

Schizophrenia

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About Schizophrenia

- Schizophrenia is a serious mental disorder in which people interpret reality abnormally.
- Schizophrenia may result in some combination of hallucinations, delusions, and extremely disordered thinking and behavior that impairs daily functioning, and can be disabling.
- People with schizophrenia require lifelong treatment.
- Early treatment may help get symptoms under control before serious complications develop and may help improve the long-term outlook.

Symptoms

- **Delusions:** These are false beliefs that are not based in reality. For example, you think that you're being harmed or harassed; certain gestures or comments are directed at you; you have exceptional ability or fame; another person is in love with you; or a major catastrophe is about to occur. Delusions occur in most people with schizophrenia.
- **Hallucinations:** These usually involve seeing or hearing things that don't exist. Yet for the person with schizophrenia, they have the full force and impact of a normal experience. Hallucinations can be in any of the senses, but hearing voices is the most common hallucination.
- **Disorganized thinking (speech):** Disorganized thinking is inferred from disorganized speech. Effective communication can be impaired, and answers to questions may be partially or completely unrelated. Rarely, speech may include putting together meaningless words that can't be understood, sometimes known as word salad.

- **Extremely disorganized or abnormal motor behavior:** This may show in a number of ways, from childlike silliness to unpredictable agitation. Behavior isn't focused on a goal, so it's hard to do tasks. Behavior can include resistance to instructions, inappropriate or bizarre posture, a complete lack of response, or useless and excessive movement.
- **Negative symptoms:** This refers to reduced or lack of ability to function normally. For example, the person may neglect personal hygiene or appear to lack emotion (doesn't make eye contact, doesn't change facial expressions or speaks in a monotone). Also, the person may lose interest in everyday activities, socially withdraw or lack the ability to experience pleasure.

Symptoms in teenagers

- Withdrawal from friends and family
- A drop in performance at school
- Trouble sleeping
- Irritability or depressed mood
- Lack of motivation

Risk factors

- Having a family history of schizophrenia
- Some pregnancy and birth complications, such as malnutrition or exposure to toxins or viruses that may impact brain development
- Taking mind-altering (psychoactive or psychotropic) drugs during teen years and young adulthood

Schizophrenia is a treatable disorder

- Therapy and support can help people learn social skills, cope with stress, identify early warning signs of relapse and prolong periods of remission.

Symptoms of Schizophrenia

Positive:



Delusions



Hallucinations



Disorganized speech

Negative:



Flattened affect



Reduced speech



Lack of initiative

verywell