

Schizophrenia

Psychiatry Clerkship Learning Block

Goals: Review & Identify different aspects of Schizophrenia

- Diagnose schizophrenia
 - Positive, negative and cognitive symptoms
- Course of illness
 - Prodrome, active phase, residual phase
- Epidemiology
- Genetics
- Costs of schizophrenia
 - Financial & personal

Readiness Assessment Test

1. What are the positive symptoms of Schizophrenia?
2. What are the negative symptoms of Schizophrenia?

Readiness Assessment Test

3. What is the difference between a bizarre and non-bizarre delusion?
4. How is this information helpful in making the diagnosis of Schizophrenia?

Readiness Assessment Test

5. What is the difference among hypnagogic & hypnopompic hallucinations, single voice hallucination, and multiple voices hallucinations?
6. How is this information helpful in making the diagnosis of Schizophrenia?

Readiness Assessment Test

7. What are the cognitive deficits of schizophrenia?
8. What A Criteria symptoms do the cognitive deficits impact?

Compare & Contrast: Positive, Negative, & Cognitive Symptoms

■ Positive symptoms

- Often seen when illness is first diagnosed, but this point is actually later in development of illness
- May wax & wane c illness exacerbation & improvement
- Correlated c hospitalization, but not functional improvement
- Respond well to anti-psychotics
- May stabilize or improve later in life

Summary:

Positive, Negative, & Cognitive Symptoms

- Negative symptoms
 - Occur early-prodrome
 - Tend to progress
 - especially in early years
 - most during acute psychotic periods
 - Moderately correlated c functional improvement
 - Fair/poor response to anti-psychotic medication

Summary:

Positive, Negative, & Cognitive Symptoms

■ Cognitive symptoms

- Present from early age
- Moderate progression c illness course
- Most progression during episodes of acute psychosis
- Highly correlated c functional impairment
- Poor response to anti-psychotic treatment

Readiness Assessment Test

9. What is the B Criteria of Schizophrenia?
10. What specifically is referred to in the B criteria?

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All Schizophrenia signs & symptoms effect
pt's social & occupational functioning

Positive Symptoms

Negative Symptoms

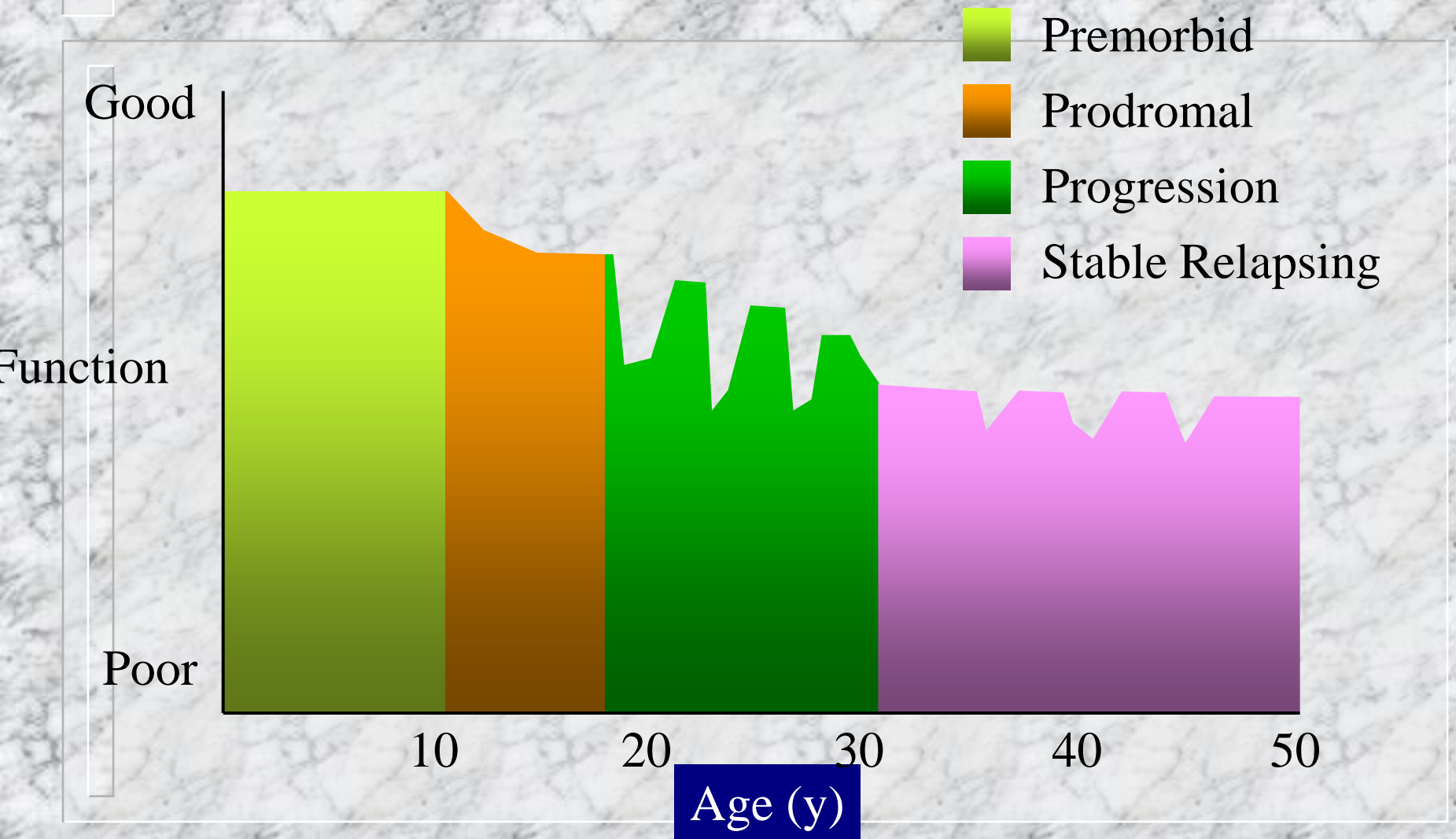
Social/Occupational Dysfunction

- work
- interpersonal relationships
- self care

Cognitive Symptoms

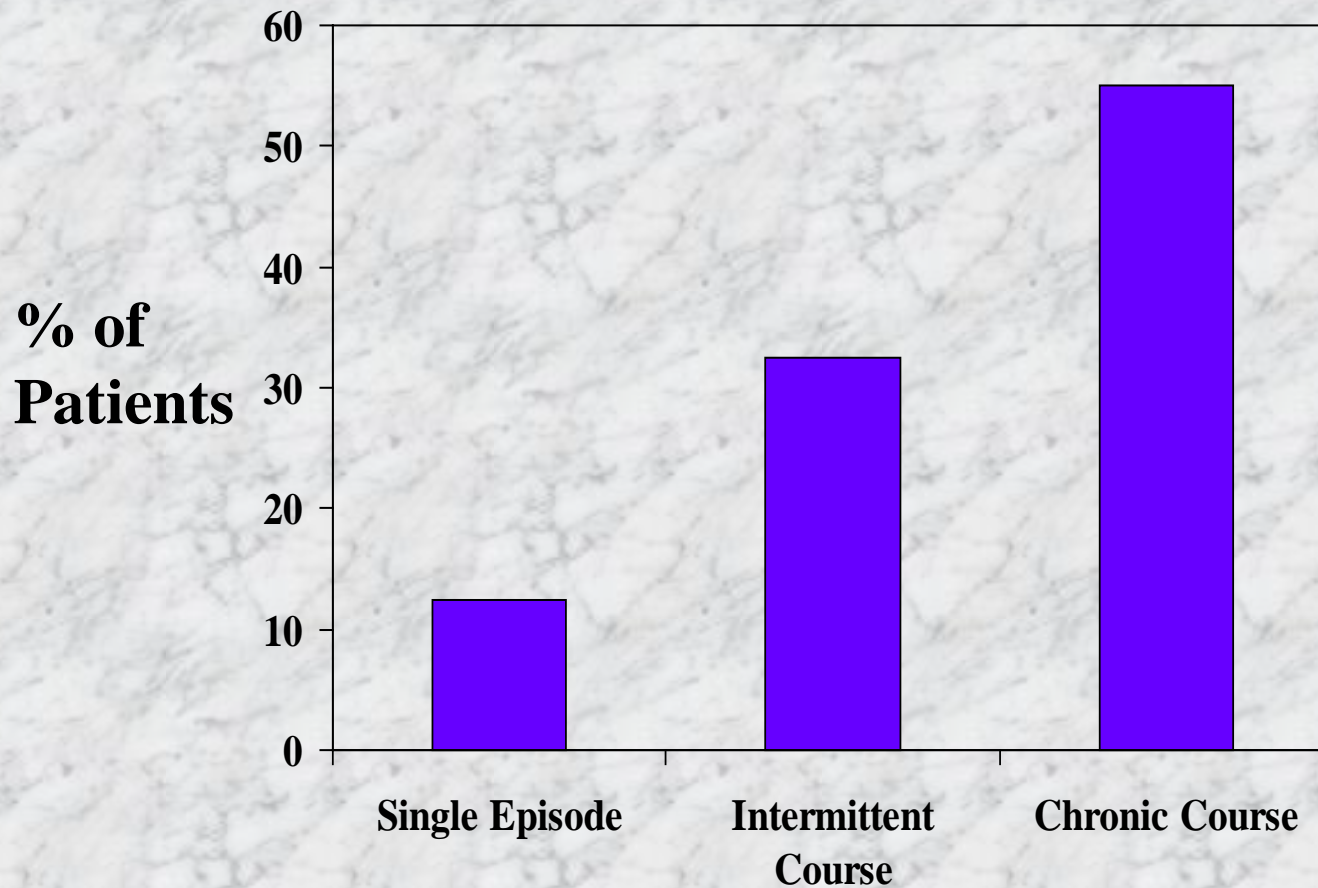
Mood Symptoms

Natural History of Schizophrenia



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Natural History of Schizophrenia



Readiness Assessment Test

11. What is the downward drift hypothesis?
And what does this have to do with the B
Criteria?

Readiness Assessment Test

12. What is the prodrome phase of Schizophrenia?

13. Is the presence of a prodrome a positive or negative prognostic sign?

Readiness Assessment Test

14. What is the time duration criteria for diagnosing Schizophrenia?

Schizophreniform disorder?

Brief Reactive psychosis?

Psychosis nos?

Readiness Assessment Test

15. What is the peak age of onset of Schizophrenia in males & females
16. Which sex is more likely to have Schizophrenia?
17. What is the lifetime prevalence of Schizophrenia?

Readiness Assessment Test

18. In working up a patient for schizophrenia, what other diagnosis or groups of diagnoses need to be ruled out?

Readiness Assessment Test

19. What is the baseline risk of having schizophrenia?

Risk if your identical twin has schizophrenia?

Is schizophrenia caused by a single gene?

Risks of developing Schizophrenia

■ Prenatal & Perinatal risks factors

- In utero (especially 2nd trimester)
 - Viral infections
 - Winter births
 - Starvation
 - Toxic exposure
- Perinatal anoxia
- Advance paternal age

■ All bring about small ↑ in risk of Schizophrenia

Development of Schizophrenia

- Genetic disposition
 - Early environmental insults: Prenatal, perinatal,
- Neurodevelopmental abnormalities
 - Later environmental insults: Subst abuse, psychosocial stressors
- Further brain dysfunction
 - Periods of psychosis
- Neurodegeneration

Readiness Assessment Test

20. What is anosognosia? How does this effect the care of patients with Schizophrenia?

Readiness Assessment Test

21. General population average lifespan is 78. What is the average lifespan for someone with schizophrenia?

Why is there a difference for schizophrenia?

Financial Cost of Schizophrenia

2002 estimates, cost to US: 63 billion dollars

- Cost more than cost of all cancers combined
- Illness begins early in life
- Significant, long lasting impairment
- Heavy demands for hospital care
- Ongoing clinical care, rehab, support services
- 75% can't work, on disability