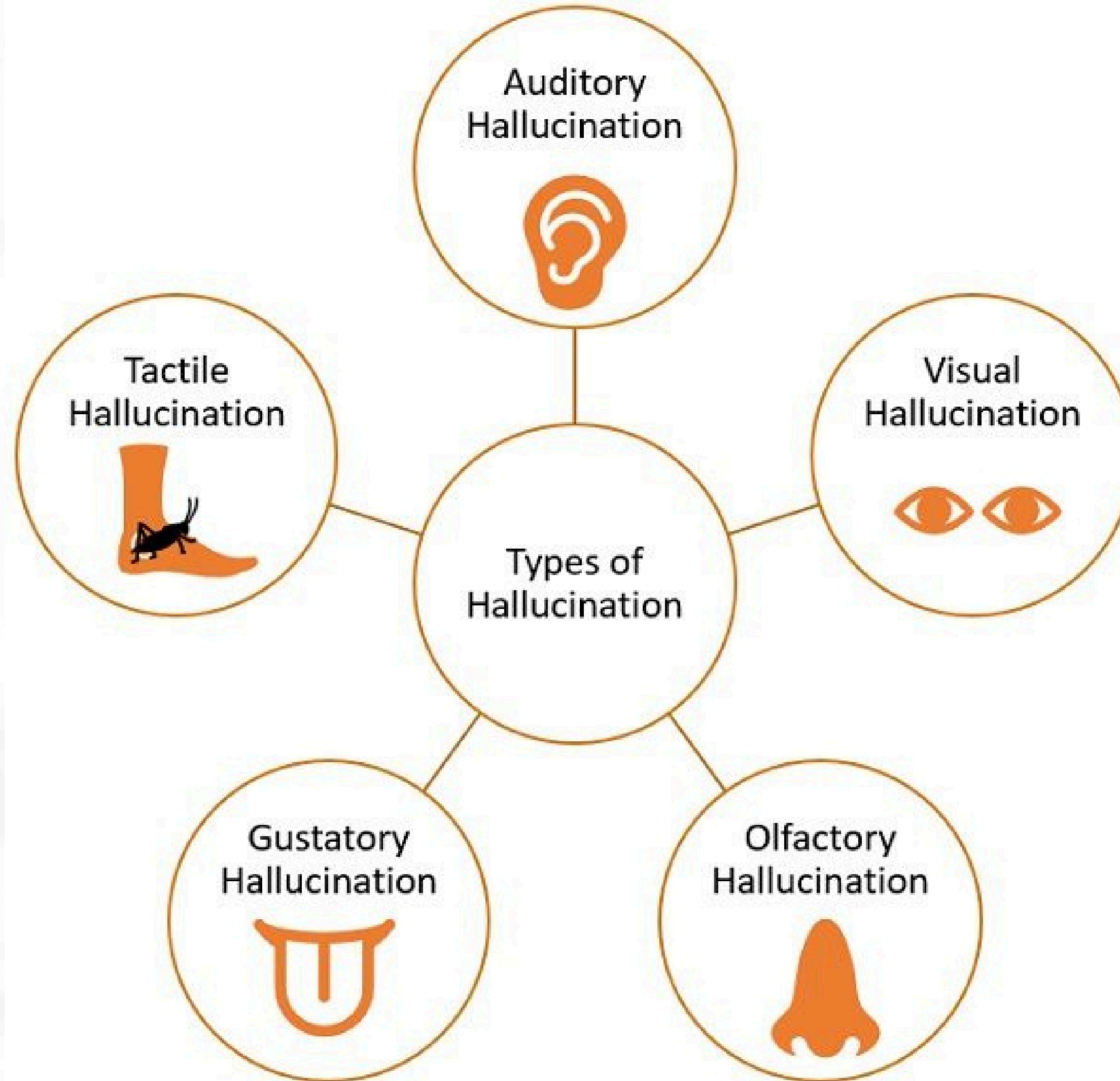
Disturbances of perception

Illusion

Illusions are misperceptions of external stimuli or a type of false perception in which the perception of a real world object is combined with internal imagery to produce a false internal percept.

Hallucination

A false sensory perception of something that is not there i.e. in the absence of external real stimuli.



Disturbances in form of thought

1-**Neologism**: new words created by a patient.

2-**Word salad**: incoherent mixture of words and phrases.

3-**Circumstantiality**: indirect speech that is delayed in reaching the point but

eventually gets from original point to desired goal.

4-**Tangentiality**: in ability to have goal-directed associations of thought;

never gets from point to desire goal

5-**Perseveration**: persisting response to a previous stimulus after a new stimulus have been presented.

6-**Verbigeration**: meaningless repetition of words

7-**Echolalia**: psychopathological repetition of words or phrases of one person by another person.

8-**Irrelevant answer**:

9-**Loosening of association**: flow of thought in which ideas shift from one subject to another in a completely unrelated way.

10-**Flight of ideas**: rapid, continuous verbalizations or plays on words produce constant shifting from idea to another, ideas tend to be connected.

11-**Clang association**: association of words similar in sound but not in meaning.

12-**Blocking**:

13-**Glossolalia**: private spoken language

Disturbances in content of thinking

1- **Poverty**:

2- **Over valued ideas**: A form of abnormal belief. These are ideas which are reasonable and understandable in themselves, but which come to unreasonably dominate the patient's life.

3- **Delusions**: An abnormal belief which is held with absolute subjective certainty, which requires no external proof, which may be held in the face of contradictory evidence, and which has personal significance and importance to the individual concerned.

4– **Obsession**: Recurring ideas, images, or wishes that dominate thought. The content may be unacceptable and actively resisted but intrudes into consciousness again and again. A feature of **obsessive-compulsive disorder** and some cases of schizophrenia.

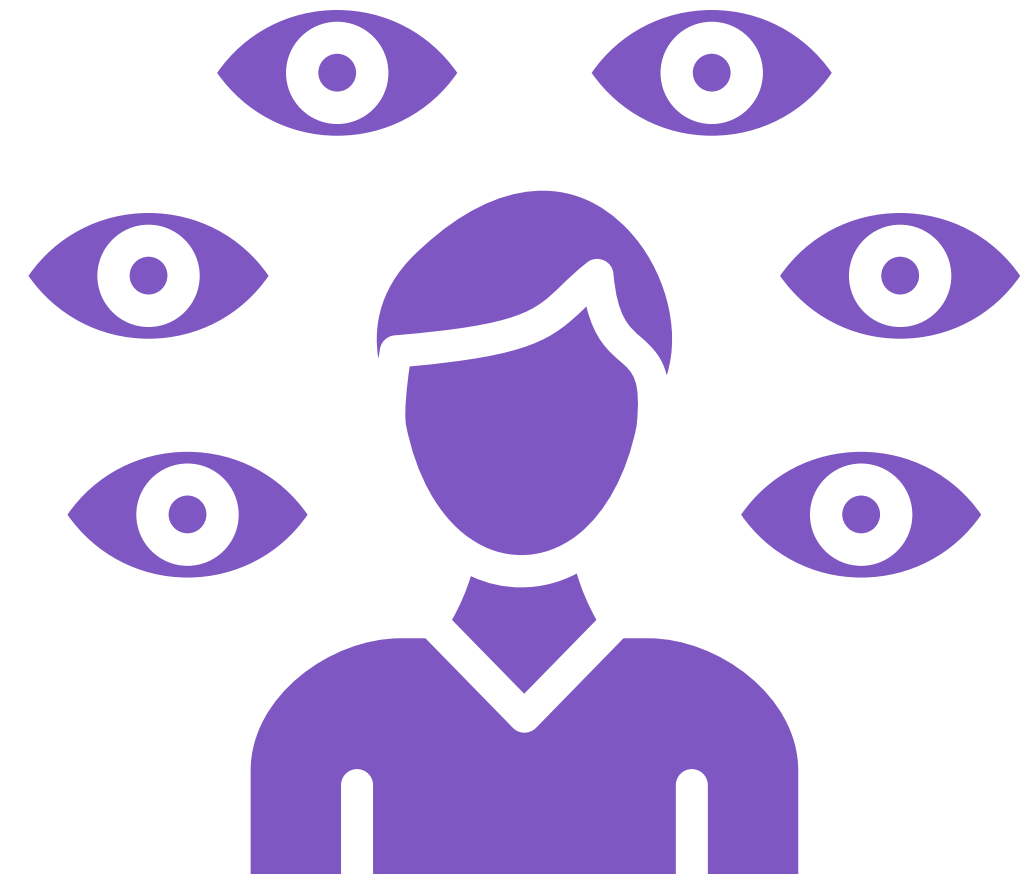
5– **Compulsion**: A behavior or action which is recognised by the patient as unnecessary and purposeless but which he cannot resist performing repeatedly (e.g. hand washing).

6– **phobia**: A particular stimulus, event, or situation which arouses anxiety in an individual and is therefore associated with avoidance.

7– **Hypochondriasis**: The belief that one has a particular illness despite evidence to the contrary.

Type of delusions(content)

- 1-Delusions of Persecution,**
- 2- Delusions of Grandeur**
- 3- Delusions of Reference**
- 4- Delusions of Love**
- 5- Delusions of Guilt**
- 6- Delusions of Control**



Type of delusions(content)

7– Hypochondriacal delusions

8– Delusional jealousy

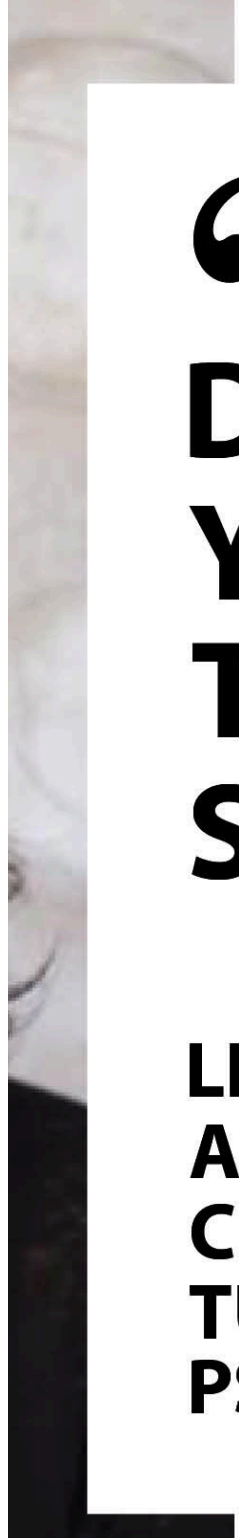
9– Delusions of thought interference

10– Folie à deux (“madness for two”)

11–nihilistic delusion

12–Pseudologica fantastica





**“
DON'T TAKE
YOUR
THOUGHTS
SO SERIOUSLY.**

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