

<p>what are the four phases of schizophrenia</p>	<p>prodromal premorbid schizophrenia residual</p>
<p>describe the Prodromal phase of schizophrenia</p>	<p>a period of normal functioning</p>
<p>describe the Premorbid phase of schizophrenia</p>	<p>there are signs and symptoms existing that precede full manifestation of schizophrenia: sleep disturbances, anxiety, behavioral deficits and social withdrawal</p>
<p>describe the Schizophrenia phase of schizophrenia</p>	<p>the active phase of the disorder. 2 or more characteristic symptoms must be present for a majority of the time/1 month period</p>
<p>describe the Residual phase of schizophrenia</p>	<p>This is a period of remission where symptoms of the acute stage are absent or no longer prominent</p>

<p>What are some characteristic symptoms of the schizophrenia stage</p>	<p>delusions, hallucinations disorganized speech disorganized or catatonic behavior negative symptoms</p>
<p>What are 4 different predisposing factors for schizophrenia</p>	<p>genetics biochemical influence physiologic influences psychological influences</p>
<p>what are 4 different physiological influences</p>	<p>viral infection anatomical abnormality histological changes physical conditions</p>
<p>what are 3 different psychological influences</p>	<p>environmental influences stressful life events transactional model</p>
<p>increased _____ in the brain is commonly found in people with schizophrenia</p>	<p>dopamine activity</p>

<p>The mainstay of treatment medication by suppressing dopamine activity is with use of</p>	<p>anti-psychotic medication</p>
<p>What is the difference between negative and positive symptoms of schizophrenia</p>	<p>positive symptoms= added ++ symptoms compared to normal negative symptoms= lack - - of symptoms compared to normal</p>
<p>What is negative symptoms</p>	<p>negative symptoms is the 'deficit' of normal symptoms normally found in healthy people.</p>
<p>what are positive symptoms</p>	<p>symptoms present in schizophrenia but not normally in most normal individuals.</p>
<p>What are 5 different Groups of Negative Symptoms</p>	<p>Affect volition Impaired interpersonal functioning and relationship to the external world Psychomotor behavior associated features</p>

<p>What are 4 different Groups of Positive Symptoms</p>	<p>Content of thought Form of Thought Preception Sense of self</p>
<p>Under 'Content of Thought' for positive symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (4)</p>	<p>*Delusions (persecution, Grandeur, Reference, Control or Influence, Somatic Delusion, Nihilistic) *Religiosity *Paranoia *Magical Thinking *Associative looseness</p>
<p>Under 'Form of Thought' for positive symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (9)</p>	<p>*Neologisms *Concrete thinking *clang associations *word salad *circumstantiality *tangentiality *Mutism *Perseveration</p>
<p>Under 'Perception' for positive symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (2)</p>	<p>*Hallucinations: Visual, Tactile, Gustatory, Olfactory *Illusions</p>
<p>Under 'Sense of Self' for positive symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (4)</p>	<p>*Echolalia *Echopraxia *Identification and Imitation *Depersonalization</p>

<p>Under 'Affect' for negative symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*inappropriate affect*bland or flat affect*apathy
<p>Under 'Volition' for negative symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*emotional ambivalence
<p>Under 'Impaired Interpersonal functioning and relationship to the external world' for negative symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*autism*deteriorated appearance
<p>Under 'Psychomotor behavior' for negative symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (4)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*anergia*waxy flexibility*posturing*pacing and rocking
<p>Under 'Associated Features' for negative symptoms of schizophrenia, What are the breakdown behaviors (2)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">*Anhedonia*Regression

<p>There are 12 various type of schizophrenia/psychotic disorders. Name the 5 schizophrenia</p>	<p>Disorganized Catatonic Paranoid Undifferentiated Residual</p>
<p>There are 12 various type of schizophrenia/psychotic disorders. Name the 7 disorders</p>	<p>schizoaffective brief psychotic schizophreniform delusional shared psychotic psychotic disorder due to a general condition substance-induced disorder</p>
<p>What is disorganized sch.</p>	<p>regressive, primitive behavior, poor contact w/reality Periods of silliness w/incongruous giggling facial grimaces and bizarre mannerisms</p>
<p>What are the 2 type of catatonic sch.</p>	<p>Catonic stupor: psychomotor retardation Catonic excitement: extreme psychomotor agitation</p>
<p>what is paranoid schizophrenia</p>	<p>presence of delusions of persecution or grandeur and auditory hallucinations rt a single theme</p>

what is undifferentiated sch.	does not meet the criteria of the any subtypes or more than one subtype
residual schizophrenia is	individual w/history of at least one previous episode of schizophrenia with continuous illness, but no prominent psychotic symptoms
What is schizoaffective disorder	schizophrenic behavior w/symptoms of mood disorders like depression or mania
what is brief psychotic disorder	sudden onset of psychotic symptoms that least at least 1 day, but less than one month
what is schizophreniform disorder	identical to those of schizophrenia, with the exception that the duration is least one month but no more than 6 months.

what is delusional disorder	essential feature is the presence of one or more non-bizarre delusion that persists for at least one month
what is shared psychotic disorder	a delusional system the develops between 2 people w/psychotic disorders
psychotic disorder due to medical condition	med conditions causing psychotic symptoms such as neurological conditions, endocrine condition, metabolic conditions, and autoimmune disorders
what is substance induced psychotic disorder	the essential features of this disorder are hallucinations or delusions directly attributed to the physiological effects of a substance
What is an erotomanic delusion	the belief that another, usually of higher status is in love with you

What is grandiose delusion	irrational ideas regarding ones own worth, talent,knowledge or power
what is jealous delusions	the delusion that one's sexual partner is unfaithful w/o cause
what is persecutory delusion	individuals believe that they are being treated malevolently in some way
what is somatic delusions	individuals believe that they have some physical defect, such as an infestation of insects or a dysfunctional body part
what nursing diagnoses goes with delusional thinking	disturbed thought process